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Tyrone Nagai
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2010S01183

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

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

2010S01214

title translation

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

title in original language

language in which paper is written

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

2010S00001

Abdullah, Noorman (University of Bielefeld [e-mail: noorman.abdullah@gmail.com]), **Raves, Drugs, and 'Resistance': Youth and Popular Culture in Singapore and Beyond,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drug use & its close affiliation to rave subcultures have for the most part been overlooked in Singapore & beyond, in spite of the fact that raves have received extensive attention in British cultural studies. I thereby seek in my study to understand such motivations that underlie drug use as well as the rave & club scenes. These are grouped into three broad & usually interconnected categories, namely connectivity, including its link to sensuality; "altered" states of consciousness; & lastly, "resistance". The consumption of these meaningful & symbolic experiences provides possibilities for participants who broadly react to many of the dominant discourses which the state employs in its attempt to eliminate drug use associated with youth popular culture. In this regard, these practices are responses to the escalating magnitude of social change in an increasingly global context which they face in everyday life. I show how young people in contemporary Singapore are thus located in a more difficult and demanding journey in which they must cope with the concomitant uncertainty & disenchantment characterising a more complex society in which structural arrangements place new strains on young people.

2010S00002

Abergel, Elisabeth A. (Department of International Studies/ Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6, Canada [tel: 416-466-4937; e-mail: eabergel@glendon.yorku.ca]), **Engineering the Environmental Crisis through Agricultural Biotechnology and the Life Industries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Technology has often been developed to substitute for natural processes or to adapt existing natural processes to mechanized industrial & productivist demands, especially in the field of agriculture. In the case of agricultural biotechnology, transgenic crops are being created that are specifically designed to survive and thrive, even overcome polluted & depleted environments. Research has focused on resistance to chemical herbicides and pesticides. However, new "climate ready" genes have been isolated and patented that will help crops survive drought, flooding, saltwater incursions, high temperatures & increased ultraviolet radiation -- all threats to food security. It is the intent of this paper to explore the theoretical, technological & practical contours of the various mechanisms of adaptation transgenic organisms represent. Referring to concepts taken from evolutionary theory & biological adaptation the paper attempts to address some of the social & ecological consequences that result from a commitment to agricultural biotechnology. What kind of nature are these new life forms adapting to? What does adaptation to a depleted & toxic, industrial nature & extreme climate changes signify for the future? How does nature & life in turn adapt to transgenic organisms? What kind of nature & food are we engineering in the process?

2010S00003

Abioye, Taiwo Olubunmi (Dept of Languages, Covenant University, Km 10, Idiroko Rd, Ota-Nigeria [tel: 2348065503508; e-mail: taye4laide@yahoo.com]), **Stylistic Symmetry in Short Messaging Systems in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines Short Messaging Systems (SMS) in Nigeria where many people are functionally literate in English & interest in the use of SMS is high, but where little attention is paid to texters' ability to exploit the stylistic resources of English. Texting is a relatively unstandardized & new variety of language that highlights the linguistic individuality of the texter. The corpus for the study is based on texts purposively gathered from the mobile phones of 185 Nigerian English speakers & 65 Nigerian Pidgin users in order to ascertain whether or not innovative stylistic features are predominant in the Nigerian context. Using coinages, metaphor, repetition & abbreviations, the paper observed how these messages encourage linguistic creativity and enable texters to adapt language to suit demands in diverse socio-cultural situations. Results revealed that there is stylistic symmetry between some of the texts. The implications of this for language users in Nigeria are discussed.

2010S00004

Aboushadi, Rami Adel (Communication and information technology center - Mansoura University - Egypt, Mansoura - Egypt [tel: 0020108919371; fax: 0020502223693; e-mail: ramyadel75@yahoo.com]), **Communication Technology and Developing Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Information & communication technologies (ICT) have been growing rapidly in developed countries over the last five decades. - In contrast to the developed countries that have been steadily capitalizing on the rapid pace of ICT, a large number of developing countries, particularly low-income countries have failed in the adaptation of these technologies thus contributing to the "digital-divide" between the developed & developing countries. - Emphasis is now placed on educational institutions to produce skilled IT/IS professionals to meet the demands of the changing world. Thus the aspirations & requisite capabilities of any advancement would only be possible with the continuing drive to develop IT/IS professionals, not only in terms of quantity, but also quality Skill sets change because there is continued change in industry perspectives & demand due to the rapid changes in technology & the current shift towards globalization. - New information & communication technologies manifested today in the Internet emerge as a new challenge for developing countries. This challenge has been perceived in two related ways. - The rapid expansion of ICTs has been often wrongfully associated with an automatic improvement on the levels & quality of education. High expectations on the potential impact of ICT tools like the Internet have led many to believe in them as magic solutions for the wide range of problems that characterize the education sector in developing countries. -- Co-ordinated management at both national and local levels is seen as very important for development towards an information society. This paper based on academic research 1- Research area - Communication & information technology Challenges - Economic role of ICT in developing countries - Reduce the digital divide between developing & developed countries - Examples and results 2- research methods - field research - Statistics of international & local ICT Organizations - UN annual reports 3- Search Results - The visibility of the local & international organizations in bridging the digital divide. - Successful examples of developing countries

2010S00005

Abraham, Ibrahim (Dept of Sociology, University of Bristol, UK, 12 Woodland Rd, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, United Kingdom [tel: +44 117 954 5588; e-mail: soiba@bristol.ac.uk]), **Christian Punk And Youth Subculture Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing on content analysis & in-depth interviews, this paper presents a mixed-methods sociological study of the Christian punk subculture in the UK & its settler colonies including the USA and Australia. The development of punk rock in the mid-1970s coincided with Birmingham University's Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies' radical reorientation of youth subcultural theory away from generational differences & towards class analysis. The Birmingham School's critical approach was largely neglected in North America & repudiated by liberal scholars in Europe in the 1990s. However, drawing on empirical data from an ongoing study of Christian punk, this paper argues that the Marxist approach of the Birmingham School is highly relevant in studying creative youth cultures in late capitalism. Christian punk presents a curious case study of resistance to the hegemonic norms of late capitalism. Although far from uniformly progressive, Christian punk nevertheless presents an abidingly & coherently anti-liberal capitalist ideology, as this paper illustrates with data from interviews & Christian punk music. This paper also considers the broader applications of Marxist subcultural theory within the sociology of religion & the relevance of the issues raised in this study for the broader field of the study of religion and youth.

2010S00006

Abraham, Margaret (Department of Sociology, Hofstra University, 202 Davison Hall, Hempstead, NY 11549, USA [tel: 516-463-5641; fax: 516-463-6250; e-mail: margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu]), **Cyber Migrant Labor: Women and Call Centre Work in the Global Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization of service work, new communication technologies and investments in telecommunication infrastructure has changed the social, economic, cultural & political environment of global interaction. It has also reconfigured aspects of labor migration and created new forms of migrant labor. The objectives of this paper are two-fold: The first is to suggest the concept of cyber migrant labor as potentially useful in understanding the complexity of service work in a global economy & its linkages to new forms of labor migration. The second objective is to use the case study of call centre workers in India as an example of cyber migrant labor. Aspects of cyber migration such as time zone relocation, concealment of national identity, cultural relocation, routinization of work, racialization

& unequal power relations, nature of knowledge production & consumption, & the ongoing global hierarchy of states will be discussed. This paper demonstrates how cyber migrant labor frequently involves jobs migrating transnationally to locations of cheap labour without necessarily creating movements of people with different consequences & implications for the "migrant" workers" sense of belonging & identity-formation processes. It also points to the kinds of tensions, pitfalls & possibilities, contradictions and contestations, associated with cyber migrant labor for women, work, and migration in the global economy.

2010S00007

Abraham, Margaret & Purkayastha, Bandana (Department of Sociology, Hofstra University, 202F Davison Hall, Hempstead, NY 11549. USA [tel: 516-463-5641; fax: 516-463-6250; e-mail: margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu]), **From Addressing Personal Problems to Claiming Human Rights: Reflections on Anti-Domestic Violence Activism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the past twenty five years, South Asian Women's Organizations (SAWOs) have shifted domestic violence in the South Asian community in the United States from a private problem to a public issue. As they have reframed & claimed the right of women to be free from violence, these SAWOs have moved the discussion towards a human rights frame where issues of political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights become intertwined in keeping women safe from violence. Drawing upon multiple data sources, we provide the socio-historical context to the emergence & growth of SAWOs in the United States as a way of situating the minority women's organizations within a context where human rights frameworks are not often recognized. We discuss the organizations' goals, strategies, & activities that SAWOs engage in to enhance the efficacy of the larger effort to end violence against women. We show the shifts in conceptual frameworks & activism. Finally, we discuss some of the major challenges & successes of these SAWOs in addressing violence against women as a human rights issue at the local, national, & transnational levels. Through this paper we hope to highlight some of the implications of such human rights activism for a progressive transformational politic.

2010S00008

Abrantes, Manuel (SOCIUS: Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology / School of Economics and Management, Technical University of Lisbon, Rua Miguel Lupi, 20. 1249-078 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 00351916147810; e-mail: manuelabrantes@gmail.com]), **Sociology, Domestic Work and Gender: A Critical Insight,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main goal of this paper is to present a critical assessment of the situation I find myself in: a person conducting a sociological study on domestic work & domestic workers. Based on a review of inputs from labour sociology, gender studies & history of occupations, I start by digging out various ways in which work has become a matter of interest for social science. The border between paid & unpaid work is a difficult though promising departure point for discussion. I shall not focus on a single, specific modality of domestic work, but rather on how domestic chores are organized in different settings: private houses, corporate premises, public spaces & society as a whole. By taking this step, the leading roles of gender & health are asserted. I argue that only empirical, exploratory research can generate satisfactory answers in both respects. Afterwards, I elaborate on the connection between the position of domestic work at the lower end of work value hierarchies & the political dynamics of a "knowledge society". Scientific research is located at the top of the knowledge society project, & most sociological studies on domestic work have reflected this unspoken incovenience by developing normative top-down approaches to the subject. Conclusions: research, including methodological construction and data analysis, must be incorporated into the object of study; and gender, often used as an easy tool to describe the organization of domestic work in the family unit & the labour market, should be questioned as to where it is actually being decided & challenged. This brings us in full force to the distribution of fatigue and indignity in western contemporary society.

2010S00009

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (ICSU International Council for Science and Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 22410050 [tel: 5521 2274-3641; e-mail: alicepabreu@gmail.com]), **Science and Society: Consensuses, Controversies and the Role of International Cooperation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Among the deep transformations of contemporary society, one of the most important has been the unprecedented progress in science and scientific knowledge. Science & its products are changing the world that we live in. At the same time, some of its advances are raising fundamental questions about complex issues with significant implications for the values & beliefs that are held by large sectors of society. A degree of uncertainty & risk is inherent in the scientific research & development process & new cooperative understandings between science & society are now required to ensure that scientific discovery is valued & that scientific knowledge is used for the maximum benefit of society. Increasingly, therefore, it is important to harness the potential of science to address societal needs. It also means being able to identify these needs as they already exist or newly arise & formulate them into scientific questions. It is in this context that the collaboration between Social & Natural Sciences is increasingly needed. This paper will discuss the relation between science & society, with a focus on the relation between the natural sciences & the social sciences & humanities, & how this relationship has been the focus of much controversy. It will also look at new institutionalities, especially related to international collaboration, that face this issue & propose new models that include interdisciplinarity & social relevance in their core.

2010S00010

Accorssi, Aline, Scarparo, Helena & Guareschi, Pedrinho (Pós Graduação em Psicologia, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - PUCRS, Av. Ipiranga 6681, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, CEP 90619-900 [tel: 33 (51) 3320.3550; fax: 33 (51) 3320.3614; e-mail: psicologia@pucrs.br]), **Images de la pauvreté dans les médias brésiliens** (Images of Poverty in the Brazilian Media), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Dans ce travail, on examine comment les médias de masse au Brésil contribue à la formation de la pensée sociale contemporaine en matière de ce qui concerne la structure socio-économique brésilienne. A cette fin, nous cherchons à analyser et à faire une réflexion critique sur des thèmes présents dans les médias imprimés, tels que le concept de la pauvreté, la survalorisation de la pratique du volontariat, du marché autour de la souffrance humaine avec l'expansion du secteur tertiaire, parmi d'autres. Bien que dans les dernières décennies le champ d'étude et d'intervention sur la pauvreté et son impact aient été amplifiés par l'État et la société civile, une des hypothèses soutenues est que nombre de ces discours, traitant apparemment de la réduction des inégalités sociales, tendent à légitimer le maintien de la faible mobilité sociale. Par conséquent l'acceptation et la naturalisation de la pauvreté dans la vie quotidienne gère des effets subjectifs importants, par exemple, la discrimination et la fragmentation de la société.

2010S00011

Achatz, Juliane & Trappmann, Mark (Institute for Employment Research, 90478 Nuremberg, Germany [tel: +49 911 179 2527; e-mail: juliane.achatz@iab.de]), **Exits to Work among Recipients of Basic Income Support in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we analyse labor market transitions of recipients of basic income support for needy job-seekers in Germany. To date very little is known about implications of the "activating" labour market policies. As the basic income support for needy job-seekers is a social benefit granted at the household level, the situation of benefit recipients has to be analysed in a household context. A question that can hardly be answered without recourse to the internal social & economic structures of households is the significance of wives' & husbands' work for overcoming the need to rely on benefits. In our research we focus on opportunities and constraints of labour supply due to labour market resources, gender, experience of migration & general living conditions. We use the first two waves of the panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), established by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). This is a new dataset for labour market, welfare state & poverty research in Germany, creating a new empirical basis for the scientific community & political consulting. The panel collects detailed information on relevant characteristics such as employment potential or job-seeking behaviour.

2010S00012

Adami, Roberta & Gough, Orla (University of Westminster, 35 Marylebone Road London NW1 5lS [tel: +44 207 911 5000; e-mail: r.adami@wmin.ac.uk]), **The Role of Labour Earnings in Determining Post Retirement Income: Evidence from British Households Panel Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The distribution of wages has undergone serious transformation during the last few decades in the UK. Major changes in the labour market can have long lasting effects on pension income distribution of retired cohorts. Within our study we aim to determine how changes in earnings inequality affect post-retirement income inequality. We are looking at the impact of labour income distribution on the distribution of pensions. We estimate a PROBIT model using data from the British Household Panel Survey & assess the effects of changes in the earning distributions through a counterfactual simulation. This will show how pension distributions change assuming different scenarios for wage distribution

2010S00013

Adamsone-Fiskovica, Anda (Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Latvian Academy of Sciences, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, LV1050, LATVIA [tel: + 371 67225175; fax: + 371 67821153; e-mail: anda@lza.lv]), **What Public Understanding of Science-in-Particular Can Tell Us about Public Perception of Science-in-General?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims to identify & analyse selected elements of the public perception of science-in-general based on two particular cases of topical science-related matters, namely, climate change and biomedicine (xenotransplantation). The two realms–environment and medicine–represent two domains that are easier grasped by laymen since these can be directly associated with & related to one's own existing or assumed experience. The analysis is based on two national thematic focus group discussions carried out in Latvia in 2008-2009. The analysis seeks for common structures of argumentation put forward by laymen in reflecting int. al. more generally on the role of science & scientists in modern society as well as trust in the scientific institution & expertise. The notions of social accountability, decision-making power, and control, stakeholder involvement, individual & public good are just a few uniting categories in the laymen's discourse. Both cases also strongly touch upon the fundamental question of the human-nature relations that are highly illustrative of the broader social contextualisation of the complex issues involving science. The common reasoning structures that transcend the specific topic irrespective of the particular science-related matter is telling not only of the lay attitudes towards a narrowly defined question which is often framed in a technical manner but also of the more far-reaching reflections on the range of side-issues seen relevant by the public.

2010S00014

Adelman, Miriam & Costa De Souza, Milena (Universidade Federal do Paraná, R General Carneiro 460 Curitiba Paraná Brazil 82130160 [tel: +554133605093; fax: +554133605093; e-mail: miriamad@ufpr.br]), **Travelers and (Im)Migrants: Women's Subjectivities and Experiences in a Post-Colonial World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents preliminary results from research on gender and subjectivities within the context of contemporary "globalized" societies, through a focus on the experiences of Brazilian women living & working in Spain. Our main theoretical sources are drawn from feminist post-colonial perspectives & current sociological literature on women's participation & protagonism within international migratory circuits. Our own research takes off from the contributions of Brazilian research on gender and migration, & particularly from recent discussions on the relationship between some common discourses that circulate today about "Brazilian women" (a rather disconcerting combination of conventional Western–"orientalist"–tropes on women with historical forms of representing "women" within hegemonic cultural texts in Brazil) & the reality/experiences of Brazilian women who emigrate to Europe & the United States (Piscitelli, 2008, 2009; Assis, 2003; Pontes, 2004 among others). We join these researchers in a shared emphasis on the voices of women who are participants in such migratory movements. Beginning with an inquiry into the circumstances that induce our informants to leave Brazil and what their objectives in going abroad are, we attempt to access both subjective experiences & the concrete strategies that these women develop in dealing with the ups & downs, gains & losses of a new–& often very difficult & trying–situation. We understand that the women who participate in this international "circulation of persons" constitute an internally diversified group, & one which in several ways poses challenges to stereotypes that have emerged in a hegemonic global "imaginary" regarding Brazilian women. Our sample is therefore a heterogeneous one, constructed through personal contacts & using a "snowball sampling" technique employed during several months of field work in Barcelona. It includes highly -qualified professional women, women with lesser education who seek employment in domestic service, as well as women belonging to the stigmatized group of those involved in the sex industry. Our informants are also from different parts of Brazil, of different social class origin and race/ethnicity & vary also in terms of generation, migratory situation, marital/family situation, etc–with a single exclusive requirement of at least three years residence in Spain or European Union countries. Interviews are based on a life-history method. Through analysis of taped & transcribed narratives, we attempt to understand how our informants mobilize the different types/levels of "capital" they possess–cultural, educational (cf. Bourdieu) "marital" & "body capitals" (Goldemberg, 2008) & to reconstruct the migratory projects & trajectories that they have built. Thus, a picture emerges of how, through the paths the women have taken & chosen, they become participants in the contemporary world of intense cultural exchange & diaspora.

2010S00015

Adeniyi, Musa (Obafemi Awolowo University, Department of Religious Studies [tel: +234-803 35880-105; e-mail: madeniyi@oauife.edu.ng]), **Religious Integration and Religious Freedom among the Yorubas of South Western Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Yorubaland located in South Western Nigeria can be described as a melting pot of different religions. It is a place where traditional religious practices co-exist with Islam & Christianity, the two world dominant religions. Being a people fiercely committed to their culture, what many Yorubas who have accepted "foreign" religious faiths like Islam & Christianity do is to syncretise their new religions with aspects of indigenous ritual & even occultic practices. While this has so far worked quite well as the South Western part of Nigeria is well-known for religious tolerance, it is also a fact that there still exists some areas of tension especially at the exact points where two or three faiths intersect. This paper will explore patterns of religious syncretism and instances of religious tension among the Yorubas of different faiths.

2010S00016

Adesina, Jimi O. (Department of Sociology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown-eRhini 6140 [tel: +27466038172; fax: +27865170557; e-mail: J.Adesina@ru.ac.za]), **Sociology and the Promise of Transformative Social Policy: Theory and Lessons from Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current crisis of neoliberal capitalism requires us to rethink Social Policy beyond the conventional "welfare state regime" paradigm & the linkages between Sociology & Social Policy. Central to this is the need to re-read the "classical" literature on Social Policy, categories such as "social citizenship", & the vision behind the variety of social policy instruments. In the context in which "social protection" (and non-contributory "cash transfer" in the developing countries) has dominated the policy and research agenda such return to the original visions of Social Policy is important for the sociological project of advancing knowledge & policy choices. The paper explores some of the foundational 20th century texts & debates on Social Policy. A common strand was the conception of social policy was conceived as transformative of initial conditions of economic development and social relations; they involved an expansive imagination of the social: in conceptual & policy terms. The last 25 years witnessed the ascendance of a brand of economic thinking that is widely disreputable for its aversion for social complexity, with Sociology on the retreat. The relevance of an expansive sociological imagination, in the post-neoliberal global environment, requires a return to this wider vision of social policy.

2010S00017

Agartan, Kaan (Social Science Program, Providence College, 549 River Avenue Providence, Rhode Island 02918-0001, U.S.A. [tel: 401-865-2728; fax: 401-865-2232; e-mail: kagartan@providence.edu]), **Resisting the Global Capital: Privatization in Steel Industry in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to demonstrate how privatization in steel industry in the developing world intensifies the polarization within different segments of the national industrial bourgeoisie, & how it becomes a site of struggle between national & global interests of the steel capital. The paper first identifies major structural transformation & reorganization in the steel industry in the past decades, which accelerated the concentration of steel capital in the hands of few multinational companies at the global level. Then, by focusing on the privatization of Turkey's largest state-owned iron & steel plant (ERDEMIR), the paper analyzes privatization in the developing world as a troubled process of the penetration of global steel capital into national economies, which sparks polarization between different frac-

tions of the national industrial bourgeoisie: between those whose interests lay in the continuation of inward-oriented national capitalism, & those who aspire for deeper integration into the global economy. By highlighting various dimensions of this struggle in ERDEMIR's privatization, the paper concludes that by resorting to a strong, historically-rooted nationalist discourse, the rigorous opposition from some elements of the national industrial bourgeoisie in the developing world can significantly hamper the globalization of steel capital.

2010S00018

Agartan, Tuba I. (Providence College, 1 Cunningham Square, Providence, Rhode Island, USA, 02918 [tel: 1-401-8651262; fax: 1-401- 8652978; e-mail: tagartan@providence.edu]), **Health Care Reform and Shifts in Modes of Governance: Turkish Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Health reform initiatives in developing countries seem to follow a different path than those in the advanced industrial world. Reform packages introduced recently by many developing country governments combine formalization & universalization efforts with market incentives in quite innovative ways. The recent reform initiative in Turkey, "Transformation in Health Program", presents a very good example of this mix. This paper examines the kinds of governance arrangements that emerge from the reform program and discusses the prospects of a comprehensive change in the governance of the health care system. It argues that major changes recently introduced in provision & financing necessitate creation of new forms of governance which represent a significant departure from the semi-corporatist, state-led governance that characterized the Turkish health care system. While the particular policy choices in remuneration of service providers or hospital administration suggests a move towards regulation by market mechanisms, the Turkish state does not exhibit any tendency to share responsibilities with major interest groups such as the Turkish Medical Association or unions. The strong state tradition in Turkey remains an important impediment in the establishment of a market-driven and/or corporate-governed regulatory structure.

2010S00019

Agartan, Tuba I. (Providence College, 1 Cunningham Square, Providence, Rhode Island, USA, 02918 [tel: 1-401-8651262; fax: 1-401- 8652978; e-mail: tagartan@providence.edu]), **Unbounded Commercialization?: Lessons from the Turkish Health Reform Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Health care systems all around the world have witnessed some reform initiative in the last three decades. Almost without exception, these reforms involved a significant redefinition of the boundaries between the public & the private sectors whereby markets were seen as a panacea to many problems, framed mostly in terms of efficiency or costs, & public sector was denigrated as corrupt and inefficient. This paper focuses on a recent reform initiative in Turkey, the Transformation in Health Program, which is very much in line with this global reform framework. The paper examines the implementation of the reform program in the last seven years and demonstrates how well the reform program combines elements of universalism with a market-based approach: it aims to universalize access while at the same time increasing the role of the markets in the provision of health services. However, an interesting feature of the Turkish case is the recent emphasis on developing the regulatory capacity of the Ministry of Health & establishing autonomous regulatory agencies. The paper argues that such a comprehensive approach to reform involving changes in all three functions of the health care system–financing, provision and regulation - is very important because, if crafted carefully, such a regulatory capacity can shape the expansion of markets in provision & commercialization effectively & minimize its detrimental effects.

2010S00020

Agevall, Ola (School of Social Sciences, Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden, SE-35195 [e-mail: ola.agevall@lnu.se]), **The Demands of Demand: The Professional Fate of Swedish Music Education in the Postwar Era,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ If monopoly of recognized skill is anything to go by, then, prima facie, musicians & music teachers are in a poor position to claim professional status. But while laymen cannot be effectively excluded from music making they can be barred from entering certain positions, occupations, & organizations. Swedish music education is an example of a successful monopolization, which later became precarious: the Swedish Royal Academy of Music provided the only educational route to the title of director musices, which in turn was a requisite for admission to a number of positions and occupations. After WWII, a sharply increasing demand for music education created a need for the mass production of music teachers, unsettling the topology of tasks in the field. The aim of this paper is to examine the historical case of Swedish music education, and to theoretically explore the demands raised by a sudden rise in demand upon a precarious monopoly of recognized skill.

2010S00021

Aggarwal, Anju (Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, India [tel: 011 47015162; e-mail: dr.anjuaggarwal@yahoo.co.in]), **Women's Movement In India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social movements of the 19th century India were largely led by the men of upper class strata. It was in 1920's that women started taking initiatives. This paper examines how Gender as an issue formed the basis of India's women's movement & remained a core issue in India's socio-politico-cultural sphere. It argues that under the impact of British rule position of Indian women underwent a decisive transformation leading to feminist assertion of power in the 20th century. This paper reviews the extent to which Women's participation in the national movement accentuated the spirit of liberalism & egalitarianism. It reveals that in the post independent period women came forward for creative self expression, a search for new identities. The paper notes that while in the 50's and 60's the Indian women's movement remained stagnant, the 70's was a period of reawakening. With the advent of the 80's it adopted more holistic approach by forming autonomous organizations, alliances and coalitions shedding its focus on social justice. It moved ahead in the 20th century by demanding the right to self determination and equality with men. It has ushered in the 21st century with a remarkable achievement of passing of Domestic violence Act. The paper concludes that complex, rich & vibrant, contemporary women's movement in India, though was not cohesive yet is a strong and plural force which took to legislation instead of agitation to bring social change. It is still in transitional phase. It has to fight against broader issues like communalism, distributive justice etc. To be meaningful it has to correlate with diversity & other socio-politico movements in India.

2010S00022

Agirdag, Orhan (Ghent University, Department of Sociology, Ghent, Belgium, 9000 [tel: +32485487220; e-mail: orhan.agirdag@ugent.be]), **The Impact of Ethnic School Composition on Pupils' (Sub)-National Identifications,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In many European countries there is a growing concern about ethnic school segregation. The latter is not only considered as unfavorable for educational achievement, but it is also seen as an obstruction for the national identities of pupils. However, little is known about how attending school in a segregated or integrated context affects pupils' national identifications. In this paper we investigate the impact of school ethnic composition–in terms of ethnic concentration & ethnic heterogeneity/diversity at school level–on national & sub-national identifications of 2845 pupils in 68 elementary schools in Flanders (Belgium). Drawing upon multilevel analysis, we found that schools' ethnic composition have an impact on both pupils national & sub national identifications. Moreover, we found that the effects were different for native and non-native pupils, while the amount of interethnic friendship explained or moderated the impact of ethnic school composition. We discuss these results as they relate to policy-makers and sociologist of education.

2010S00023

Aguiar, Fernando & de Francisco, Andres (IESA-CSIC, Cordoba, Spain, 14005 [tel: 00349577602255; fax:; e-mail: faguiar@iesa.csic.es]), **Social Identity and Rational Choice: Self-Categorization or Beliefs about Oneself?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The influence of Turner's self-categorization theory has been pervasive in the scope of social identity studies. As soon as some rational choice theorists or economists have tried to introduce social identity problems into the rational choice framework, they have had to make clear their position on the issue of self-categorization. But, unfortunately, there is no real criticism of Turner's theory from the rational choice camp, despite the flaws of that theory. For Turner, "The central hypothesis for group behavior is that, as shared social identity becomes salient, individual self-perception tends to become depersonalized… individuals tend to define & see themselves less as differing individual persons & more as the interchangeable representatives of some shared social category membership." However, in

our opinion things do not work that way. Putting aside the abuse of perceptual terms that function as mere metaphors ("self-perception", "see themselves", "perceptually"), we think that understanding the process of "self-categorization" implies looking for the "micro-foundations" of that process, that is, for the complex set of individual beliefs (most of them socially shaped) that, mediated by desires, defines what the individual is, or permits individuals to define themselves. So we will try to do a rational choice reinterpretation of self-categorization theory.

2010S00024

Aguiar, Neuma F. (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, MG- Brazil 31270-901 [tel: +5521-2521-3734; e-mail: neuma.aguiar@gmail.com]), **Transnational Feminism and Cultural Boundaries in the Developing South,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses the emergence of a transnational feminist movement in the developing South. This movement focused on poor families and on propositions on how to put poor women at the center of development concerns. In spite of a unified platform, two different perspectives emerged: (1) providing economic opportunities for women in poverty as opposed to an overall development strategy at the national or regional level; (2) searching for political strategies that would put women at the center of the fight against poverty. The paper discusses the challenges of coping with these two different perspectives, their distinctness, commonalities and outcomes.

2010S00025

Agyeman, Julian ([e-mail: julian.agyeman@tufts.edu]), **Toward a 'Just' Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The predominant orientation of sustainability among high income nations is environmental. The environmental sustainability discourse is dominant in environmental organizations, businesses and in governments. This discourse is exclusive rather than inclusive & focuses only on intergenerational, not intra-generational equity, or social justice in the present generation. It perpetuates what I call the "equity deficit" of environmental sustainability. My paper will focus on "just sustainability": improving the quality of human life now, & into the future, in a just & equitable manner, while living within the limits of supporting ecosystems. Just sustainability balances environmental protection with an equal commitment to social and spatial justice, thereby overcoming the equity deficit of the current orientation & discourse of sustainability.

2010S00026

Ahedo, Manuel (University Rovira Virgili, Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain [tel: 0034 977 55 83 50; fax: 0034 977 55 83 86; e-mail: manuel.ahedo@urv.es]), **Comparing Self-Comparing Societies. Challenge to Comparative Analysis in the Globalization Era,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article looks at the effects of external factors into social change through processes based on systemic & increasing self-comparison mechanisms within a more or less stratified society. Comparative sociology has still not integrated several recent developments & issues, such as globalization with the growing inter-dependence of societies, the increasing performative character of social science, & the new dynamics of social change. In a globalizing world we increasingly compare societies that compare themselves between them, & that somehow change according to the results of that comparison. Thus an important external factor for contemporary social change is related to the process and outcomes of cross-society mutual comparisons. Inspired by a broad social science literature such as comparative methodology, diffusion analysis, international relations, institutionalist isomorphism, social & institutional change, & policy learning, the article aims to advance a more comparative sociology argument about the importance of cross-society mutual comparison for social and institutional change. The argument is illustrated with several examples both within sub-national societies (at municipal level in Denmark & at regional level in Spain), & between national societies at world regional level (European Union & Latin America).

2010S00027

Ahmadnia, Shirin, Towfigh, Ebrahim & Shahrokni, Nazanin (Sociology, Allameh-Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran, [tel: 00982122223001; fax: 00982122227075; e-mail: shirin.ahmadnia@gmail.com]), **Are Iranian Social Sciences in Crisis?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many scholars have examined the situation of social sciences in Iran. Despite the differences in their works, they all converge on one point- that the social sciences in Iran are in crisis. But, are Iranian social sciences in crisis? The authors of this paper believe that to answer this question one must study the socio-political situation/atmosphere in which modern (social) science was imported to Iran. It is important to figure out the (socio-political) issues/questions in response to which social sciences were originally formed. According to the findings of this research, one could conclude that the social sciences in Iran (as a system of knowledge) are not in crisis. They are in fact performing the way they were originally set to perform. The non-production of social scientific knowledge & its irrelevance to social facts, it seems, are not evidence to the system's malfunctionality but to its functionality. The non-production of social knowledge seems to be the very function of this system. The authors also intend to highlight those cases that have emerged in confrontation or in parallel to the academic system, which have within them the potential & the capacity to produce relevant social scientific knowledge.

2010S00028

Ahmed Ouamar, Madjid (Universite Boumerdes, Boumerdes 35000 Algerie [tel: 0552042027; e-mail: ahmedULouamar@yahoo.fr]), **Impact De L'investissement Sur Le Developpement** (Impact of Investments on Development), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ L'Algerie a réalisé d'énormes investissements gaziers. Si ces investissement Capital- intensiv'ont permis au pays d'accumuler près de 150 milliards de dollars, l'impact de ses investissements sur le développement économique et social est moins évident. Le taux de chomage reste très élevè avec plus de 15%de la population active. Chaque année près de 300. 000 jeunes arrivent sur un marché de l'emploi déjà saturé, dont 150.000 diplomés.

2010S00029

Ahmed, Ghyasuddin (Department of Sociology, SW & CJ, Virginia State University, P. O. Box 9036, Petersburg, VA 23806, USA [tel: 804 320 1427; e-mail: gahmed@vsu.edu]), **Islam's Other Face,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the heinous & tragic events of September 11, 2001 Islam is being demonized & its followers dehumanized around the world. It is depicted in such a manner that to many now it has become a 'cult' rather than a religion. After the above events Islam now stands alone against all other religions & is considered as the most violent religion of the world. There are deviants and criminals in all background, including religions & those should be treated that way but after the tragic events of 911 instead of blaming the criminals the whole Muslim population is being blamed. Contrary to the common belief the Muslim Bible–the Quran divides human beings into two groups–the righteous & the wrong doers. There are many positives words in the Quran for the Christians and the Jews that most people do not know or read. When the Quran is talking negatively about the Christians & the Jews it is referring to the wrong doers of those religions. The Quran clearly asks the Muslims not to fight the Christians & the Jews on small matters. It asks it followers only to fight back those who oppress and suppress the Muslims or those who are thrown out their homes. It also asks the Muslims to stop fighting when the other side stops. The same way it asks its followers to accept peace when its enemy offers it. Fighting other people cannot be pre-emptive. It also calls the Christians & Jews as the people of the Book that were sent by the same One & Only God & those who follow those original Books are also believers (or Muslims). It considers hypocritic Muslim worst of all human beings or most wrong doers. Islam is the only religion that gave equal rights to women that very few people know & recognize. It also give freedom to practice any religion or no religion. Freedom is an article of faith in Islam. Problems come when people provide information out of context or when people do not follow the ideal ways for their personal aims, goals & objective. The paper will provide actual reference & quotation from the English translation of the Quran that help will remove lots of confusion & contradiction that people have on Islam.

2010S00030

Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (Department of Social Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Box 111, 80101 Joensuu, Finland [tel: 358-13-2514215; e-mail: pirkkoliisa.ahponen@uef.fi]), **Poor or Golden Karelia–Interpreting Travellers' Identities and Otherness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Forty first-year students from the University of Joensuu in Finland went on an excursion to a Russian town Sortavala in March 2007. These two border towns are situated in different sides of a peripheral region Karelia. During this social political excursion of two days the students were

instructed to make notes on everything that they saw & experienced. The notes about this excursion give us a snapshot of what it's like to travel by crossing a border between the familiar & the unfamiliar. The young people met a confusing reality which led them to see things differently than what they were used to. The students began their voyage with great curiosity, talking about how their minds were open & anticipating or how they had mixed feelings. Some of them had imagined what to expect & some tell that they had no expectations at all. A phenomenological interpretation on their experiences will tell how the students carried their previous knowledge as well as all their assumptions & prejudices with them. We can see also how the knowledge of young people is reformed even during a short border-crossing experience.

2010S00031

Aigner, Petra I. (Danube University Krems, Dr. Karl Dorrek Str. 30 [tel: 004369910887925; e-mail: petra.aigner@donau-uni.ac.at]), **Comparative Perspectives of Austrian Political Parties across Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research Committee on Political Sociology RC18 In Austria the political landscape is presently dominated by Social Democratic Party (SPÖ), Christian Democrats/People's Party (ÖVP), Freedom Party (FPÖ), Green Party, & some smaller parties, e.g. BZÖ (Alliance for the Future of Austria). The political system has been relatively unstable for over a decade, following a period of stability up to the late 1990s based on a functioning proportionate system. A shift occurred when in 1999 the FPÖ run by Jörg Haider achieved a sudden dramatic increase in votes, which initiated a period of continuing instability. In 2005, Haider himself founded a new party, BZÖ & a number of new small parties have emerged alongside since. In the past decade several early re-elections were initiated & governmental alliances broke frequently. As argued in my book, Migration & Politics (2008) Austrian party political discourses are tightly structured. In Weberian terms the Socialist Party, & also the Green Party, express a bureaucratic & legal rational strategy, while the ÖVP maintains a traditionalist stance. The FPÖ, led by Jörg Haider, & continued by his successor J.C. Stracher, has articulated a charismatic discourse, focused particularly on migration issues. The instability which Max Weber highlighted in charismatic leadership is fully confirmed by the FPÖ's trajectory in the past decade. On the other hand, as much as the Weberian types are pursued by the Austrian political parties and their members, in turn those are also legitimated by their respective followers. Since 2000, alliances between old parties have changed, & new parties have emerged. This paper aims to explore whether the main party agendas & the discourses expressed by party members continue to reflect the Weberian model, or whether they have shifted, so that the model no longer applies. This issue will be explored by utilizing previously collected data (1998-2001), together with newly collected data (2008-2009) from parliamentary debates & political party manifestos, with a focus on the theme of migration, in all the parliamentary parties of contemporary Austria.

2010S00032

Ailon, Galit (Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel [tel: +97235711554; e-mail: ailonsg@mail.biu.ac.il]), **Reflexivity after the Enron Scandal: A Discourse Analysis of a Neoliberal Self-Reflection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes a reflexive discourse sparked by the Enron scandal. Once a prime icon of "New Economy" (NE) rigor and innovation & an exemplary prototype of post-deregulation entrepreneurship, Enron was a fast growing American energy trading firm that thrived alongside the American public faith in the free-market. It collapsed in 2001 after a number of its accounting maneuvers were revealed as questionable. Its bankruptcy, the largest in history up to that time, was the first of this century's series of dramatic corporate financial scandals. The paper offers an empirically grounded analysis of all Enron-related articles published in the popular American BusinessWeek magazine in 1997-2007. The analysis explores the rise & fall of the Enron icon & examines the sense-making process that followed its bankruptcy. It indicates that the neoliberal self-reflection sparked by the scandal had an underlying cultural grammar that parallels that pertaining to the management of money. Its four primary principles were: minimizing "costs" entailing loss of discursive status or persuasive effect; maximizing the use value of a core truism; quantitatively cueing morality; & conducting discursive competitions. This account challenges the existing theoretical image of reflexivity as a discourse representing a look from an abstract or disembedded 'outside' upon conventional ways of conceiving the provisions & practices of the contemporary capitalist world.

2010S00033

Ainsaar, Mare (University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia [tel: + 372 51 78 132; e-mail: mare.ainsaar@ut.ee]), **Early and Very Early Sexual Initiation among Adolescents and Attitudes towards Sexuality in Estonia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the analyses is to investigate the timing & selectivity of sexual initiation before age 15. Data of the Baltic See Regional Study of Adolescents' are used for analyses. The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescent Sexuality survey was carried out as a class-room survey among children attending schools with secondary school level curriculum in 2003-2004 in six Baltic Sea countries. The total number of 17-18-year-old Estonian students in the survey was 1338. Results: Estonia belongs to the same group with Nordic countries characterised by a comparatively early start of sexual life. Only 3% of the students in Poland, 4% in Lithuania had experience of sexual intercourse before age 15 while in Estonia and in Norway it was 9 & 14% in Sweden. Empirical results demonstrate that although the absolute majority of sexual initiations before the age of 15 took place in a consenting environment & without any pressure, an early sex experience seems to be related to a risk of violence, both against the adolescents & from adolescents, a greater acceptance of sexual relations with children & a tolerance of commercial sex, stronger attitudes towards sexual freedom & less one partner commitment.

2010S00034

Aitikulova, Burulai Junusovna (Aga Khan Foundation in Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 720021 [tel: +996 312 38 80 22; fax: +996 312 38 92 31; e-mail: burulai.aitikulova@akdn.org]), **Quality Early Learning Opportunities for All in Remote Areas–Rich and Poor Alike,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction & Context The deterioration of the education system in Kyrgyzstan is having its most profound effect on the country's rural population. Faced with low public spending, crumbling infrastructure, outdated curricula, & poorly trained and under-motivated teachers, rural areas in Kyrgyzstan are increasingly characterized by poor socio-economic conditions, massive out-migration, & on the whole, limited economic opportunity. Over the long-term, reversing these negative trends will require robust partnerships among government, donors, and civil society to meet the triple challenge of expanding access, improving quality, & ensuring equity across the education spectrum. The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). Founded & guided by His Highness the Aga Khan, the AKDN brings together a number of international development agencies, institutions, & programmes that work primarily in the poorest parts of South & Central Asia, Africa and the Middle East. All AKDN agencies conduct their programmes without regard to faith, origin or gender. Drawing on more than forty years of experience in the education sector, the AKDN is convinced that lifelong learning–from early childhood development through to retirement–is critical to lifting communities out of poverty & underwriting social & economic progress. AKDN's experience in the sector covers a range and diversity of approaches (from urban to rural, single-grade to multi-grade, & community-led interventions to public-private partnerships) that have resulted in sizeable investments throughout the education spectrum, including, but not limited to: Early childhood development programming; School improvement programmes (both primary & secondary); The management and servicing of nearly 350 private schools which have educated more than 300,000 children & trained more than 10,000 teachers; A network of Aga Khan Academies which offer international standards of excellence; ac Teacher & school management capacity through professional development centers; & The establishment of the Aga Khan University & the University of Central Asia. In Kyrgyzstan, the Aga Khan Foundation works through its local partner, the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP KG), to improve the living conditions & socio-economic status of selected communities in the country. Recognising the interconnectedness of development challenges in remote and mountainous communities, MSDSP KG employs an area-based approach in Osh & Naryn Oblasts where complementary interventions in education, health, livestock development, horticulture, infrastructure, income generation, & social mobilization converge in villages. In doing so, MSDSP KG partners with government authorities, community organizations, & local civil society groups to implement projects that raise the standard of living in rural communities. In education, MSDSP KG has established four objectives: 1) to develop & promote alternative ECD models to increase their coverage, affordability, & inclusiveness; 2) to enhance the quality of learning environments for young children; 3) to support the transition of children from kindergarten to Grade 1 and strengthen interactive teaching-learning

processes in primary schools; & 4) to influence ECD policy & practice in Kyrgyzstan through on-going dialogue & collaboration with communities, government, international agencies & other stakeholders. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2010S00035

Aizawa, Shinichi (the University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033 [tel: 81358414926; fax: 81358414907; e-mail: isaac@classic.email.ne.jp]), **New Discrepancy between the Meaning of Schooling in Individual Perceptions and the Function of Diplomas in the Japanese Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we examine how have the personal status attainment changed in the Japanese society, especially focus on the effect on educational aspiration (Desired educational level) & occupational aspiration (Desired occupation). From 1950s to 1970s, Japan had experienced the expansion of secondary & post-secondary education. During this period, the rate of high school enrollment exceeded 90% & college reached 30%. People at that time had wanted to receive higher education than the former generation. People had also wished to obtain the jobs such as white collar or prestigious ones more than ever. According to datasets in 2000s, we figure out the new trends of personal status attainment: Japanese people still hope to obtain prestigious or attractive job, nevertheless their educational aspiration have not changed in younger cohorts. These facts show that young generation pays little attention to the college schooling in order to achieve their individual attainment. As a result, occupational aspiration becomes less significant factor to personal status attainment than educational aspiration. This change makes new discrepancy between the meaning of schooling in individual perceptions & the function of diplomas in the society.

2010S00036

Ajisaka, Manabu (Doshisha University, kyoto JAPAN 606-0841 [tel: 81 75 203 6484; fax: 81 75 203 6484; e-mail: majisaka@mail.doshisha.ac.jp]), **Urban Migrants and Their Associations in Japan's Urbanization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the process of Japan's urbanization due to industrialization & modernization since the 1880's, large amounts of the population moved from rural areas to the cities. 1. The periods of migration from rural to the urban areas –1890s –1930s –1950s-1960s (These two decades mark the period of the most migration: 20million) 2.Points of migration Mainly to the three metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Keihanshin (Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe), and Nagoya, as well as local prefectural capitals. 3.Patterns of migration according to social class. The social classes of these emigrants from the rural areas all differed. (1)Upper class and upper middle class migrants(-children of landowners & farmers) first obtaining educational opportunities & then finding urban employment. (2)Lower middle class & lower class migrants(children of small farmers & peasants) moving to the city to directly obtain employment. Migrants in the upper class & the upper middle class moved to the city for educational opportunities at colleges and universities. They obtained white collar jobs & became bureaucrats or other specialists. In order to survive in urban areas, it was important to have university, large company or government connections. People from the lower middle class & the lower class moved to the cities in order to escape from poverty in the rural areas. They became blue collar workers or small shop owners. When those the lower middle class & the lower class migrants looked for employment & housing or needed help, they had social networks of people from the same hometown, as well as getting help from family & relatives. People in the lower middle class & the lower class, especially people from villages, made associations of people from the same hometown (Hometown- Based Associations, called "Dokyo-Kai" in Japanese) & helped and supported one another. 4.Four types of Hometown Based Associations. Hometown Associations can be classified into four types according to their settlement patterns(concentrated and dispersed) & occupation (the same or different occupation). (1) Concentrated settlements with different occupations (factory workers, the self-employed & employees of the self-employed) (2) Concentrated settlements with the same occupation (i.e. engaging in local industry & living in the immediate area) (3) Scattered settlements with the same occupation (the public bathhouse and using the same shop name in food & restaurant industry (ex. main house/branch associations)) (4) Dispersed settlements with different occupations (Those from concentrated settlements would later disperse & those of the same occupation began to change their occupations.) Type 1 was often formed in towns where manual labor was the center of industry. (ex. seaside areas such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Osaka & Kobe) Type 2 was formed in areas of varied & less common types of commerce & industry.(ex. Kyoto's Nishijin & Tokyo's Nihonbashi) The example of Type 3 was public bathhouse(Sento). These public baths were collective consumption and formed the public space("living space") for those who were too poor to afford a bathroom where they lived in the inner-city areas and the suburbs. These public baths were usually family owned establishments. The employees were usually the management's relatives from the countryside or from the same hometown. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2010S00037

Akagawa, Manabu (Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology / University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033 [tel: 011-81-3-5841-3809; fax: 011-81-3-5841-3809; e-mail: akagawa@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **Can a Foucauldian Analysis on Sexuality Be Applied to Non-Western Societies?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Michel Foucault in "The History of Sexuality" (1976) argued that sexuality in modern West belonged to civilization of 'scientia sexualis' & that in non-western societies to "ars erotica". He also said disciplinary power has been working through Western sexuality. His analysis can provide an essential view for sociology of sexuality. This paper, however, poses a question, 'can his thesis easily applied to non-Western societies?'. I tried applying his thesis to modern Japan in "The Historical Sociology of Sexuality" (1999) & found several limits. First, Foucault assumed that confession of one's inner sexuality was closely connected with scientific objectification. But Japanese sexual culture lacked the tradition of confession although it accepted many sexual knowledge from the West. Second, Foucault argued that ban on child masturbation by adults was linked with disciplinary power. Surely, medical ban on masturbation were prevalent in modern Japan, but the medical discourses were transformed following its unique historical contexts. I suggest that ban on masturbation can be classified into three different phases & they were closely connected with change of meanings the Japanese gave to sexuality. Third, I suggest sociology of sexuality should be focused not only on disciplinary power but also on meanings we give to sexuality.

2010S00038

Akahori, Saburo (Department of Sociology, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, 2-6-1 Zempukuji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 167-8585 [tel: +81 3 5382 6355; fax: +81 3 5382 4924; e-mail: akahori@lab.twcu.ac.jp]), **The Self-Description of Society in East Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is often said that society is a Western concept & it does not exist in the non-Western world. We examine whether such an opinion is valid or not by using Niklas Luhmann's theory of society. In his theory, the society is redefined as the self-description (of society). Based on such a viewpoint, we explore how society has been described in East Asia. In the late 19th century, intellectuals in Japan tried to translate the concept of society into various expressions. But in the end the word shakai was adopted. The Japanese word shakai consists of two Chinese characters, & the character "sha" implies the nature & "the Holy". It is quite different from what "society" or "Gesellschaft" indicates. The word shakai as a translation of the word society was then imported to China, Korea, & Viet Nam. As demonstrated by the adoption of the word shakai, we see that in the East the concept of society contains the nature or the integration by "the Holy" in itself. We conclude that, the society does exist in the East as the self-description (of society), & it differs between the West & the East (especially East Asia).

2010S00039

Akinyemi, Ibrahim Olayinka ([tel: +2348062135487; e-mail: akinyemibrahim@yahoo.com]), **Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Undergraduate Students towards Female Participation in Sports,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sports which is a universal phenomenon is more often than not seen as an activity meant for the men alone with culture being the most responsible factor. This has contributed to the high rate of poverty among women who perhaps could have been empowered through sporting professions. This study tried to understand the views of undergraduates towards female participation in sports; the hiderance and the solution to increasing their participation as well as its effects of the society. The study carried out among undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria made use of quota and convenient sampling techniques in selecting 110 samples which had equal representation of both gender & all the 11 faculties. Questionnaires & SPSS were used as the research instrument & data analysis tech-

niques respectively. The findings showed that the undergraduates had a good knowledge, attitude and perception towards female participation in sports acquired through the media with 96.4% supporting its encouragement; they identified marital responsibilities & cultural values as the major hindrance; recommended the school, government & media as the key agents in promoting female participation in sports with the conclusion that the process will enhance societal development through job creation & reduction in social vices.

2010S00040

Akiyama, Akiko, Hanabusa, Hiroo & Mikami, Hiroshi (Division of Heath Sciences, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, 1-7 Yamadaoka, Suita city, 565-0871, Japan [tel: +81-6-6879-2551; fax: +81-6-6879-2551; e-mail: mikami@sahs.med.osaka-u.ac.jp]), **Factors Enabling Home Care for Frail Elderly Persons Living Alone (EPLA)–A Study of Institutions Specializing In-Home Medical Care in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Aim: The aim of this study was to examine the characteristics of home care supporting clinics providing home care for frail elderly persons living alone. Methods: This study was an anonymous mailed survey of 998 institutions specializing in home medical care in 23 ward of Tokyo, Japan. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed to each institution between July & August 2009. Results: Out of 998 clinics 183 responded (response rate: 16.7%). Those clinics providing home care for the frail EPLA significantly collaborated with 4 or more home visit nursing stations (42.5%) & 4 or more care managers (58.7%) & had sufficient medical care equipment, such as an oxygen inhaler, ventilator, & intravenous hyperalimentation. Sixty-one percent of the clinics which provided care for the 18 patients who died at home collaborated with 4 or more care managers. Characteristics of frail elderly persons living alone were as follows: 85.0± 8.9 years (mean age), female (65.4%), & suffering from cancer (22.4%), heart disease (20.6%), cerebrovascular disease (20.6%), or dementia (30.8%). Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the factors enabling home care for frail EPLA are as follows: 1) collaboration with care managers, 2) collaboration with home visit nursing stations, 3) sufficient medical care equipment.

2010S00041

Akram, Mohammad (Department of Sociology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, (U.P.) PIN 202002, India [tel: + 91 9411983487; e-mail: m.akram.so@amu.ac.in]), **Development of Sociology of Health in India: Phases, Paradigms and Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology of health in India passed through several phases and incorporated discourses often identified as medical sociology and sociology of medicine. Parsonian system theory, interactionist perspective, conflict approach & phenomenological approach have lasting impact on various paradigms developed in this course. This paper is analytical in nature & focuses on three aspects: (i) phases of development; (ii) emerging paradigms; & (iii) future course of action. The proposed phases are tentative. The first phase (from independence to emergency), influenced by contexts like lack of proper health infra-structure & limited interaction between sociologist & health institutions, discussed concepts like health-culture, hospital system, doctor-patient relations, modern as well as ethnic/indigenous medicines, etc. The second phase (between Alma-Ata declaration & arrival of AIDS) was dominated by paradigms of health for all, family planning, poverty and malnutrition, medical pluralism & alternative medicine. Studies related to spread of AIDS, reproductive & adolescent health, Millennium Development Goals, marginalized groups, health inequalities etc constitute the third phase. The paper concludes that the future of this discipline in India lies in its capacity to develop its own contextual paradigms to address various national and global issues.

2010S00042

Al-Badayneh, Diab M. (Department of Sociology, AHU, Maan, Jordan [tel: +962-79555-2202; fax: +962-4611-138; e-mail: dbadayneh@yahoo.com]), **Good Governance, Corruption, and Terrorism in the Arab World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study aims at exploring the relationship between good governance, corruption & terrorism incidents in the Arab society. Data of this study is based on reliable international databases that cover twenty two Arab countries. Findings show a relationship between terrorism rate & governance components (voice & accountability, r = 0.311, political stability, r = -0.361, government effectiveness, r = -0.-04, regulatory quality, r = 0.38, rule of law r = -109, control of corruption, r= -0.121, & average intuitional quality, r=-0.10). Findings show that all measures of corruption: freedom from corruption (r =- 0.31; -0.26, &-0.30, respectively); control of corruption (r =- 0.40; -0.39, & -0.38, respectively), & corruption perception index (r =- 0.376; -0.38, & -0.37, respectively) were significantly correlated with the total number of terrorists; incidents & fatalities. Significant differences have been found in freedom from corruption; control corruption, & corruption perception according to human development levels (F=4.89; 15.47, & 10.51, respectively I- = 0.04; 0.00 & 0.001, respectively). Moreover, a relationship is found between terrorists rate & freedom (Press freedom, r= 0.295, economic freedom, r=0.034, business freedom, r=-0.023, trade freedom, 0.146, fiscal freedom, r=0.162, government size, r =-0.25, monetary freedom, r=0.224, investment freedom, r =-0.257, finance freedom, r=0.312, property freedom, r=-0.09, freedom from corruption, r=-0.139, & labor freedom, r=.034).

2010S00043

Al-Rozzi, Emad (Faculty of Social Sciences/Oslo University College, Postboks 4, St. Olav plass, 0130 Oslo, Norway [tel: +4748155154; fax: +4722453600; e-mail: Emad.Al-Rozzi@sam.hio.no]), **Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children at Care Centers in Norway: Researching Care in Transition,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research project is exploring the systems of care in Norway that are designed to provide care for unaccompanied asylum seekers under the age of 15. Norwegian child welfare services have been given the responsibility for a new & vulnerable group of children and adolescents. Since the organization of care-provision at the Care Centers is rather new, systematic knowledge about the situation of the children who reside in these centers & for professional care-givers is sparse. My research focus is how care in transition is practiced, experienced & interpreted in a transitional period which is supposed to last for less than a year. Here I will present the methodological approach that is designed to unfold & explore this care in transition. A series of three time-based Life-form interviews with the children during their residence at the care centers are used, as well as single life-form interviews with professional care-givers. In addition, observations in various settings & of daily activities as they unfold the organization, practice, experience, & understanding of care-receivers and care-givers at two care centers are also used. Primary findings, fieldwork challenges, limitation & delimitation will also be presented.

2010S00044

Alamgir, Alena K. (Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08854, USA [tel: ; fax ; e-mail: akalamgir@gmail.com]), **Contesting Class Consciousness: Resistance Strategies of Vietnamese Temporary Migrant Workers in 1980s State-Socialist Czechoslovakia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Labor migration organized by Central European state-socialist governments in the 1970s-1980s is usually thought to have rested upon harsh surveillance of foreign workers both by their own states and the host states. Concomitantly, the consensus in the literature is that foreign workers were rather hapless victims of the respective states' ideological cynicism & economic voraciousness, even qualified as "slave labor." Vietnamese workers especially tend to be described as docile. Based upon ongoing archival research, I argue that Vietnamese workers in the 1980s Czechoslovakia were far from unassertive workforce. Letters sent to the Labor Ministry by frustrated socialist factories' managers show that Vietnamese workers deployed a number of collective resistance strategies, including strikes (a form of dissent essentially unheard of in 1982 Czechoslovakia). Vietnamese workers protested most often against low wages & the compulsory transfer of parts of these wages to Vietnam; they also objected against the types of work assigned to them & tight control of their private lives. Czech socialist managers & bureaucrats found it hard to respond to these protests, which essentially utilized means straight out of the class-struggle toolkit. They were further vexed by what they perceived as Vietnamese Embassy officials' "unresponsiveness" to their pleas for disciplining help.

2010S00045

Alarcon, Amado (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Av. de la Universitat, 1 [tel: 34 666 25 71 65; e-mail: amado.alarcon@urv.es]), **Spanglish as a Private Language, Liberalized and Deregulated. The Case of the City of El Paso (Texas),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the question of how free-market & globalism ideology affects on the extend & legitimation of code-switching. In order to achieve this purpose, we examine the linguistic policies & practices in private-owned business in the City of El Paso (Texas). On the border between

Mexico & the United States, English, Spanish & the so called Spanglish combine elements of utmost interest from a sociological point of view, because the prestige, recognition & functions of each language are socially unequal. The interest of the City of El Paso for the purposes of our research arises from the facts that: 1) Spanish is the language spoken at home of 69% of inhabitants of the City of El Paso (29% English only) (US Census 2000 Data) & 2) English is the prestige language in the local & national political context. Our main objectives were: a) Identify, by qualitative methods (45 in-depth interviews), the principal types of linguistic policies in private owned-business; b) Observe the extend & legitimacy of "English-only work rules" as part of a political movement; c) Analyze the effects of linguistic criteria (knowledge of English and Spanish) on selection & promotion of personnel; d) Observe the process of the deregulation & liberalisation of the business world over the deregulation of languages. In order to explain this polices & practices we have chosen three main independent variables: a) the degree of linguistic intensity in job performance, as an indicator of the degree of importance of information management & knowledge production in the productive activity; b) the linguistic origin & characteristics of the owners of the firms & customers; c) the degree of internationalization of the companies. This variables allowed us to observe: 1) The extend in which recruitment & promotion, when based on linguistic criteria, involve forms of occupational stratification that affect the different linguistic groups; 2) Conflicts between economic & political forces regarding languages. On the latter point, the lack of legitimacy of the "English only" movement in El Paso, the increasing role of cross-border economy & the economic ideology of globalism leads to increased extension of code-switching as a form of private language, liberalized & deregulated.

2010S00046

Alario, Margarita V. & Freudenburg, William R. (University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, WI, Whitewater, Wisconsin, USA, 53190 [tel: 262 472 1133; fax: 262 472 2803; e-mail: alario9@aol.com]), **Water: Changing the Course of the Titanic?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although some of the most provocative sociological thinking about risks is associated with Anthony Giddens & Ulrich Beck, past assessments have judged the more nuanced views of authors such as Short & Erikson as being sociologically superior, both as theory and as guides to empirical interpretations. The key difference is that, while Giddens & Beck see the risks of "The Risk Society" as transcending all social boundaries, the world we inhabit is one of what we have called Titanic Risks. As was the case for the ill-fated ocean liner, the entire ship may have sunk, but the actual risks were strongly related to victims' positions in society and in space. Still, past assessments have focused on highly specialized, "advanced" technologies, such as those involving nuclear materials; the question is whether similar conclusions would emerge from analyzing older or more basic technologies. To answer that question, we turn to what may be the most fundamental of all human resource needs–water. International organizations began devoting serious attention to the significance of water, including potential conflicts over access, during the 1980s, leading eventually to the 2003 United Nations Report, Water for People, Water for Life. Natural resources in general, & water in particular, have been the focus of growing significance for the systematic study of environmental risks, & the end of the Cold War has intensified the search for appropriate social scientific models for understanding their relevance for new constellations of world conflict. In this examination, we find that insufficient or degraded water access often serves as a proxy variable for global environmental conflicts linked to poverty & gender inequality. For water as well as weapons, sociological approaches to risk, exemplified by Short & Kai Erikson, prove to be superior to the emphasis on technological mega-risks typified by Giddens & Beck. Far from "transcending" social boundaries, the risks of the 21st century wind up reinforcing & exacerbating them.

2010S00047

Alasuutari, Maarit & Alasuutari, Pertti (University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland, 40014 [tel: +358405321674; e-mail: maarit.alasuutari@jyu.fi]), **Your Child is Not Yours: Governing the Family Life through the Child's Educational Plan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper deals with the implementation of the practice according to which in Finnish daycare, an individual educational plan is drawn up for each child in collaboration with the child's parents. The practice is informed by the National Curriculum Guidelines on Early Childhood Education & Care, which have been influenced by the research & development projects of the OECD. In the guidelines the planning practice is framed by the idea of parent-teacher partnership. By juxtaposing the international context & the official goals of the new practice with what eventually takes place in the parent-practitioner discussions, the paper shows that the outcome is quite different from the initial ideas & plans. Instead of actually drawing up individual plans for the children, the focus is on how well a child adapts to the practices of the institution. The practitioners use the discussion also as a means to get information about the family life of the child as a potential source of problems related to the child's adaptability. In addition to documents related to the new practice, the data consist of 32 audio-taped parent-practitioner meetings, analyzed by using discourse analysis.

2010S00048

Alber, Ina (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Germany [e-mail: ialber@uni-goettingen.de]), **Biographical Meanings of 'European identity' among Polish Civil Society Activists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on "European identity" often refers to static concepts of identity & to a homogeneous image of a single unified Europe not taking into account the different biographical experiences people from various historical, cultural & political backgrounds in different parts of this "artificial" geographic & political unit may have. Furthermore, researchers generally focus on Western ideas of Europe, sometimes neglecting, for instance, post-socialist countries. As researchers, we need to consider the various aspects of people's biographies & to reconstruct the genesis of their today's presentation & narration within a certain historical and social context in order to understand the meaning of Europe & a European community for the actors creating it. When examining this, the example of people born & socialised in Poland is especially interesting due to the historical framework as Polish history has always been strongly intertwined with the question of Europe & a concept of the "European identity". But does this political framework of an interconnection become salient in civil society activists' recent engagement for Europe? I would like to be given the opportunity to provide insight into the different ways of dealing with Europe in "Polish biographies" presenting some cases from my PhD research sample. It is based on biographical case reconstructions (see Rosenthal 1995, 2004) of people engaged in civil society organisations in Poland after the 1989 transformations as well as on discourse analysis on the concept of civil society. I will discuss different types of biographical narrations & experiences of Europe in a society under transformation, & ways of acting on it. I want to show that the biographers use the concept of Europe & "European identity" (also determining if this concept exists) in various & fluid ways according to their biographical experiences & their established patterns of acting.

2010S00049

Alberth, Lars, Bode, Ingo & Bühler-Niederberger, Doris (University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany, 42119 [tel: ; e-mail: alberth@uni-wuppertal.de]), **The Professional Divide in the Societal Response to Child Maltreatment. Observations from Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Internationally, maltreatment of small children is increasingly viewed as a severe challenge to social professionalism. Concern is widespread about imperfections of existing patterns of intervention, regarding the use of organisational resources and resistance to interprofessional collaboration. However, this debate has shortcomings concerning the way it addresses professional divides in the societal response to child maltreatment. Firstly, more awareness is needed towards the professions' intrusion in the families' life world as it is subject to a bargaining between parents & professions. Secondly, a crucial problem seems to be the invisibility of the child in a professional perspective. Thirdly, multi-party interventions are widespread, with the simultaneous involvement of different professions, each following a distinctive approach of how to intervene. Particular trajectories of professional interference emerge which entail case-specific (chains of) reactions. Drawing on a review of the international literature dealing with the field, & referring to the institutional setting in Germany, the paper sets out a theoretical framework for an in-depth enquiry currently carried out. It argues that the sociology of professions should pay greater attention to both the entanglement of multiple professional identities during social interventions & the way of how professions conceptualize their role vis-à-vis the private sphere of their clients.

2010S00050

Albertini, Marco & Zucchelli, Eugenio (University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, 40126 [fax:; e-mail: marco.albertini2@unibo.it]), **Unequal Inequalities. The Impact of Income, Wealth and Edu-**

cational Inequalities on the (Formal and Informal) Support Package of the Elderly: A European Comparison, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent decades increasing numbers of elderly individuals, decreasing availability of unpaid care givers, & increasing pressure on the financial sustainability of public welfare spending have contributed to put the issue of long term care needs of the elderly at the center of public debate & scholars' interest. Although differently organized, all western European countries (WECs) grants elderly people universalistic access, based on the principle of residency, to basic health care services. However, there are major differences between WECs in the public provision of those services that are not included in the narrow area of basic health care services. In particular, large differences exists between WECs as for what regards the provision of long term care services to the elderly. Here, not only models of organization of services vary widely across WECs, but there are also relevant differences as for what regard the amount of support which is granted by the state or, on the contrary, it is assumed to be delivered by the family or the not-for-profit sector. Therefore, we expect 'support packages' for the elderly in need of long term care to vary markedly across different countries, both from the qualitative & quantitative point of view. Eventually, differences in the design of both health & social care services, should not only generate differences between needy elderly people who live in different countries, but also should significantly affect the within-country inequality of non-basic-health care utilization and "long term social care packages" according to the following respondent's characteristics: income, wealth, education, immigrant status, family composition. In this paper, we analyze existing inequalities in formal & informal support for the frail elderly using data from the first two waves of the Survey of Ageing, Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE).

2010S00051

Alegre, Miquel Angel & Benito, Ricard (Institut de Govern i Polítiques Públiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain [tel: +34 93 5868810; fax:; e-mail: miguelangel.alegre@uab.cat]), **Explaining Early School Leaving in Europe. The Role of Vocational Education in the Frame of Other Contextual Factors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to examine the impacts of certain contextual factors on the levels of school dropout, assessing at the same time the margin for intervention which educational policies still have to tackle this problem, particularly those policies aiming to promote vocational education. Using simple regression analysis, we investigate the existing relation between a number of contextual indicators & two measures of school dropout (early school leaving, & level of non-participation in education of youth aged 18) in 30 European countries. We take into consideration factors of socioeconomic, labour & education contexts, as well as variables of public expenditure on education & configuration of the school system. Using multivariate analysis, we assess the net effect of those more relevant factors on the levels of non-participation in education of youth aged 18. Results point to three focuses of attention: low-skilled occupation, the structure of public investment in education, & the configuration of the school network. In terms of educational policy implications, it appears that certain strategies of financial aid to students can have positive impacts on reducing such levels. Likewise, results suggest that vocational education can favour the school continuity of a significant group of students beyond compulsory education.

2010S00052

Alencar, Breno Rodrigo (Universidade Federal do Pará, Av. Augusto Corrêa, Guamá [tel: 0055 91 81742301; e-mail: brenoedai@yahoo.com.br]), **Notes on the Choice of Spouse and the Rite of Betrothal in the Amazon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ The faculties to define, to deduce & to induce, as claimed Mauss and Durkheim (1902), are generally considered to be given immediately in the constitution of individual understanding. Thus the established mediation between the individual strategies of socialization & collective representations in terms of transference of feelings (read ratings of the subjects with which it establishes contact and, consequently, a loving relationship) depends on the identity arrangements with which it dialogues & of which it consisted while person, that is, its ethnic, racial, religious, professional belonging, etc. The individuals with which dialogue in this study are fiancés in the process of marriage, whose interests, goals & thoughts on the rite of betrothal and the ideal of conjugal, meet subordinated to this plurality of arrangements. Seeking to identify experiences of love, affection and sex of those engaged, the present work by highlighting the relationship between discourses of classification of the couple on the choice of spouse (in potential & cash) & the profiles of marriages in the Amazon as part of the records in the scope of the Parochial Registers of Marriage studied by me in previous research (Matrimônio, migração e homogamia na Belém do entre - séculos [1995-2006]). In this sense, with the aim of producing this work, we used ethnography, on the basis of the dense description about the meetings that make up the certification course of the engagement–as well as interviews with the betrotheds frequent who them.

2010S00053

Alexis, Gwendolyn Yvonne (Monmouth University, Management & Marketing Department, West Long Branch, NJ 07764 [tel: 908 879-8028; fax: 908 879-9601; e-mail: galexis@monmouth.edu]), **Youth and Religion: The Second Generation in the Diaspora,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with second generation youth in the Diaspora and religion. The focus is the children of the non-Western, non-Christian emigrants who arrived in Western predominantly Christian immigrant host lands during the last quartile of the 20th Century. I explore how Muslim youth in Europe & Muslim, Sikh, and Hindu youth in the U.S. are integrating religious identity with the various other sources of identity (e.g., status as college student, ethnic identity as a non-white, & ascribed hyphenated identity based upon the national origin of one's parents) to eke out social space in predominantly Christian immigrant host nations. The paper explores the extent to which their first generation parents have been "racialized" on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or national origin & the impact this has had on the second generation. I analyze evidence that negative stereotyping on the basis of "looking foreign & non-Christian" has made it tempting for second generation youth to distance themselves from their religio-cultural heritage. However, I argue that the loss of social-capital that results from "passing" makes it a strategically unsound move even for the second generation. Although the field research for this project was carried out in Sweden and the U.S., I draw upon data collected from Canada to advance the central argument.

2010S00054

Alexius, Susanna (Score/Stockholm School of Economics, SE-10691 Stockholm, Sweden [tel: +4886747417; fax: -; e-mail: susanna.alexius@hhs.se]), **Responsibility For Sale! Responsible Gaming from State Morality to Market Commodity: Processes of Consumer Responsibilization in the Swedish Gambling Market,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How is responsibility (re)constructed & (re)distributed amongst market actors? This paper contributes to our understanding of processes of responsibilization in contested markets by discussing the recent commodification of responsibility in the Swedish gambling market. Based on some 40 interviews with key informants, extensive document studies & a dozen participant observations, the paper tells the tale of how the Swedish state & the state owned gambling firm Svenska Spel [Swedish Games] has managed to redistribute responsibility for gambling related harm during the past two decades. The paper describes how 'responsible gaming' has been reconstructed from being a state morality to being a market commodity: how the Swedish state has reformulated its role and responsibility, from acting as a moral guide & restrictive market regulator to being not only a producer of an increasing number of games but also a 'responsibility entrepreneur' in a growing niche market of responsible gaming services. The implications of this shift from state morality to market commodity are analyzed in terms of a successful responsibilization of the individual gambling consumer.

2010S00055

Alieva, Aigul & Hartung, Anne (CEPS/INSTEAD, 44, Rue Emile Mark, Differdange, Luxembourg, L-4620 [tel: +352-585855621; e-mail: aigul.alieva@ceps.lu]), **Assortative Mating Within and Between Native and Immigrant Groups in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We are interested in two particular aspects of union formation. First, we examine native & immigrant-subpopulation groups separately exploring the diversity in partner choices based on the socio-economic & educational background. We focus on the probability of having a partner with similar characteristics and analyse under which conditions heterogeneous partnerships occur. Secondly, we are interested in degree of inter-ethnic partnering. Focusing now on the ethnic background, we expect to find a generation effect in line with the literature on inter-generational assimilation, which argues that the second generation shows higher rates of inter-ethnic marriage or cohabitation (assimilation hypothesis). We will, however, also

test competing hypotheses such as the "pioneering" hypothesis, which argues that it is the first generation who more frequently finds partners outside of their group. The analysis will draw on the Generations & Gender Survey (UNECE) data for Germany (N=10,079) & France (N=10,013), the countries with a sufficiently high share of respondents with direct or indirect migration background (approx. 15-20%). The data offers rich information about the respondent background, parents and partner/spouse, as well as various aspects of work life, educational history, & etc.

2010S00056

Alistair, John & Jackson, Steve (School of Sport, Tourism and the Outdoors, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK, PR1 2HE [e-mail: ajohn1@uclan.ac.uk]), **Sailing Away: Corporate Nationalism in New Zealand America's Cup Campaigns 1987-2007,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the relationship between sport, globalization and national identity. Specifically, the paper focuses on how the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron's America's Cup campaigns from 1987-2007 represent & reproduce the concept of corporate nationalism. Located within a critical cultural studies perspective the analysis uses a multi-method approach including textual & contextual analysis & semi-structured interviews with key media cultural intermediaries to examine a unique global-local nexus involving corporate sponsors, state owned enterprises & private individual investors whose elective affinity set about to unite the New Zealand nation. The findings reveal that: (a) both local and multinational corporations (MNC's) use sport as a vehicle through which to articulate their brands with national identity as part of a process of localization; (b) the promotional culture of major sporting events such as the America's Cup provides a platform for MNC's to (re)present, (re)produce & (re)construct national identity; and, (c) despite their strategic attempts to appropriate national icons & themes multinational corporations face resistance & national identity remains a contested domain. Key words: Globalization, Nationalism, New Zealand, Media, Sport

2010S00057

Alkan-Zeybek, Hilal (The Open University, Walton Hall Milton Keynes MK7 6AA UK [tel: +44 (0)1908 654882; e-mail: h.zeybek@open.ac.uk]), **Cultivating an Embodied Religious Ethics of Care: Workers of Islamic Charities in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Religious ethics, with all its bodily comportments, rituals & keen eye on minute details poses an important challenge to the conceptions of ethics in Kantian philosophical traditions. The salience of the positive aspects of ethics in these traditions urges for an attention paid to the visceral, practical and affectual processes that help to form & transform religious bodies. This paper aims to focus on these processes in one particular location, with an ethnographic reliance on detail. In Kayseri, a large Central Anatolian town in Turkey, where I have conducted my fieldwork, a core divide between the benefactors and workers of charities lies in their bodily attitudes towards the beneficiaries of their charitable organizations. For charity workers a religious ethics of care find its expression & its content in cultivating compassionate attitudes, establishing physical contact with the persons in need & overcoming well established dispositions regarding dirt, filth, disgust, affection and care. It is the formation of an ethical being through the never-ending processes transfiguring actions, donning new stances and meticulously working on behavior.

2010S00058

Alkerman, Silvina Verónica (UTDT - Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina [e-mail: silalk@gmail.com]), **Gramscian Manifestation Social Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper analyzes Gramsci's "hegemony" and "counter-hegemony" concepts & discusses its usefulness to understand the emergence of new social movements that pronounce themselves as civil society's resistance to the neoliberal globalization, through renewed methods of struggle against the dominant order & the integration mechanisms, both perceived as subordination & exploitation procedures. The first section describes & examines the gramscian conceptions on which this study pretends to guide the reflection. The following section approaches the globalization matter & recognizes the alternative voice of new political actors organized by way of resistance movements. Finally, the work concludes with some general thoughts on how can the gramscian concept of counter-hegemony be interpreted in the current context.

2010S00059

Allen, Jodie Toni (University of Cambridge, Department of Sociology, Faculty of PPSIS, Free School Lane, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ [tel: +44 7780 818845; fax:; e-mail: jta26@cam.ac.uk]), **Remembering Illness, Constructing Recovery: How Individuals Use ED Memoirs to Interpret their Eating Disorder Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The reading of eating disorder (ED) memoirs is a popular past-time among those with eating disorders. These personal accounts of illness are discussed in the online eating disorder community on blogs, Internet forums, & in the discussion sections of author's websites. As a collection of illness narratives, ED memoirs may be viewed as a cultural reference library which individuals draw upon in order to construct their own illness story. Using a discourse analytic approach, this study uses data from discussion forum postings & semi-structured interviews to examine how readers use ED memoirs as a resource to interpret & express their own eating disorder experience. More specifically, it explores how these texts are used by readers to negotiate what it means to be "ill", in "recovery" or "recovered" & how this definitional work impacts their perception of self & affects their eating behaviours.

2010S00060

Almaguer-Kalixto, Patricia Eugenia (CEIICH, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), Ciudad de Mexico, (Mexico) [tel: (52-55) 24571622; e-mail: palmaguer@labcomplex.net]), **An Empiric Approach to Sociocybernetics: Linking Cibercultur@ and Environmental Knowledge,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper contributes to strength the link between sociocybernetics and cybercultur@, from a theoretical perspective & empirical approach. The main objective is to discuss the potential contributions of this relation to the field of environmental knowledge & natural resource management. In the first part, the paper discusses the potential link between sociocybernetics and environmental knowledge from a social development perspective and identify some conceptual challenges. The second part refers to the context of an empirical research about Cybercultur@ & local knowledge communities where these concepts are applied in a participatory action research developed by LabCOMplex (CEIICH, UNAM) in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. I will refer the progress of the research process, where we are analyzing local perceptions of the environment, aiming to identify information structures and knowledge constructions that local actors use to base their opinions, actions & decisions regarding issues of vulnerability, risk perception & adaptability. With this work we aim to identify relevant observables for the construction of an environmental information system for local use which will be complemented with historical, geographical & biophysical information of the location selected. This will be useful to analyze information and knowledge gap & identify new type of questions that can emerge from collective reflection in the context of this participatory research.

2010S00061

Almås, Reidar, Bjørkhaug, Hilde, Campbell, Hugh & Rønningen, Katrina (Centre for Rural Research, 7491 Trondheim, Norway [tel: 004792485399; fax: 004773591275; e-mail: reidar.almas@bygdeforskning.no]), **Comparative Perspective on the New Productivism in Agriculture,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the late-1980s & 1990s a common view was emerging amongst farmers, policy-makers & academics that a new world agricultural order was upon us. The post-war "productivist years" appeared to be over, as the problem with global agriculture switched from under-supply to over-supply, & public sentiment from food security & prices to environment, animal welfare & health. European governments reacted by partly decoupling the link between production & subsidies & promoting alternative income sources often oriented towards the consumption of the countryside. This turn has been of significance politically, ideologically and practically, & also with some environmental benefits. Multifunctionality has been an important consideration in WTO agricultural negotiations, & even those countries who dismiss it as "disguised protectionism", have developed agri-environment programmes of their own. Even avowed free trading food exporting countries like New Zealand, have undergone a significant shift towards a "greening" strategy in some key export industries. However, the past two-three years have introduced some serious doubts. Rising incomes in countries like India & China have increased demand for food. Increasingly pessimistic predictions concerning the impact of global warming on agriculture, coupled with major climate change events, have led to doubt about the capability of the current agricultural system to pro-

vide a reliable supply of food in the future. Rising crude oil prices have resulted in major cost increases for agricultural inputs resulting in prices rises for key commodities. Further, attempts to promote biofuels have seen huge areas of grain producing land converted to crops for fuel production. Food market speculation is another factor pushing up commodity prices. Recently food prices have fallen again, showing a more unstable & fluctuating pattern. In response to this shift from stable rural development premised on post-productivism, to a global food economy increasingly influenced by shocks & surprise events, do agricultural policies need to regain a strengthened production focus in First World countries? Will the recent respite in productivist approaches turn out to be a temporary shift and, if so, is a neo-productivist regime emerging? Or is this set of responses just one of many strategies emerging in the face of new shocks to the world food economy? Do these changes amount to the advent of a new "bioeconomy"? Are we seeing a new technological imperative in agriculture? How do responses differ between countries & between different agricultural policy regimes? What are the consequences for rural, environmental and socio-cultural sustainability? What are the implications for rural diversification strategies & for the inclusion of previously excluded social groups (such as women) that they have encouraged? Is there a decisive shift in the balance of power occurring in rural areas between production, consumption & environmental interests? And does the new focus on climate, food & energy production challenge conceptualisations & (theoretical) approaches within rural studies? The mini-conference will be organized as a roundtable discussion. Three short presentations will inspire attendants to take part in the discussion of impacts of the new situation for national & global agricultural systems and climate change policies.

2010S00062

Almas, Reidar & Brobakk, Jostein (Centre for Rural Research, 7491 Trondheim, Norway [tel: ; e-mail: reidar.almas@bygdeforskning.no]), **Increasing Food and Energy Prices: What are the Causes and Who is to Blame?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since early 2006 food prices have increased dramatically, creating social unrest, political protests & a debate on causes & cures. Number of people getting less than necessary food has passed 1 billion, according to FAO. After late 2008, world market food prices have fallen, but not to the low pre 2006 level. In fact the food basket of the "world consumer" is twice as expensive in late 2009, compared to January 2006. Increasing food prices have different & complex causes throughout the value chain, because of technological development, climate changes, trade distortion, and globalisation. We live in times in which food & energy comes from the same basket: Technologically "everything may be concerted to everything, everywhere". Four problems of investigation will be discussed: 1. What are the causes of increasing food prices 2006-2008? 2. What are the links between energy & climate policies & food prices? 3. What are the consequences: Who are winners & who are the losers? 4. What can be done in order to develop an international sustainable food & energy system? International food & energy price data will be used in regression analysis in order to address those problems.

2010S00063

Almeida, Joana (Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, United Kingdom [tel: 00447923834485; e-mail: j.r.s.almeida@rhul.ac.uk]), **The Variation of Institutional Medical Response to Complementary and Alternative (CAM) Therapies: The Case of Acupuncture and Homeopathy in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Portugal is in the process of regulating six CAM therapies. Among them, acupuncture & homeopathy have been the ones generating the least & the most controversy, respectively. While the former has been the only one accepted by the Medical Council & formally practiced by medical doctors alongside traditional acupuncturists, the later still remains banned institutionally, yet it has been practiced by medical doctors alongside traditional homeopaths. Drawing on a qualitative analysis of 31 in-depth interviews to medical & traditional acupuncturists & homeopaths, this paper intends to analyse why acupuncture has been accepted by the Portuguese medical establishment while homeopathy has not. As both therapies have been increasingly practiced by individual medical doctors, what has made acupuncture different from homeopathy for having been accepted by the Medical Council? The findings suggest that acupuncture has apparently gained from having more scientific evidence than homeopathy. Homeopathy remains thus very associated to charlatanism. Interestingly, acupuncture's use of needles, in contrast to homeopathy's pharmaceutical nature, was also addressed. Homeopathy's pharmaceutical nature was seen as a threat to the powerful relationship between the pharmaceutical industry & the medical profession. Thirdly, media influence & medical sponsor of acupuncture in Western society, or the dissemination of a positive image of acupuncture through the media & the individual doctors, was also indicated. This paper argues that reasons that go far beyond the strategic medical claim of lack of scientific basis of CAM & that extend to occupational status & power issues should be taken into account when explaining the variation of institutional response to these two therapies.

2010S00064

Almeida, Rachel de C. & Chaves, Miguel (Puc Minas, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil [tel: 556181294000; e-mail: rachel@aiec.br]), **Transition from School to Work: The Values in the Sphere of Work and Education in the Perspective of Brazilian Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The process of transition to adulthood & their recent changes constitute an important conceptual framework within sociology. This phase of transition to adult life reveals itself through a series of interrelated events that nowadays are transformed as a process both with regard to the sequence once & want to expect. Some recent changes in the transition to adulthood are present in different societies & reveal structural changes such as longer school careers, unstable professional inserts, homologies in gender roles & time dilation of gaining financial independence. A common feature in today's transitions to adulthood, which generates a tension, is that young people have more years of schooling than the previous generation, however, face more difficulties in entering the labor market. This tension reflects the expansion of access to various levels of education & the retraction of the labor market and generates impact in the assessment that young people produce on the level of "satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the level of educational attainment", "value assigned to a university degree" and the "importance they attach to the continuation of studies". The research that leads to this article aims to examine how a group of young Brazilians, in the process of completing the Course in Business Administration, faced with the work at the time to transition from school to work. The analysis revealed aspects that allowed comparisons with other studies conducted in South American and European contexts.

2010S00065

Almqvist, Anna-Lena, Sandberg, Anette & Dahlgren, Lars (School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Mälardalen University, P.O Box 325, SE-631 05 Eskilstuna, Sweden [tel: +46 16 153725; e-mail: anna-lena.almqvist@mdh.se]), **Paid Parental Leave in Sweden. Motives, Experiences and Gender Equality among Parents–Focusing Fathers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose was to explore similarities & differences in motives, experiences & gender equality between parents in two municipalities (one smaller than the other) in each of the two counties in Sweden with the largest difference in paid parental leave among fathers. Data were drawn from interviews in 2008 with 16 heterosexual couples with a child born 2005 or 2006. The semi-structured interviews were analyzed inspired by grounded theory. A positive similarity was that couples experienced that they got to know the child better. Negative similarities were that mothers & fathers occasionally felt alone & restricted, fathers emphasized lack of male networks. Traditional division of household labor is a stronger pattern among couples in the southern county compared with couples in the northern county. Tendencies are towards increased child-orientation among fathers, which could connect to change in hegemonic masculinity, not necessarily related to increased gender equality in household labor. Differences may depend on that changes in values tend to first occur in heterogeneous social environments, such as the larger municipalities. In the northern county, extensive campaigns have been held during the 1990s to encourage men's use of paid parental leave, which may have contributed to regional difference.

2010S00066

Alqashan, Humoud (Kuwait University, P.O. Box, 17972 [tel: +96599410872; fax: +96524844120; e-mail: hq1965@yahoo.com]), **Attitudes of Kuwaiti Young Adults toward Marriage and Divorce:,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates whether parental marital status affects young adult's attitudes toward marriage & divorce. There exists a vast amount of literature on the impact of divorce on young adults in Western cultures; however, no previous empirical studies have been conducted on the attitudes of young adults from intact & divorced families in the Gulf region or in Arab countries in the Middle East. The sample of the study consisted of 661 young adults from Kuwait University (from divorced & intact fami-

lies). The findings revealed that adults whose parents divorced showed fewer positive attitudes toward marriage than did those individuals from intact marriages. The study also suggested that adults whose parents were divorced carry more attitudes toward divorce compared with individuals from intact marriages. Furthermore, gender was found to be an important factor in shaping attitudes toward marriage & divorce. A longitudinal study is recommended to look at the changes in young adults' attitudes toward marriage & divorce over time, which will help to identify the influence of other factors of attitudes toward marriage and divorce.

2010S00067

Altinyelken, Hulya (University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, 1018VZ, Amsterdam, The Netherlands [tel: 00 31 20 525 14 73; fax: 00 31 20 525 40 51; e-mail: H.K. Altinyelken@uva.nl]), **Reforming Pedagogical Practices in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Critical Analysis of the Case of Uganda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There has been unprecedented interest in reforming pedagogical practices in sub-Saharan Africa in the past two decades. The reform efforts are often characterized by a move away from teacher-centered instruction to child-centered pedagogy (CCP). The international development agencies have been influential in the diffusion of CCP within the continent, as many have advised CCP as a prescription through educational projects & consultancies that were funded by them. Uganda has been no exception to this trend since the new curriculum for primary schools adopted the principles of CCP. The so-called "thematic curriculum" has been recently developed & after a one-year pilot phase, launched nationwide in February 2007. Based on a fieldwork study in selected schools in Kampala, this paper seeks to investigate the emergence of CCP in Ugandan primary schools & examine the patterns of practice in response to reforms introduced by "thematic curriculum". The paper suggests that the implementation of CCP in Ugandan classrooms has not occurred in the ways intended by policy-makers & offers some explanations for the discrepancy between policy & practice. The paper also raises questions with regard to the appropriateness of CCP as the most suitable pedagogy in African classrooms, especially at a time when CCP is contested in some of its countries of origin in the West. The paper confirms that despite global convergence of education reform agendas, divergences persist at national, regional & local level as educational policies are adapted & re-contextualized through multiple processes.

2010S00068

Alvarez-Gonzalez, M. Rosario & Aracil-Rodriguez, Encarnacion (Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, Complutense University of Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas [tel: 34+91 553 26 82; fax:; e-mail: enaracil@cps.ucm.es]), **Los elementos característicos de la Interrupción Voluntaria del Embarazo entre las jóvenes en España: elementos de desigualdad?** (Characteristic Elements of the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy between Youth in Spain: Elements of Inequality?), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ En España, una de las circunstancias más relevantes en el estudio de la salud de la mujer se produce respecto a la Interrupción Voluntaria del Embarazo. Concretamente, la que se refiere al aumento de los abortos voluntarios entre las menores de 25 años. Una de las posibles explicaciones señaladas es el incremento de la inmigración (Informe del Ministerio de Sanidad, 2007; Delgado y Barrios, 2007). Las diferentes culturas y características sociodemográficas se adelantan como factores explicativos en este caso. En esta comunicación se reflexiona sobre estos factores, considerándolos elementos de desigualdad presentes entre las mujeres autóctonas e inmigrantes.

2010S00069

Alves Filho, Eloy, Salcides, Arlete & Freitas, Gilmar, Fialho (Universidade Federal de Viaosa, Departamento de Economia, Viaosa, Minas Gerais, Brasil, 36.570-000 [tel: 00 55 31 3899 1551; fax: 00 55 31 3899 2775; e-mail: eafilho@ufv.br]), **Is It Possible to Be Happy after Imposed Migration?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of Quality of Life has deserved special attention of the international academic community. In this study, this concept involves objective & subjective dimensions that constitute the welfare & happiness of people. Inspiration was sought in studies focusing on the empirical determinants of happiness, such as the World Values Survey and research works conducted by the Center for Bhutan Studies for the accomplishment of the present study, which aimed at identifying the degrees of happiness of families resettled in new rural areas of five municipalities of Minas Gerais, Brazil, due to the construction of the President JK Power Plant. A form with 34 indicators was developed & applied to 61 participants, who valued (in a 1 to 4 scale) those indicators according to their living condition. The study revealed significant differences in the levels of happiness of the resettled people in five municipalities, especially regarding the lack of new schools, kindergartens, recreational areas, health centers, roads, bridges & water availability. This work will provide support to the formulation of public policies aiming at reducing the impacts that have negatively affected the lives of rural workers in Minas Gerais. Keywords: Social Indicators; well-being; happiness; quality of life

2010S00070

Alves, Humberto P. (Unifesp Guarulhos, Estrada do Caminho Velho, 333 Bairro dos Pimentas - Guarulhos-SP, Brazil [tel: 55 19 32560399; e-mail: humbiro@yahoo.com.br]), **Urban Sprawl and Socio-Environmental Vulnerability in the Context of Climate Change: An Analysis of Urbanization Dynamics in the Hyper-Periphery of São Paulo Metropolis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of climate change, with scenarios of increasing intensity & frequency of extreme events such as storms, hurricanes, floods & droughts, situations of socio-environmental vulnerability in towns & cities tend to increase significantly, especially in poor & developing countries. Addressing this issue, the paper's objective is to make an analysis, at intra-urban scale, of the interrelationships between the processes of urban sprawl & the situations of socio-environmental vulnerability in a hyper-peripheral region of São Paulo Metropolis, Brazil, in recent years (2000 to 2009). This region encompasses the District of Cidade Tiradentes at the farthest eastern portion of São Paulo municipality. Thus, we analyze the ways in which these two phenomena are linked, particularly how the processes of urban sprawl & growth of peripheral areas can create new situations of socio-environmental vulnerability, by promoting the presence of low-income population in areas without infrastructure & urban services & with exposure to environmental risks & degradation. The general methodology of the study involves the mapping of land use & of urban sprawl areas, through satellite images, & the identification & characterization of situations (areas) of socio-environmental vulnerability, through the construction and analysis of socio-demographic & environmental indicators at the level of the census tracts of the Brazilian National Census (2000), integrating socioeconomic, demographic & environmental data. The results show a significant association between the processes of urban sprawl & growth of slums & squatter settlements & the situations of socio-environmental vulnerability. Moreover, the results show that there are major overlaps between environmental and social vulnerabilities, with a strong concentration of social and environmental risks in certain areas. These areas have high levels of irregularity in land use, with a strong presence of slums and squatter settlements, & offer extremely unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, with low levels of income, education and sanitation.

2010S00071

Alves, Humberto P. (Unifesp Guarulhos, Estrada do Caminho Velho, 333 Bairro dos Pimentas - Guarulhos-SP, Brazil [tel: 55 19 32560399; e-mail: humbiro@yahoo.com.br]), **Urbanization Dynamics in the Hyper-Periphery of São Paulo Metropolis: Analysis of the Interrelationships between Processes of Urban Sprawl and Situations of Socio-Environmental Vulnerability at Intra-Urban Scale,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper's objective is to make an analysis, at intra-urban scale, of the interrelationships between the processes of urban sprawl and the situations of socio-environmental vulnerability in a hyper-peripheral region of São Paulo Metropolis, Brazil, in recent years (2000 to 2009). Thus, we analyze the ways in which these two phenomena are linked, particularly how the processes of urban sprawl & growth of peripheral areas can create new situations of socio-environmental vulnerability, by promoting the presence of low-income population in areas without infrastructure and urban services & with exposure to environmental risks and degradation. The general methodology of the study involves the mapping of land use & of urban sprawl areas, through satellite images, & the identification & characterization of situations (areas) of socio-environmental vulnerability, through the construction & analysis of socio-demographic & environmental indicators at the level of the census tracts of the Brazilian National Census (2000), integrating socioeconomic, demographic and environmental data. The results show a significant association between the processes of urban sprawl & growth of slums and squatter settlements & the situations of socio-environmental vulnerability. Moreover, the results show that there

are major overlaps between environmental & social vulnerabilities, with a strong concentration of social & environmental risks in certain areas. These areas have high levels of irregularity in land use, with a strong presence of slums & squatter settlements, & offer extremely unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, with low levels of income, education & sanitation.

2010S00072

Alves, Nuno de Almeida (CIES-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal, 1649-026 [tel: +351 217 941 404 ; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: nalmeidaalves@iscte.pt]), **The Use of ICT in the Teaching and Learning Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The opposition between "digital natives" & "digital immigrants" has gained momentum in the past few years. Nowadays, students are perceived as substantially different learners due to their interaction with technologies almost since birth. There is also a common notion that the volume & range of skills needed for the 21 century are somehow substantially different than the ones that are currently taught & learned. Educational systems throughout the world are coping with this challenge: investing in fast internet connections, reducing the ratio between students & computers, developing educational content & software, training teachers and narrowing digital divides. Previous research has identified a weak articulation between ICT & teaching & learning processes. IT is still aimed at training students to operate computers & the internet & less frequently applied in the teaching of core subjects: such as mathematics, languages or history. However, an almost permanent appraisal of this process is needed, after the substantial investments already made or under planning. In this panel session, I intend to discuss more specifically the integration of ICTs in the teaching & learning processes, based on the exam of the available literature & empirical data.

2010S00073

Amacker, Michèle & Keim, Wiebke (Department of Sociology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of Fribourg, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland [e-mail: michele.amacker@unifr.ch]), **"Es ist eine sehr unsichere Situation, aber ich habe keine Angst"–"No andamos con penurias pero tampoco podemos andar con Florituras". Feelings and Perception of Insecurity in Two Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, the concept of "precariousness" has become very prominent within research on social inequality. "Precariousness" can be characterized by fundamental uncertainty. In fact, households forming part of the lower middle classes are "in-between": a further social decline, a persistence in this insecurity or even a (re-)advancement into a secure social position are possible. Hübinger (1996) defined this intermediate social position as "precarious prosperity". Previous studies have mainly focused on material aspects of precariousness. Due to latest research results, not only objective factors (e.g. low income) have an influence on the choice of coping strategies, but also do subjective factors play an essential role. Our current research focuses on households in precarious prosperity in two countries: Switzerland & Spain. The interviews represent qualitative, in-depth conversations with household members about their wellbeing and household strategies with regard to limited budgets. This is how a woman in Switzerland describes her situation: "Realistically speaking, it is a very insecure situation. But I am not afraid. You can't be really poor in Switzerland", whereas an interviewee in Spain states that: "No, no, man, we are not really in penury, but we can't afford much embellishment either". The two statements highlight the typical "in-between"-situation of households in precarious prosperity as well as different perceptions thereof. We will analyse the interviews with regard to the fact that household strategies are embedded in the countries' welfare regimes. Switzerland & Spain differ considerably with respect to their public support structures for families, their health systems, social security mechanisms & labour markets, among others. We will show in how far these differences are reflected in the realities & strategies of the interviewed households.

2010S00074

Amancio, Julia Moretto (University of Campinas / CEBRAP, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, 04015-090 [tel: +55 11 81275647; fax: +55 11 55740399; e-mail: jumorettoamancio@gmail.com]), **Public Policy Process, Social Action and Participatory Democracy: A Street Level Point of View,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The most recent Latin-American democratic governance experience has demonstrated the importance of interaction between public power and civil society in the process of formulation & implementation of public policies. This article departs from that assumption and intends to analyze public policy beyond legal & institutional boundaries, comprehending it as a result of daily meetings between social actors & State agencies. The specific literature about participatory democracy, especially in Brazil, has observed this phenomenon by watching relationships that occur at municipal and national levels. This investigation means to explore these interactions from a local or micro point of view to analyze how they occur from meetings between collective actors organized around neighborhood demands & street level bureaucracy & what are its effects on the public policies production. Simultaneously, intends to observe this process as a two-way street, which means that at the same time these meetings consolidate identities, struggle strategies & certain forms of collective actors' organization. This work has been based in a data analysis collected of São Paulo city, being part of the research "Public Service Reform: The Role of Collective Action & Social Accountability" funded by IDS/UK & carried out in partnership with CEBRAP/Brazil.

2010S00075

Amandio, Sofia (École Normale Supérieure de Lyon, GRS (UMR 5040 CNRS), 15 parvis René Descartes, BP7000, 69342 Lyon Cedex, Bureau R 103 [tel: 00 33 4 37 37 62 90; e-mail: ana.amandio@ens-lsh.fr]), **Young Managers: Positions, Practices, Dispositions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will present an empirical reflection on the professional socialisation of young Portuguese managers. First, I will present the positions young managers occupy in the social space & their professional practices, drawing on the results of a national e-survey on the professional insertion of young managers (21-35 years old), applied to individuals with a higher education management diploma. The survey allows us to identify statistical trends related to diploma-profession correspondence issue, & to analyse the way young management graduates deal with the problems of professional. After having identified the positions managers occupy in the management's labour market, we analyse the dispositions required by managerial professions. For this we will present the results of the analysis of in-depth interviews which deal with the values enacted by people's dispositions (incorporated ways of thinking, feeling & acting) required to perform the profession: sacrifice, loyalty, risk, practical theory or pure practice, evaluations, authority & persuasion.

2010S00076

Amara, Mahfoud & Henry, Ian (School of Sport, Exercise and Health Sciences, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, UK [tel: +44 (0) 1509 226370; fax: +44 (0)1509 226301; e-mail: M.Amara@lboro.ac.uk]), **Sport, Muslim Identities and Cultures in the UK: Case Studies of Leicester and Birmingham,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus of this research is an evaluation of how Muslims in two specific local contexts in the UK (Leicester in the East Midlands; Birmingham in the West Midlands) make sense of the relationship between their religious (Islamic) identities & sporting interests. Leicester in the East Midlands & Birmingham in the West Midlands have been selected because they represent respectively one of the most ethnically diverse areas in Britain and a domicile of one third of the Muslim population in Britain, according to (Office of National Statistic) 2002 census figures. The aim of the investigation is three fold: 1. To examine how the meanings & the practices of sport are negotiated (based on the fundamentals of Islamic belief) by Islamic associations/mosques centres (representing different traditions: Sunni, Shi'aa) in a western milieu in general & in Leicester & Birmingham in particular. 2. Obstacles & challenges for participation in sport and how access to funds & facilities are being negotiated by Islamic associations (to accommodate religious positions with mainstream sport practice in western societies)? 3. The roles of sport in cross & intercultural dialogues within Muslim communities & between Muslims & non-Muslims in the UK.

2010S00077

Ambroisine, Joel (Sorbonne University, Paris, France, 75005 [tel: 0033 1 49 85 34 16; e-mail: j.ambroisine@hotmail.fr]), **Management in a Specific Social Economy Structures: EMMAÜS Communuties,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our Paper treats about Management & Economy of EMMAÜS that is an International NGO. This Organization created Specific Social and Solidarity Structures to homeless people: The Emmaus Communities. They

enable people to move on from homelessness, providing work and a home. It is based on Empowerment: They supported themselves by recycling & selling old furniture. These workers are called Companions of Emmaus & get in France since October 2008 a specific Status as 'solidarity Workers'. The Community does not need to pay any salary to the 'solidarity workers', because they provide them social security. We expose (1) how these Community House represent a self sufficient & alternative to both the Market Economy & the Political Economy variants. (2) We study the based-on Empowerment management & how different types of workers manage to collaborate together with different status & work conditions: there are salaried people, volunteers & the Companions. (3)Finally, we will wonder if that specific structure on the fringe of the Market & Social Economy is creating a new model of Work flexibility or if it is increasing precariousness? Actually, it is a European overview & Comparative analysis based on Empirical investigation in Spanish, French & British Emmaus Communities.

2010S00078

Ambrosini, Maurizio (Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milano, via del Conservatorio 7, Milano (Italy) 20122 [tel: +39 0250321286; fax: +39 0250321240; e-mail: maurizio.ambrosini@unimi.it]), **Undocumented Migrants and Invisible Welfare: After the Rhetoric,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although irregular migrants are the object of an increasingly hostile rhetoric & restrictive policies, they are widely accepted by families in many countries throughout the world, since they perform the role of caregivers towards children & elderly. In many cases, as in southern Europe, the regularization process recover the balance between migrants de facto established in the country and legal migrants, who are authorized to live & work in the receiving society . The communication, based on research carried out in the Italian context, is going to develop the analysis of the phenomenon at three levels: - the adjustment of immigration policies, where the rhetoric of emergency goes with frequent interventions to legalize undocumented migrants - the relation between welfare systems based on the family, the increased participation of women in the labour market & the employment of immigrants, especially women: in this system undocumented immigrants manage to survive, employed & protected by Italian families. - The interactions established at the micro level between Italian families & foreign workers, characterized by a mix of exploitation & protection, which reminds the pre-modern work relationships. The following processes of regularization & family reunification are thus going to jeopardize these precarious balance, producing an exit from live-in work arrangements. It is in this way produced a further need of new waves of immigration, generally undocumented, to answer the live-in job needs (especially in the case of elderly & very young children) expressed by Italian families. In this way the circuit starts again, between declared criminalization, casual repression, tolerance de facto and concrete use of foreign work.

2010S00079

Amelina, Anna (Bielefeld University, Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld, Germany, 300131 [tel: +49(0)521 1064649; e-mail: anna.amelina@uni-bielefeld.de]), **'Doing Inequality' beyond Nation State. Transnational Migration and Inequality Dynamics within the New Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Analyzing transnational migration from the European periphery to its centre the paper addresses mechanisms of inequality formation. On the one hand it describes how transnational migration creates new cross-border frames, which interconnect political & economical settings of emigration & immigration countries. On the, other it makes use of intersectionality concept, which takes a closer look at the relevance of ethnicity, gender, & class to the formation of unequal social positions. In doing so the presentation analyzes three empiric examples, which refer a) to transnational circulation of remittances; b) to transnational circulation of care services; and, c) to transnational circulation of (professional) knowledge. By addressing these three topics I point out, under which conditions & by which social mechanisms transnational social practices simultaneously transform the inequality formation in both, sending & receiving countries & create new scales of inequality.

2010S00080

Amer, Joan (University of the Balearic Islands, Campus Universitat Illes Balears 07122 Palma (SPAIN) [e-mail: joan.amer@uib.cat]), **Business Interest Groups and Mediterranean Mass Tourism Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Political configurations of tourist entrepreneurs in the Mediterranean islands have only been described, despite the central role played by them in the politics of the islands. Furthermore, an analysis of these entrepreneurs political impact enables a better understanding of the islands' society & economy, especially for those whose economic development is reliant upon the success of tourism. This is particularly true in the case of Mallorca, Malta & Cyprus, sharing similar developments within the international expansion of global beaches/pleasure peripheries. They have also been shown to present analogous policies debates & discourses impinging on the tourist process. Given the established importance of the isle of Mallorca in the international mass tourism development from the 1960s onwards, both in historic & quantitative terms, Majorcan hoteliers constitute a paradigmatic case in the region. Framed within a political sociology perspective, this paper analyses Majorcan hoteliers as a pressure group & evaluates their fundamental role in the tourism & land policies debate. Conflicts of interests & contradictions emerge in the arena of tourism policies between the hotelier pressure group & other tourism business groups, mostly property-developers, especially where land policies are concerned. Such conflicts determine in decisive ways the future tourist models of these islands. In comparison to the Mediterranean islands of Malta & Cyprus, one finds that similar processes take place, in the sense that hotel representatives constitute also central actors in the public policies debate. Furthermore, parallelisms within the entrepreneur sector are shown, since interest-conflicts happen between hotel pressure groups and the remaining business pressure groups. On the whole, Mediterranean mass tourism not only has severely transformed those prevalently agrarian societies, but has also structured an economic model where hotel accommodation is central, & their owners/managers play defining roles in the political/economical debates of tourism.

2010S00081

Amini, Saeedeh (University of Allameh Tabatabaei, Social Sciences Faculty, Zarabkhaneh, Shariati, Tehran, Iran [tel: 00982144237741; fax: 00982144237741; e-mail: saeedeh.amini@gmail.com]), **Cultural Consequences of Modernization in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modernization is a Dialectic between construction & destruction–the type of modernization effects on its consequences. In earlier times it seemed modernization set aside the cultural antecedent completely but the passage of time displayed something else. Modernization in Iran was from "up to down" & first it was accomplished by Pahlavi state in 1921. This type of modernization made difficulties in Iran. Cultural resistance against the first Pahlavi(1921-1941) and second Pahlavi (1941-1979) states led to religious a social movement & emergence of new social agencies. In other words, the Islamic revolution (1979) of Iran is the token of cultural resistance against modernization. Modernization didn't have adaptation to the cultural context in Iran, so it was not only led to secularization but also led to Islamic revolution. Modernization is the process that modifies material & non material culture but in Iran it seems most of the modifications have occurred in material culture rather than nonmaterial; hence Iranian society is faced with the cultural cleavage that had a significant influence on Iran. This article tries to show the impact of modernization on the cultural cleavage & its effect upon the Islamic revolution of Iran.

2010S00082

Amozurrutia, Jose A. (LabCOMplex.-CEIICH-Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Torre de humanidades II Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico DF [tel: 56-23-04-49; e-mail: amoz@labcomplex.net]), **Social Representations Through Time: An Approach from Cibercultur@l System Construction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social Representations deals with an interiorizated forms of life activities, cultural experiences & a rich process of symbolic construction. The main challenge consist not only in designing conceptual schemes but to offer new forms of structural transformations & a better understanding of Social Representations process development through time. Social Representations may be applied also in old documents. It implies different point of observation & elements in the analysis, i.e. their seals, types of paper of letters, signs & its contents. This information may be related with cultural experiences and linked with present documents or transcriptions on a diachronic dimension. A Cybercultur@l approach to the analysis of Social Representations conjugates three dimensions of knowledge. Informational dimension is constructed from organization and transformation of categories in Documentary & Oral History. In the communication

dimension forms of connectivity, interaction and coordination of actions between exchange codes are categorized, and in the epistemological dimension basic cognitive operations are extracted from the text in order to rearrange them & have a better understanding of their transformations. Through this lens of observation at LabCOMplex there is an ongoing research project in the Altiplano Potosino i.e. a vast region in the north center in México. In this paper I present the system construction process that let us make powerful reflection on the empirical data and documents. The analysis of Oral History that complements the historical perspective is based on Grounded Theory & is oriented with the cibercultura@l approach to select category levels & the structuration of Social Representational processes by means of cibercultura@l dimensions.

2010S00083

Ampudia de Haro, Fernando (Instituto de História Contemporânea-Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Av. de Berna, 26-C, 1069-061, Lisbon [tel: + 351 91 5546124; e-mail: fernandoampudia@gmail.com]), **Re-Civilising Spain and Portugal: Social Codes of Behaviour and Emotions during Franco's (1939-1975) and Salazar's Dictatorships (1926-1974),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to offer a general perspective on the social codes of behaviour & management of emotions during Franco's dictatorship (1939-1975) in Spain & Salazar's dictatorship (1926-1974) in Portugal. This analysis is carried out in the framework of the civilization process theory developed by Norbert Elias. These social codes are reconstructed using good manners, courtesy, & civic education handbooks as empirical sources. The analysis of the codes involves a) a presentation of its content as well as a statement of the arguments used to support advice and precepts regarding the regulation of conduct & the emotions, and b) a presentation of their relationships with major trends and changes occurred at a macrosociological level. The codes were an essential part of the re-civilizing project undertaken by the two regimes, & an intentional & planned project with the goal to create a specific form of "national citizen" alongside with new patterns of social integration. Thus, it will be possible to establish the difference between the sociological concept of civilization advanced by Norbert Elias as an unintended social process with a detectable direction & the Spanish & Portuguese re-civilizing projects, intentionally designed & planned as a means of guiding & controlling the national social change.

2010S00084

Anand, Harjit S. (Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief, X-A5, Sahavikas Society, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, New Delhi–110091 INDIA [tel: +91-9818112427; e-mail: harjitanand@gmail.com]), **Sociology of the Indian Informal Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Paper seeks to define the Indian Informal Sector in terms of two baskets: the first basket contains small, low-capital-intensive enterprises run by self-employed persons drawing on family support and sometimes employing a few hired workers (excluding daily wage workers or piece rated workers). The second basket consists of casual, daily wage workers available at street-corner labour markets or offered by labour agents in sectors like mines, brick kilns & construction; piece-rated workers employed in sectors like carpet weaving, appliqué work & garment making; home based workers like cooks, maids & drivers; minimum daily/weekly payments' based Taxi or Scooter rickshaw drivers who make the said payments to their owners after meeting POL costs; & commission based selling agents who sell an assortment of goods & services from door-to-door. Further, the Paper examines the features of the Indian Informal Sector in terms of its structure, function, range and volatility. It also dwells on the nature of the relationship between the formal, Organized Sector & the informal, Unorganized Sector in India. Thereafter, the Paper focuses the spotlight on four empirical Case Studies: Study of Handicrafts Workers in the Golden Triangle Region of Orissa; Study of Construction Workers, Street Corners Markets & Micro Enterprises in the national Capital Region of Delhi along with experimental interventions; Study of Brick Kiln Workers, Petty Contractors & Women Labourers in the NCR of Delhi; & Study of Scrap Collectors, Traders & Recycling Industries in Pune. Finally, the Paper seeks to highlight some of the common features as well as the striking differences between different sub-sectors of the Informal Sector with a view to evolving an understanding of "the Sociology of the Informal Sector in India." Author Profile Dr. Harjit S. Anand is currently Professor at the Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief and Co-President of the EuroIndia Centre with its headquarters at La Rochelle, France. He has guided India's policy & programmes relating to urban poverty alleviation & nurturing the Informal Sector through several public assignments culminating with serving as Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation of the Government of India. He has several publications to his credit in the areas of socio-economic development, poverty alleviation, promotion of SMEs for employment generation & development of the Informal Sector as an engine of economic growth. To mention a few: "Nature of the Informal Economy & Three Sectoral Studies," ILO (2001); "Construction Sector Workers, Street Corner Markets, Micro-Enterprises & Demonstration Initiatives in Delhi," ILO (2001); & Chapter on "Linkages between Informal & Formal Sectors–Some findings from Micro-level Studies" in the book titled "Informal Sector in India–Perspectives & Policies" Ed. Sharma & Kundu, IHD & IAMR (2001).

2010S00085

Anbacken, Els-Marie (School of Human Welfare Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, 662-8502 Japan [tel: +81 (0)798 54-6414; fax: +81 (0)798 54-6845; e-mail: Elsmarie@kwansei.ac.jp]), **Aging and Existential Issues; Thinking from a Swedish Case Study on Short Term Stay in Late Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: What do people in late life experience as they cross the threshold of "institutional" care, when they become short term guests at care homes for older adults? In particular, what feelings & thoughts does this process evoke for them? What are the existential issues they (wish to) deal with? And what are the staff's views & actions? Methods: To answer the questions above a research & development project was carried out in a middle-sized Swedish town in 2006-2007. Qualitative interviews were done with eight staff & six guests/residents and a limited extent of (participant) observations were carried out. Two seminars with staff concluded the project. Results: Existential needs were expressed in various ways by the guests/residents, ranging from the deep meaning of faith & trust in God to the overwhelming grief of losing one's beloved spouse. One's being was the core issue for the existential quest that was disclosed. While some staff expressed insecurity to handle tears, the theme of death etc, others felt ready to encounter such expressions/emotions from the guests/residents. Routines were found as a common hindrance. Conclusion: The study exposed the need to regard existential issues as part of the care, for staff to make room for life's big questions such as death, in the flow of daily work. Often it just takes the staff persons to "be there" for the guests/residents or to listen to their needs. A communicative environment & routines that facilitate such needs are called for. The paper concludes with a proposal for a Japanese-Swedish comparative study.

2010S00086

Ancelovici, Marcos (McGill University [e-mail: marcos.ancelovici@mcgill.ca]), **Field Overlap and the Dynamic of Antisweatshop Campaigns: The Case of the Clean Clothes Campaign in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Why do antisweatshop campaigns grow in certain countries rather than others? How can we account for their dynamic & trajectory? In order to address these questions, this paper draws upon Pierre Bourdieu & neo-institutionalism (particularly Evans & Kay 2008) and claims that the main actors involved in antisweatshop campaigns are driven by different goals & endowed with different forms of capital because they are located in distinct but overlapping fields. Rather than stress multilayered political opportunities and boomerang patterns à la Keck & Sikkink (1998), this paper argues that the dynamic of antisweatshop campaigns stems from conflicts & struggles between these actors as they pursue their respective goals. It posits that the main lines of division within these campaigns reflect the trajectory, habitus, & capital endowment–in other words, the field location–of their constitutive actors. To substantiate this claim, this paper studies the evolution of the French branch of the Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC) since the mid-1990s & shows how conflicts between unions and NGOs generated by field effects contributed to the stagnation of the campaign. This paper is based on documentary sources and semi-structured interviews with French NGO & labor activists, and relies primarily on a process-tracing method.

2010S00087

Andersen, Nina Blom (Roskilde University, Roskilde, DK-4000, Denmark [tel: 0045 46 74 37 81; e-mail: ninablom@ruc.dk]), **Situational Analysis of Crisis Communication and Warnings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A part of the literature in the field of disaster research recommends the authorities to inform the public about their entire assessments of the potential implications of a hazard, but this is seldom done. It is often stated that the lack of information on the risk assessments during a crisis is brought about by the authorities' beliefs in the ability to control large groups of

people by withholding their assessments in the situation. However, it can as well be argued, that communication processes during incidents with disastrous potential are complicated by the fact that the emergency management actors are not able to foresee how the incident evolve. These two viewpoints will be elaborated & discussed in the paper. It is suggested that the theoretical & analytical approaches offered in writings on 'situational analysis' (Clarke 2005) present tools to understand what constitutes the crisis communication in case of incidents with disastrous potentials. This is an approach not only concerned with the power relations between actors in the field studied. It also shed light on the relationships between subjects & objects, on how materiality is enacted, & through the integration of "non-human actants" in the analysis (Law 2004, Mol 2002). The approach is discussed in relation to two Danish technological incidents. The first case discussed is the explosion of a warehouse storing fireworks, where the emergency management carried out an evacuation within less than four hours. The second case is an incident, where an extended fire in a waste deposit was suspected to be generating dioxin. The fire lasted for 11 days. Clarke, Adele (2005): Situational Analysis. Grounded Theory After the Postmodern Turn. SAGE. Law, John (2004): After Method: Mess In Social Science Research. Routledge. Mol, Annemarie (2002): The Body Multiple: Ontology in Medical Practice. Duke.

2010S00088

Andersen, Svein S. & Hanstad, Dag V. (Norwegian School of Management, Nydalsveien 37, Oslo, 0844 Norway [tel: +47 46410703; e-mail: svein.andersen@bi.no]), **Organizing for Optimal Performance. Norway's Participation in Vancouver Olympics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus for this paper is how the Norwegian Olympic Top Sports program prepared for & organized Norway's participation in the Vancouver Olympics in 2010. The key objective was to exploit opportunities & ensure that all risk factors that can threaten optimal performance were eliminated or reduced as much as possible. It is based on in dept interviews with key actors in the project. A key question is how the Top sports Program develops competence and learns from earlier experiences. Modern elite sport is knowledge intensive. Reliable experience-based learning is essential. With small margins, marginal improvement may be the key to big success. The study therefore also contributes to general insights about how mechanisms for learning can be linked to characteristics of mindful organizations (Weick & Sutcliffe 2001). Producing an optimal setting for Norwegian athletes in Vancouver requires a high degree of integrated knowledge, expectations & behavior under different contingencies. A key question is how, & in which ways, the culture & capacities of the Norwegian Olympic Top Sports program as a mindful organization influences such processes.

2010S00089

Anderson, Stephen, Autry, Cari & Lusby, Carolin (School of Human Performance and Leisure Sciences, Barry University, Miami Shores, Florida, USA 33161-6695 [tel: 305-899-3447; fax: 305-899-4809; e-mail: sanderson@mail.barry.edu]), **Ocean Cruising: A Pathway to Health and Happiness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Members of an international cruising (boating) association were sent electronic or hard copy newsletters asking them to complete (via SurveyMonkey) a questionnaire that was posted on the association's website. Eighty six percent of the 243 respondents were white, 82% of the crew consisted of the captain & one crew member, the average age was 58, & 68% were retired. Thirty six percent held a bachelor's degree & 48% had a graduate or professional degree. Fifty four percent reported an annual household income of /BFM2X4B|END90,000 and above, while 28% spent up to /BFM2X4B|END20,000 annually on boating. Eighteen percent represented 10 countries other than the US. Thirty five percent were currently cruising world wide; however, 48% lived aboard. Forty five percent claimed cruising was very central to their lifestyle & 43% stated it was their lifestyle. Regarding satisfaction of life, 93% were satisfied with their lives with 34% being extremely satisfied. Regarding motivation, novelty and self-development were reported as the two highest motivating factors for cruising. According to the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale, 85% were experience seekers & only 7% were thrill seekers. The Sense of Community Index 2 reported reinforcement of needs as their most important category (96%), followed by shared emotional connection (85%), membership (79%), & influence (75%). For those not currently cruising, the top constraints were job (25%), responsibilities (18%), cost (13%), & health (12%). In summary, cruisers were well educated & retired, with substantial discretionary money to sustain their preferred lifestyle. They were highly satisfied with their life, motivated by exploring strange places; although, they were not thrill seekers. Cruisers appreciated the social capital cruising afforded; however, independence was also important. The number one reason, for those (30%) not currently cruising but preparing to, was employment. It is clear ocean cruising provides a pathway to health & happiness.

2010S00090

Andersson, Ewa (Mid Sweden University, 851 70 Sundsvall, Sweden [tel: +46 60 148626; e-mail: ewa.andersson@miun.se]), **The Rationalization of Cultural Value–A Study of Independent Record Labels in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper studies independent record labels ('indies') in Sweden. Although the major record labels hold around 90 percent of the market share, there are over 200 active Swedish indies on the market. This paper discusses how indies talk about their position in the field of cultural production & what aspects they find important in order to achieve success. Data has been collected through a smaller set of interviews with label directors as well as a survey distributed to all members of a Swedish organization of independent music producers. With a theoretical base in Bourdieu's field theory, capital forms & habitus, the paper discusses the indies way of acting within the field & what is considered important for the indies. It is shown that habitus affects the label director's view on success. The way the directors think and act can be described as rational & focused on obtaining cultural capital. It is considered more important to release music and artists that are consider having artistic credibility than to release music that leads to a large economic capital. Also, the director's personal satisfaction is valued higher than commercial success.

2010S00091

Andersson, Janicke (ISV, 601 74 Norrköping [tel: +4611363144; e-mail: janicke.andersson@liu.se]), **The Genealogy of the Ageing Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The genealogy of the ageing body Introduction This text focus on the aging body, on its biology & its social representation. I want to highlight that the process of biological & physiological ageing are interesting to interpret on the basis of social, historical and cultural context. Aging is, after all, a twinning of many different dimensions in a complex structure of biology, culture, gender and social conditions. The biological aging would not be perceived as biological aging if we did not have an frame of understanding to interpret these bodily changes in relation to. But we also use the body to express something about ourselves. This makes the body an agent that may be of larger or smaller value depending on how it relates to the prevailing norms about what is productive and aesthetically desirable or acceptable. Methods & results The text provides a historical outlook at how the aging body is described in counselling materials from 1700s to contemporary material. The study is based on discourse analytic traditions with a focus on genealogy. As a result I will show examples of how the ageing body has been interpreted through different ages in time. I will show how ideals are created & on what perceptions they are built. Conclusions The conclusion is that today's notions of the aging body is surrounded by myths & misconceptions that can be traced back several centuries. I intend to show how this heritage characterizes today's notions of the aging body.

2010S00092

Ando, Kiwamu (Nagoya City University, 1, Yamanohata, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, Japan, 467-8501 [tel: +81 52 872 5777; fax: +81 52 872 1531; e-mail: ando@hum.nagoya-cu.ac.jp]), **Grandparenthood in Japan: Crossroads between Gender and Aging,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This paper attempts to examine the factors affecting the significance of grandparenthood & grandparent behaviors in Japan. The study pays specific attention to the interplay of gender & aging, notably the mixture of maintenance & transformation of gendered family life from middle age to later life. The data analyzed in this study are from a random sample aged between 60 & 75, containing 322 grandparents (146 grandfathers, 176 grandmothers). Results indicate a complicated mechanism of aging & gender operating in the construction of grandparenthood. Analyses show that continuity & transformation of gendered family life are mainly reflected in the significance of grandparenthood rather than grandparent behaviors. The significance of grandparenthood for females, with less dynamic changes in later life, could be a product of the long-standing & cumulative effects of gendered midlife. On the contrary, grandparenthood could

become increasingly important for males with advancing age, implying a dynamic transformation of masculinity or male identity with family in later life. This increasing significance of grandfatherhood is discussed with respect to possible structural changes of the personal networks of Japanese male during the transition to later life.

2010S00093

Andrade, Claudia (Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Porto, Rua Dr Manuel Pereira da Silva [tel: +351226079700; fax: +351226079725; e-mail: perdigao.claudia@gmail.com]), **Women's Earnings, Social Comparisons and Evaluations of Justice and Conflicts in the Division of Domestic Work,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research addressing women's difficulties in coping with work-family demands often claims that part of the problem results from division of familial work among partners based on gender ideologies that ascribes the familial work as women's work. This unbalanced division of labor has proved to have important consequences on how women feel & behave in marriages affecting their perceptions of justice in the division of familial labor with negative impact in the relationship satisfaction & well-being. Despite the fact that women tend to compare themselves with other women in what concerns the division of domestic work, research suggests that women's earnings can influence comparisons standards in marriages–compare themselves with their partners–& consequently have an impact in the perceptions of justice on how the familial work is divided. The aim of this study is to examine how women's earning affect their social comparisons (frequency of comparison of women and their partners) & their perceptions of justice in the division of familial work (household chores & childcare) & how it affect women's relationship satisfaction. The data were obtained from EU FamWork Project Questionnaire with a sample of 618 full-time employed women, divided into three groups (Women that out earn their partners; women that earn less than their partners and women with equal earnings to their partners). Path analyses were used to test the hypothetical models. Results showed that The relationship between felt justice & relationship satisfaction presents a non-significant path when women's earnings >men's earnings. Additionally, Women-Men social comparisons never (in all groups) show a significant path to relationship satisfaction & Women-Men social comparisons influences directly, in all groups, felt justice & conflicts. However the division of domestic work is an antecedent of Women-Men social comparisons only when women's earnings >men's earnings. Overall results support the assumption that women's earnings have an influence–women-men social comparisons–and affect perceptions of justice in the division labor bringing to the debate the importance of the resources bargaining theory to analysis of justice in the division of familial labor.

2010S00094

Andrade, Daniel Pereira (FFLCH/USP e EAESP/FGV, São Paulo, Brazil 01313092 [tel: +55 11 32099392; e-mail: eudanielandrade@yahoo.com.br]), **Le pouvoir émotionnel et la gestion du sujet néoliberal** (Emotional Capacity and the Management of Neoliberal Subjects), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ À partir des annés 1980, plusieurs spécialistes du monde corporatif présentent les émotions comme l'élément fondamental dans la competition des entreprises et annoncent que les compétences émotionnelles sont le différenciel capable de définir le succès ou l'échec d'une carrière professionnelle. Cette prise en compte de la vie affective des travailleurs et des consommateurs se produit au moment même où le gouvernement néolibéral élargit la conception de l'homme économique aux divers domaines de la vie et pense les rapports humains selon le modèle du marché. Pour comprendre ce mouvement apparemment paradoxal de problematisation des émotions dans le modèle de l'homme économique intéressé et calculateur, l'analyse passe pour deux moments historiques distincts. D'abord, par une archéologie de la "vie émotionnelle" au moment de l'émergence de l'homme économique. Aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècle, les thémes distinctes des passions et des sentiments moraux sont centrals pour comprendre, d'un côté, le principe active du calcul des avantages personelles, et, de l'autre, la critique qui veut limiter la conception de société basée seulement sur les liens des intérêts. Le deuxième moment historique renvoie au dernier tiers du XXème siècle, quand le discours du management, dans un contexte néolibéral, prend l'homme économique comme un être émotionnel. On fait la généalogie de la conception d'émotion dans le management pour comprendre l'introduction des nouvelles téchniques de gestion des sentiments au coeur même d'une forme de pouvoir qui traditionnellement gère les passions par l'intérêt. Dans cette fusion, le pouvoir émotionnel ou le patho-pouvoir devient un élément stratégique de la constitution du nouveau ordre fléxible du monde corporatif.

2010S00095

Andres, Manon D. ([e-mail: md.andres@nlda.nl]), **Behind Family Lines. A Longitudinal Study into Family Members' Adaptations to Military-Induced Separations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper serves to provide more insight into family members' adaptations to military-induced separations, capturing multiple family members' perspectives (partners, children, service members, couples, & service members' parents) & different aspects of (family) life (e.g., work & family conflict, well-being, social support, quality of family relationships, children's reactions to parent-child separation & reunion, parents' experiences in the course of their son's or daughters' deployments, & service members' turnover intentions). Qualitative & quantitative data have been collected among service members & their partners (before, during, & after deployment) as well as service members' parents. Generally, military families seem to adapt quite well to the separation & reunion: service members' partners are fairly resilient, the greater majority of the children are doing quite well, & relationships seem fairly stable. For a quarter of the families, the deployment is rather difficult. The adaptation (or maladaptation) of families can not be explained by merely one single factor, rather it is the interrelations between various factors. Social support (from family, friends, fellow military families, the military, & others) has important beneficial effects.

2010S00096

Andrews, Hazel (Liverpool John Moores University, Faculty of Education, Community and Leisure, IM Marsh, Barkhill Road, Aigburth, Liverpool L17 6BD [tel: 0515 231 5234; e-mail: h.j.andrews@ljmu.ac.uk]), **Tourism and Violence: Examples from Charter Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Violence is a 'slippery concept' that defies easy categorisation (Scheper-Hughes & Bourgois, 2009). Symbolic violence can constitute attacks on a sense of personhood & identity and, by corollary, inform constructions of self feeding into & from understandings of habitus (Bourdieu, 1991). These non-explicit forms of violence both reflect & inform power relations within society, often serving to legitimise those relations. The fact of their lack of physicality means that such violent acts often go unremarked upon, instilling a sense of insidiousness and everydayness. This paper explores intersections of violence and tourism with examples drawn from two charter tourism resorts in the Balearics. It is based on ethnographic fieldwork. The first example based on Mallorca provides examples of the ways in which elements of touristic practice are underwritten by violence & serve to legitimate the continuation of violence in the tourists' home world. The second example taken from Menorca examines the way in which a particular representation of gendered relations serves to inform constructions of those relations, trivialise acts of violence towards women & endorse their role as belonging to the domestic sphere. Bourdieu, P (1991) Language & Symbolic Power. Cambridge: Polity. Scheper-Hughes, N & Bourgois, P (2004) eds Violence in War & Peace. An Anthology. Oxford: Blackwell

2010S00097

Andrews, Matthew T. M. (University of Michigan [e-mail: mmdrews@umich.edu]), **Interracial Intimacy, Narrativity, and the Meanings of Social (Inter)Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the past decade, the study of interracial intimacy has come to occupy an increasingly prominent place within the sociology of racial & ethnic relations. Yet, despite this ascendance, racial difference as "concept" has remained under-theorized, resulting in insufficient frameworks in understanding interracial intimacy's implications on contemporary racial meaning. This paper addresses this gap. That is, first, it contends that prevailing approaches to interracial intimacy–assimilation & structural–fundamentally are making claims about the relationship between "action" & "order," specifically the meaning of social (inter)action & the place of race in it. While the assimilation approach discerns the meaning of social (inter)action by its relative freedom from racial order (i.e. racial exteriorization), in structural approaches, social (inter)action's meaning is determined by it (i.e. racial determinism). Second, an alternative, narrative approach is proposed that in combining robust conceptions of both race & meaning enables a mapping of how cultural and racial structures interact to produce particular racial meanings. Finally, this paper ends with an empirical application of the proposed approach in a case study of how

those born to Filipino/non-Filipino interracial relationships make meaning of racial difference in their lives & concludes with suggestions for its application in future research on contemporary interracial intimacy.

2010S00098

Anosike, Nwabueze & Mosaku, Tim (School of Environmental Sciences, CST, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. Postal Code: NGA [tel: +234 8037 044 559; fax: Nil; e-mail: anomyk@yahoo.com]), **Promotion of Home Ownership in Nigeria: Promises and Pitfalls,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Housing defined as "the process of providing functional shelter in a proper neighborhood setting supported by sustainable maintenance of the built environment for the day-to-day living & other activities of individuals & families within the community" has been universally accepted as the second most important essential human need after food (NHP, 2006). Over 90% of Nigeria's population requiring houses belongs to the poor & low-income group thus necessitating the review of the various periods of Nigeria's Housing Policies Programmes post-independence to-date with a view to identifying its adequacy or otherwise among these groups. Significant housing shortfall was revealed due to some identified problems requiring urgent attention as acute shortage of total housing stock, corrupt practices leading to high cost of construction, poor quality of designs & construction, inadequacy of infrastructural services, lack of access to housing finance and practical difficulties in land acquisition. The undisputable conclusion is that housing is very low on the scale of priority list of successive Nigerian governments, although the approach to the housing problems may be well intended by the government but it has been very casual & non-proactive implying that it has been full of unfulfilled promises with numerous pitfalls. Key words: Housing, Infrastructure, Development Plan

2010S00099

Anser, Layachi (Department of Social Sciences, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar [tel: +9745749382; fax: +9744852928; e-mail: LULanser@yahoo.fr]), **Women's Empowerment in Qatar: New Perceptions of Women's Status and Role,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Women's empowerment is a critical dimension for any real breakthrough in the development of the emerging societies. In Qatar, Education and employment seem to be the real driving forces behind important changes in the status & role of women. In this paper we make use of both secondary data provided by Qatar Statistical Authority on education & employment & survey data carried among Qatar University students. Primary data included socio-demographic characteristics as well as opinions & perceptions of students on this issue. Survey data were analyzed using SPSS package to reveal correlations between socio-demographic characteristics & opinions on a battery of questions dealing with women's status & role in society. Results revealed a general positive perception regarding women's involvement in society. Despite the general consensus among the sample, gender seems to significantly differentiate opinions on the empowerment of women in Qatar. Key words: Women, Empowerment, Education, Employment, Perceptions, Social Change.

2010S00100

Anthias, Penelope (Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK. CB2 3EN [tel: +44 (0)1223 - 333399; e-mail: pa320@cam.ac.uk]), **Navigating the "Proceso de Cambio": Opportunities and Threats for Lowland Indigenous Organisations under the Morales Government,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2003-5, growing social movement mobilisation precipitated a crisis of neoliberal governance in Bolivia, leading to the election of the country's first indigenous President. This paper examines the opportunities & challenges that lowland indigenous organisations face under the current government, which is rapidly reconfiguring state power & reshaping possibilities for political agency. Drawing on preliminary ethnographic fieldwork in the Department of Tarija, it argues that, although new political spaces are opening up for lowland indigenous organisations, optimism is tempered by fears of co-option & division, as well as continuing state failure to safeguard indigenous rights enshrined in national and international law. Tensions run particularly high over the titling of indigenous ancestral lands, some of which contain Bolivia's most important reserves of natural gas–the resource at the heart of the MAS government's "post-neoliberal" development model. As boundaries between state & social movements become increasingly blurred, indigenous leaders & activists in Tarija find themselves both part of, & in tension with, the "proceso de cambio", contemplating political spaces that are simultaneously empowering and disciplining. Their ambiguous positioning problematises accounts of an emancipatory "post-multicultural" order, highlighting how political agency continues to be shaped by multi-scalar discourses & practices within the current model of resource nationalism.

2010S00101

Antikainen, Ari (Department of Sociology, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu Campus, Joensuu, Finland, 80100 [e-mail: ari.antikainen@uef.fi]), **Remarks on the Sociology of Education and Adult Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While the sociology of education is a rather well-developed field, there are much fewer sociological studies on adult education and learning. In my paper, I make an attempt to describe the world map of the sociology of education & adult education. What is common and what are the basic differences in the field from a comparative perspective? While education is generally organized into a rather uniform system in all parts of the world, there are clear differences in the organization of adult education. How is adult education & learning situated & organized in different parts of the globe?

2010S00102

Anton, Mihail (Human Resources Management Department–National Defence University, Bucharest, Romania, 050662 [tel: +40 722 564677; fax: +40 21 3195764; e-mail: mihailanton@yahoo.com]), **The Promotion and Recruitment System of the Romanian Armed Forces in the New Framework of the Professionalization Process. The Analysis of Socio-Cultural Profile of Youngster Related to the Military Profession,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is related to one ongoing research project (2007-2010) regarding the training needs & intercultural competency of military personnel in order to facilitate integration of them into different multicultural environments during their operational mission abroad. One of the various dimensions of analysis is oriented to find out what are thinking new recruits about the military profession, what are their value orientations in order not just to find a proper way of professional socialization & to determine them to properly integrate themselves into new foreign environment during different military operations besides other foreign comrades or being in contact with local population but also to adapt the promotion strategy of recruiting to the new thinking of youngsters. The paper highlights the impact of new changes of professional, social & cultural values from the Romanian civil society on the attractiveness of military profession among youngster. The main findings emphasize a strong support of military institution & new changes of the traditional conscription model are not quite well accepted by the population.

2010S00103

Antonioni, Stefania (Department of Media Studies–University of Urbino "Carlo Bo", Urbino (PU), Italy, 61029 [tel: +390722305726; fax: +390722305727; e-mail: stefania.antonioni@uniurb.it]), **Publics at Work: Creativity, Self Expression and Value in the Strategy of Crowdsourcing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary audiences can be described as more & more active or, to be more precise, performative & diffused (Abercrombie & Longhurst). Nonetheless nowadays we have to address to audiences as to networked publics (Ito), facing social, cultural & technological shifts leading us to a different amount of involvement by digital media. So networked publics broadened their possibility of create, post & share all type of contents (video, images, texts, etc.) in a new wider public space that witness the creation of a convergence culture (Jenkins). In this sense the amount of user generated contents, but also the time spent in producing them, arises the "new" character of the prosumer, an hybrid of productive consumer of material & immaterial goods. Considering the new shape & way of feeling of these creative publics, more & more enterprises, brands, companies & corporations are taking benefits of this new frame, especially using the strategy of crowdsourcing. This practice allows them to call contests, involving these kind of publics, to re-style logos, improve products, redesign graphics, or create advertisements, all for free. In this sense, this kind of user generated advertising is a grassroots practice that forces to rethink the concepts of work & leisure, showing blurred boundaries. So the aim of this paper is to give its contribution to the analysis & thinking on this topic, starting with several examples of these practices collected all around the world.

2010S00104

Anttila, Erkko T (Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41-A, FI-00250, Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 30 474 2425; e-mail: erkko.anttila@ttl.fi]), **Ideals, Realities and Stress: A Socio-Historical Analysis of the Teacher's Profession,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation discusses the historical changes that have occurred in schoolteachers' professional ideals in Finland over the last 80 years. It also discusses how these ideal-level changes relate to the changing demands & conditions of the actual teaching job, and the changing social position of the schoolteacher. Furthermore, the presentation highlights, how dominant professional ideals have contributed to the work-related stress & well-being experienced by teachers. The methodological approach of the study is historical-qualitative, & we examine two distinct sets of data. Firstly, the historical changes in teacher ideals are traced by analysing relevant discourses in Finnish pedagogical literature and schoolteachers' professional journals from the 1930s onwards. The second set of data consists of teachers' autobiographies, which provide a rich, versatile picture of the professional lives of past and present teacher generations–including, for instance, depictions of teachers' class-room work, their personal fears and ambitions, & their relationships with their local community. The analysis is also linked to the rapid societal changes that Finland underwent during the period under study, as it changed from an agricultural to an industrial society, & later to a post-industrial information society.

2010S00105

Anuradha, Parasar (NIIT University, Neemrana, Rajasthan, India, NIIT University, Neemrana, Rajasthan, India [tel: +91-9911330136; e-mail: anuradha.parasar@gmail.com]), **Internal Migration in India and Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1976–An Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Internal migration has been a necessity in India since time immemorial. In present context internal migration is increasing at an exponential rate due to different drivers & accelerators of migrations there by leading in pronouncing various migrant workers issues to be given priority amongst social problems. However the Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act has been in force in India since 1976 to redress Migrant workers problem. The present paper aims at holistically analysing the Internal Migration Scenario in India with reference to migration–nature, types, pattern, magnitude & condition of migrant workers. The paper also examines the effectiveness and efficacy of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act. The paper suggests ways & means to address migrant worker problems. The paper suggests & recommends further how to make the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act to achieve its objective in true nature & spirit to resolve migrant worker's issues.

2010S00106

Apelmo, Elisabet (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden, 221 00 [tel: +46462223133; fax: +46 46 222 41 00; e-mail: Elisabet.Apelmo@soc.lu.se]), **(Dis)ability, Gender and Citizenship in the Swedish sports Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will use discourse analysis to explore how (dis)ability, gender & citizenship are constructed in "Disability Sports Policy Programme", the policy programme for the Swedish Sports Organization for the Disabled. As a comparison I will use The Swedish Sport Confederation's 'sport wills', a joint policy document for all Swedish sports federations & clubs. Swedish sport is a product & an effect of the social democratic hegemony, focusing on fostering societal inclusion & equality. It is organized as a "folkrörelse" (popular movement), based on voluntarily work & public financial support. Paradoxically, earlier researchers argue, there is a discrepancy in the Swedish sports movement between association & competition fosterage. Association fosterage aims to foster to democratic forms of social intercourse, grounded in respect, equality & openness. Inherent in the logic of sport is competition fosterage, striving towards selection, ranking & elitism. However, the original aims of disability sports were rehabilitation & recreation for soldiers and civilians being injured in the war. Within media a medicalized view of disability sports is still prevalent, & in the "Disability Sports Policy Programme", rehabilitation & social integration is presented as main goals.

2010S00107

Apitzsch, Birgit (University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, 47057 Germany [tel: ; e-mail: birgit.apitzsch@uni-due.de]), **Too Transient to Organize? Risk Coping Strategies and Processes of De-Commodification in the German Media Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today we witness an increase of flexibility demands & uncertainty of employment perspectives for a growing part of the working population. These developments challenge both workers strategies to cope with risks & uncertainties & collective actors' attempts to regulate labor markets. Therefore, this paper aims to further our understanding of the ramifications of processes of flexibilization on labor relations by illuminating the conditions under which we can expect a re-regulation of commodified labor, and the forms that processes of de-commodification can take. On the basis of qualitative interviews with 33 project workers & 17 labor market experts in the German media industry, this paper first explores workers' ways of coping with market risks and uncertainties. Second, these findings are related to the forms of collective action that can be observed. It is discussed why interest representation remains fragmented, & often ineffective in the most flexible segments of the labor market, such as the German media industry which has been studied by the author.

2010S00108

Apitzsch, Ursula (Goethe-University of Frankfurt am Main, 60054 Frankfurt am Main [tel: +49-69-798-23787; fax: +49-69-798-22539; e-mail: apitzsch@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Ethnic Groups Without Ethnic Individuals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper relies on the analysis of empirical case studies of multiple ethno-cultural belongings. It refers to the EU project "The chances of the second generation of families of ethnic entrepreneurs" (Acronym: "Ethno-generation"), coordinated by the author in cooperation with research teams in six European countries, studying various migrant groups who were able to start successful "ethnic" entrepreneurial work. Especially in Germany, children of immigrants from the second or third generation typically were found as not only being able to speak two standard languages, but also to speak one or more dialects to the same standard, i.e. as native languages. Without doubt, they belong to a cultural structure formed in a specific regional context & can participate in this structure just as they participate in one or more national cultures from the country of their parents' origin. In biographical research on migrant groups we have observed various forms of skillful switching between linguistic & cultural "ethnic" codes, but there is no way of identifying a migrant person unambiguously with one particular ethnic belonging. The factor that unifies the diverse affiliations is the biographical work of each individual, while referring to the existence of various ethnic groups. In her paper, Ursula Apitzsch argues that for current sociology it is necessary to find a way of going beyond the mere deconstruction of ethnicity. Her effort is not just to show that ethnicity is constructed; it is also an attempt to show how the dynamics of ethnicity work & to identify, in particular, their consequences for the possibility of societal participation & exclusion. Ethnicity may–as Apitzsch argues–also be consciously appropriated in a positive way in order to pay tribute to the historical positioning & achievement of marginalized & migrant groups. Also, there are groups and individuals who succeed in reversing ethnicizing processes of identification & stratification, giving them their own meaning, and so reinterpreting them biographically. Migrants often have to live through different ethnic regimes in order to reorganize their and their families' biographies through biographical work and through coping with different group identifications throughout their lives. This means that they have to exercise different ethnic positions in face of dominating or dominated social powers, but that as individuals they are never defined by just one ethnicity. In conclusion, Apitzsch argues that, instead of speaking about ethnicity without groups (as Rogers Brubaker does), one should speak about ethnic groups without ethnic individuals.

2010S00109

Appay, Beatrice (CNRS, Cerlis, Université Paris Descartes, 45 rue des Saints Pères [tel: 0681408229; e-mail: beatrice.appay@wanadoo.fr]), **Contradictions at Work,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Can the "wave" of suicides at France-Telecom, help us to understand some of the contradictions in the new organization of work? The contemporary work culture appears to be characterized by faster changes & flexibility, greater individual autonomy and responsibility. It seems to be replacing the traditional blue-collar work culture characterized by low levels of autonomy and tight hierarchical supervision, both counterbalanced by a certain degree of control over corporate decisions through unionism. The changing model of work implemented at France-Telecom with its rising levels of productivity & performance does not necessarily enhance employee satisfaction & morale. The analysis of the suicide phenomenon at work can help us to understand better the radical limits of a

new model of work which stimulates workers' commitment whilst controlling the workers themselves though a set of management tools amongst which the new information and communication technologies plays a central role. This analysis will test the theory of "controlled autonomy" to see if it applies to this particular case.

2010S00110

Aquino, Marlowe U. & Dacsig, Rowena C. (Bureau of Agricultural Research, RDMIC Bldg. Visayas Ave. cor. Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1102 [tel: +632 9288624; fax: +632 9200235; e-mail: maquino@bar.gov.ph]), **Enhancing Community Participation through "Man-ili",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Man-ili is a cultural practice of the Ifugao indigenous people in addressing community problems & needs. It is used in problem-solving process & as a decision-making tool during community meetings & gatherings. It has evolved through time which became a social responsibility & organization. Through key informant interviews & observations, the Man-ili was described and analyzed to address the development of a community program on local poverty reduction. People interactions & established relationships including community participation were observed in crafting the program. The Man-ili became a community strategy which encourages people to participate in community activities. With the continual utilization & application during community activities, it was formalized as an indigenous support system in developing community programs. Also, it enhanced the people's roles and responsibility including the building of trust to implement the community development program. Key words: Man-ili, Ifugao, community participation, indigenous support system

2010S00111

Aracil-Rodriguez, Encarnacion (Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, Complutense University of Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas [tel: 34+91 553 26 82; fax:; e-mail: enaracil@cps.ucm.es]), **Transnational Adoption in Spain: An Ethnographic Insight,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transnational adoption is flourishing as a global phenomenon. The sharp decline in infants available for adoption in Western societies has resulted in an increasing demand for children born in less developed countries or economies in transition & who are suitable to be adopted by involuntarily childless couples in Western Europe & North America wishing to create or enlarge a family. The aim of this paper is to locate transnational adoption within the context of contemporary Western life, especially values concerning family, children & meaningful relatedness, & to explore some ambiguities & paradoxes that the practice entails. Based on ethnographic research carried out in Madrid, Spain, the author identifies some topics which deserve an analysis. Firstly, the notion of kinning, a dominant cultural feature based on biological relatedness & how adoptive parents face the difficulties to kin a foreign child. Secondly, the role of expert knowledge in facilitating or hampering the practice of transnational adoption. Thirdly, how adoptive parents deal with ethnicity, biological & health conditions concerning the child and the challenge of accepting her/his backpack which entails some radical changes in both personal & family circumstances.

2010S00112

Araujo, Emilia (University of Minho–Dep Sociology, Gualtar–4710-057 Braga [tel: 253 604212; e-mail: emiliararaujo@gmail.com]), **Future in Politics: Between Legitimation, Justification and Uncertainty,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation seeks to explore the concept of future as well as the relation between politics & future. It is grounded on a research comprehending a discourse analysis based on speeches of several European political leaders who claim for the "construction of an European common future". Drawing on social theory developments concerning social change, power of politics and democratization processes, data analysis provides an overview about the level of diversity within each discourses & between them. So, they show that, despite the economical & financial crises had anticipate the increase centrality on present, future still is assumability a discursive resource in which political leaders entangle, in a linear & Promethean manner, the possibility "of all European states" succeed in stepping towards a future which is increasingly open. Though, detached from its rhetorics vein, this horizon of action lacks substance in terms of concrete processes and actions carried out in present time of each society. Subsequently, it also shows the intense processes of legitimation which uncover different & somehow unequal modes of dealing with present time. This is mostly noticed in what concerns the way political systems approach the effective & the potential use of technology & science. The communication discusses the main reasons which may explain that.

2010S00113

Arbaci, Sonia & Rae, Ian (Bartlett School of Planning - University College London, Wates House, 22 Gordon Street, London, UK, WC1H 0QB [tel: +44 (0)207 679 4943; fax: +44 (0)207 679 7502; e-mail: s.arbaci@ucl.ac.uk]), **Mixed Tenure Neighbourhoods in London: Policy Myth or Effective Device for Social Mobility?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social mixing in urban policy is recurrently used as a means to alleviate urban deprivation & reduce social inequalities on both sides of the Atlantic. However, despite government rhetoric on the alleged benefits of housing tenure mixing, there is little evidence that such an area-based approach facilitates upward social mobility within the neighbourhood, & often results in gentrification, social polarisation, or dispersal towards peripheral & isolated areas. In the UK it remains prominent through mixed tenure policy with concentrations of social housing perceived as problematic. This paper tests the extent to which housing tenure diversification is a device for social mobility in terms of socio-economic opportunities (production) & access to resources (consumption), and contributes to the wider theoretical & political debate entwining neighbourhood re-commodification, ethnic segregation, concentration of poverty & the neighbourhood effect. By focusing on Greater London (both urban & suburban), it explores whether there are greater opportunities for social mobility amongst social tenants in ten mixed tenure neighbourhoods, than those in ten concentrations of social housing. Changes in deprivation levels (IMD) across the neighbourhoods are compared & unpacked, thus investigating the correlations between tenure, ethnicity, income, location, neighbourhood affordability & deprivation. Further analysis of the four most statistically significant neighbourhoods demonstrates that social tenants do experience differing socio-economic opportunities & access to resources, but these are not dependent on, or improved by, the level of tenure mix within the neighbourhood. Instead, integration of area-based and people-based policy, as well as de-commodified access to welfare services, such as education, training & employment opportunities, is crucial. Furthermore, the IMD as an evidence-base for policy formulation is contested & the neighbourhood effect challenged.

2010S00114

Arber, Sara, Venn, Susan, Eyers, Ingrid & Luff, Rebekah (Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, UK [tel: 0044-1483-686973; fax: 0044-1483-689551; e-mail: S.Arber@surrey.ac.uk]), **Sleep and Quality of Life: The Impact of Social and Contextual Factors on Older People's Sleep and Quality of Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Sleep is essential for health, well-being & quality of life. Poor sleep among older people increases likelihood of falls, confusion & inhibits recovery following illness. Hitherto, there has been little research on how social & contextual factors influence quality of sleep in later life in developed or developing countries. Method: The paper uses data from a multi-disciplinary study, SomnIA1 (Sleep in Ageing), which employed quantitative and qualitative methods to better understand what factors influence quality of sleep among British older people living in the community and in care homes, as well as the ways in which poor sleep is associated with reduced quality of life. In-depth interviews were conducted with 62 community-dwelling people (aged 65-92) with poor sleep. In 10 care homes, two week diaries were used to record aspects of everyday life & sleep patterns for 125 residents, and interviews with residents & staff were undertaken. Results and Conclusions We illustrate how social & contextual factors influence the quality of older people's sleep, & in turn, how poor sleep is associated with diminished quality of life. Family context, caregiving roles, health, worries & social circumstances influence older people's sleep quality, with poor sleep associated with less energy for everyday household, social & leisure activities. Older people living in care homes are particularly vulnerable to poor sleep because of organisational constraints and care home routines. Residents spend on average 11 hours in bed, are often "put to bed" very early & "got up" too early by staff fulfilling their care duties. Their night-time sleep is disturbed by routine checks by care home staff, & other aspects of the care home environment. 1 The research is supported by the New Dynamics of Ageing initiative, a multidisciplinary research programme supported by AHRC, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC & MRC (RES-339-25-0009).

2010S00115

Archibald, W. Peter (Department of Sociology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S4M4 [tel: (905) 627-9450; e-mail: archbld@mcaster.ca]), **Marx in the Labour Market: The (de facto) Appropriation of Alienation by Management Consultants and Career Coaches,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, Stewart (2009) & Ehrenrich (2009) have savaged "management consultants" & "career consultants" for being pseudo-scientific opportunists, offering high-level managers at best questionable advice & "bright-siding" workers who have been direct & indirect victims of downsizing into accepting these injustices, & perhaps even blaming themselves. However, our own examination of the publications of several large for-profit and not-for-profit organizations & the observations & advice of many individual consultants & coaches reported in the Toronto Globe & Mail, Canada's "national newspaper," suggests much internal variation. Some advisors have done their own or appealed to others' systematic empirical research. Understandably, given their primarily non-academic, liberal audiences, there has not been much explicit theory or calls for a genuinely socialist transformation of industrial relations. Yet, the current, widespread popularity of the terms "empowerment" & intrinsic "engagement" in work in consultants' advice to management and coaches' advice to (in effect) "exit" from disengaging work and/or "voice" their concerns & influence their bosses signifies a major (de facto) shift from relying upon Durkheim's "egoism" & "anomie" to Marx's accounts of "alienation." Although this trend is further confirmation of the validity and utility of the latter, the new material from practitioners "on the ground" in the here & now may also help us fill many of the lacunae left by Marx & his followers in academic sociology.

2010S00116

Arcimowicz, Jolanta (Warsaw University, Krakowskie PrzedmieAcie 26, Warsaw [tel: ; e-mail: jarcimow@wp.pl]), **ADR in Polish Legal System–Opportunities and Challenges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last decade Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) began to play an important role in Polish legal & judicial system. ADR seeks to provide cheap, simple, quick & accessible justice. It gives people an opportunity to resolve their disputes in a way which often is not possible in public & formal justice (dominated by the abstruse procedure & recondite language of law). ADR offers choice of methods, procedures & costs. This paper shall attempt to give a definition to ADR, analyze its evolution in Poland and discuss why ADR can be opportunity & challenge for NGO & court based procedure.

2010S00117

Arenas Conejo, Míriam (Dep. of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology of the Social Sciences. Faculty of Economics and Business. University of Barcelona., Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 934034896; e-mail: miriamarenas@ub.edu]), **Vulnerability and Interdependency: Sociological and Philosophical Approaches,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Some contemporary feminist theorists are revisiting classical definitions of citizenship that rest on presumptions of rationality and independence of every individual. By replacing those ideas with the premises of vulnerability & interdependency as the real defining traits of all human beings, they try to unveil a new political paradigm that is more effective in the universal protection of human rights. At the same time, these ideas are also inspiring current discourses of some social movements regarding the rights' defence of women, children & people with disabilities. This paper is aimed at exploring those ideas & discourses as well as their implications for contemporary social theory. The discussion is based on the philosophical approaches of thinkers such as Martha Nussbaum or Judith Butler & the sociological developments undertaken by authors like Bryan Turner, Ruth Lister or Angharad Beckett. While traditionally related with human weaknesses, & therefore to be eluded in political thinking, the recognition of vulnerability along with interdependence as universal human characteristics could be a powerful driving force for new political outlines, as different social groups are already pointing out.

2010S00118

Argueta, Beatriz Veliz (University of Freiburg (Germany)/ Goldsmiths, University of London (UK), Germany [e-mail: beaveliz@ufm.edu]), **Multimedia Projects in Social Research: Exploring Alternatives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the increasing need of innovating research methodologies in social science considering that we live in a world dominated by images. The paper focuses on multimedia projects as storytelling mechanisms & final products integral to the research process of making sense of the world & hence strengthening the experience of place, of "being there". The structure of the paper is as follows: in the first section I will briefly discuss the challenges in visually documenting social change & the role of the researcher as "image maker". The following section deals with the core idea: exploring multimedia as an alternative narrating mechanism in the effort of overcoming the supremacy of the written text & taking advantage of the fluidity the medium offers. A case study will be used to illustrate this point: Wind & land: a visual biography of the San people. This project aims to start a process of questioning the relationship of individuals and communities to landscape & time. In the effort of integrating the sound of wind, people talking & singing to the experience of landscape & space this has been conceived as a multimedia project. The final section concludes highlighting the need of improving the quality & conventions regarding the visual in social sciences & exploring future research directions in visual sociology. Drawing from my experience visually documenting globalization in emerging economies this paper invites to re-think research methodologies in social sciences & suggest integrating images in the effort of better understanding society.

2010S00119

Arias, Luis Miguel (Universidad Nacional Hayacucho, Perù, Lima, Perú [tel: ; e-mail: lariasmartinez@yahoo.es]), **La articulación de redes colaborativas y el fomento de la apropiación de competencias TIC por estudiantes de Sociología** (The Articulation of Collaborative Networks and the Promotion of the Appropriation of ICT Competencies by Sociology Students), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ En referencia a las TIC, la situación en Perú es paradójica, ambivalente. Se pueden apreciar situaciones que nos permiten hablar de la existencia de propuestas muy diferenciadas en el ambiente universitario, de vehículos que avanzan a diferentes velocidades, sin embargo, incluso en aquellas universidades donde la apuesta por las TIC es consistente, no hay un norte definido. Esencialmente el verticalismo implícito en los modelos de implementación ha truncado en muchos casos el desarrollo de iniciativas interesantes que de alguna manera podrían ser una alternativa a los modelos más extendidos fundados en el control institucional pero contribuir igualmente al desarrollo consistente en este campo de actividades. La tensión entre verticalismo y horizontalismo se he hecho manifiesta en reiteradas oportunidades. En algunos de los contextos, la inexistencia de planes institucionales, ha generado la aparición de iniciativas particulares que de alguna forma han venido paliando las más que evidentes deficiencias. A pesar de ello, esas iniciativas interesantes, no se consolidan por la falta de apoyo de las autoridades, o bien porque sus protagonistas, encontraron en su momento algo más urgente que hacer o desarrollar, algo más productivo en términos personales o bien se fueron al extranjero. A todo ello es necesario añadir que en nuestro contexto iberoamericano, estas estrategias se pueden ver reforzadas por la aparición y consolidación de las TIC que como herramientas de soporte, constituyen un instrumento invalorable para fortalecer los procesos de colaboración interinstitucional, la articulación de grupos de trabajo, la conformación de redes, el acceso a fuentes documentales imprescindibles, puesto que permiten una "operación" con amplios márgenes de autonomía, generando y potenciando en muchos casos procesos sinérgicos que fortalecen de diferentes formas el devenir institucional. Es en ese contexto que desde marzo de 2005, desarrollamos con la concurrencia de estudiantes de Sociología del Trabajo de la Escuela de Sociología de la Universidad Nacional José Faustino Sánchez Carrión experiencias encaminadas a fomentar la apropiación por los alumnos de las herramientas correspondientes a las TIC. Nuestros ensayos sin duda, se han visto afectados por las dinámicas institucionales y sin embargo, hemos logrado mantener en marcha estas iniciativas y disponemos en la actualidad de recursos suficientes como para poder darle continuidad a las experiencias. Lo que aquí se presenta, son algunas consideraciones a tener en cuenta para el desarrollo de procesos de apropiación de TIC, la definición de políticas públicas consistentes y vinculantes para la implantación de la llamada Sociedad de la Información, identificando algunos cuellos de botella que en ambientes académicos y comunitarios, dificultan su desarrollo y expansión.

2010S00120

Arjomand, Said A. (Sociology Department, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356 [tel: 631-632-7746; fax: 631-632-8203; e-mail: said.arjomand@stonybrook.edu]), **Multiple**

Modernities and Promise of Comparative Sociologies, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Surveying three generations of comparative sociology, the conclusion is reached that the promise that set the first generation of comparative sociology in motion a century ago remains largely unfulfilled. This is attributed to the inordinate attention to the emergence of modern industrial society in the West in subsequent metropolitan theory, & its relative if not complete neglect of developmental patterns in other civilizations. It will then be argued that the work of the third generation on civilizational analysis & multiple modernity can redeem the promise of comparative sociology by recovering the fundamental relevance of the periphery. Consideration of multiple modernities can revive theorizing in comparative sociology, thus constituting its third and current phase, & pave the way for rectifying the erasure of the historical experience of a very sizeable portion of humankind from the foundation of social theory. This argument will be illustrated by highly selective reference to concepts of the state, nation, civil society & tradition, & differences in civilizational processes & developmental patterns, alternative modernities & patterns of secularization & public religion.

2010S00121

Arlikatti, Sudha S. & Andrew, Simon (Department of Public Administration, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, U.S.A. -76207 [tel: 979-575-2453; fax: 940-565-4466; e-mail: Sudha.Arlikatti@unt.edu]), **Patterns of Post-Tsunami Sheltering and Housing in Southern India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Temporary shelters are a critical component of the disaster response function. Although they can take multiple forms, few studies have directly explored the patterns of their usage in developing nations. This paper examines factors explaining the usage of temporary shelters by households affected by the 2004 tsunami, as a function of their socio-economic characteristics, family-unit, and severity of damage to their primary dwellings. Using a multinomial logit analysis, we analyzed survey data collected from 1000 randomly selected households in 15 villages along the Nagapattinam coastline in southern India. Findings suggest female-headed households to be 1.7 times more likely to take refuge in permanent public buildings or religious/community buildings rather than emergency shelters provided by the government/NGOs. Moreover, the severity of damage to permanent homes explained much of the reasoning behind households taking refuge in shelters provided by the government/NGOs. Additionally, households that split-up immediately after the disaster tended to take refuge in permanent public buildings, community/religious buildings, or private homes rather than in government/NGO emergency shelters. This suggests a need to take into account a broader perspective on the types of temporary shelters to function as 'hubs' or 'sub-hubs' for the coordination & distribution of food, clothing, & medicine.

2010S00122

Armano, Emiliana (Dept of Welfare and Labour Studies State University of Milan, Milan Italy 20122 [tel: 0039 339 3967622; e-mail: emiULarmano@yahoo.it]), **Knowledge Workers in the Age of Precarity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The world of knowledge work is transformed in the aftermath of economic crisis with impacts on work organization & work contents. This empirical research casts a critical eye over experience & subjectivity within the field of knowledge work in Turin, a city in transition to a new cycle of productions tied to knowledge & events economy. The aim is to outline a qualitative analysis on subjectivity in knowledge workers placing it within the broader debate on the subject. The analysis takes as its main methodological references Bourdieu's "Practical Reason" & the Italian tradition of social enquiry & co-research. With the development of the knowledge society, the crisis of fordist regulation & the de-institutionalisation of careers, the inevitable accompaniment to the growth of risk is the emergence of quite new forms & perceptions of precariousness. It is subjectivity more than conformity to procedures which draws career paths. The network & informality typify these professional worlds where the paths of experience can no longer be drawn up ex ante. The informal nature of the relations means networking & liquid norms that demand commitment to work, accountability to clients, and reciprocity among colleagues and, therefore, expose to informal sanctions.

2010S00123

Arminen, Ilkka & Mälkiä, Tiina (University of Helsinki, 00014 University of Helsinki [tel: +358 50 3018636; e-mail: ilkka.arminen@uta.fi]), **The Domestication of Institutional Reforms in Higher Education and Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study on the domestication of higher education & research reforms focuses on recent reorganization processes & reforms of management in universities & public research organizations. By analyzing the domestication of reorganization & reform we can discover & elaborate the ways the processes are planned, introduced, implemented & applied. We will analyze in detail the reformulation of reform ideals & models in the management meetings & explore how these ideals are translated into statements directed to the personnel. The translation of ideals and models will be traced through examining videotaped meeting interactions, & the material artefacts such as planning documents and directives from ministries. The domestication is further analyzed by interviewing employees. The study on the domestication of higher education & research reforms will be carried out in collaboration with the Technical University of Tampere, the Aalto University, the National Institute of Health & Welfare, & the Finnish Environment Institute. The aims are to 1) identify patterns how ideals & models are domesticated in reforms, 2) elaborate the practices & instruments by which the domestication takes place, and 3) analyze the translation of ideas & discourses into social practices. In this paper, we report the part of the study that concerns situated practices in the management meetings. We explore the interplay of multimodal communicative modes–language and other semiotic resources (gesture, gaze, material objects, models, instructions & technical artifacts) in the discussion of the reforms that are to be carried out in the institutions in question. The focus of CA has traditionally been on sequence organization concerning conversational courses of action (Schegloff 2007). We develop a detailed analysis of a broader sequential order in a socio-material context (Bruegger & Knorr-Cetina 2002). Our approach concerns the fundamentals of social action, including the contextual & structural organization that allows the disclosure of the sequential flow of human activities in their material context including models & rules as material forces. The approach synthesizes ethnomethodology (Garfinkel 1967; Heritage 1984; Arminen 2008a), conversation analysis (Sacks 1992) ethnography (Heath & Luff 2000), & material social science (MacKenzie 2009) allowing an interdisciplinary focus on the material social practices. The data on the domestication of higher education and research reforms is collected at the collaborating institutes by 1) videotaping the Rectors' meetings & other management meetings of Technical University of Tampere, & the management board of National Institute of Health & Welfare, 2) interviewing management, administration & other staff, & 3) collecting documents, instruction manuals & other material artefacts connected with the organizational restructuring & coordination processes. The data collection, including videotaping of meetings, at the Technical University of Tampere & the National Institute of Health & Welfare has started in 2009 & will continue in 2010.

2010S00124

Armstrong, Jo Elisabeth (Department of Sociology, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK, LA1 4YT [e-mail: j.e.armstrong@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Gender and the Financial Crisis: Policies on Employment and Violence against Women in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The financial crisis has had, & will continue to have, multiple implications for gender equality. This paper explores the impact of the crisis on policies on Violence Against Women & employment in the UK. Developments in these policies since 1997 under a Labour Government have had generally positive implications for gender equality. However, in the aftermath of the crisis, political parties on the left & right are announcing forthcoming cuts in public spending to recover an economic deficit. This situation results in a dilemma: reduce funding to vital services to cut the deficit; or protect spending on these services that work to the benefit of all. The paper investigates this tension through an analysis of recent policies on gender-based violence & women's employment to address whether measures to increase gender equality are for the "good times" only & the first to suffer during periods of economic pressure.

2010S00125

Armstrong, Natalie & James, Veronica (Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester [tel: ; e-mail: na144@le.ac.uk]), **Embodiment and Cervical Cancer Screening,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The reach of population-based medical screening is ever-growing and developing, but screening programmes are social interventions as much as

they are medical interventions, & they pose challenging ethical, legal & social dilemmas. Population-based screening programmes are based upon the premise that individuals will routinely present their bodies for regular investigation or inspection, & the assumption tends to be that this will be relatively unproblematic for the individuals concerned. Cervical cancer screening is an excellent example of such a population-based programme. During the procedure a speculum is used to open the vagina & a sample of cells is taken from the cervix, therefore making cervical screening an invasive & intimate procedure. This paper draws on the accounts of women invited to attend for cervical cancer screening in the United Kingdom in order to problematise how this requirement or obligation to present one's body may be experienced & managed. We outline the issues that are particularly problematic for women & the work they undertake to prepare & present their bodies & prepare for intimacy. We also focus attention on how & why this bodily presentation is perceived as "risky" by many (although by no means all) women in terms of potential bodily transgressions. The paper concludes by arguing that, far from being an unproblematic encounter, there is much at stake for many women in presenting their body for cervical screening.

2010S00126

Aro, Jari (Department of Social Research, University of Tampere, FI-33014 University of Tampere, Finland [e-mail: jari.aro@uta.fi]), **Domestication of Online Music Services,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper studies social practices & affordances of using online music service. The analysis is based on qualitative interview data with young adults in Finland. Analysis is focused on the level of individual practices & social relations. The conceptual framework comes from the theory of domestication of technology. This case adds some new perspectives to this approach by studying the domestication of a computer application. In online services the music is distributed in immaterial digital formats, which has an important affect to practices of consuming music. In recent research great attention has been given to the ways how portable music players are used to give proximity & experience of privacy in public places. This paper focuses to the use of computer as a means to consume music in private. Although people listen to music usually alone in their homes this activity is situated in a context of social relations & social interaction. People share music and their experiences & opinions of it with significant others and they search information & recommendations of new music. This happens in a mixed network of interpersonal relations, forms of mass communication & the social use of online services.

2010S00127

Arora, Vibha (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016 [tel: 0091-09289552877; e-mail: aurora@hss.iitd.ac.in]), **Brand IIT and the Evolution of India's Technocratic Elite,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Undoubtedly as a nation, India has travelled a long way since 1947 and surely realized Pt. Nehru's vision of becoming not only self-reliant in science & technological education, but also progressed into educating professionals for working & meeting global needs. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) established by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1956 have played an important role in this journey by effectively responding to the challenges of national development & economic growth. More than fifty years have passed since the IITs were established, & the review committee reports highlight their evolution into becoming internationally comparable centres of science & technological excellence. Until the 1990s, getting into the IIT was the realization of the middle class dream of socio-economic mobility as career options were limited & liberalization had not yet occurred in India. In this scenario, educational degrees from the IITs became escalators enabling educated Indian youth either to immigrate to the US for higher education or be employed within India in industry, laboratories, & scientific educations or evolve into technological entrepreneurs or join civil service. IIT education has enabled bright futures for many Indian youth by facilitating economic prosperity, a professionally challenging life, social mobility, access to positions of power and responsibility along with an enviable opportunity to make a difference to own & others life. The societal expectation and national need is for the IITs to multiply geometrically and diversify their research thrusts to consolidate India's position in the knowledge economy. This explains the precipitous decision of the Indian government to establish eight more IITs in 2007-8 and introduce reservation for the marginalized groups. Brand IIT has evolved with the success of IIT's unique education system, the professional achievement of its alumni, the socio-economic contribution of the alum to business & economy, & the public recognition of this within India & abroad including the US. Based on my ongoing sociological research on the IITs & drawing upon participant observation (since 2006), numerous interviews with alumni & case studies, I argue that the IITs have incubated modern India's technocratic elite.

2010S00128

Arosio, Laura (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca, via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126 Milano, Italy [tel: ; e-mail: laura.arosio@unimib.it]), **The Heterogamy Effect: Does It Really Exist? A Study on Partner Selection and Marital Breakdown in Contemporary Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The heterogamy effect: does it really exist? A study on partner selection & marital breakdown in contemporary Italy Laura Arosio (University of Milan Bicocca) The paper deals with the effect of assortative mating on the risk of marital breakdown. According to the heterogamy hypothesis, socio-economic differences between spouses (in terms of social origins, employment status, education, age, religion…) are linked to higher levels of marital instability (a higher risk of separation or divorce). Most studies adopt a dual perspective (comparing homogamous & heterogamous couples) & do not consider that the effect of heterogamy may change during the different phases of the marriage. In this paper I intend to test the heterogamy hypothesis by focusing on these two aspects that risk being neglected. First of all, I will use a more extended classification, by comparing the marital stability of hypergamous, hypogamous & homogamous couples. My hypothesis is that this conceptual schema can better capture the real essence of the phenomenon under analysis (and will lead me to change the heterogamy effect theory into the anomogamy effect theory, i.e. couples that do not respect social norms present a higher risk of marital disruption). Second, I will try to analyse the effect of socioeconomic differences between spouses over the marital life-course. Are there some time points in the marriage history that can be considered more vulnerable regarding the heterogamy effect? And why? I will conduct an empirical analysis by applying event history models on longitudinal data regarding marriages in contemporary Italy. The variables taken into account to investigate homogamy are the social class of origin & educational level of the partners

2010S00129

Arteaga-Botello, Nelson & Fuentes-Rionda, Roberto (Facultad Ciencias Políticas y Sociales; Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Cerro de Coatepec S/N, Toluca, México, 50110 [tel: +527222175550; fax: + 527222131607; e-mail: arbnelson@yahoo.com]), **Swine Flu Surveillance Systems in Mexico: An Approach from Biopolitical and Cultural Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last two decades, there has been a significant increase in the use of surveillance technologies in Mexico, which would respond to a certain social demand for security; being accepted almost without problems or criticism. The media (mainly television & the press), in this sense, has contributed more to the promotion of the mechanisms & protocols of social sorting & monitoring than to public debate. In this context, in April of 2009, the Mexican State set in motion a series of surveillance strategies, whose objective was set in the containment of the swine flu outbreak. The sanitary policy of the Mexican government consisted, in this way, on the strengthening of an organism in charge of the surveillance and control of the epidemic, forming a database obtained through the registration of probable cases & swine flu diagnosis. Simultaneously, a decree was enacted which granted the president of the nation full capacity to make decisions over the control and containment of probable cases of this sickness. The pertinence of these two strategies was consented to & spread by the media, accepting them as a security measure. For this, the information about the swine flu outbreak captured the attention of the population, provoking expressions in everyday life: the use of surgical masks, the securing of homes, avoiding open spaces, as well as the interruption of large meetings. These expressions caused, certain social sensitivity of the possible sick, as well as permitting the denunciation based on suspicion. In this sense, this document analyzes the relationship between the expressions of everyday life & the health regulation policies in Mexico; a situation mediated by the high representation of the disease in the media.

2010S00130

Arun-Kumar, Duru (NSIT, Department of Humanities And Social Sciences, Delhi University, NSIT, Sector 3, Dwarka, New Delhi 110078, India [tel: +91 11 26512415; e-mail: duruarun@rediffmail.com]), **Impact of Globalization and Informa-**

tion Technology on Teaching Profession in Higher Education, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Widespread access & use of information technology has been an important feature of modern globalization process. On the one hand there has been a significant increase in the number of people involved in developing, producing & maintaining such technologies, on the other hand direct dependence on people for certain types of jobs has reduced, such as people carrying massages in conventional postal services. Teachers are the most essential part of the formal education system. Information technology has affected the education system in the most fundamental way, in information generation, storage, replication, dissemination as well as in its analysis & application. How has it affected the teacher's role as a mediator of knowledge generation and dissemination? Has technology given a new dimension to the teaching profession by providing additional tools or has it made teachers' role redundant? The present study enquires into the role of teacher as a knowledge facilitator based on the perception & demand among the students & use of information technology for accessing study material. The study is based on the data collected from the students & teachers of an engineering college based in Delhi, India, using questionnaires & interviews. It was found that the expectations of students from the teachers are mainly of receiving refined & ready to use capsules of knowledge & information. Easy & faster availability of printed, photocopied & electronic versions of literature & wide gap between curriculum & industry demands has diluted the importance of classroom teaching.

2010S00131

Arvidsson, Markus & Henriksson, Andreas (Department of Social Studies, Karlstad University, Karlstad 656 37 Sweden [tel: +46547002388; e-mail: markus.arvidsson@kau.se]), **The Seduction Community: Negotiating Masculinity Through Social Techniques,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last two decades, a new international community of men has emerged in the West, as unscientifically but entertainingly documented in the book The Game by Neil Strauss. It calls itself the seduction community & claims to posses powerful techniques for seducing women. It has created web forums & a common language that allows its members to test, share & discuss different seduction techniques. Each member is enrolled in a collective experimental undertaking where they are asked to observe & report their interactions with women. Working from within the tensions that exist between goffmanian social psychology & Michel Foucault, we investigate the Swedish seduction community in order to work out relations between knowledge, technology & masculine identity. In particular, we wish to understand how members use the language & techniques of the movement to negotiate their masculinity in practice. The study is carried out using qualitative content analysis on two Swedish seduction community web forums. We conclude that the practices embraced by the seduction community are deeply rooted in the history & the ongoing changes of masculine identities. Not least, the practices can be seen as means of constructing strictures in a time when heterosexual courtship rituals are dissolving & when men are called for to redefine themselves & their relation to women.

2010S00132

Arza, Camila ([e-mail: camilaarza@hotmail.com]), **Path Departure in Mature Welfare Systems: Crisis, policy Failure and Ideas in Argentine Pension Reform,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1994 Argentina was one of the first countries in Latin America to structurally reform a mature pension system embracing the so-called "three pillar model". Private pension funds were set up to administer the contributions of workers in individual accounts and pension rights started to depend on market outcomes. In 2008, after 14 years of operation, the pension system has been structurally reformed, once again, returning to a public pay-as-you-go model similar the one abandoned in the early 1990s. While some of the most influential literature on welfare policy emphasises the severe political constrains for reform in mature pension system, Argentine politicians have been able to radically change pension policy twice in 15 years. How was this possible? The paper analyses three factors which can contribute to understand cases of structural policy reform beyond the constraints of institutional path-dependence: (1) economic & political crises & the windows of opportunity they create, (2) policy failure & negative feedbacks, & (3) ideas & discourse.

2010S00133

Asada, Yoshitaka (Department of Letters, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, 606 8501 [tel: +81 75 753 2758; fax: +81 75 753 2836; e-mail: asada@socio.kyoto-u.ac.jp]), **Neo-Liberalism and Communality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research focuses on the surveillance cameras that are shrouded in dust & spider webs at a farm stand in Japan. By explaining why these were once installed but not thought to be necessary after that, I would like to show the possibility of everyday practices which manage the uncertainty that emerged from the neo-liberal policy behind these cameras. The stage is Konogi district, in Mie prefecture, Japan. 634 people live there & the main industry is agriculture. I conducted fieldwork & interviews with the residents & members of the farm stand to examine 1) the process of installing the surveillance cameras, 2) the background of this process & 3) the reaction of people after the installation. Since the end of the last century, the government has strongly demanded that local people act as a subject to revitalize their own regions by distributing subsidies only to locals who are active. This policy reorganized the region, forming an anonymous market-like sphere that needs to create & manage roads, institutions and prevent crime. However, the people's cooperation & daily interactions got more & more important. This decreased the uncertainty in the farm stand & the cameras were gradually forgotten & abandoned.

2010S00134

Asadollahi, Abdolrahim, Kiwi, Mahin, Ahmad, Nobaya & Mohseni Tabrizi, Alireza (Inst. Gerontology, University of Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor DE, Malaysia, 43400 [tel: 0060173004435; e-mail: assadollahi.ashkan@gmail.com]), **Factor Analysis of Reduction in Social Participation of Peasant Elders within Immigrant Family (Case Study: Seniors in Peripheral Areas of Ilam County in Southwest of Iran),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The findings & literatures mentioned to reduction of participation in whole section of society within immigrants and peripheral areas. This study are conducted for evaluation of factors that effect on declining of social participation of seniors in peripheral areas of Ilam county in southwest of Iran; & so finding the obstacles of it. Community of paper is all of gray citizens who have immigrated to Ilam County into third illegal settlements called Ban Bour, Ban Charmag, & Kamarbandi on first biannual of 2008; which was sampled 119 elders. According literature review collected sextet factors are socioeconomic discrimination between rural/urban, rural economic poverty, personal/individual factors, cultural non-solidarity with new context, cultural intolerance of urban citizens, & education factors as first independent variables that were evaluated by multiple regression & path analysis; whereas social welfare of rural family was as second independent variable are collected with health status, children's literacy, family members, & income. Findings show the second variable Seam has most beta score (0.52) and regularly after that were first factor has beta 0.48 (socioeconomic discrimination between rural/urban), personal/individual factors 0.28, cultural non-solidarity with new context 0.42, cultural intolerance of urban citizens 0.37, and education factors 0.34. However the cultural & social aspects of emigrant seniors are more important but collected economic and discriminated/ intolerance attitudes of urbanities were most preferable. It mention to undertaken & especial role of these elders as reference member of emigrant & passage family from rural area to new urban context. Key words: Peasant Elders, Rural Gerontology, Social Participation, Reduction, Factor Analysis, Immigrant Families, Illegal Settlements, Ilam, Iran

2010S00135

Asakitikpi, Aretha Oluwakemi (Mass Communication, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 234-805-276-1922; e-mail: drasakitikpi@yahoo.com]), **Transformation of Leisure: An Analysis of Mass Media Presentations of Pre-Colonial and Post Colonial African Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure is an integral part of many African societies & a major aspect in its definition is food. In pre-colonial societies food did not only serve as a biological function but it was also a means of intense social interaction. The close affinity of food with leisure has undergone significant transformation in post-colonial urban societies in consonance with foreign colonial experience. This paper considers the consequences of the transformation of work and leisure in relation to food. To contextualize the transforming relationship between food & leisure, this study uses data from a major cable channel namely African Magic & ethnographic reports to analyze contemporary African urbanites lifestyle. Preliminary analysis suggests a significant transformation in the definition of leisure & work as they relate to gender relations, food consumption & communal associations. The discussion of the results explores the intricate relationship of

social transformation & changing dietary pattern in urban centers and how all this has a bearing on health status & well-being in Africa.

2010S00136

Asakura, Takashi & Nakazawa, Chie (Tokyo Gakugei University, Department of Health and Social Behavior, 4-1-1, Nukuikita, Koganei, Tokyo, Japan, 184-8501 [tel: +81-42-329-7624; fax: +81-42-329-7624; e-mail: asakurat@u-gakugei.ac.jp]), **Neighborhood Environments, Individual Social Capital, and Depressive Symptoms among Adolescents in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates health effects of neighborhood and individuals' social capital among adolescents. Whether an association between social capital & mental health differs according to the quality of the neighborhood is examined. We recruited 2,002 eighth graders & asked for responses to a self-administered questionnaire. The analytic sample was 1,782 because of missing data. After developing scales to measure features of neighborhood environments & individuals' social capital, we performed multiple regression analyses to test associations between neighborhoods, social capital, & depression as measured by the CES-D, controlling for demographics. We also examined interaction between neighborhoods & social capital. Seven subscales were developed to measure features of neighborhood environments with examination of validity & reliability: "availability of services," "good neighborhood relations," "spaces for recreation," "safety," "dirty look, unclean," "civic communities," & "aesthetic look." "Individual social capital" consisted of "trust," "reciprocal support," and "social norms." We found "good neighborhood relations", "spaces for recreation", "civic communities", & "aesthetic look" are conducive to fostering individuals' social capital, & might thereby affect adolescents' mental health. There was a significant interaction between "safety" & social capital with respect to mental health. Improvement of neighborhood environments in terms of safety can mitigate the depressed mood of adolescents.

2010S00137

Asano, Tomohiko, Iwata, Koh & Habuchi, Ichiyo (Tokyo Gakugei University, Nukui-Kitamachi 4-1-1 Koganei City, Tokyo, Japan [tel: 81+423297423; fax: 81+423297429; e-mail: tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp]), **Social Capital and Civic Engagement among Japanese Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Japan today how to promote civic engagement among youth is one of the most important issues . In this presentation, we are examining if & how, two kinds of social networks contribute to encourage young people to participate in various civic activities, using the framework of social capital theory. The first is secondary associations, particularly those related to leisure activities and the second is the personal networks, particularly the friend network & dating relationships. According to some survey, those two have been increasing their importance for Japanese youth since the 1980s. Our research questions are; 1) Do secondary associations contribute to the youth's civic engagement as is expected in Putnamean theories, & if they do, how? 2) Do personal networks contribute to the youth's civic engagement, instead of just bonding themselves, & if it does, how? The dataset which we will use in our presentation was collected from randomly sampled respondents whose age ranges from 16 to 29. The research was conducted in Tokyo in September 2007. Up to today, there are very few studies which use social capital theory to analyze the youth in Japan, even though there is a huge amount of research which, based on Putnamean thesis, attempts to analyze general population in Japan. Therefore, this presentation could provide new findings.

2010S00138

Asbjørnslett, Mona, Rappana Olsen, Bennedichte & Opsahl, Kari (Høgskolen i Oslo, Pilestredet 48, 0167 Oslo [tel: +46 22 45 24 62; e-mail: mona.asbjornslett@hf.hio.no]), **"Ordinary Kids"– Children with Defined Disabilities Experiencing and Expressing about Ordinary Lives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The subject of this study focuses on how children with defined disabilities experience being an ordinary & "normal" child. Eleven children with defined disabilities, parents and teachers are supporting data material. The design is qualitative, using lifehood interviews as a main method. Theoretically phenomenology with reference to Expressive selfhood & self construction are used to underline the children's expressions through talk, also including bodily expressions from first and third perspectives. Interpretive method is used to analyze data. The results enlighten the children's expectations concerning the transition from primary to secondary school. In this transition friendship, getting grades/bad/good marks etc are mentioned at important for them. Preparing for secondary school also include the growth of the body, change of appearance & values in clothing, makeup for the girls & also a change of orientation towards the opposite sex change from friendship to a more flirting behavior. Some children also bring up questions around work. The conclusion suggest that understanding how children with a disability also can be viewed as normal or ordinary could promote a central perspective to the debate of disability & life situation.

2010S00139

Aschauer, Wolfgang (Department of Political Science and Sociology, University of Salzburg, Rudolfskai 42, A-5020 Salzburg [e-mail: wolfgang.aschauer@sbg.ac.at]), **New Approaches in the Research on Terrorist Attacks Affecting Tourism Demand,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since September 11, 2001, & the numerous further terrorist attacks, epidemics & natural disasters, areas representing the dark sides of travelling are taken up more often in tourism research. The loss of tourism demand after terrorist attacks is documented quite clearly in several publications (Aly & Strazicich, 2001; Pizam and Smith, 2000; Pizam & Fleischer, 2002; Frey, Luechinger & Stutzer, 2005; Aschauer, 2008). However, quantitative data relating to the flow of tourists allow only speculative assumptions with respect to the causes of spatiotemporal fluctuations in tourism. Further potentially influential factors like psychological factors (tourist mentality), economic-societal factors (crisis management, media) and political-cultural factors (travel alerts, cultural distance to locals) are hardly examined in tourism research. A deeper analysis of effects on tourism demand should not be limited to tourism statistics; it should include the destination image of travelers (on location & in several source markets). The subject of this empirical study is to compare a survey of 132 inhabitants of the city of Salzburg (Austria) on the destination image of Bali & the Sinai region (conducted in the year 2007) with a former survey with travelers on location (Aschauer, 2006). The study integrates new approaches on the research of tourism demand which can be ascribed to tourism mentality. In summary, important implications for crisis management are offered: It is measured with T-tests which differences in the destination image occur between travelers on location & in source markets & with multiple regressions which psychological requirements lead to a persistent motivation to travel despite terrorism threats. In summary, tourists with a higher risk propensity, a higher travel experience & higher information needs demonstrate lower fears of terrorism & have, in general, a better image of terrorism-affected destinations.

2010S00140

Asheulova, Nadia & Lomovitskaya, Valentina (Centre for Sociological and Science-Studies Research, Institute for the History of Science and Technology, St Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia, 199034, 5 Universitetskaya nab., [tel: +7 812 328 59 24; fax: +7 812 328 46 67; e-mail: simar@bk.ru]), **International Mobility as a Mechanism for Reproducing the Scientific Elite,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The existence of elite scholars is a necessary condition for the functioning of science. In Soviet-Russia, the emergence and reproduction of the scientific elite was inextricably connected with a significant self-organizing element of the scientific community, known as a "school of thought" (nauchnaya skola). Schools of thought played a major role in Soviet science. The elite not only matured in a particular school of thought, but this was how scientific work itself, as a scientist's free activity, could be done. The post-Soviet social & economic transformations have led to significant changes in Russian science. The idea of a "school of thought" as a self-organizing form in the scientific community was destroyed when claims to the rights of intellectual property began to emerge. The collapse of the various schools of thought implied that an important tool for reproducing the scientific elite was broken. Old mechanisms are being replaced by new ones. The "international mobility" of scholars proves to be a significant new instrument for reproducing the scientific elite. During Soviet times, Russian scientists had very weak links with the world scientific community, whereas in the 1990s they acquired a new quality & new opportunities for collaboration. International mobility is crucial for integrating Russian science into the global scientific community. The participation of Russian scientists in the world division of labor can help to solve difficult problems for post-Soviet science as the generations change. Today, many young people are unwilling to work as scientists. There are several explanations for this situation: low starting salaries, poor equipment & facilities for research, uncertainties about their future career, & so on. However, a number of problems facing young researchers might be

resolved with Russia's integration into global science. Involvement in joint projects & international scientific events, publication of research results in prestigious journals, internships at prominent scientific centers in Europe, America & Asia, receiving grants from foreign foundations–all of this helps to broaden the experience & to raise the status of young specialists. And it also helps to provide them with new opportunities in their own country through cooperative scientific development. The paper will look at the processes of liberalization that are a condition for stronger mobility among Russian scientists. The author will present results of a sociological study "Mechanisms for Reproducing the Scientific Elite in Russia" conducted by the Center for Sociology of Science & Science Studies Research, Research Institute for the History of Science & Technology, St. Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences.

2010S00141

Asiyanbola, Raimi Abidemi (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria, 234 [tel: +2348056206690; fax: ; e-mail: siyraimi@yahoo.com]), **Gender, Housing Stressors and Physical Well-Being in Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper examines gender differences & intra-urban variations in the effects of housing stressors on the physical well-being of women & men in an African city–Ibadan, Nigeria. The data used is from a larger household survey on gender & housing carried out by the author in Ibadan, Nigeria. Information was collected on women's (and their spouses if any) physical well-being & housing stressors variables which are some housing attributes that could be stress-inducing. Such variables include high rent/cost, lack of space, housing discomfort, physical housing condition and dissatisfaction with housing,. Multiple regression & analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistical techniques were used to analyze the data. The result shows that in all the housing stressor variables used in the analysis, only the impact of the high rent/cost is found to be higher for men than for women. In all the other housing stressor variables, the impacts are found to be greater for women than for men. In the case of the women living with their husbands and the female-headed households, the result shows comparatively that each of the housing stressors has more impact on the female-headed households than on the married women living in the male-headed households. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) result shows that there is significant intra-urban variation in the effects of housing stressors on the physical well-being of women and men. Housing & urban development planning & policy implications are discussed in the paper.

2010S00142

Asiyanbola, Udoka N. (University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria, 234 [tel: 2348030781405; fax: ; e-mail: udokaoozim@yahoo.com]), **A Study on the Acquisition of English Consonant Sounds by Yoruba Children between 1-2 years old,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study is a phonological inquiry into the acquisition of English consonant sounds by Yoruba children aged between one & half; and two years. It provides answers to the order of acquisition of English consonant sounds, the reason(s) for this order & the relationship between the acquisition order & that already existing knowledge, especially with regards to environmental influence & the second Language (L2) situation. The data used for the study were repeated utterances of eighteen Yoruba children within their school environment. The recording exercise was carried out within a period of two months, at irregular intervals. The work is divided into five sections. Section one contains the general introduction & the background to the study. Section two is the review of related literature. Section three deals with the phonemic analysis of a Yoruba child's consonants while section four treats the phonological processes identified in the data. Section five is the conclusion, where the findings are highlighted, the limitations stated & recommendations given.

2010S00143

Aslam, Rabbia (Allama Iqbal Open University-Islamabad, H-9 Sector, Block, 11. Room no. 108. AIOU-Islamabad [tel: +92-051-9057247; e-mail: rabbiaaslam@yahoo.com]), **Sociological Analysis of the War on Terror: The Role of Media and Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper attempts to explain the disturbed condition of Pakistani society from sociological perspective. This further explains the interconnectedness of socio-political, socio-religious & socio-cultural phenomena. This will also highlight the consequences Pakistan received for being an allay on the war & Terror. In Pakistan, there is a social, cultural, political, & economic turmoil. Our structure is based on simple & complex groups. They are not only the victim of big powers globally, but also the victim of the structural alteration in the society. This paper will also highlight the structure individualism of Pakistani society & to pinpoint the individual anomie state of the Pakistani citizens. The war on terror is a global issue. The government of Pakistan besets by one political crisis after another & split between a traditionally autonomous military & assertive but irritable elected leaders, has been unable to control of its own territory and population. Pakistan had to pay a very heavy price for leaving her non-aligned policy & becoming a client state of the United States in its very early period of state constructive. The findings highlighted that the current tendency to cal all wars of liberation against occupation & repression, terrorism is a gross misunderstanding of history, Society & State. Terror cannot be countered by more & intensified terror. Civilians die as much as in war as they do in terrorist attacks, the only way to counter terrorism is to address the fundamental grievances that produced it in the first place. Moreover, the media & education can play the role of social reorganization for the Pakistani citizens. This paper consist of two parts, part first will deal with secondary information in review of literature, part second will be debate and discussion with suggestions regarding the social reconstruction of Pakistani society.

2010S00144

Aspers, Patrik & Krempel, Lothar (Department of Sociology and SCORE, Stockholm University, Stockholm University 106 91 Stockholm [tel: +468163164; e-mail: patrik.aspers@sociology.su.se]), **From Game to Entertainment in the Football Industry: The Economy of Sport,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How come that only a few clubs tend to win the trophies in European club football? To address this question we make use of an economic sociological perspective & focus on competition between actors in markets. Our hypothesis is that the stability among the successful teams is due to incomes generated in the different markets they operate. Football is today big business reflected in high transfer sums paid for players & football's growing share of GDP. Players are the largest assets of the clubs, to attract fans, TV, and sponsors, as well as to win games on the pitch. We show that competition in football has diminished & that the players' market has over time stabilized as a pyramid of supply chains segmented in three tiers of clubs. This situation is explained by looking the revenues clubs generate in different markets: match tickets, broadcasting rights, sponsors, & from taking part in large pan-European tournaments. It is argued that the revenues structure the purchasing power the clubs have in the key market of this industry: the market for players. The paper concludes that clubs compete with one another by establishing niches on the market for "football entertainment".

2010S00145

Astor, Avi (University of Michigan, Department of Sociology, Ann Arbor, MI [e-mail: aastor@umich.edu]), **Conceptions of Place and Mosque Opposition in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, a significant amount of literature has been devoted to illuminating the origins of ethnic conflict. This literature, however, has given little attention to the role of place in shaping relations between ethnic majorities & immigrant minorities. The attachments that residents have to the places they inhabit, their perceptions of whether their neighborhoods are improving or declining, & their awareness of urban privilege play a profound role in shaping how they respond to immigrant newcomers. This paper examines how these distinct dimensions of place have influenced reactions to mosques in Spain. Particular attention is given to the metropolitan areas of Barcelona, where mosque opposition has been most visible & intense, & Madrid, where opposition has been strikingly absent. It is argued that distinct patterns of urban development in the two areas have given rise to different forms of local identity & neighborhood attachment, which in turn have led to distinct reactions to the entry of immigrant newcomers & their communal structures. Specifically, a higher degree of inframunicipal inequality, stronger neighborhood attachments, and a greater awareness of urban privilege in Barcelona have complicated the reception of mosques & the populations they serve.

2010S00146

Astoyants, Margarita (South Federal University Teacher's Training Institute, Rostov-on-Don, 344082, Russia [tel: +78 632 726750; fax: +78 632 404158; e-mail: AstoyancMS@yandex.ru]), **Social Exclusion & Inclusion of Orphans in Russian Society: Discourse-Analysis of Mass Media Publications,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the of the paper is to analyze the changes in political discourse on orphanhood in Soviet & modern Russia & define the directions of its shifting towards orphans' 'social inclusion'/'social exclusion'. In this work we consider it important to review the changes that occurred in the ideology of overcoming orphanhood in the critical periods of Russian history in 20-21st centuries. We'll define three starting points, traditionally viewed in literature & public discourse as the periods of "orphan burst". These are October revolution & civil war, The Great Patriotic war & "perestroika" with the following period. The choice of political discourse (and not eg. professional or scientific) is motivated by the fact that in a totalitarian state, like USSR, it's the discourse of power that is considered absolutely true & has the unlimited influence in different spheres. In our case exclusion or integration will be the consequence of definite knowledge passed on through the texts. There are distinguished both the types of discourse which lead to the social exclusion of children-orphans & those which contribute to their social integration. The discourse of social disaster which examine the orphans as a threat for the stability of the society turned to be very steady. Positive from the viewpoint of the integration of the children-orphans into the society are the discourses of the social profit, of the social unity, of the social partnership. The most perspective for modern Russia is the discourse of the social partnership, which initializes the evolution of the institutes of civil society during the decision of a concrete social problem (children's orphanage).

2010S00147

Atsushi, Nozawa (Meiji university, Department of Arts and Letters [fax:; e-mail: ats.nozawa@gmail.com]), **Another Aspect of Damage from the Disease Caused by Environmental Disruption in Japan–A Case Study of Minamata Disease,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Minamata Disease is the most massive pollution problem that has struck Japan in the post-Second World War period. This issue has not yet been solved & one reason is that the guidelines issued by the Environment Agency in 1977 made certification standards stricter. As a result, the number of uncertified patients has increased while it is also believed that there are many more unregistered patients. This presentation focuses on the central & complicating factor of this issue, the definition of certification, & analyzes social movements concerned with issues of certification & compensation for patients. The analytical method is mostly social constructionism. This presentation concludes that, in the near future, permanent & community-based compensation systems will become more important. One reason is that the number of aged patients has increased & therefore we need to discuss compensation systems in terms of social damage caused by Minamata Disease: divisions between patients & destruction of solidarity among citizens. In order to facilitate these discussions, I conclude that it has become more important for social movements concerned with Minamata Disease to have strategies that aim to achieve participation of patients & citizens in the processes of design, decision making & implementation of compensation systems.

2010S00148

Aubert, Adriana, Ramis, Mimar & Redondo, Gisela (CREA, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, 08028 [tel: +34 93 403 45 48; e-mail: adriana.aubert@ub.edu]), **Scientific Research for Educational Success for All: Differences among Mixture, Streaming and Inclusion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Includ-ed Project: Strategies for inclusion & social cohesion in Europe from education (2006-2011) belongs to the 6th Framework Program of the EU & analyses educational strategies that contribute to overcome inequalities & promote social cohesion, and educational strategies that generate social exclusion. It focuses on the effects upon vulnerable groups. The findings obtained during the first year of work–a thorough review of European educational systems–allow for the identification of three different ways of organizing the students & the available human resources in schools: mixture, streaming & inclusion. European educational systems need to respond to the increasing diversity of European societies. New challenges are arising for teachers in schools with diverse students. The models developed for the organization of students & of human resources have not always been inclusive. This paper tackles these models & their different effects in schools. Mixture refers to the traditional organization of the classroom based on mixed ability & one only teacher which can't respond to students' diverse needs. Consequently, streaming was introduced; it implies the increasing of human resources–as additional teachers- & the separation of students according to ability. It produces negative effects on instrumental areas of learning for all students, among others. Inclusion on the other hand, is the organization of students in heterogeneous groups with additional resources drawing from those available. Different experiences of this model will be provided. Inclusive measures are presented as an alternative model for mixture & streaming, to achieve educational success for all students.

2010S00149

Augustin-Jean, Louis, Sekine, Kae & Boutonnet, Jean-Pierre (University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of IPP, University of Tsukuba [tel: +81(0)90 3604 0386; e-mail: auyeungULly@yahoo.fr]), **Geographical Indications and Local Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Products of origin, such as those protected by geographical indications (GIs), are currently at a centre of numerous debates, in particular in relation to their intrinsic, supposed or imagined quality. In South European countries (e.g. France, Italy or Spain), GIs are traditionally associated with traditional products embedded in a terroir. On the opposite, in the United States, GIs are often perceived as giving unjustified premiums to local producers–premiums that competitors located in other areas are unable to capture. At best, the GIs are thus assimilated to a trademark possessed collectively by some actors within the supply chain (the emphasis is then on the intrinsic quality of the product, mainly defined by its technical criteria). Although these positions are slightly evolving (possibly after the tough international negotiations on wine), the two lines of argumentation are still central in international negotiations, in particular within the framework of the WTO. In a more theoretical way, the difficulties to harmonize the two positions are justified by the fact that they are based on radically different conceptions of quality (Boltanski et Thévenot, 2006; Eymard-Duvernay, 1995). The definition adopted for quality has therefore important implications for the recognition of GIs & terroirs in the international arena, and, eventually, for their future existence. It is also clear that this definition influences the competition regime, between producers and between territories, at the national & international levels–and this is obviously a major reason why negotiations are at a low point. The question of GIs as a property right versus a legal mean of defence of local specificity is posed (Ilbert & Petit, 2009). As a result, it is interesting to study how the definition of quality impacts the (re-)organization of the market (Coriat and Weinstein, 2005; Fligstein, 1998) & its consequences for producers. In this context, the Japanese system is of special interest. On one hand, products of origins appeal to Japanese consumers, & many of them are nationally famous (Kobe beef, Kyoto "traditional" vegetables, etc.). This consumer's interest obviously stimulates farmers to further market these products not only domestically, but also internationally (which is a new phenomenon). On the other hand, the Japanese government hesitates between a strategy of developing recognized regional brands & a more global strategy of international protection. This pending attitude, which causes prejudice to both consumers & producers, was not fundamentally altered by the enactment of the regionally-based collective trademark law (April 2006). The French system, formerly based on users rights linked to geographical situation & a collective definition of the product, guaranteed by the State, is now regulated by Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 "on the protection of geographical indications & designations of origin for agricultural products & foodstuffs". Under this new system, GIs are managed as a new property right, with third party certification under ISO standards. In this period of construction and/or consolidation of protections of products of origins, it is then important to assess the signification of GIs in Japan and France: collective movement for the development of a territory or defence of geographical trademarks? What are the principles of justifications for the development of these two systems & what are the consequences? In order to answer these questions, the paper presents two case studies in France & in Japan. These case studies are for the same basic commodity (beef), which nevertheless delineated into two emblematic products of origin (and, therefore, into two differentiated goods): "Limousin beef," in France, and "Kobe beef," in Japan. The role of quality in the definition of the products–including in its geographical dimension–and the need to maintain this quality is highly recognized by actors of both side, & exchanges of experiences between actors of both countries have taken place in order to maintain the necessary high quality. The differences between, on one hand, the well-defined "Limousin beef" and, on the other, the world-wide famous Kobe beef (despite the fact that is it not exported) illustrate how products of origins are managed in the two countries, how collective action impacts on the development of the market & what are the consequences for territorial development. The data are based on fieldwork conducted in Kobe in March 2009, & in Limousin in January 2010. In this paper, (1) we present the regulations and current discussions about the protection of products of origins, in Japan & in France; (2) the components that define the quality of Kobe & Limousin beef are presented. The focus is on the similarities

& differences of the two differentiated goods, and on the reasons for these differences. In this context, the role of the main actors (government, producers, meat industry companies, agricultural cooperatives, butchers, restaurants, consumers, associations, etc.) in changing or maintaining the existing system needs to be assessed. This analyse leads us to address the difficulty to delimit the concept of GI & to question the pertinence & the sustainability of the two systems, in the context of international negotiations related to quality.

2010S00150

Aurich, Patrizia (University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, 20146 [tel: 004940428386396; e-mail: patrizia.aurich@uni-hamburg.de]), **Levels, Directions and Divisions of Change Towards Activation in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the continuously disputed issues of welfare state research is the question of convergence or divergence. In the fight against unemployment powerful ideas, such as activating the supply-side of labour, emerged in the 1990s & informed reform efforts in a number of different welfare states. However, the literature contends that convergence remains limited to the general idea, from which different strategies of how to do so have been developed (workfare/enabling etc.). This paper theoretically advances these conceptions allowing for an analysis of real policies, which are always mixed, not pre-assuming ideal types from empirical observation. The empirical analysis adds a time dimension to the analysis of diversity analysing developments in three European countries: Denmark, Germany & the United Kingdom. Changes are traced for programmes of unemployment insurance & social assistance over the last 15 years, comparing policies for insiders with policies for outsiders of the labour market at different points of time. An attempt is made to explain these developments in the light of different contexts referring especially to programme-specific policy settings for the non-active and socio-cultural backgrounds. It is argued that symbolic convergence is contrasted by different ways of ascribing responsibility.

2010S00151

Auspurg, Katrin & Hinz, Thomas (Universität Konstanz, Universitätsstr. 10, 78464 Konstanz [e-mail: Katrin.Auspurg@uni-konstanz.de]), **What Difference Makes a Bias? Gender Specific Success Rates in Research Funding by the German Science Foundation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Compared to other EU countries, the representation of female scientists in the German scientific system is with 16 percent female professors at the very bottom although the gender composition among students & graduates meanwhile is even. As possible explanations for this inequality, different access to research funding & different chances of grant approval by gender are discussed. Our research analyzes the problem of gender specific chances by using process produced data of the German Science Foundation (DFG) on applications for single grants from 1991 to 2008. These data enable investigations by scientific disciplines as they are informative for testing theoretically motivated propositions. We analyze seven hypotheses on chances of grant approval, sex of applicants & gender composition of scientific discipline. We find small, but systematic disadvantage of female scientists. Furthermore, there is evidence of a lower participation of female scientists in applying for research funding.

2010S00152

Avrahampour, Yally (London School of Economics & Political Science, Kingsway [tel: 44 207 106 1208; e-mail: y.avrahampour@lse.ac.uk]), **Managerial Agency: A Relational Account,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper provides an account of the rise & decline of UK defined benefit pension provision over the past eighty years. A relational model of managerial agency is introduced in which the agent; the profit center manager uses ambiguity to mediate between shareholders & customers; two principals with conflicting objectives. This model is extended to explain the role of the pension fund manager (PFM). Drawing on analysis of fourteen archives of professional associations & pension funds, eighty eight interviews with actuaries, consultants, pension fund managers and others, & technical accounting & financial texts, the paper explains the rise & decline of defined benefit pension funds by examining the impact of financial accounting standards on the PFM's autonomy. The three inflection points in the rise & decline of defined benefit pension provision are related to the three UK pension fund financial accounting standards promulgated over the past sixty years. The rise of defined benefit pension provision in the mid-twentieth century was the consequence, paradoxically, of greater opacity in financial accounting & increasingly discretionary actuarial practices. Its decline was the consequence of greater transparency in financial accounting & standardized actuarial practices.

2010S00153

Axelsson, Tobias (Centre for Feminist Social Studies (CFS), School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences (HumES), Örebro University, 701 82 Örebro, Sweden [tel: +46 19 30 12 69; e-mail: tobias.axelsson@oru.se]), **'Fathers' Groups': Confirming or Contesting Gendered Patterns in Parenthood?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Compared to men in many other contemporary welfare states, fathers in Sweden have the same parental social rights as mothers. For example, paid parental leave encompasses both mothers & fathers. Despite gender neutral parental legislation, fathers are in some occasions sorted out as male parents. This is visible in state-founded meeting places for parents, where parents can get in contact with each other during parental leave. Due to the under-representation of men in these places, state-sponsored "fathers' groups" have been started. This study explores how fathers are doing gender & parenthood in one "fathers' group". My objective is to discuss whether & how gendered patterns in parenthood are confirmed or contested in this "fathers' group". Data has been obtained by observations & by individual in-depth interviews. Theoretically, the study is carried out within a doing gender perspective, in which parenthood is analysed as a gendered, situated & relational process. My findings indicate that patterns of gender inequalities & male privileges in parenthood are challenged & reproduced, often unintentionally. Situated activities produce child-centeredness & promote caring practices, but also result in mobilising collective masculinities. Finally, "fathers' groups" are offering men a social setting where they are doing parenthood their own way.

2010S00154

Ayass, Ruth (University of Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria, 9020 [tel: 0043-463-2700-2016; e-mail: ruth.ayass@uni-klu.ac.at]), **Black and White: Visual Constructions of the Stranger,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a strong tradition in sociology in discussing the role of the stranger for society. We have Georg Simmel, who described the stranger as "the man who comes today & stays tomorrow–the potential wanderer". We have further Robert Park, who illuminated the hybrid situation of the "marginal man", & Alfred Schutz who focused the irritations in the migrant's stock of knowledge. I will show how insider & stranger form, in terms of conversation analysis & ethnomethodology, a standard relational pair. The strange-ness of the stranger is mostly produced via an allocation of so called "category bound activities" (Harvey Sacks)–"they" do this & that sort of things (compared to "us"). This "membership categorization" is a complex, on-going, interactive accomplishment that has a strong impact on the organization of society. I will have a look on representations of the standard relational pair insider/stranger on an empirical basis. Up to now, sociology analyzed the members' production of an orderly structure mainly on the basis of verbal data. My presentation will add to this approach the analysis of visual representations of the stranger & visual reconfigurations of 'us' & 'them', showing the construction of strange-ness as a complex procedure. I will show how specific types of strangers are initially shown as a demon or exotic (i.e. a lack of 'orderliness' in the beginning), and then are domesticated in visual & verbal presentation. The data consists of visual presentations mainly in posters (propaganda, campaigns, & other forms of political communication from several countries).

2010S00155

Aydin, Kemal, Gülglu, Tuncay & Azevedo, Priscila Gomes de (Kocaeli University, Umuttepe Yerleşkesi, 41380 [tel: Kocaeli, Turkey; fax: 90-262 454 4350; e-mail: kaydin709@gmail.com]), **Social Status and Book Readings in Turkey "Adoption à la Brazilians": The Fostered-Children Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As remnant of recent past, it is usual to find in the inner part of some states in Brazil a social status called "fostered-children", who are individuals given away, when babies, to another family by their biological family, usually very poor & originally from the rural areas, being the fostering family located in an urban area. But those are not cases of adoption, nothing happens under law. The fostering family holds them as their own "children" before society, no difference from their biological children. However, the fostered-children are only educated to take household tasks, kept away from school & from any other participation beyond the family envi-

ronment. Nothing is either explicitly imposed by the fostering family or seen as unfair by the fostered-children, who confirm they feel just as biological children, regardless of the iniquitous treatment. There is no specific literature addressing precisely that relationship. By not having means of objective comparisons, it is possible to figure fostering parents/fostered-children relationship out as abiding the borders of those relationships involving adoptive parents/children, bosses/servants and masters/slaves, even though none of them can exactly depict the situation; once there is neither the equity which permeates adoption cases nor the financial terms & working rights, present in the employment cases. The classification "slave" could exactly define that relationship, except for a structural subject: slaves do know their status, the fostered-children do not. That is symbolic violence, apt to transform exploitation & submission into affection. The research purpose was that of accessing the practical/moral line that leads the actions, the "habitus", by the fostered-children so as to understand the voluntary submission. As a consequence of that, the research was based upon the methodology developed by Bernard Lahire.

2010S00156

Aydin, Kemal & Guloglu, Tuncay (Kocaeli University, Umuttepe yerleskesi, Kocaeli, Turkey [tel: 41380; fax: 90 262 454 1070; e-mail: kaydin709@gmail.com]), **Cultural Consumption and Social Status: Context of Book Reading,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes book reading & purchasing behaviors as a leisure time activity in Turkey with respect to socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households. The study used the raw data of "Household Budget Survey" questionnaires conducted with 17,310 households by the Turkish Statistical Institute in 2005 and 2006.Eleven percent of the respondents declared reading and purchasing books as a leisure time activity. The most statistically significant factors in book expenditures, in order of significance, are income, postgraduate, college education & gender. In order of importance, income level is the most, education is the second and gender variable is the third most important determinant of leisure time book reading & purchasing.

2010S00157

Aydingun, Aysegul (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [Tel: +90 312 2105978; fax: +90 312 2107972; e-mail: aydingun@metu.edu.tr]), **Identity, Security, Conflict and Interests: What Self-Reflexive Sociology Can Do for Meskhetian Turks and Crimean Tatars?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Meskhetian Turks & Crimean Tatars are two communities that have experienced wars, Stalin's deportations, grave discriminations, forced migrations, ethnic pogroms & severe human rights violations. Neither community, since their deportations from their homelands in 1944, obtained the right to return until quite recently. Their repatriation remains a sensitive issue for Ukraine and Georgia. Due to growing instability which threatens the territorial integrity in these societies, limited progress has been achieved in the repatriation process. Based on the fieldwork and interviews carried out in Crimea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia & Turkey at different times since 1992, this paper aims to comparatively study both communities, focusing on their ethnic identification & global dynamics. It is argued that these two communities may become a source of conflict for strategic reasons, as a result of the manipulations of regional & global actors striving for influence in the enlarged Black Sea, a region in shaping. The paper attempts to think globally with a sociological imagination & uses interdisciplinary knowledge aiming at developing a self-reflexive approach. Such reflexivity will free the sociologist & increase his authority in the field of politics entailing the efficient use of sociological knowledge, and rendering prediction & warnings about the future possible.

2010S00158

Azadarmaki, Taghi (The University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, 14773/126 [tel: 0098-21-22806131; fax: 0098-21-88012524; e-mail: tazad@ut.ac.ir]), **Iranian Youth and Religious Behaviors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main object of the paper is to show how much Iranian youth are religious. It is very important topic, because even the Iranian society is religious & the state has been run by religious leaders, clergyman, but we can see that there are many religious challenges among people & particularly the youth. I have used Weberian perspective to know how & in which leveles (ideas, knowledge, behaviour or rituals) the youth in Iran care about their religion. We have launched a survey in Tehran with 640 sample size. We have found out that the youth in Iran are religious in terms of ideas & believe more than 90 percent, & they care in their religion less in their behaviour & rituals (35 percent). Hence, we can say that the Iranian youth believe to God & other word, but they are not religious in their behaviour. On the other hand, they do their religious practices less than their parents & they believe to God as they do.

2010S00159

Azevedo, Rodrigo Ghiringhelli de & Abbatecola, Emanuela (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais da PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90619-900 [tel: 55-51-98085573; fax:; e-mail: rgaUL2006@hotmail.com]), **The Crime Control Field in Brazil–Human Rights and Public Safety to Police Officers, Public Prosecutors and Judges: The Neglected Side of Segregation; Men in "Female" Jobs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ Over the last 20 years, after the democracy came back, with the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution, the debate on crime control in Brazil is still permeated by the opposition between human rights and fight against crime. It is intended in this study to identify how this opposition is expressed in the members of three institutions of criminal justice discourse: police officers, public prosecutors, & judges. Starting from Bourdieu's studies on the legal field & their internal disputes, as well as Garland's proposition on the characteristics of the control of crime field, the analysis of the discourses made by members of these three institutions allowed us to understand the precarious incorporation of constitutional civil rights in the setting of rules of action and decision making of police officers, prosecutors & judges, as well as identify the extent to the demand for criminalization and fight against crime ends up identifying this set of legal rights and procedures to follow an obstacle to the accomplishment of the state-owned response against crime. Sociologists usually neglect relationship between men & the labour market. Work is the main dimension of male social identity, & men are clearly favored in their careers. Therefore, it seems there's no need to talk about work & masculinity, & this connection is always taken for granted. In fact, masculinity could be in a certain sense as much constraining as femininity, even if consequences are qualitative different. How masculinity could be constraining? Forcing men to work for the labour market & making their access to non-masculine jobs difficult. As Williams (1992) states: "… men are less likely to enter female sex-typed occupations than women are to enter male dominated jobs" (p. 253). Therefore, there's also a male segregation, seldom taken into account, which mainly acts in two ways: (1) labelling all male workers in such female occupations, who suffers from prejudices and suspects concerning their masculinity and/or sexuality–that is the case of kindergarten & elementary school teachers who are likely to be labelled as gay and/or paedophile (Priegert Coulter R. and McNay M., 1993); (2) forcing them to chose upper positions (glass elevator), even if promotion implies less desirable tasks, at least from the worker point of you. The paper will present and discuss the main results of a qualitative field research in Genoa (Italy) implying life stories of men in female dominated occupations, such as nursing, kindergarten & elementary school teaching & social work; that is to say, all kind of occupations not coherent with a traditional representation of masculinity.

2010S00160

Aziri, Etem & Matevski, Zoran (SEE University, Tetovo, R. Macedonia, 1200 [tel: ++389 70 263 342; fax: ++389 3071 737; e-mail: e.aziri@seeu.edu.mk]), **Influence of the Religious Education on the Youth Moral Norms in R. Macedonia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In R. Macedonia, until the fall of communism, in force was the so-called socialistic moral. After, the fall of communism, the socialistic moral with all its ideology took a plunge. Accordingly, the successor of the socialistic moral was to be the so-called civil moral that was based on civil humanistic rights & freedoms. The establishment of civil moral in a yang democratic society such as Macedonia proved to be quite difficult. The principal reason for that, however, was the fact that Macedonia did not possess democratic tradition. As a consequence, a vacuum of moral values which had terrible consequences on Macedonian youth, took place. Simply put, in a situation where the socialistic moral values were abandoned & the civil moral values were still not created, the youth started to feel lost & disoriented regarding their moral norms. This represented an ideal chance for promotion of the idea of return to religious moral, which, with help of its moral norms, based on the Holly Books, should be able to save the moral deterioration of the Macedonian society. The idea was: religious education in no way can hurt the children. With this has to prevent "moral panic" which spread among the young people in Macedonia. With that has to fill the moral vacuum that occurs in so called transitional period in R. Macedo-

nia, thru rejection of the values characteristic for socialistic moral & slowly establishment of civic values.

2010S00161

Baas, Meike (Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut (SOFI), Göttingen, Germany, 37085 [tel: +49-551-52205-33; fax: +49-551-52205-88; e-mail: meike.baas@sofi.uni-goettingen.de]), **Unintended Outcomes of Vocational Training in Germany–Patterns of Sex Segregation in the German Training System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Particularly in international comparisons the German vocational training system is often applied to show how to establish successful training & labour market integration alongside the "university track". However, this perception neglects two main institutional characteristics of the system: First, the German system has always been set on two pillars: the apprenticeship and the school-based training which has made the system particularly gender segregated because woman are mostly trained within the less standardized school-based training. This part of the training requires often higher entry qualification but does not provide better labour market chances. In this regard, the "amortisation costs" of educational investments are higher for women than for men. Second, there in recent years an increasing sector of schemes providing vocational preparation has been established–the so-called transition system. In fact these schemes often replace occupational training within well established parts of the training system & turn out to be a new pillar of vocational training regime in Germany. In this paper these often neglected characteristics of the German training system are discussed in context. It is argued that the patterns of sex stratification found in the traditional parts of the German training system can also be found in the rather new pillar of the transition system. Women attending schemes of the so called transition system tend to posses higher entry qualifications but seem to have lower chances to convert these qualifications into positive outcomes with regard to a quick integration into employment or regular training. It is shown that patterns of segregation can not only found between vocational & university education but also within the system of vocational education.

2010S00162

Babaitsev, Andrei ([e-mail: we20041@yandex.ru]), **The Symbols of the Olympic Games in the Context of Socio-Political Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By the end of the 20th century, the Olympic Games exclusively broke through the framework of a sporty appearance & acquired a global character. The ideas of world coexistence, togetherness, etc. are expressed in the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games are used by governments for the formulation or support of its positive international image. To this extent, the symbols promoted, which are used in the opening & closing ceremonies, are based on the particular culture, history & state politics of the city, which is hosting the Games. The intentionally distorted Olympic symbols are often applied by various political organizations. As such, on the eve of the XXIX Olympiad, the organization Reporters without Borders distributed the poster that was aimed against the organizing the Olympic Games in Beijing. The Olympic rings were represented as handcuffs in the picture. Political characters use the Olympic Games to express their position, which is usually expressed in a symbolic form. With this, different symbols are used that are conventionally decrypted in any semiotic system and understandable to anyone without needing a thorough explanation.

2010S00163

Babenko, Svitlana (Social Structures and Social Relations Department, Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, Kyiv, Ukhaine, 01601 [tel: 38 050 1921496; e-mail: svetULok@mail.ru]), **Social Inequalities Shifts in Post-Communist Capitalism: Ukraine in East European Social Space 1989-2009,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Varieties of capitalisms developed in post-communist societies after 1989 produced new types of social inequalities & transformed existed forms of inequalities in societies of former Soviet Union and CEE. Inequalities became more visible & countable, as well as more sharp & deep in former soviet societies. The dynamics of social inequalities is analyzed through not only objective indexes comparison (Gini, GDP per capita, etc) but also via structural changes & social perception of these shifts. Dynamics of social systems with changing social order lead to transformation of the inequalities structure & attitudes toward them from the population. In terms of constructivist approach to study of inequalities we analyze the questions: how do attitudes toward social inequalities being forming in public opinion; how does perception of social & economic inequalities reproduce structural features of the society. There are three dimensions of the social inequalities analyzed in the current research: 1) socio-economic inequalities dynamics during two decades of post-communist transformation; 2) social perception of inequalities; 3) attitudes toward coping behavior & life success through inequalities of resources. The research is based on the comparative databases of European Social Survey (2002-2008) & monitoring of public opinion in Ukraine (1992-2009), as well as comparative statistics from World Bank reports & Bertelsmann transformation reports. Comparison of the dynamics of social & economic stratification (measured by Gini coefficient) with perception of this dynamics by the people in Ukraine based on the data of Monitoring done by IS NAS of Ukraine 1992-2008 lead to the conclusion about difference between "objective" & "subjective" factors of social inequalities' dynamics in Ukraine in 1990th-2000th as well as typological variance within East European societies.

2010S00164

Babones, Salvatore (Department of Sociology & Social Policy, The University of Sydney, SSPS Bldg A-26, Univ of Sydney NSW 2006 [tel: +61 2 8003 6853; e-mail: sbabones@inbox.com]), **Entropy Modeling of the Global Income Distribution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The literature on income inequality has to date focused on the study of summary measures of inequality (such as the Gini coefficient). Overall inequality, however, is only one of many relevant structures in the global distribution of income. The existence of patterns or structures in a distribution is well-captured mathematically by the concept of entropy. Entropy is a lack of patterns, structure, order, or differentiation. Obviously, global income does not lack structure; it has low entropy (high structure). Some countries, regions, & even entire economic zones of the world have long been rich while others have long been poor. Entropy modeling of the global income distribution will highlight the degree to which it is structured according to national borders, regional groupings, & core-periphery hierarchies. This presentation presents methods for quantifying the extent of these structures & how the structure of the global income distribution has changed over time.

2010S00165

Bach, Rebecca L. & Weinzimmer, Julianne (Department of Sociology Duke University, Durham, NC 27705 USA [tel: 919 660-5606; fax: 919 660-5623; e-mail: rbach@soc.duke.edu]), **"Can't Nobody Take That Away from Me:" Motherhood in the Context of Domestic Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To more fully understand the meaning & experiences of mothering among battered women, in-depth interviews were conducted with women residing in a local domestic violence shelter. The majority of interviewees were women of color who primarily came from poor or working class backgrounds. The interview included a complete reproductive history & details of the domestic violence experienced, but focused primarily on the women's experiences as mothers, their feelings about motherhood, their relationship with their children, & the effects of domestic violence on their children. Interviewees were likely to identify their children as one of few positives in their lives & a core part of their identity. Relationships with their children allowed these women to feel "normal" & "worthwhile" in ways that their intimate partnerships did not. In fact, some women described their children as a source of love & support that helped to fill a void not being met by their abusive partners.

2010S00166

Bachika, Reimon (Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Japan 603.8301 [tel: 81-78-271.3276; fax: 81-78-252.1337; e-mail: r.bac05@w7.dion.ne.jp]), **Values and Agency in the Sociology of Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on Anthony Giddens' theory of societal structuration that links agency & structure, this paper discusses the possibility of conceptualizing values as "resources," enabling the adoption of the notion of agency in the sociology of culture. According to Giddens, "structural properties," i.e., the rules & resources of social practices are at the same time medium & outcome of those practices ("the duality of structure") & therefore constitute the basic mechanism of the structuration of societies & their reproduction. By connecting values with agency, the paper argues that values, commonly analyzed as components of culture, may turn into a dynamic concept seen as resources–a notion related to power ("vehicles of power"), or, to use a current if weaker term, related to social capital that individuals & collectivities rely on in their social practices.

2010S00167

Bacigalupo, Anita (University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy, 20126 [tel: ; e-mail: anita.bacigalupo@googlemail.com]), **The Interplay of Cultures and Politics in Mobility Futures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mobility is obviously an important issue for the future of cities. The "ethics of mobility" concern problems of social inequality, environmental justice, risk & gender issues. This is especially expressed in the context of transport, which is one of the most important sources of carbon emissions, while the current global levels of circulation of goods & people constitute a dependence on fossil fuel. This paper explores how the way of being mobile is not only a means of transportation, but can be interpreted & used in many different ways by different people at different times (as lifestyles, sports, everyday practices, political artifacts or just leisure). The cultural meanings & politics of different systems of mobility are crucial, contemporary sociological questions. Based on empirical, qualitative studies within driving schools in the city of Milan, this paper analyses the main cultural dimensions of automobility. Cultures & identities are recursively (re-)produced through–& embodied in–the way people learn to drive. In the context of public policy, driving practices & knowledge of driving are central concerns that need to be addressed in a move toward more sustainable & egalitarian mobility futures, and toward optimised interrelations between different systems of mobility.

2010S00168

Backman, Christel (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, SE40530 Gothenburg, Sweden [e-mail: christel.backman@sociology.gu.se]), **Liberal Rights Within a Welfare Discourse: The Swedish Criminal Records Act and International Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I discuss how international agreements such as recommendations from the Council of Europe have had influence over the Swedish Criminal Records Act, & how items set up internationally to protect individuals have had a contradictory effect in the national Swedish context. I particularly analyze how a liberal perspective with a focus on protecting the individual against the state is dealt with within a discourse driven by welfare ideology. I analyze how the construction of "risk of harm" to individuals changes in relation to a greater influence from international policies & EU-legislation, & the shifting rationalities within the welfare state. Ever since the Swedish Criminal Records Register was set up in 1901, it has been viewed as potentially harmful to individuals if used by the wrong actors. The possibility of others, e.g. employers, taking advantage of subject's right to access served for a long time as a reason to only allow individuals limited access to the record. When Sweden introduced full subject's access in 1987, as a result of recommendations from the Council of Europe, the perception of the risk of harm to individuals had to be reformulated & downplayed. This new focus on individual's rights resulted in a limited space to account for the protection of individuals with previously used methods such as denying subject's access. The results of this turned out to be a dramatic increase in "enforced subject access" during the last decade, i.e. employers demanding a copy of employment-seekers criminal record. However, the new 'rights discourse' set restrictions for how this problem can be dealt with.

2010S00169

Baert, Patrick (University of Cambridge, Sociology Dept, Free School Lane, CB2 3RQ. UK [tel: + 44 1223 334520; fax: + 44 1223 334540; e-mail: pjnb100@cam.ac.uk]), **The Rise of French Existentialism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This talk aims to provide a sociological explanation for the sudden rise to public prominence of French existentialism as an intellectual movement in the 1940s. It will focus on Jean-Paul Sartre since he is, together with Simone de Beauvoir & Albert Camus, widely regarded as one of the main proponents of this philosophical & literary current, & the one who attained the highest & most durable public profile. Existentialism is traditionally associated with the post-war era in Paris. But closer scrutiny shows that the popularity of this school, & of the people associated with it, rose dramatically in a remarkably short space of time, between 1944 & 1947. This raises the following question: why did this intellectual movement become so popular at this time, especially given that its philosophical origins were indebted to the work of Martin Heidegger (who had been tainted by his closeness to the Nazi regime during the 1930s) & given the opacity of the writings within this tradition ?

2010S00170

Baeta Neves, Clarissa Eckert (Department of Sociology, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90 630 090 [tel: 55/51/ 3333 5563; fax: 55/51/3308 6905; e-mail: clarissa.neves@yahoo.com.br]), **Social Inclusion Policies in Brazil's Higher Education: Are They Equal Opportunity Policies?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social Inclusion policies in Brazil's higher education: are they equal opportunity policies? Higher professional qualification has been considered a differential for insertion into the job market, and investment in higher education, as strategic to drive the social rise of individuals & potentiate the economic growth of society. Based on these premises, this paper analyzes the impact of two social inclusion policies in Brazilian higher education on the life of students who benefit from these policies. The first part discusses the policies, one of them institutional, the affirmative policies implemented since 2001 by public HEIs, federal and state-level, for students from public schools and/or those who declare themselves black or indigenous; the other, a government policy of 2005, the University for All Program/ProUni, granting scholarships to low income students & minorities at private fee-paying institutions of higher education that enjoy tax exemptions. The second part examines concepts such as equity; social & economic capital; inequality; mobility & trajectory that are essential for the theoretical debate. Finally, the last part deals with results: through qualitative research and interviews with students who benefit from both policies, in two HEIs, one public & one private, it was sought to analyze the trajectory, their motivations & expectations at accessing higher education. As to the beneficiaries: most of them are the first generation to have access to higher education; at the beginning students are stigmatized & face financial problems involving staying in the course. Even so, they perceive these policies as equal opportunity policies to reinforce self-esteem; improving their chances of access to the job market; & motivating to face the "monopolistic barriers" in higher education. Access to a course in higher education is related to enhanced opportunities in professional life.

2010S00171

Bahna, Miloslav (Institute for Sociology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia [tel: +421 2 52964355; e-mail: miloslav.bahna@savba.sk]), **Migration from the New EU member States: Two Economic Rationales for Labor Migration–The Case of Labor Migration from Slovakia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The enlargement of the European Union in 2004 & the related suspension of labor market restrictions in United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden presented an unprecedented natural experiment in migration research. We had the possibility to observe migration from a group of poorer countries ('new" EU countries) which simultaneously gained free access to labor markets in the rich "old" EU countries. In this situation where migration networks are un-established the general validity of economic migration theories is confirmed as the negative correlation between the sending country's wages & its migration level per capita to the "old" EU countries with no labor market restrictions is nearly perfect. Building on this finding, we evaluate the neoclassical and new economy of migration theories. Using labor force survey data, we establish that the two strategies described by those theories coexist in labor migration from Slovakia. Different motivations of the neoclassical & new economy migration posit different settings in the temporary a permanent migration dichotomy. We find both migration types in migration to the UK & argue that "new economy migrants' have a higher propensity to seek stable jobs as they are providing income for dependent family members but at the same time they are interested only in integration to the economic system. Individual migration following the neoclassical rationale is pursuit mainly by the young & leaves both possibilities open–a full integration into the host society as well as a painless return to the home country.

2010S00172

Bain, Carmen M. (Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA 50011 [fax:; e-mail: cbain@iastate.edu]), **Biofuels, Climate Change, and Local Environmental Vulnerabilities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In response to U.S. Federal & state level policy initiatives, ethanol production has expanded rapidly especially across the country's Midwest region. Based on in-depth interviews in the Midwest state of Iowa–the national leader in ethanol production–this paper examines the specific environmental vulnerabilities that the intensification of corn production for ethanol has created in the state. The paper then assesses responses by key political, economic, & environmental actors to these local vulnerabili-

ties. I find that that while much of the discourse at the national & state level concerning ethanol & the environment has focused on climate change, debate & action over ethanol's impact on local environmental vulnerabilities, such as water quality, is largely absent. I conclude that productionist agricultural interests continue then to shape the political economy of place, while debate over climate change overshadows the risks that "large-scale energy plantations" (Mol, 2007) pose to local environment sustainabilities.

2010S00173

Baiocchi, Arturo, Duke, Naomi, Kim, Minzee & Mortimer, Jeylan T. (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA [tel: 612 270 7549; e-mail: baioc001@umn.edu]), **Socioeconomic Health Disparities and the Transition to Adulthood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines pathways of transition to adulthood as mediators of the link between socio-economic background & adult health. Although socioeconomic disparities in health are well documented throughout the life course, the transition to adulthood may be particularly important in understanding how cumulative health disadvantages are transferred across generations. An extensive sociological literature on age grading & age norms argues that those who are off time suffer difficulties in life circumstances that may have negative consequences for health. Precocious transitions, particularly with respect to parenthood, may indicate heighted levels of stressors. Moreover, disadvantage in the family of origin may accentuate the difficulties young adults experience in mobilizing sufficient support & resources to adequately address these stressors. Building on Eliason & colleagues' (2009) prior work, we assess the role of five pathways to adulthood in mediating the effects of socioeconomic origin on health. These pathways are based on a latent class analysis of the timing of leaving home, finishing school, establishment in work, marriage, and parenthood. Incorporating these latent life paths into our analysis of data from the longitudinal Youth Development Study suggests that patterns of transition to adulthood mediate emergent SES disparities in mental & physical health at age 30.

2010S00174

Bajard, Flora (EMC2-LSG - UPMF Grenoble 2, Bât. BSHM 1251 Avenue centrale Domaine universitaire BP 47 - 38040 Grenoble Cédex 9 [tel: +33613232991; e-mail: flora.bajard@gmail.com]), **Le Métier de Céramiste: Changements et Résistances des Formes d'Organisation du Travail Artistique** (The Ceramists Craft: Changes and Resistance against Forms of Organization of Artistic Work), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ At the crossroads of the sociology of arts & the sociology of work, analyzing the occupation of contemporary ceramists in France (ceramic artist) enables us to think about the way certain professional groups have to face & deal with the reasoning that influences & holds over the artistic field. This influence works in several ways, especially through the values on which its "belief" is based on (Bourdieu), as well as through their institutions & cultural policies. In light of these two elements, we may wonder how an ambivalent work (based, at the same time, on artistry and handcrafted know-how) with little artistic legitimacy (depreciated art & outclassed craft) creates & invents ways of existing, defining & maintaining itself? In other words, how do ceramists carry out the organisation of their work, & what are its effects on developing the satisfaction/quality of work? By using a qualitative & ethnographic approach, as well as taking into account both structural data & the interactionist perspective (Schwartz), we may highlight two sides of this organisation of artistic work, that contribute to personal experiences characterized by free activity & "self-fulfillment": a new conception of the creative work, in which are valued the "gesture" & "true craft" (Zarca); a "craft culture" stemming from the edges of the art worlds & their official forms of institutional existence, that is yet establishing ways of showing one's work & existing as a ceramist.

2010S00175

Bajic-Hajdukovic, Ivana (European University Institute, Florence, Italy [tel: +390554685656; fax: +390554685804; e-mail: ivana.bajic@gmail.com]), **The Lost Matriarch: The Impact of Remittances on Mother-Child Relationships in Urban Serbia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article examines the consequences of remittances on kinship dynamics, especially on mother-child relationship in a specific, post-conflict & post-communist context of urban Serbia. By framing remittances in a particular historical & social context, we will see how for ex-Yugoslav urban middle-class remittances have become "polluting" & "dangerous" gift which threatens to change the power within mother-child relationship. This article is based on a twelve-month ethnographic research that took place in London & Belgrade in 2005-2006. The methods used for collecting data were participant observation, semi-structured interviews and material culture studies approach. One of the most important results of this research was that instead of bringing financial relief & security to elderly mothers, remittances cause them to make tremendous sacrifices to compensate for this gift & to affirm their social status & their identity as mothers.

2010S00176

Baker, Sally & Brown, Brian B. (School of Social Sciences, Bangor University, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DG [tel: 01248 382222; e-mail: sos806@bangor.ac.uk]), **Cultural Capital, Educational Aspirations and Social Transformation: Rural Wales in the Twentieth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will explore the accumulation, transmission & conversion of cultural capital & examine how this shaped the process of social change in rural Wales. Based on an ongoing project eliciting biographical narratives from older adults, we will examine how their recollections disclose a distinctive culture, such that great value was attached to learning, piety & a sense of cultural tradition, expressed through chapel, Sunday school and Eisteddfodau. During the mid-twentieth century, declines in farming and quarrying exacerbated the region's economic disadvantage. In the face of these economic shifts, participants' life stories suggest corresponding changes in the strategies of cultural capital accumulation & conversion. Declining opportunities in farming or quarrying & a growing sense that the rising generation should avoid "dirty" or hazardous work, yielded enhanced commitment to the acquisition of cultural capital via the education system. Thus, cultural capital accumulated & transmitted through family, chapel and Sunday school could be transubstantiated into more symbolically powerful professional credentials, facilitated by the high status attributed to education by religious nonconformity. Yet at the same time, participants, their families & communities were able to reconcile education with local culture, so as to strengthen the latter rather than erode or Anglicise it.

2010S00177

Bakouris, George (Hatzikiriakio Child Care Institution, 18, Kleisovis Str. Piraeus, Greece 18538 [tel: 00306944623636; fax: 00302104121857; e-mail: gbakouris@gmail.com]), **Expressing Social Sensitivity and Responsibility: An Example of Active Citizen and Corporate Participation in a Social Organization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper describes & analyzes some major acts of social sensitivity and responsibility re. citizen & corporate active participation and involvement, contributing thus substantially to the survival of a social organization & the realization of its ultimate goals. The Hatzikiriakio Child Care Institution constitutes a remarkable case of a NGO which depends to a great extent on voluntary work and social support from citizens & corporations for its very existence & realization of its goals & targets. This paper attempts to present & evaluate some specific acts of benevolent contribution of individuals, groups & corporations in covering important parts of management, economic survival & attainment of basic social & educational goals of this institution.

2010S00178

Balaev, Mikhail (Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855 [tel: 906-227-2706; e-mail: mbalaev@nmu.edu]), **Separating Economic Interests from Politics: A New Political Organization Model,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the central problems of modern capitalism has been a shift from a competitive form of economy to monopoly or oligopoly capitalist model. While such shift has multiple economic implications, my paper examines the political implications of monopolizing capitalist economy. Drawing on the writings of C. Wright Mills, Baran & Sweezy, Erik Olin Wright, & other contemporary authors, in the first part of the paper I conclude that there has developed a new social class of political-economic elite that, regardless of the functioning democratic political system, retains the control of the political, economic, & military power in the United States and beyond. I identify modern political system as the main mechanism that preserves & expands the domination of the new social class. The second part of the paper proposes a new theoretical model of political organization of a modern capitalist society based on the example of the United States. I examine the corporate influence in the legislative & executive branches

of the US government & propose a number of policies that would lead to the reduction of corporate interests, separation of economic interest groups from politics, & potential elimination of economic elite in modern politics. In addition, I examine the role of corporate capital in the media. Since active & informed public debate is an essential part of the healthy functioning of democratic political system, I outline the need for information channels that would be independent from the control of the economic interest groups, as well as the government. I propose that such information mechanisms have to be a de facto "fourth branch" of modern political organization to limit & eliminate corporate economic influence in politics. Finally, I present a new theoretical political organization model that moves beyond traditional democratic system.

2010S00179

Balan, P. P. (Professor-cum-Director, Centre for Research and Industrial Development (CRRID), Sector- 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh (India) [tel: 91-172-272-5406, 91-172-272-4010; fax: 91-172-272-5215; e-mail: balanpp25@gmail.com]), **"Government to People",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From Government to "Government to People"–India's Experiments in Decentralisation: Problems & Prospects The 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts in India, mandated democratic decentralization, central government being the key facilitator and the state governments endowed with the empowering of the rural and urban local bodies by devolving functions, functionaries and finances. Local self government in India, in terms of the size of the electorate, the number of grassroots institutions (about .24 million), the number of persons elected- (3.6 million) in the Panchayats & Nagarpalikas is the greatest experiment in democracy. The position of the state governments are critical to the success of democratic decentralization. Across the country, we see more & more local bodies moving away from the stereotype of being passive recipients of power devolved from above. Local bodies have also begun to challenge the fetters, real or imaginary, which prevents them from realizing their full potential. Those that have succeeded have grabbed with both hands the opportunity to make a difference. Local bodies have become "government" where they have worked like governments. The people participation is ensured through Gram Sabhas & ward Sabhas. It is the only forum that ensures direct, participative democracy. Which offers equal opportunity to all criticize, approve or reject proposals of the local governments & also assess its performance. It is the platform for effective social audit, which lies at the core of ensuring transparency & accountability in the functioning of the system. In this experiment some states have gone ahead whereas some are lagging behind. States like Kerala with the slogan "Power to the People" & its "Big Bang" approach have strengthened decentralized governance which has become a model to other states to emulate. An experiment of this scale is bound to have shortcoming & setbacks which need course correction. Note: Both primary & secondary sources have been used for the preparation of the paper.

2010S00180

Baldet, Bertrand (University of Toulouse 1, 31 000 Toulouse, France [tel: ; e-mail: Bertrand.Baldet@univ-tlse1.fr]), **The Public Policies for Flood Risk Management: System of Actors, Threat and Decision,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study aims to explore the dynamics that are at work within the systems of actors dealing with state policies for flood risk management. We will be addressing the case of the "Touch" river located at the outskirts of Toulouse (France). For a few years now, the state policy for flood risk management is changing & is acknowledging the irreducibility of the threat. The incertainties due to climate change, the troubles to identify the hazards, the multiplicity of representations about the stakes that have to be protected are a lot of factors which make the flood risk management more complex & lead the system of actors to regular adaptations. It involves the emergence of single stakes & new actors engaged in decision-making. We therefore hope to propose an analysis to describe the institutional mechanisms as well as the set of technical & social mediations encountered by flood risk within the framework of state action. The hypothesis suggests that the natural risk–both its identification as well as its management–is subject to a range of procedures & mediations. We are therefore putting forward the idea that flood risk is created and is formed in the heart of a set of games that guide & control the actors.

2010S00181

Ballesteros Leiner, Arturo (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Carretera al Ajusco 24 Col Heroes de Padierna México DF CP 14200 [tel: 5255 58495337; fax:; e-mail: aballesl@hotmail.com]), **Professions and the Welfare State: The Social Educator and the Social Graduate,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ En el texto se intenta demostrar, como las políticas sociales y educativas en el Estado de Bienestar de sociedades en transición democrática (como la del caso español), orientadas a la constitución de la ciudadanía y la inclusión social, tienen su intermediación en profesiones como las de Graduado Social y el Educador Social. El Estado de Bienestar se concibe como un Estado social, que se propone como actividad primordial coadyuvar en el proceso de racionalización social, representando así la forma más acabada del proyecto de modernidad. Este tipo de Estado se rige por el principio de universalidad, de ahí que le otorgue posibilidad y viabilidad al concepto de ciudadanía, tanto en la dimensión política como en la social. Por ello, la tesis principal a desarrollar es, que el proceso de racionalización social requiere de agentes sociales transmisores del bienestar. De ahí que se considere como objeto de investigación, a la participación de algunas profesiones en ese complejo proceso. El tema se aborda a partir de la tesis sobre las profesiones modernas y su papel crucial en la administración del Estado de Bienestar, lo que me ha permitido estudiar en el caso español, el papel específico que han jugado, como ejemplo de ello, dos profesiones: el Educador Social y el Graduado Social. Los educadores sociales, ayudan en la decodificación de los complejos procesos de gestión y acercan en esa medida a los ciudadanos, la posibilidad de educarse en el conocimiento del derecho social y sus consecuencias cohesionadoras.

2010S00182

Baloglu, Burhan & Baloglu, Filiz (Faculty of Economics Department of Economic Sociology Istanbul University, eyazit, Istanbul, Turkey, 34452 [tel: +90 212 4400000; fax:; e-mail: burhan.baloglu@gmail.com]), **Are Contradictory Tendencies of Taxpayers Transformed into Social Rationality?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Taxpayers usually act to protect or increase their interest not paying their taxes. On the one hand, this kind of actions could be rational since they may be directed by economic, familial, religious or political interests which in emerged in structure. On the other hand, they are not rational since taxpayers do not comply with tax codes. Even if these actions seem chaotic, there may be possibility to combine them through some changes in the tax code. This paper tries to understand this chaotic issue & the chance of transformation taxpayers' action (micro level) into positive aggregate outcomes (macro level). The data used in this paper derived from a survey on 3220 taxpayers in Turkey. According to obtained data they believe that taxing is a very crucial element for the state & citizens should pay their taxes properly. Nevertheless, at the same time, they avoid to pay taxes because they do not get public services in exchange which are worth paying for. In this context, the decisions taxpayers make especially considering their economic interest on paying tax reconcile with a "new tax" approach, optional tax. Therefore, the state can collect more tax from different regions, social classes, ethnic, religious & politic groups. This new approach will be explicated with rational choice theory.

2010S00183

Baltatescu, Sergiu M. (University of Oradea, Oradea, Romania, 410087 [tel: +40745323931; fax: +40359800243; e-mail: bsergiu2@gmail.com]), **Transition to Happiness? Changes in Levels and Correlates of Subjective Well-Being in Post-Communist Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After the fall of the communism, Romania faced a difficult transition towards democracy & market economy. While the objective of entering EU was accomplished & GDP rose to unprecedented levels, the outcomes where not always positive: social inequality increased, associated with high poverty & criminality rates. The purpose of this paper is to answer to questions such as: in which way the economic & social transformations affected the happiness of Romanian citizens? How the average happiness levels varied? And how the structure of correlates of subjective well-being changed throughout these years? For this purpose I analyzed the economic and social indicators trends in this country, in conjunction with subjective data obtained by national (Diagnosis of Quality of Life) and European (EQOLS, Eurobarometer) surveys. Trends in happiness in the nineties were U-shaped, with a minimum in 1999, following relatively close those in GDP. In 2003, the happiness mounted back to those in 1990. However, the inequality in happiness continued to rise, together with social stratification in this country. Rankings in average happiness of socio-economic groups varied substantially throughout the studied period, reflecting significant changes in the structure of social determinants of happiness. These

findings are compared with those in other Eastern European countries, suggesting that Romania reproduces the main patterns of variation of happiness in post-communist countries. Results are also discussed with reference to the main theories on the relationship between socio-economic context & happiness.

2010S00184

Baltatescu, Sergiu M. & Osvat, Claudia (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Oradea, Oradea, Romania, 410087 [tel: +40745323931; fax: +40359800243; e-mail: bsergiu2@gmail.com]), **Measuring Child Well-Being in Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last 30 years, we faced an increasing preoccupation for the child quality of life at global level. While the particular issues in child protection such as child abuse & neglect, children rights, children poverty were addressed separately by policies, "child well-being" emerged as a more comprehensive framework that encompass all the aspects of child development & policies. Several indexes & indicators systems were elaborated by researchers at European as well as national levels, but very few were developed for the post-communist states, confronted with the most difficult problems in the domain of child protection. Romania, especially, faces huge problems such as children poverty, the protection of abandoned children in residential care or substitute families, & also the protection of neglected or abused children. Despite the fact that the numbers of children in need decreased dramatically during the last years, it is still high. This paper presents the preliminary activities for the construction of an indicators system for measuring child well-being in Romania. Our approach addresses the most critical domains of child indicators: economic, health, psychological, educational, social and relational, measured with objective as well as subjective indicators. Results of a survey recently conducted, within a sample of 350 families with children & substitute families are presented, & statistical data at municipal level were comparatively analyzed. These results are discussed with reference to the known problems of child well-being in Romania, & the challenges of surveying the quality of life of the children in this country. Finally, conclusions on the choice of appropriate indicators for child well-being in Romania are drawn.

2010S00185

Bandelj, Nina (University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA [tel: ; e-mail: nbandelj@uci.edu]), **Liabilities of Neoliberalism in Postsocialist Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Between 1989 & 2008 Central & East European countries have experienced tremendous socio-economic transformations. Many of these countries have adopted neoliberal development strategies and fully privatized, liberalized & opened widely to foreign capital. Some countries have kept some strategic assets in national hands and were more reluctant to welcome foreign investors. This paper examines the similarities & divergences in socio-economic trajectories in postsocialist European countries & current socio-economic challenges faced by these countries. In particular, the paper attempts to evaluate the possible liabilities of the neoliberal strategies exposed by the global economic crisis starting in 2008 that hurt the Central & East European countries to varying degrees.

2010S00186

Bang, Juwol, Kawanishi, Masashi, Kitamura, Takahiro & Yamada, Rie (Ph.D. course of Physical Education, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, Kanoya, Kagoshima, Japan [tel: 81-994-46-5311; fax: 81-994-46-5311; e-mail: m097010@sky.nifs-k.ac.jp]), **Social Significance of the New-Style Sport in School Physical Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is to clarify the social significance of New-Style Sport of physical education class in school special reference to the value of playing, image & enjoyment of New-Style Sport. In generally, the New-Style Sport is defined as a simple and easy rule for activity & everybody anytime will be able to participate in this activity. For an example, they were Net-ball, Kin-ball, T-ball & Flying Disk etc. In this study, the subjects were gathered from the teachers (n=80) who participated in a workshop of New-Style Sport & the students (n=355) of grade 2nd and 3rd of C Junior High School in Korea, 2008. The survey contents were divided into two major contents; one is the effective evaluation of teacher in physical education; another is the enjoyable & image evaluation of New-Style Sports for students used by the PACES & image. From the results, the teachers positively evaluated the characteristics as enjoyable & easy applying & teaching to physical education program. There were significant differences of score of PACES among the level of physical ability groups in students. However, there were no significant differences of activity image among the levels of physical ability group among students.

2010S00187

Banja, Madalitso Khulupirika (University of Zambia, Box 32379 [tel: +260 978 077 989; fax:; e-mail: madalitsobanja@yahoo.co.uk]), **Challenges of a Zambian Teacher,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The essence of this paper is to examine & analyse the challenges that teachers face in Zambia. The paper opens by exploring the state of the teaching profession in Zambia relative to the established criteria for a profession. Numerous shortcomings mean that by & large teaching in Zambia is far from attaining the coveted status of a profession. This paper argues that the many challenges that Zambian teachers face are a result of three reasons. These are firstly, the failure of the teaching fraternity to ensure professionalism within its ranks. Secondly, unfavourable societal attitudes & thirdly indifferent government policies and practices. The challenges include heavy teaching loads, large classes which result in overcrowding & lack of materials, books, equipment & supplies, shortage of furniture & poor training. Lastly this paper concludes that these teacher challenges negatively impact on the quality & effectiveness of Zambian teachers & ultimately affects the quality & effectiveness of the Zambian education system.

2010S00188

Barben, Daniel (Institute of Political Science, RWTH Aachen University, 52074 Aachen, Germany [tel: +49 241 80 26123; fax: +49 241 80 22162; e-mail: barben@ipw.rwth-aachen.de]), **Anticipatory Governance of "Future Technologies": Challenges, Opportunities, and Limits,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ New & emerging fields of science & technology (S&T) pose manifold challenges, both to the actors dealing with S&T in predominantly practical ways & to those mostly concerned with analyzing the configuration of S&T in society. Key questions are, among others: What is the particular new quality of an emerging field of S&T; and does this field contribute to key technologies of the future? With which important social, political, legal, & ethical issues is an emerging field of S&T associated; & do these issues require new institutional & individual responses? How shall we (as practitioners and/or analysts) best engage with the uncertainties, indeterminacies, & ambiguities that characterize an emerging field of S&T? First, I will outline some of the fundamental challenges associated with emerging technologies, suggesting that approaches to anticipatory governance of S&T might help prepare for coping with issues that are currently already known or might arise in the future. Second, I will show how emerging technologies have become subject to processes of governance at multiple levels concerning innovation, risk & security, intellectual property, ethics, & public acceptance. I will hereby highlight those elements that can be characterized as contributing to anticipatory governance. Third, I will present approaches to technology assessment (TA) that are dedicated to anticipatorily govern innovation–i.e., attempts that pursue opportunities provided by recent policy shifts particularly in the fields of biotechnology/genomics & nanotechnology. Fourth, I will discuss limits inherent in such approaches (e.g., Constructive TA, Real-Time TA) in light of the broader societal & global challenges pertaining to the generation, regulation, and enculturation of emerging & future S&T.

2010S00189

Barbier, Jean Claude (CNRS Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, CES 106 Boulevard de l'Hopital [tel: 33 1 44 07 81 56; fax: 33 1 44 07 83 36; e-mail: jean-claude.barbier@univ-paris1.fr]), **Aktivering, Précarité, Flexicurity, the Surface Europeanization of Employment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At a certain level of abstraction, all things are the same, and, as G. Sartori once wrote, the world will be populated with "grey cows". Employment contracts, their qualities, & the normative frameworks into which they are embedded have been increasingly compared across Europe, especially in the wake of the European Employment Strategy. Functional comparisons abound. European political discourses, finely worded in international English travel all the time. However, the norms of employment, the industrial relations systems through which they are determined, as well as the social protection systems they are intrinsically associated with, have remained extremely diverse across the countries of Europe. Aktivering, the original programme launched in Denmark in the early 1990s has kept many distinctive features while the international discourse was talking

about "activation". Précarité de l'emploi was invented in France back in the late 1970's but other countries which did not understand the concept, outside the Latin countries of Europe, have finally been aware of new phenomena concerning "atypical" jobs. Finally, "flexicurity" is another example that shows that Europeanization has not yet bitten very deeply into the national systems. The paper is based on extensive qualitative research in France, Germany, the UK & Denmark.

2010S00190

Barbut, Clélia (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, 13, rue de Santeuil, 75005, [tel: +33684170283; e-mail: clelia.barbut@univ-paris3.fr]), **Interaction Processes at Work in 70s Performances,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ This submission aims to discuss an ongoing research on 60s and 70s happenings and performances, focusing on the great majority of them who did incessantly elicit the public's moves. Most of Allan Kaprow's works for instance, as well as Martha Rosler's, Vito Acconci's, Marina Abramovic's, and so on, depended on their audience participation. At that time, the audience of avant-garde art was probably more used to participate in artistic actions, or at least easily agreed to play the game. As a result, lots of representations were absolutely suspended on random human knuckles, between bodies (the artists' and the visitors' ones), space (galleries, museums, streets) objects (surrounding the bodies) and time (the length of the piece). I suggest the sociological meaningfulness of the "audience-piece-artist" settings they displayed. A comparative analysis based on a corpus of works, therefore enables to draw different sequences, or types, of actions and reactions: indifference or touch, encounter or rejection, gathering, confrontation, etc. Starting from the artist expressions, his or her attitude, on can look towards the audience, its statement, and in return, question the visitors gazes, gestures, behaviours. Such bodily settings may therefore be taken in consideration insofar as they offer closeups on both parties' moves. It finally appears that more than random encounters, such embodied processes may be taken in consideration as relevant evidences for a goffmanian perspective on face-to-face rituals, and interactions. Some artists, being absolutely passive, gave free rein to the spectator's imagination, and gestures; some other, on the contrary, used the audience simple presence, attention and sensibility, in order to display the "territories of their selves" (Goffman, 1971). When Dan Graham (Performer/ Audience/Mirror, 1975) for instance, happens to unfold the territories of his self into the visitor's attention; or when Valie Export's (Tapp und Taskino, 1968) withdrawal attitude allows the audience to consciously drop out every "deference and demeanor" (Goffman, 1956). This went even further with other feminist artists, who provoked a radical participation of the publics, gave particular glimpses of subject's reactions, when a body is offered as an object (Marina Abramovic, Yoko Ono among others). Balances of power therefore appear as absolutely determining the performances sequences, forcing the analysis to consider the bodily interactions processes every work of art rests upon: individuation and subjectivation, embodiment, empowerment (of the creator, the artist, or of the viewer), but also objectivation, appropriation and sometimes, alienation (of the represented body). With other works taking place in public spaces, as the first happenings, the staged interactions sometimes lead to simple socialisation acts, as taking care of, or paying attention to, people in presence. All these pieces finally allow to point out that this "copresence" (Goffman, 1974) is probably the essence of the very social moment every artwork is.

2010S00191

Bardhan Roy, Maitreyee (Basanti Devi College, Principal Basanti Devi College,147B Rash Behari Avenue, Kolkata-700029 [tel: 033-24630845/24641012/919433060084; fax: 033-24649967; e-mail: Maitreyee25@rediffmail.com]), **Crisis Prone Employment Policies–UGC and the Department of Higher Education. Government of India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present research evaluates the employment policies of the Higher Education Department of the Government of India at the tune of University Grants Commission (UGC) under stressful world economic scenario. The societal reaction towards the teaching professionals in India is negative. They are looked up as the highly privileged section in the society least affected by the world economic crisis. The present paper aims to unveil the real scenario by citing the negative impact of 6th pay commission report as compared to 4th, 5th) pay commission report indicates how far the Government of India's employment policies are remodeled to respond to the stressful world economic scenario through a negative but tactful package .The implications of the present paper is to indicate: 1. The negative & the positive policies evolved in the service conditions of the existing faculties. 2. Stumbling employment policies of UGC from 2002 to 2009. 3. The increased age of entry from 25 to 35 years with no change in retirement age .and thereby to avoid full length service benefits. 4. Hike in pay of Part-time and contractual faculties (6th pay commission 2006), to encourage slow replacement of whole time faculties. 4. The service security of new entrants (Post 2006 period) skid. 5. Replacement of General Provident fund scheme by Contributory Provident fund,. 6. No Pension benefit 7. By offering teaching status to the laboratory Instructors the position permanently abolished & replaced by unskilled laboratory attendants (Group D). 8. Embargo on employment and creation of new position. 9. Privatization in education as a new trend. 10. Recognition of the University status without financial support etc. 11. Concluding remarks.

2010S00192

Bardhan Roy, Subir Kumar (Centre for Strategic Studies, AE697 Salt Lake City Kolkata 700064, India [tel: 91-33-2337-1098/ 919433148982; fax: 9133-24649967; e-mail: subirkumar11@rediffmail.com]), **Adoption Potential and Consumers Acceptance of Biofortified Rice in West Bengal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Agriculture & food production has undergone significant changes over past decades. The global economy & open market increased demand of good quality & nutritious food among health consensus urban riches. At the same time, rural households, producer of agricultural commodities in developing & under developed countries; suffer from nutrition deficiencies owing to economic constraint & unavailability of quality food in rural market. As such an interface is developing between consumer & producer on the issue of" adoption potential of biofortified crops in rural households in terms of sustaining & improving their livelihoods and acceptance of it by urban consumer. West Bengal stands among top three rice producing states in India. Rice is the staple food for the state & cultivated annually in 5.8 million hectare. However the state registered an average of 32% households live below poverty line (BPL) who can not meet the minimum daily requirement of 2400 calories for their maintenance. The percentage is much higher in rural areas. Present study was undertaken during 2005-06 in selected villages of West Bengal "on the nutritional status of farm households & the adoption potential of biofortified rices" to address prevailing nutrient deficiencies . The study dealt physical (like rice production & marketing systems) & social (like daily consumption pattern, health hazards, sanitation etc) issues responsible related adoption potential for these rice. Simultaneously the study also looked into the possible role of "corporate sector" in the production, marketing of "enriched" rice & bring the nutritional benefit to urban masses too.

2010S00193

Bargheer, Stefan (Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637 USA [e-mail: bargheer@uchicago.edu]), **Toward a Taxonomy of Taste: A Comparative Study of the Food Service Industry in Berlin,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper investigates the food service industry in the city of Berlin in an effort to challenge the dominant logic of inquiry into cultures of taste. Such cultures are frequently described as either regionally homogenous or as attaining heterogeneity by diversification along the lines of class, gender, ethnicity and similar group characteristics. The currently dominant insights in the field have been produced by studying predominantly those cultures of taste that are affiliated with particular group identities. In order to escape this focus on group cultures the paper assembles a taxonomy of the food service industry in Berlin by analyzing the hand selected menus of 223 out of a total of 8,600 officially registered restaurants, taverns, & snack-bars in the city. The analysis displays a seamless web of continuous variation in taste mixing elements of different group cultures that range from Bavarian Pizza parlors to Turkish Big Mac joints. The overall range of variation & the fine gradations within this range cast doubt on the possibility to discern the logic of taste formation based on single ethnographic case studies that focus on discrete group characteristics or based on statistical survey research that organizes data into previously established categories. The food service industry in Berlin is chosen as a particularly visible and easily accessible empirical example for the more general phenomenon of continuous variation in culture. The paper aims to contribute to the discussion of the applicability of the taxonomic method developed in the study of nature in the life sciences to the study of culture in the social sciences.

2010S00194

Barik, Bishnu Charan (School of Social Sciences, S R T M Uni-

versity, Nanded-431 606, INDIA [tel: 919422872936; fax: 912462-229245; e-mail: bishnuULbarik@rediffmail.com]), **Agriculture and Production Process: A Comparative Study of Three Villages of Marathwada Region of Maharasthra,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on an intensive study of three villages of the Marathwada region of the Maharasthra state of India.. The selected villages differ from each other on the basis of irrigation facility and development of agriculture. The first village is selected amongst the villages having canal irrigation facility where as the second village is selected from the ground water irrigated villages category. The third village is selected amongst the dry villages which completely depend upon the monsoon for its sustenance agriculture. The data collected from the field reflects wide variation in the production process of the village agriculture. The canal irrigated village cultivators are more tempted to go for cash crops like, Sugarcane, Soybean, Wheat & other staple food crops because of assured irrigation facility, where as the ground water irrigated village cultivators are cultivating crops like, vegetables, cotton, Turmeric & other staple food crops. The Ground water is costly & not available so easily. In the Canal and Groundwater irrigated villages, cultivators apply more fertilizers, pesticides, & use modern agricultural implements and depend upon hired labourers in the production process. The third, dry village cultivators are cultivating the crops like, Cotton, Soybean & other staple food crops completely depending upon monsoon. The production process in the dry village reveals that the agriculture still depends upon monsoon & the practice is traditional. The above study reveals that assured irrigation facility has a definite impact on the production process. It has diversified agricultural economy by encouraging farmers to go for cash crops which are having market demand. Productivity of crops have increased many fold & there by helped in increasing net income of the farmers. This scenario is not visible in dry village, as the agriculture is still dependent on vagaries of nature.

2010S00195

Barlet, Blandine (INRS / Université de Versailles [tel: 0033 621 601593; e-mail: blandine.barlet@inrs.fr]), **The Definition and Prevention of "Psychosocial Risks": A New Stake for Company Doctors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The 2002 implementation of a multidisciplinary system in France enlarged the definition of occupational health to a global representation of care (physical as well as mental). The recent "waves" of suicides in the workplace have triggered strong social and media interest in mental health at work. More & more professions & actors involve themselves in the process of preventing workers' health from deteriorating. The collective prevention of mental problems at work brings doctors to redefine their position in the prevention system. Our qualitative methodology relies on unstructured interviews–mainly with company doctors, but also with nurses & other professionals in charge of preventing "psycho-social risks"–& observation of conferences & training sessions on the topic. Dealing with mental health pushes occupational doctors to adopt a specific professional standpoint. Choices made in terms of vocabulary & practice, namely the differentiation between "medical" & non-medical tasks, help define the profession & its limitations. Whether they consider elements of psychology, psychiatry, ergonomics, law or management to be part of their job or not strongly determines the differences in professional practice & representation.

2010S00196

Barmark, Mimmi (Department of sociology, Lund university, Sweden [tel: +46-(0)46-2228872; e-mail: mimmi.barmark@soc.lu.se]), **Social Determinants of Health and Illness - Exploring the Interrelatedness of Explanatory Models,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a large & growing body of evidence that social factors are important determinants of health & illness in general & of mental & "psychosomatic" illness in particular. There is also wide consensus around the fact that interdisciplinary approaches are needed in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the aetiology underlying these complex illness phenomena. In spite of this, the results of sociological studies within this area have to a large extent been overlooked outside the sociological camp, within the scientific community as well as on the policy level. The social world continues to be regarded mainly as a "passive context" to illness, rather than as the origin of powerful causal mechanisms. One reason for this could be that sociological studies often fail to adequately integrate research findings emerging from other disciplines into their own models. We also have different traditions & perspectives within the sociological realm (the realist-constructionist division being the most prominent) between which there is limited interchange. The premise motivating this paper is that in order to improve intra- & interdisciplinary communication, we need to take a "metatheoretical grip" on social explanatory models in general & their relationship to those of other disciplines. If social factors are going to be acknowledged as important determinants of health & illness we need to be clearer about how social structure affects the health status of individuals. I will in this paper discuss the interdisciplinary context of social explanatory models & also make a tentative attempt at providing a general model that illustrates & summates the interconnections of these. By making explicit possible causal mechanisms between social structure & individual bodily experience, such a model can hopefully contribute to a wider recognition of the influence of social factors on illness in general, & mental & psychosomatic illness in particular.

2010S00197

Barnartt, Sharon (Gallaudet University, Washington, DC, USA 20002 [tel: 202-448-7162; e-mail: sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu]), **Disability Protests 1970-2005: Localized or a Globalized Social Movement?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines over 700 instances of protests related to disability issues which occurred outside of the US & over 1200 which occurred within the US. Data come from media & other reports & are analyzed quantitatively. Results show that the rate of US protests increased after 1984 while that of non-US protests increased substantially since 1989. The largest numbers of non US protests occurred in the UK & Canada. US protests are proportionally more likely than non-US protests to be cross-disability or to relate to mobility impairments, while disability-specific protests, especially those related to blindness and deafness, are more frequently found outside of the US. American protests are more likely to make demands related to rights, while non-US protests are more likely to make demands related to services and to target governments as opposed to non-governmental bodies. These & other results show that mobilization around disability issues clearly IS increasing across the globe, but most of that is around local (i.e. within country) issues rather than trans-national issues, & there appear to be few, if any trans-national organizations involved in protests. The importance of social structural, cultural, & social policy factors in explaining these differences argues for these protests being seen as being part of localized social movements which have some similarities but which are not part of a process of globalization.

2010S00198

Barnes, Marian & Harrison, Elizabeth (School of Applied Social Science, University of Brighton, Falmer, Brighton, England BN1 9PH [tel: 01273 643960; e-mail: Marian.Barnes@brighton.ac.uk]), **Ageing Activists? Who Takes Part in Older People's Forums,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research concerned with older people's participation in action to influence public policy & service delivery focuses on older people as active citizens; as service users; as activists within campaigning organisations, voters & participants in citizen centred governance; & as researchers. Key questions associated with such action are: which older people get involved, why do they do so & what is their relationship with "non-participants". Here we examine biographies & motivations of older people in two older people's forums in England. We relate individual histories and social circumstances to people's relationships to the places in which they live to explore their reasons for taking part. We consider how they reflect on their "representativeness", how they construct their relationships to "other older people" who are not involved, & what their participation means in terms of personal responses to ageing well. We identify different relationships with place & suggest these intersect with socio-economic factors more usually considered in addressing "who takes part." We consider whether such forums might be spaces in which what it means to be old is constituted as well as expressed & represented. The paper is based on qualitative interviews with forum members undertaken by the authors.

2010S00199

Barré, Philippe (École de relations industrielles/Université de Montréal, CP 6128, succursalle centre-ville / Montreal (QC) H3C 3J7 \\ Canada [tel: +1.514.343.6111 # 1035; e-mail: philippe.barre@umontreal.ca]), **The Leading Role of Academics in the Emergence of Trilateral Organizational Forms of Technology Transfer. Empirical Evidence from a European Science Park,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Trilateral forms of collaboration between universities, enterprises and public agencies in the field of technology development appear now to be

common practice. If certain types of collaborations between the academic, industrial & governmental spheres were already observable in the past decades, the hypothesis underlying the "Mode 2" & "Triple-Helix" thesis suggest that these practices are now institutionalized & transformed into a new organizational paradigm for these actors. Universities, in this process, have been restructured around a new "third mission" based on their role in the socio-economic development. In this perspective, numerous universities starting at the end of the 1990's founded spin-offs companies, set up incubators and investment funds, changed their rules of intellectual property, etc. In this paper, we will argue that this process, initially, has been characterized by a high level of resistance & conflict among and into the three collective actors concerned: universities, industry & government. For example, the first technology transfers operated from within the universities in the form of spin-off companies were unfold as both marginal experiences, involving only individual actors, but also as conflicting experiences, opposite to the academic rules of this period. In the same way, governments, some industries & financial companies, observed these experiences either with skepticism or with adversity. Based on a longitudinal survey conducted between 1998 and today, we will present the process of transformation undergone in this regard by some individual academic actors in the context of one of the oldest science park in western Europe. This park, founded in 1970 around an objective of technology transfer between the university labs & large foreign companies established on this park, doesn't actually reach this objective until the mid 1980's. At this time, an academic were lead to set up a company in order to build a prototype of a new cyclotron that he designed. This academic venture has been received very negatively both by the university executives who considered this project as "prostitution" of research public funds as well as the industry related to this technology & the local government who were also unsupportive of this project. From a theoretical framework anchored in the sociology of innovation we will highlight the process, conflicting & discontinued, of changing the norms previously regulating the interactions between university, industry & local government. The action of some academics, in the context of this spin-off creation, will progressively built an network which will couple these three organizational spheres & transform their rules of functioning. The action of these individuals & the technological & commercial success of this company will directly contribute to implement, in the sphere of the university, new rules supporting spin-off creation & new institutions to promote them (incubator, investment fund, business center, academic program of entrepreneurship) and, in the public sphere, new politics to enhance the entrepreneurial role of the universities.

2010S00200

Barreira, Irlys Alencar Firmo (Departamento de Ciências Sociais; Universidade Federal Do Ceará, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil 60160250 [fax: 558532444450; e-mail: ialencar21@uol.com.br]),
Interventions in the City: Languages of the Past and Present, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research which I have been conducting in Fortaleza (Northeastern Brazil) indicates that discourses about patrimônio histórico (historic places) are guided by a search to recuperate something that has been lost. This is a field where, par excellence, social forces & discourses meet & where negotiations between the present & the past occur. The nostalgic discourse & the discourse of planning & revitalization allude to the past in two pragmatic ways, both of which are committed to a mythological vision of the 'search for origins'. The discourses and practices surrounding planning & revitalization (the so-called "degraded" central city areas) correspond to the interests of different social actors at different moments. The paper will show how negotiations about what should be preserved or modified indicate the establishment of "dialogues" that acquire differentiated nuances depending on the historical period & the actors in question. It is in this context that the possibilities of participation & the intervention of different social actors, including social movements, appears & have a strong impact on urban planning policies.

2010S00201

Barreyro, Gladys Beatriz & Rothen, José Carlos (Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil [tel: 55-11-3873-7387; e-mail: gladysb@usp.br]),
Policies for Evaluation and Regulation of Higher Education in Brazil (1995-2006), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the routes of the evaluation of higher education in Brazil, from 1995 until 2008. In 1995, during Fernando Henrique Cardoso's administration, the higher education began a process of expansion through private enterprise. At that moment, evaluation had a key role. The focus was the evaluation of courses by the application of an assessment test to measure the quality of the system. With the results of this test, a ranking of institutions was created. Since 2003, after Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva assumed the Presidency of the Brazilian Republic, the evaluation of higher education has been revised and institutionalized with the establishment of the National Higher Education Evaluation System (SINAES). This system displays a shift in the focus of evaluation, from an institutional competition to a quality improvement. However, since Lula's second administration, evaluation has had extra features: new indices have been created and the rankings have arisen again. This paper examines the role of evaluation at those different moments, in Brazil, according to the context of changes resulting from globalization processes. Key words: HIGHER EDUCATION, ASSESSMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION, REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BRAZIL.

2010S00202

Barros Geraldo, Pedro Heitor (CEPEL UM1 - CAPES Researcher [tel: 0668086703; e-mail: pedroheitorbg@yahoo.com.br]),
Learning to Judge: A Comparative Study about Judges in France, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The creation's history of the magistrates & the organisation of the professional justice in France pointed to the development of negative expectation about the capacity of magistrates to accomplish the judges' work. This paper aims to understand how magistrates learned their work & to develop a praxeological comprehension about the skills of judges to accomplish the work. I did the fieldwork during several months observing hearings in the courts of Southern France. The interviews were done during the spring 2008 with fifteen magistrates ("juges de proximité"), two professional judges & three Clerks. The membership categorization analysis was based on the use of the comparison between the categories meanings employed for judges & magistrates to render a description of their work. The different meanings of membership categorizations are due to the different interpretive activity used by them. The professional environment is characterized by very practical demands during the accomplishment of the work. The interpretation about what-they-do and what-they-should-do are not structured in the same way. The difference indicates that members are rather concerned to practical everyday constraints of the work, than the magistrates who want to show their capacities to be better accepted.

2010S00203

Barros, Edonilce da R., Macedo, Odomaria Rosa B. & Moreira, Elane S. (Universidade do Estado da Bahia, Juazeiro, Bahia, Brazil, 48.900-000 [tel: (74) 3611-6860; e-mail: edobarros@uol.com.br]),
Historical Configurations of School Education in the Region of Juazeiro, State of Bahia (Brazil): School Curriculum and Culture, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents the results of a study about the history and memory of education in the region of Juazeiro in the state of Bahia, Brazil. The approach has an anthropological & sociological perspective. The paper discusses the relations between school curriculum & popular culture. The research was carried out in the archives that belonged to Maria Franca Pires, a teacher at a public primary school. The data found in these archives evidence how specific the school culture is & consequentially its contribution to the development of teaching & of student learning. The existence, at the time, of diverse school cultures was identified, as for example activities with children's songs & poetry; parent teacher conferences; strong presence of the Catholic religion; a rigorous preparation of teachers for teaching, which applied intuitive methods. It has been concluded that the school culture reflects the events in society. Therefore, school appears as an ideal of identity production of the individual inserted into it. In the trajectory of this history of education, school culture has been & is still part of the educational environment as it provides at each time a specific development within the process of teaching & learning. It was observed that the emphasis given to school culture wasn't the same as the one given to popular culture. Keywords: Education, History & Memory, School Curriculum, Culture.

2010S00204

Barros, Edonilce, da R. (Empresa Baiana de Desenvolvimento Agrícola, Juazeiro-Bahia, Brazil [tel: (74) 3611-7666; fax: (74) 3611-7233; e-mail: edobarros@uol.com.br]),
Educational Action and Learning Experiences for the Sustainable Development in the Brazilian Semi Arid Region, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents main results of an educational action & the learning experiences of family farmers in the Brazilian semi arid region. Historically, the semi arid region of Brazil has been the target of public policies

for a development which has caused further social exclusion of family agriculture. In the study area family farmers that produce for consumption are predominant. Their income generally results from selling agricultural surpluses & livestock, as well as from temporary rural wage labor. Nowadays rural retirement pensions constitute another main income source for this population. In 2008 the "National Counsel of Technological & Scientific Development" (CNPq) funded a project for action research, coordinated by EBDA, intended for developing technologies for the family farmers' sustainable living with the semi arid. The focus for the project actions has been the process of formation of local social actors, who are chosen by community associations of the municipalities where the project operates. They are identified as Sustainable Rural Development Actors (ADRS). Taking the educational actions as a starting point, it is now already possible to notice the strengthening of local civil associations, an environment of trust among the community members, an improvement in the interactions with public managers on diverse levels, as well as the implementation of innovative projects for a sustainable development in the Brazilian semi arid region. Keywords: Formation, Sustainable Development, Family Agriculture, Semi Arid

2010S00205

Barros, Flavia L. (Ceppac / University of Brasilia, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Brasilia–DF, 71680-030 [tel: (61)33646287; e-mail: flaviabarros@unb.br]), **International Cooperation's Market-Oriented Civil Society Perspectives and Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I discuss the influence of international cooperation on the resignification of the notion of "civil society" & on its approximation to the private sector, in Brazil & other Latin American countries. This process is related to a wider tendency, since the last decades, involving new arrangements among State, society & market, for the promotion of development, which has been mediated by several kinds of aid agencies (multilateral, bilateral & non-governmental). I consider some of the main impacts, trends & challenges resulting from this process, with an emphasis on the depolitization & neoliberalization of civil society organizations, movements & individuals. Such process implies the attenuation of conflicts over models of development supported by the international cooperation as well as the emergence of new political paradigms, connecting local, national & global levels. The visions, discourses & practices I refer to are the result of field research with leaders & staff of aid agencies and civil society organizations & movements. I explore some similarities & differences among study cases in order to contribute for the advance of the theory related to this subject.

2010S00206

Barth, Pascal ([tel: 0049 176 6002 6000; e-mail: pascalULbarth@gmx.de]), **Social Exclusion of Family Carers in Different Welfare State Regimes. A Comparison Between Germany And Sweden.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The general framework of informal care differs significantly between Germany & Sweden. The present paper analyses these differences and their impact on family carers situation based on the multidimensional concept of social exclusion. Elder care in Germany is provided within the framework of a Bismarkian, conservative corporatist welfare state. The design of the German supplemental care benefits results in familialism, particularly for carers of lower socio economic classes. Its strong male bread winner model and strong traditional gender role expectations constitute a high risk of marginalisation for women. The Swedish welfare system is considered to be social democratic. De-familializing strategies, comparatively weak traditional gender role expectations, a weak male breadwinner model & comprehensive public care provision minimizes the risk of marginalisation for carers. The results of recent European surveys support the hypothesis of a lower risk of marginalisation for carers in Sweden: Swedish carers face a far lower risk of exclusion from the labour market, a lower risk of financial marginalisation, are less likely affected by health impairments & face a lower risk of social isolation compared to German carers.

2010S00207

Bartlett, Ruth (University of Bradford, Trinity Road, Bradford, BD5 0BP [tel: 44 1274 236468; e-mail: r.l.bartlett@bradford.ac.uk]), **"We're Not Individuals, We're a Group": An Ethnographic Description and Analysis of the Scottish Dementia Working Group (SDWG)–An Independent Campaign Group for People with Dementia in Scotland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: After decades of being marginalised & discriminated against, people with dementia are beginning to join forces and campaign for social change. This paper reports selected findings from a UK study that aimed to discover why & how people campaign, and the impact it has on individuals, particularly in regard to their sense of social identity & citizenship. Active campaigners (with dementia) were recruited from the Scottish Dementia Working Group (SDWG) & Alzheimer's Society in England. This paper focuses primarily on the political agenda, cultural dynamics, & working practices of SDWG, describing how the group works & presenting an analysis of the meanings individual members give to it. Comparisons are made with campaign practices in England. Methods: the study used mixed qualitative methods. Data were collected using: written, photo & audio diaries; pre & post diary interviews; ethnographic observations & field notes, & analysed using a combination of content & narrative analysis. Sociological ideas of citizenship as a practice informed data analysis. Results: the study found the SDWG to be an effective campaign group in that it nurtured a strong sense of political purpose, solidarity, equality, and trust amongst its male & female members. The nature of campaigning in England is arguably more individualistic. Conclusion: the paper draws conclusions about the nature & impact of cultural & gender differences in Scotland & England.

2010S00208

Bartoletti, Roberta (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Via Saffi 15–61029 Urbino (PU)–Italy [tel: +39 0722 305726; e-mail: roberta.bartoletti@uniurb.it]), **Memory and Social Media: New Forms of Remembering and Forgetting,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Technologies shape human memory & human forms of remembering and forgetting. At the same time, the users are able to shape technologies of memory in order to construct a meaningful world. The presentation focuses on the relation between individual and collective memory & social media: social media are not just communication realm but also memory places, where individuals can construct their memories, where they select what should be remembered & what should be cancelled. Furthermore, in social media memories can be constructed in a more participated way, thank to connection & contents sharing technologies. The presentation intend reflect on potential & actual capacities of social technologies to generate a creative use among individuals or groups in relation to remembering & forgetting. I discuss this topic through some case studies. We can indeed observe many new technologies of memory at work: Wikipedia as an objectification of a participate cultural memory, the weblogs as places of individual memory & identity construction, Flickr as a shared private archive, new forms of participate social archive about historical events & so on. The aim is to design a phenomenology of grassroots memories in connection to social media.

2010S00209

Bartoluci, Suncica & Gruic, Igor (Faculty of Kinesiology University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000 [tel: +38513658608; fax: +3853634146; e-mail: suncica.bartoluci@kif.hr]), **Sport and Politics in Croatia: Reinterpretation of Nationalism–Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sport & sports achievements have frequently been tools used by the political elites for achieving their own goals both within their state borders & on the international level. In the 1990s, the fall of communism & the disintegration of major multinational countries, such as Yugoslavia, brought the changes on the world geopolitical map which has redefined nationalism. Newly formed nations-states have used the advantage of sport to seek recognition on the international political scene. Having a reputation of a small & politically insignificant but powerful & sport winning nation, sport has played an important role in the constitution of national identity in Croatia & simultaneously became a tool for political abuse & manipulation. This work will illustrate the role of sport in the transformation process of national identity into nationalism–a form of intolerance towards others. The aim of this paper is to present the paradox of the nationalist identity reduction in two cases in which the protagonists belonged to two different social & cultural worlds (member of the dominant political elite–the President of the Croatian Olympic Committee, and Milos Milosevic–swimmer, top-level athlete). Contemporary sport does not necessarily imply a categorical identity (Calhoun, 1993; Katunaric, 2007) as a prescriptive (primordial, that man limited to one box identification), but favors the plurality and multiculturalism.

2010S00210

Barus-Michel, Jacqueline & Basak, Tanulku (Université Paris 7–LCS, Paris–75013–France [tel: +33 (0)1 48 93 18 31; e-mail:

j.barus@orange.fr]), **Sociologie clinique et psychosociologie au regard des systèmes économiques et politiques** (Honest Villagers and Unspoilt Village Life: How Is Belonging Established in Gated Communities?), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ In this paper, I will explain how residents in gated communities belong to the "local" in terms of the place they live in & the local people whom they interact with. For this purpose, I examined everyday life of the residents in two gated communities in different locations of suburban Istanbul, Turkey. I conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with residents in the two communities. Residents in the first community consist of a population with an average of 35, most of whom are young couples with small children working in finance & service sectors. Its average household income level is described as "upper middle". Residents in the second community consist of a population with an average age of 45 & an average household income level described as "high". They consist of both young couples with small children and retired empty nesters. Residents in both communities use local shops, buy fresh vegetables & fruits & know local men. They also help local people via volunteer charity work, which provide a source of "honour" for them. In this respect, village life and local people change residents' material & symbolic lives by contrast to the greedy, artificial & cheating urban life.

2010S00211

Basavarajapp, K. M. (Navodaya Institution, 'Kayaka', H.No.–1-11-153, M.R. Bheemayya Layout, Raichur–584 101, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 8472 245839; fax: 00 91 8472 263206; e-mail: basukalasa@gmail.com]), **Academics and Industry Interactions for Technology Inputs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The fact that there is symbiotic interaction & interfacing between education & economy as two basic social institutions has since long been acknowledged in both theoretical & empirical literature in Sociology. Such interfacing has become more marked & complex with the emergence of post industrial society & in the wake of education in post modern social context. The relevance of education is measured in terms of its compatibility with the needs and requirements of the industry & the economic development engineered by industrial growth is viewed as being in turn dependent & in proportion to the strength & quality of its educational institutions. It is also acknowledged that the course and pace of development in education depend to a considerable extent on the demands & requisitions placed on it by the industry. Thus, education & industry could be viewed as being mutually dependent & supportive representing an organic and symbiotic interface. Further, educational institutions which are known to offer technical & professional education could be viewed as having greater functional implications for industry & its requirements than the others rendering them of greater consequence for industry. Hence, the academic institutions are viewed as being at the centre of industrial development. The present paper seeks to investigate empirically into the interactions & interfacing between the educational institutions & industry in Indian context focusing particularly on the changing priorities & emphasis in the course & curricula in academic institutions & the extent to which the requirements of the industries are being met by these institutions. The study was undertaken in a sample of Indian academic institutions to ascertain the recent trends of specializations & introduction of new courses in response to the demands of the industry during the last fifteen years on the one hand & the dependence of industries on educational institutions for its manpower requirements & the degree to which such demands are being met on the other. The findings reveal that there has been a considerable change in the content & nature of courses being offered by the academic institutions in commensuration with the changing requirements of the industries & the major trends towards industrialization in the recent past. Courses which are professional & technical in nature catering to the needs particularly of secondary & tertiary industries are more frequently & numerously being offered with pure & basic sciences being relegated to the secondary status. It could be observed that the academic courses that are viewed as qualifications in IT, computing & managerial positions in the industries are on the rise both in frequency & in demand obviously owing to the prominence of service industry in the recent past. On the other hand, industries are found to be increasingly dependent on these institutions for their manpower requirements though there appears to be a gap between their expectations & the kind of human resources that are being offered from the academic institutions. The industries feel that the human resources generated by educational institutions tend to be lacking to some extent in the practical orientation & exposure. However, the interface between the two appears to be getting stronger with each having significant inputs for the development & progress of the other.

2010S00212

Bassetti, Chiara (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Via Verdi nº 26, 38122 Trento, Italy [fax:; e-mail: chiara.bassetti@gmail.com]), **Gendered Bodies and Dance Profession. Social Representations, Cultural Norms, (Art)Work Opportunities and Lived Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the paper is to untie some of the knots linking together body, gender & work in dance field. I consider how sex, gender, dance style, body 'type', kind of gender performance, cultural representations of gender & the (gendered) body interact in shaping dancers' artistic-professional path & everyday experience. The paper derives from the extensively ethnographic research I have been carrying out on the professional world of dancers. The material on which it is based includes, first, the basic structural data concerning the quantitative dimensions of the field; secondly, a series of in-depth interviews with dance professional; and, finally, the field notes & video recordings of the everyday activities of two Italian dance companies & related schools. Moreover, in order to better understand the ways in which dance training affects the (sense of one's) body, I enrolled for the first time in courses & stages. "Dance is a queers' stuff!", a sentence we all have heard at least once. It is not surprising, given the extreme involvement of corporeality and nonverbal communicative resources in dance, that this art form is theatre of a symbolic struggle–of classification–in which the possibility of inscribing one's own values & tacit norms on those bodies that will be then publicly exhibited is at stake. As various scholars [Butler, 1990; Garfinkel, 1967; Goffman, 1977, 1979] underlined, gender–and, with it, sexual orientation–is performed in everyday interaction. No doubt that its performance during the social ritual of theatrical performance [Goffman, 1974] is very useful to sustain & maintain (or challenge & change) social norms. But this is not only about representations: dancers' artistic, professional, and, more generally, biographic paths (and their narratives of them), as well as their everyday lived experience, are affected by the cultural norms of both dance community & the broader society, until reaching the very relation of dancers with their own body. The paper explores dance labour market stratification on the basis of sex, aesthetic appearance, gender performance & implied sexual orientation. It then shows how elements such as professional level & dance style interfere with the previous ones. In particular, I describe through a semiotic square a gender-style continuum based on sex, other corporeal properties, & body-related actions (movement, gestures, body techniques, habitus, clothing, etc.). Finally, I discuss how the representations & norms of both dance occupational community and broader society affect dancers' self-representation of their embodied corporeal self as well as their embodied artistic-professional self.

2010S00213

Bastin, Gilles & Belot, Céline (Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble, BP 48–38040 Grenoble cedex 9 [tel: +33 4 76 82 61 04; e-mail: gilles.bastin@iep-grenoble.fr]), **Framing Terror in France and the United States during the Preparation of the Iraq War (2002-2003),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Iraq war of 2003 has been prepared & fought under very intense communicative activity & mass media scrutiny in most societies. Terror frames produced by governments & broadcasted by the media have played a key role in justifying the war & obtaining public support for it, as the American example clearly shows. These frames shared common understandings from a country to the other but they were not uniform & diverged as the conflict went along. This paper aims at a) providing a methodology based on co-word analysis and quali-quanti data mining for the extraction of such frames in newspaper articles in the US & in France just before the beginning of the war; b) describing those frames & the way they evolved in the two countries & across audience lines as far as the French case is concerned; c) correlating framing activity in the printed media to government position taking & public support for the war. This paper is part of a broader research on the construction of order & disorder in international relations at times of war.

2010S00214

Bastos, Marco Toledo (University of Sao Paulo / University of Frankfurt, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 05579000 [tel: +55 11 71024756; fax: +55 11 37215034; e-mail: herrcafe@gmail.com]), **Spectral Sign: Electronic Interaction Amid Cybernetics and Linguistics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the idea of a spectral sign in relation to the concept of multilogue & cross-talk, a discussion largely based upon a linguistic framework. Spectral sign is the outcome of an operation that breaks

through the linguistic balance as it replaces meaning instead of adding some more. A description of the spectral sign will be addressed in the first part of this paper, while the second part presents a diagram of this communication pattern and its relationship to digital networks such as Twitter.

2010S00215

Batan, Clarence M. (University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines [tel: 632-7313535; fax: 632-7313535; e-mail: cbatan@hotmail.com]), **Constructing the Filipino "Istambay": The Sociology of Inactive Youth in the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the sociology of inactive youth (out-of-school and out-of-work) in the Philippines who are known in the country as "istambay", derived from an English idiom, "on standby". It examines the social construction of istambay concept gleaned from various sources (local dictionaries, perceptual survey, national survey, Internet postings, popular songs & case studies) and assesses to what extent has the Western sociology of youth contributes, refines and/or restricts the understanding of youth inactivity in the Philippines.

2010S00216

Batocabe, Jan Wendell C. (Southeast Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore, 117570 [tel: +65 83170089; e-mail: wbatocabe@nus.edu.sg]), **When Queers Go Marching In: A Comparative Study of the Gay and Lesbian Social Movement in the Philippines and Singapore,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to the Political Process Model (PPM), activists do not choose goals, strategies, & tactics in a vacuum. Rather, the political environment, conceptualized fairly broadly, sets the grievances around which activists mobilize, advantaging some claims and disadvantaging others (Mayer 2004). The wisdom, creativity, and outcomes of activists' choices, briefly their agency, can only be understood & evaluated by looking at the political environment and the rules of the games in which those choices are made. Taking this into consideration, this research will explore how exactly the political environment affects the emergence & development of the gay & lesbian social movement in the Philippines & Singapore. But at the same time, it will also unpack the different "institutions" that influence the sets of values, ideologies, and structures that hold this particular political environment. This will delve into this inquiry by tracing & comparing the emergence and development of the gay & lesbian social movement in the two countries mentioned.

2010S00217

Bauer, Gerrit, Ruland, Michael & Jacob, Marita (University of Mannheim, 68161 Mannheim, Germany [fax:; e-mail: gerrit.bauer@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **A Life Course Perspective on Education and Fertility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Reviewing sociological literature on the relation between educational attainment & fertility reveals that most empirical studies focus on characteristics of women. We claim that besides each individual's education the characteristics of the partner have to be considered simultaneously. We therefore model family formation looking at individuals & couples using different time axes: (1) We start with looking at age differences in first births between several educational groups for both men & women. (2) According to the so-called "institutional effect of education" childbirth is postponed until having left the educational system. Therefore in a second step we do not use age as the relevant axis of time but timing of first births after having left education. (3) Taking into account that a partnership is a prerequisite for conception one may argue that the relevant "time at risk" starts with partnership formation. Accordingly, in a third step we use partnership's duration as time axis. Finally, our paper will compare educational effects on family formation against the background of these 3 different time axis. Our empirical analysis is based on data of the project "Work & Learning in a Changing World" (ALWA), recently collected data by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB, Nuremberg).

2010S00218

Baumann, Jochen & Mika, Tatjana (Technical University Braunschweig, Institute of Social Sciences, 38106 Braunschweig, Germany [tel: ++49-(0)531-391-8947; fax:; e-mail: Jochen.Baumann@tu-bs.de]), **Return Migration from Germany: Social Rights and Legal Obstacles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Germany hosts a multitude of international migrants. Their return migration behaviour differs greatly. The migratory decision is embedded in a broader context of legal & institutional settings of migration policy in which the institutions of social policy play a key role. They are able to encourage or discourage such migratory decisions. The process of taking a decision about one's future center of living comprises a complex set of factors like social, economic & civil integration in the country of residence and expectations on those in the country of origin. Institutions of social policy play a key role in this decision. We use full sample data from the German pension fund including all pensioners irrespective of their place of residence from the year 2008. We include in addition longitudinal data from 2007 from one retirement cohort. The paper describes & discusses the amount of return migration after a prolonged stay & explains it using logistic regression. Return migration of the former working migrants of the 1960's & 1970's from Germany to their countries of origin ranges between nearby 0% & about 90%. The countries of origin are apparently the most important factor to explain return migration behaviour. Additional explanatory factors are the legal status as ethnically privileged migrant, length of stay, mid career unemployment & pension benefits.

2010S00219

Baumann, Michèle, Lurbe I Puerto, Katia, Le Bihan, Etienne & Leandro, Maria-Engracia (University of Luxembourg, INSIDE, L-7201 Walferdange and University of Minho, Faculty of Social Sciences, Braga (Portugal) [tel: + 352 46 66 44 9224; e-mail: michele.baumann@uni.lu]), **Social and Psychological Repercussions within Two Years Post-Stroke, Patient-Caregiver in Luxembourg and Portugal: A Couples' Approach Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study aims to improve our understanding of the impact of stroke on the lives of patients & principal caregivers (PCs). The objective was to analyse agreement within patient-caregiver couples in responses to statements concerning the psychological & social repercussions of stroke. Two years post-stroke, 97 patient-PC couples were administered questionnaires at home. Logistic regression was used to analyse data on 50 couples of questionnaires from Luxembourg (Lux) & 47 from Portugal (Por); 60% of patients were men, with average ages of 65 years in Luxembourg & 71 years in Portugal; 75% of carers were women aged on average 61.5 years (Lux) & 61 years (Por). Responses to the question "Are you happy or not?" were more correlated with concordance within patient-caregiver couples" statements concerning the psychological and social repercussions of stroke than were the socioeconomic characteristics (nationality, age, having finished elementary school or not). Patients who considered themselves happy were more likely to give answers close to those of their caregivers. This was true particularly in the domain of stroke repercussions on relationships with friends: "sympathy shown by friends and relations", "loss of friends", "friends bothered by the handicap" & "ties maintained & even strengthened". Conversely, PCs who described themselves as happy were less likely to agree with the patient they cared for. Patient-PC couples emphasised the consequences of a stroke on self-image in the face of the "loss of many friends" & the fact that "the patient feels devalued". Family & social life is disrupted by stroke, and friendly relationships are put under stress. Patient-caregiver coherence is central, not least in its effect on quality of life. Do couples' feelings about life have a decisive role in the reconstruction of the identities of patients & caregivers? What part trust will play in that process?

2010S00220

Bayatrizi, Zohreh (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, T6G 2H4 [e-mail: bayatriz@ualberta.ca]), **Agenda Setting and Steering Mechanisms in Iranian Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The academic discipline of sociology was created in Iran five decades ago as a technocratic field; that is, as an instrument to help solve state problems. The 1979 Revolution does not appear to have altered this course in any significant way. Today the state remains the main sponsor & client of sociological research. The absence of independent sources of research funding outside the government has left sociology dependent on state agencies & organizations. This situation has significant effects both on sociology & on the direction of policy making in Iran. State-sponsored research is almost exclusively quantitative, narrowly problem-oriented, often secretive, & unable to offer concrete policy solutions. Furthermore it does not lead to theoretical & conceptual advances. Independent sociology has survived but it is in need of greater support. The situation in Iran is not unique: it reflects, in a magnified way, problems faced by sociologists everywhere in the world as they come under increasing pressures to undertake applied & policy-relevant research. My paper investigates the

origins of sociology in Iran & the extent to which state preferences have influenced the direction of research in Iranian sociology. It will also briefly discuss sociological research undertaken outside the boundaries of state policy interests.

2010S00221

Bayatrizi, Zohreh (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, T6G 2H4 [e-mail: bayatriz@ualberta.ca]), **Ordering Not Denying: A New Theoretical Perspective on the Social Management of Death with Particular Attention to Euthanasia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1973 Ernest Becker's The Denial of Death was published, an influential book that argued modern societies deal with death by trying to deny its existence. Much evidence can be cited to support Becker's theory. In the same year, a criminal court in the Netherlands passed a ruling in the "Postma Case," which led to the eventual legalization of euthanasia in the Netherlands. This raises the question, if modern culture is obsessed with prolonging life & denying death, as is often charged, why does it allow and even institutionalize certain forms of voluntary death, such as euthanasia & assisted-suicide? My paper argues that perhaps the answer will be found if we move away from the denial of death thesis & instead adopt a new theoretical perspective in which "ordering & taming" death rather denying it are central to the modern experience of managing death. Such ordering consists of all efforts to tame, discipline, postpone, prohibit, incorporate, allow, or deny death within socially sanctioned institutional frameworks. The driving force behind the social need to order death is not the fear of death as such but a fear of its unruly and disorderly manifestations. Death is not in itself an object of control or prohibition. Rather, only in its unruly, disorderly, and "messy" aspects does death have to be prohibited or discouraged.

2010S00222

Bayatrizi, Zohreh (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, T6G 2H4 [e-mail: bayatriz@ualberta.ca]), **The Metropolis in Early Statistical Writings: A Conceptual History of the 'Urban Type',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates eighteenth & nineteenth century statistical writings on urbanization & urban populations, & in particular the writings of the statistical societies in England. These writings helped construct concepts to describe the character of urban dwellers as a social type & also helped develop techniques to study this & other social type. Of particular interest is the use of questionnaires & door to door surveys of the working class. Keywords: urban types, UK statistical societies, development of questionnaires & surveys

2010S00223

Beasley, Chris (Politics, University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel: +64+8+83035065; e-mail: christine.beasley@adelaide.edu.au]), **The Question of "Transgression": (Hetero)normativity, Heterosexuality, and Hetero-Masculinity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Heterosexuality is simply rarely examined nowadays in Gender/Sexuality scholarship. It is largely taken to be of little critical interest, as simply to be equated with heteronormativity. The present conflation of heterosexuality with heteronormativity presents dominant practices as monolithic & unchanging. In other words, the conflation over-determines this sexual mode as a source of domination & under-theorises it as a site for social dissonance. The over-determination of heterosexuality as singular, fixed and oppressive has implications for understandings of hetero-masculinity. This paper, by contrast, considers the term transgression in relation to heterosexuality–in particular to heterosex–and hetero-masculinity. It is asserted that transgression might be intrinsic within dominant practices like heterosexuality & hetero-masculinity (rather than necessarily always external to them). In the process the potential of the term transgression, is compared with other terms like subversion/dissent/protest. This discussion leads to the question of what might transgression in the realm of the dominant look like. How might a transgressive heterosexuality and, more specifically, a transgressive hetero-masculinity, be conceptualised? Attention to acts as well as identities suggests some productive directions. Such considerations complicate our understandings of self, gender, sexuality & social change & thus open up hopeful possibilities, with attendant implications for hetero-masculinity.

2010S00224

Becker, Birgit (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, 68131 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 621 1812817; fax: +49 621 1812803; e-mail: Birgit.Becker@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **How Often Do You Play with Your Child? Parental Investments at an Early Age and Their Influence on Children's Language and Cognitive Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many studies have demonstrated a positive association between familial activities (e.g. reading to the child) & children's development in different domains. With reference to the human capital theory, such familial activities are interpreted as parental investments in their children & are assumed to depend on parental resources. This paper analyses the determinants of familial activities at two points in time, starting with parents of 3-4-year-old children who are followed-up for one year. In a second step, the influence of these investments on children's language & cognitive development during this one-year-period is examined. Using the data from the German project 'Preschool education & educational careers among migrant children', large inequalities in parental investments are detected. Immigrants & lower educated parents tend to invest less than natives & higher educated parents. Parents' cultural resources turn out to be the single most important determinant of familial activities & completely mediate the effect of mother's education. The social & ethnic origin predicts familial activities at age 3-4 better than at age 4-5. Thus, especially the very early investments seem to be subject to selectivity. Using fixed effects models, further analyses demonstrate that a higher frequency of familial activities leads to a significant improvement of children's language & cognitive skills between the two panel waves.

2010S00225

Becker, Dominik & Birkelbach, Klaus (University of Cologne, Cologne Graduate School in Management, Economics and Social Sciences, Richard-Strauss-Str. 2, D-50931 Cologne [tel: +49(0)221/470-1221; e-mail: dominik.becker@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **The Impact of Teachers' Expectations on Students' Educational Opportunities in the Life Course–An Ignored Inequality?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ On the one hand, the theoretical framework of inequalities in educational opportunities as it has been provided by rational-choice theory (Goldthorpe 1996; Breen/Goldthorpe 1997) is formally rigorous & facilitates both the comparison of different hypotheses & their operationalization into empirical models. On the other hand, social psychologists have impressively revealed how teachers' expectations can influence students' future performance. This phenomenon has been labeled the "Pygmalion effect" of self-fulfilling under-estimations & the "Golem effect" of self-fulfilling over-estimations (Rosenthal/Jacobson 1968; Jussim/Harber 2005). Our substantial aim is to integrate the main idea of 'Pygmalion' into the rational-choice framework of inequalities in educational opportunities & to provide an empirical test of this new model. Based on panel data of former 10th class German high school students we can first show that teachers' prognostic claims with regard to students' academic ability may influence students' educational decisions–even when controlling for students' 10th class background variables like intelligence, school grades, social class, aspiration and motivation. Second, we find out that teachers' evaluations still may affect the former students' occupational prestige at the age of 43 via life course path dependencies.

2010S00226

Becker, Rolf (Dept. Sociology of Education, University of Bern [fax:; e-mail: rolf.becker@edu.unibe.ch]), **Experimental Simulation of IEO in Switzerland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the perspective of the individuals' educational career, it is assumed that–additionally to the structure of the educational system–the primary effect of social origin (i.e. effect of socioeconomic parental background on individual's achievement and motivation) & the secondary effects of social origin (i.e. effect of the individual's class origin on educational decision) are responsible for that children from less educated parents are underrepresented at the Swiss universities. Since the institutional supply of vocational training seems to be less risky & costly for both the working class-children & the children from lower middle classes, they are diverted from the higher education at early transitions in the Swiss educational system already. Employing the TREE (transition from education to employment) longitudinal data set, it is possible to simulate the effects of educational policies which seek to neutralize the effects of social origin on individuals' opportunity of education. How does the neutralization of

social origin on the individuals' educational career work? Is the neutralization of the secondary effects more important than the neutralization of primary effects? Is it possible to increase the lower classes enrolment in university if the impact of expected benefits & costs has been dissolved?

2010S00227

Beckers, Tilo (Institute for Social Sciences, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany, 40225 [tel: +49 541 - 969-4608; fax: +49 541 - 969- 4600; e-mail: tilo.beckers@uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Intermediate Cohort Levels in Cross-National Three-Level Hierarchical Linear Models: Replacing Proper Names by Variables while Analyzing Cohorts and Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are different approaches in analyzing social change when cross-sectional cross-national data are used. A conventional approach uses dummy variables for time indicators (years) to assess change. This paper proposes a different strategy by following Przeworski's & Teune's notion of replacing proper names by variables. This is now often done in cross-national multi-level research designs when country names are replaced by meaningful aggregate level variables. "Time" can also be replaced when the generality of statements is investigated. This paper uses focuses on the cross-sectional analysis of 75 country time-points & 300 country cohorts which have been surveyed in the World Values Survey (waves 4 & 5: 1999-2003, 2005-2007) to follow the strategy of a most-dissimilar systems design & a variable oriented approach. The applied multilevel analyses (hierarchical linear models) are also based on substantive contextual data & prove the importance of influences on all three levels but especially point at the importance of both contextual levels. Moral attitudes serve as an example for this methodological strategy. Besides the first level of individual influences, we additionally introduce two levels of contextual influence: The second level are formed by the country-cohorts as units of analysis which are operationalized by cohort-specific values of relevant variables. The third level is constituted by the countries & operationalized by different normative & structural variables.

2010S00228

Beckfield, Jason, Alderson, Arthur & Sprague-Jones, Jessica (Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 [tel: 617-495-3895; e-mail: jbeckfie@wjh.harvard.edu]), **Cities in Global Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Current empirical research on less-global & more-global cities has taken a relational turn, as scholars complement evidence on the multidimensional attributes of global cities with evidence on networks of cities. In relational frameworks, cities are conceptualized as occupying positions that are more or less favorable, more or less powerful, & more or less prestigious, as a function of the volume & quality of connections to other cities. However, such research has been generally limited to cross-sectional investigations of economic networks, leaving questions about the evolution & multidimensional character of urban networks unresolved. We argue that connections among cities occur in multiple fields & create multiple systems of cities that may evolve in distinct ways. We take a step toward situating cities in multiple global systems by investigating two questions. First, how has the multinational-corporate system of cities evolved during the era of economic globalization that began in the 1970s and intensified until the recent global financial crisis? Second, how has the international-political system of cities evolved during a period of political globalization since the establishment of the UN system in the 1940s? We analyze economic & political systems of cities using data on the locations of headquarters & subsidiaries of the world's 500 largest multinational corporations in 1981, 2000, & 2007, & on the locations of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) & the capital cities of their member states since 1950. Using techniques developed for the analysis of network data (e.g., centrality, blockmodeling, & cluster analysis), we generate fresh evidence to advance multi-disciplinary debates surrounding the changing structures of global systems of cities. In particular, our evidence sheds new light on the role of globalization in generating new urban hierarchies vs. reinforcing established patterns of inequality among cities, the emergence of global vs. regional systems of economic control & political association, & the role of economic vs. political networks in generating clusters of less-global & more-global cities.

2010S00229

Beckner, Roswitha (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology, Rooseveltplatz 2, A-1090 Vienna [tel: +43 4277 48217; e-mail: roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at]), **Pictured Bodies. The In/Visibility of Cultural Diversity in Public Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cultural diversity in cursory encounters of urban everyday life is associated with the visible appearance of men, women, & children. Clothing, hair styles, skins, gestures, faces, motions–in short: bodies–are performed & ascribed as being part of a specific group or population (Goffman). When comparing the everyday life diversity in a city like Vienna, which in itself appears as a "picture" of multicultural social life, with the many poster-pictures attracting our attention, one can immediately notice that the lived urban cultural diversity remains either invisible in the world of public poster-advertisement, or is performed as pattern of alien "strangers" in a colonial gaze. Based on picture analyses of photographs taken at tramway stations in the city of Vienna focussing passers-by as well as surrounding posters the paper aims to show that cultural diversity remains either completely invisible in the realm of public pictures or appears as images of "strangers" in contrast to "ourselves", created by specific pictorial strategies of depiction. Against this background it becomes a challenge to make cultural diversity visible, which will be discussed in the conclusion of the paper.

2010S00230

Belanger, Roxanne, M (Études françaises, Université Laurentienne, 935, chemin Ramsey [tel: (705) 675-1151; e-mail: rmULbelanger@laurentian.ca]), **Prématurité, langage et suivis neurodéveloppementaux** (Prematurity, Language and Neurodevelopmental Follow-ups), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Grâce aux avancées dans le domaine de la médecine, le taux de survie de la population de bébés nés aux Soins intensifs pour une population néonatale s'est de beaucoup amélioré. Malgré ce succès, la prévention des retards neurodéveloppementaux de cette population durant la petite enfance demeure un défi. Si l'on considère la population prématurée comme étant à risque, la population prématurée francophone l'est d'encore plus. Il a été démontré que, en Ontario, les francophones sont moins en santé que leurs concitoyens anglophones. De plus, il existe des écarts importants en ce qui concerne l'accessibilité aux services de santé. Cette présentation portera sur une population à risque qui se présente donc en deux entités: en raison de sa prématurité et en raison de sa situation linguistique minoritaire. l'étude entend identifier les pronostics neurodéveloppementaux des Franco-Ontariens dans les domaines suivants: motricité globale, motricité fine et langage. Les données recueillies permettront de décrire le développement langagier de l'enfant prématuré francophone; les conclusions rendront utile l'élaboration de preuves sur lesquels on peut fonder des politiques et des procédures quant aux soins qu'il faut prodiguer à l'enfant prématuré. Ce devis oblige l'adoption d'un encadrement interdisciplinaire afin d'approfondir les connaissances sur les enjeux sociaux, culturels et environnementaux qui agissent sur l'état de la santé de l'enfant prématuré. La sociocybernétique jouera un rôle prééminent dans l'analyse et dans l'unification des systèmes impliqués, car elle prend en compte de la complexité des relations humaines.

2010S00231

Belhassen, Yaniv & Caton, Kellee (Hotel & Tourism Management, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel 84105 [tel: 972-8-6404517; fax: 972-8-6304538; e-mail: yanivbel@bgu.ac.il]), **How Do We Know Whether Research Has Advanced?: An Epistemological Enquiry into Tourism Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In line with approaches that view the study of tourism as interdisciplinary, this essay seeks to create a framework for gauging progress that cuts across disciplinary & paradigmatic boundaries. Following in the discursive, relational, power-referenced philosophical traditions to knowledge production of scholars such as Nietzsche, Durkheim, Mannheim, Bourdieu and Foucault, this paper advocates for the consideration of tourism scholarship not as a linear search for truth, in keeping with any particular foundationalist scheme of evaluating knowledge progression, but as an institutionalized, norm-governed site of conversation in which interdisciplinary discourses about tourism are developed. As opposed to foundationalist or objectivist epistemologies, which presume that knowledge is trustworthy and legitimate only when based on concrete foundations, this paper embraces the post-foundational view that there is no secure agreement about what can be considered as a valid foundation for a knowledge claim in tourism studies because the field consists of heterogeneous philosophical perspectives. Arguing that the act of assessing progress in knowledge production in tourism studies should reflect this conversational, human-based view of knowledge production, this paper proposes a linguistic approach to understanding research progress that includes three guiding

dimensions: tourism morphology, or the creation & adjustment of terms, concepts, metaphors, & models by tourism scholars; the production & promotion of new interpretations & understandings regarding tourism-related phenomena; & the employment of such interpretations for the purpose of practical problem solving oriented to the needs of practitioners & policy-makers. The paper concludes that scholars should analyze progress in the field not only to comprehend the development of ideas & interpretations with regard to specific areas of subject matter & their utilizations in the real world, but also as an exercise in epistemological reflexivity regarding the influence of academic forces & trends that govern the process of knowledge production.

2010S00232

Bell, Susan E. & Figert, Anne E. (Sociology and Anthropology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011-8470 [tel: 207-725-3292; fax: 207-725-3023; e-mail: sbell@bowdoin.edu]), **Re-Imagining Medicalization in a Postmodern World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Medicalization" is a key concept of modernity, ubiquitously used in the social & medical sciences since the 1970s. It wields cultural authority among scholars & publics & has explained how control over medical phenomena is produced, resisted, & transformed. Most early work focused on the process by which conditions were defined and treated from a top down perspective, & gave attention to Anglo-American settings. Today, the connection of medicalization with modernity & modern processes make its reach & impact partial. In a world where postmodern forms of knowledge & power circulate, medicalization as process is too simple & as concept is too narrow for capturing the gendered circulation of pharmaceuticals, genetics, & technoscience in an increasingly postmodern & global world. We argue that although there is a fair amount of overlap among these terms & processes, medicalization does not adequately capture what is going on in the globalizing 21st century precisely because it is rooted in modernity and categorical thinking. At the same time, the concept of medicalization is worth holding on to. We illustrate our argument with examples from gender & sexuality studies.

2010S00233

Belova, Natalia (Department of sociology; RSU for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993 [tel: +7-910-470-34-22; fax: +7-499-9734212; e-mail: n.i.belova@mail.ru]), **Institutional Peculiarities of Russian and European Healthcare System in Access to High-Technology Medical Cervices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Common features of health systems in Europe & Russia are that they are based on many common principles, in particular the principles of solidarity & universal access to health care. Before the health systems of different European countries & Russia are the same main objectives: to ensure accessibility & high efficiency of medical care. The development of high-tech medicine requires states to additional budgetary resources, which leads from one side to the growing financial crisis, on the other hand, the impossibility of maintaining universal equality of access to health services. At present, Russia is formed by a high-tech sector health services. The State guarantees its citizens a certain amount of high-tech medical care, financial security is at the expense of budgetary funds. However, the number of allocated quota is limited, therefore not all those in need have access to this kind of medical services.

2010S00234

Beltrán Llavador, José (Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain, 46022 [tel: + 34 963828454; fax: + 34 963828450; e-mail: jose.beltran@uv.es]), **Rethinking the Aims of Education: Some Trends on Higher Education and Global Reforms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Some important thinkers of the past century (such as Alfred North Whitehead, or John Dewey) left seminal writings where they conveyed their thoughts on the aims of education. The time has come to rethink, within a new context that poses unprecedented challenges, what kind of education we deem relevant for today's citizenship. The trends of Higher Education & Global Reforms need to be assessed from a broad social perspective, & in depth. Thus, both the European Qualifications Framework & the Higher Education Space offer us a chance to review the set of indicators used as well as the perceived import of these indicators while we simultaneously question some basic assumptions behind the so called knowledge society. An accurate knowledge of the methods of analysis and a thorough understanding of the social change in the educational arena are needed if we want to avoid the potential ill effects of determinism that characterize the international agenda. It is, therefore, once more, required to honestly make Lenin's question–what can we do?–our main concern

2010S00235

Beltran Llavador, José & Hernàndez i Dobon, Francesc Jesus (Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain, 46022 [tel: +34 963828454; fax: +34 963828450; e-mail: jose.beltran@uv.es]), **Recent Trends on Educational Policies: Problems, Perceptions and Perplexities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The recent studies with the greatest impact on educational policies in the space of the European Union use performance indicators that hinder the perception of educational processes. Amendments to the European training systems, which are organized around skills, are holistically oriented, which is inconsistent with the analytical dynamics of the usual indicators. The European Qualifications Framework & Higher Education Space offers a chance to review the set of indicators, introducing studies of process, horizontal and self-assessment & allowing inventory of valuable learning experiences beyond the trends of the international agenda.

2010S00236

Ben-David, Mina (Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel 69978 [tel: 972 9 7495004; e-mail: minab@post.tau.ac.il]), **Estimating the Joint Labor Supply of Couples: A Comparative Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research provides a comparative examination of labor supply decision-making by couples using a panel data set in several European Union countries for 2000-2001. The focus is on estimating the impact of wages & work hours on the labor supply of spouses within different institutional contexts in order to examine the effect of policies targeted at increasing employment. This study's findings suggest that men tend to make their labor supply decisions without taking into account their spouse' labor behavior, nor do they consider a division of labor between the spouses that might contribute to the family's welfare–as in the case when the earning ability of the female is higher than that of the male. Women's labor supply decisions are affected by their spouse's earnings, but have no reciprocal impact on their spouse's decisions. The evidence from this research suggests that governmental family policies do not have much of an influence on couples' labor supply decisions. The fact that women have a greater tendency to adapt their labor supply to their spouses' behavior suggests that women bear most of the burden for household responsibilities, supporting the notion that gender division of household tasks has remained essentially unchanged over the years.

2010S00237

Ben-Rafael, Eliezer & Ben-Rafael, Miriam (Dept of Sociology, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel 69978 [tel: +972-3-5402697; fax: +972-3-5402291; e-mail: saba@post.tau.ac.il]), **Multiculturalism, Nationalisms and Globalization Confronted: Belgium's Linguistic Landscape and the Paradoxes of Linguistic Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Flemish, French & German, are Belgium's official languages of which the first two only are viewed as of primary importance. Institutionally, the country has adopted a system of territorial monolingualism. Flemish is the only official language of the Flemish region, French of the Walloon region, & German of the German-speaking region. The region of Brussels is the only area where French-Flemish bilingualism is officially implemented. These definitions, however, ignore the influence of globalization & the importance of English that have implanted the presence of this language on the public scene–like elsewhere. This presence confuses the clarity of the linguistic practices sustained by institutions. Moreover, in the context of Belgian plurilingualism–when viewed as a whole–many other languages spoken in diverse communities of immigrants tend to express themselves in the open and to assert themselves in their neighborhoods' LL. This contributes more than any other factor to the trans-global character of a metropolitan city like Brussels. Hence, the plurality of official languages, the presence of English & the multiple community languages bring about a most extreme chaotic LL. Starting from a sociological approach & by analyzing a set of data collected in Belgium's four regions (Leuven /Fl; Waterloo/Fr; Bruxelles/Fr et Fl; Eupen, St Vith et Malmedy/Al), we aspire to reveal, behind the chaos illustrated by Belgian LL, lines de convergence that are not less real & endow it some degree of coherence.

2010S00238

Benedita Melo, Maria (Lisbon University - Institute of Education, Lisbon - Portugal [tel: 00351 21 7500049; fax: 00351 217 500 346;

e-mail: bpm@fc.ul.pt]), **The Influence of The Media on the Schooling Choices of the Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The acknowledgement of the preponderance of the internet as an information resource & of the television as an important socialization agency with effects on the behaviors & social representations of individuals in their schooling years (Cf Vala et al, 2000) allows us to admit that the interaction developed by students since their early years of life with these media will have impacts on the way they will configure & envisage their educational & professional future. Based on data from 1080 questionnaires & twenty interviews next to secondary school students we will analyze, in this presentation, to what extent beliefs conveyed by the media –incorporated by social actors as norms, values, models, & ideals a (Lahire, 2005)–limit the schooling choices & professional aspirations of the students. We will show that the influence of the media on the schooling choices of the students is frankly less significant than that of family, peer groups, teachers, & school psychologists/ vocational supervisors. Unlike these socialization agencies, which play a part of actual persuasion sources, traditional mass media & the internet appear to hold mainly an information function complementary to the range of previously held knowledge regarding degrees, professional classifications and/ or job opportunities. Nevertheless, in some cases, they may also contribute to the identification of some schooling choices that had not been previously considered when they convey new information that coincides with the interests previously held by students regarding certain job opportunities. The role of media in the schooling choices of the students only appears to be actually relevant a working as "surrogate" information sources a when the latter do not count on the support of their families, peer groups, and teachers, which is especially true for students coming from less privileged class fractions.

2010S00239

Bengtsson, Beatrice (Research Policy Institute, Lund university, Box 117, 221 00 LUND, Sweden [tel: +46(0) 739 - 58 96 68 ; fax: +46 46 146986; e-mail: Beatrice.Bengtsson@fpi.lu.se]), **Stakeholders' battle for Epistemic Authority and the Reform of GMO Governance in the EU,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The EU regulatory framework for GM food & feed has been fiercely debated & contested since it was implemented in 2004. The authorization procedure appears dysfunctional & some member states challenge openly the authority of both the European Food Safety Authority & the European Commission, which hampers the policy & compliance effectiveness of the regulatory system. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how stakeholders co-produce knowledge for reforming the governance of GMO in Europe. Co-production is here understood as participation & framing: Stakeholders' participation in advisory groups & their framing of reform proposals. Empirically, the paper focuses on two interrelated & highly timely GMO issues, namely asynchronous/asymmetric authorization & the EU zero tolerance policy. The analysis carried out will primarily rely on theoretical concepts such as boundary-framing & frame extension. The paper is based on extensive research of documentary sources (official EU documents, material from stakeholders & press stories) & a series of interviews with central stakeholders & policy-makers. The analysis provides an overview of the most prominent frames held by stakeholders, groups of similar frames, their main characteristics & dividing lines.

2010S00240

Benighaus, Christina (DIALOGIK, Lerchenstrasse 22, 70176 Stuttgart, Germany [tel: ; e-mail: benighaus@dialogik-expert.de]), **Public Participation and Stakeholder Involvement in Debate of Chemical Regulation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Statement: Public participation & involvement of stakeholder should be an integrated part of any research process. Public participation gives feedback about methods, risks & benefits, & enhances the acceptance of foreseen results. Step-by-step outline: The comprehensive data requirements of European regulation REACH requires a "paradigm shift" of the current risk assessment regime for industrial chemicals from a extensive hazard testing to a risk-driven approach (van Leeuwen et al. 2007). Therefore the EU financed project OSIRIS aims at developing & applying ITSs for several human health & environmental endpoints. These enable to significantly increase the use of non-testing information for regulatory decision making, & thus to minimise the need for animal testing. To ensure optimal uptake of the results obtained in this project, end-users in industry & regulatory authorities (EU-stakeholders) have been invited to participate in the project. A central component of the stakeholder involvement strategy is the organisation of four workshops along the basic research steps (Benighaus 2009). The first workshop aimed at receiving feedback from the participants on the overall scientific approach & the main framing of the research. This consultation was organized in the form of a Group Delphi. The following workshops were designed to highlight the different approaches & collect feedback to the developed strategies from the key-stakeholders. Results: The three workshops gave a valuable input for the project & showed the useful & weak points. The results were continously disseminated to the stakeholders. This turned out to have positive effects on acceptance of the project & the testing strategies. The project is funded by the European Commission within in the 6th Framework Programme under the theme "Global Change & Eco-systems", coordinated by Prof. Dr. Gerrit Schüürmann at the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) in Leipzig. References: Benighaus, Christina (2009): Stakeholder involvement–results of two workshops. Stuttgart contributions to risk & sustainability research. No. 105 Stuttgart: Institute for Social Science of the University of Stuttgart. Download: http://elib.uni-stuttgart.de/opus/volltexte/2009/4841/ Access on 4 May 2010 Van Leeuwen, C. J., Patlewicz, G. Y., Worth, A. P., 2007. Intelligent Testing Strategies. In: Van Leeuwen, C.J., Vermeire, T.G. (eds.). Risk Assessment of Chemicals. An Introduction. Springer, Berlin, 467-509.

2010S00241

Benighaus, Christina & Renn, Ortwin (DIALOGIK, Lerchenstrasse 22, 70176 Stuttgart, Germany [e-mail: benighaus@dialogik-expert.de]), **Communication Needs of Chemical Risks–A Consumer/Public Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The public has different risk communication needs which depends on various factors as the type & source of information, and the trustworthiness of the sender. The consumers' perception of risks in everyday life differs from experts' views & their judgement. The views on risks also differ among the consumers. What drives the perceptions of chemical risks & how can communication be designed to address the heterogeneous concerns of different consumers? The crucial question of communication, concerning the what, how, through which channels & by whom still await systematic & scientifically valid answers (Benighaus/Renn 2008; OECD 2002). Description of the methods: In order to gain knowledge about the communication of chemical risks & combined risks, we organised & conducted three focus groups, two with engineering students & one with mothers with young children. As main objectives the focus groups demonstrates the variability of the consumers' behaviour & needs. We explored the mechanisms of coping with complexity, uncertainty & ambiguity. Results: The results confirmed the variability of answers & provided rich empirical data of which aspects should be taken into consideration when communicating chemical risks. All participants expressed awareness that they are exposed to chemicals every day, but they are not overly concerned about these risks. Risk is a part of life seemed to be the predominant attitude. All agreed that the communication should be focused on relevant information & limited to the amount that is necessary for consumers to make prudent choices. Trust is a critical issue. Although the governmental agencies & research institutes received a high degree of trustworthiness most students & several participants from the mothers group expressed a clear preference for information from both sides. They want to know the pros & cons from those who represent them in their views. Risk communication should therefore include information about benefits & risks of a product, preferably citing those actors who have taken stances in the debate. For risk communication to be effective one should place more emphasis on developing informal networks that can act as catalysts for adequate information transfer. It would be important to educate opinion leaders in different communities such as in kindergarten, the community centre & others. The support for this work from EU Integrated Project Novel Methods for Integrated Risk Assessment of Cumulative Stressors in Europe (NoMiracle, contract No 003956). References: Benighaus, Christina & Ortwin Renn (Ed.) (2008): Communicating chemical risks. The role of risk perception and communication for characterizing & managing cumulative stressors. Stuttgart contributions to risk & sustainability research. No. 10, Stuttgart: Institute for Social Science of the University of Stuttgart. Download: http://elib.uni-stuttgart.de/opus/volltexte/2008/3542/ Access on 4 May 2010 OECD [Edit.] (2002): OECD Guidance Document on Risk Communication for Chemical Risk Management. OECD Environment, Health & Safety Publications. Series on Risk Management, No. 16. Download: www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2002doc.nsf/LinkTo/NT00002D5A/E/JT001299 38.PDF.Access on 4 May 2010

2010S00242

Benítez Ramos, Javier (Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna,

Tenerife, España. [tel: 34 922317094; fax: 34 922317204; e-mail: jrramos@ull.es]), **The Construction Social of Political Discourse through the Political Message in the Street,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper that we present is interested in the study of the identity political expression of some groups produced by political graffiti. These written expressions are made on walls or any another available space in the street. The message produced by street political graffiti take us face to face with groups which decide to choose an identity process of construction thus amplifying their voice by a communication channel that we could designate as unconventional. We have considered those political messages as vehicles of identity. The political expression graffiti are vehicles & embodiments of political meaning. The empirical work that we have done is focused in a peripheral region in the European Union area. We have focused in the case of Canary Islands. And, we have gone into the issue of its collective local identity & of an expression of strong nationalist tendencies as well.

2010S00243

Benkő, Zsuzsanna, Tarkó, Klára, Lippai, László & Erdei, Katalin (University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education, Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion, Szeged, Hungary, 6720 [tel: 00 36 62 544 737; fax: 00 36 62 544 737; e-mail: benko@jgypk.u-szeged.hu]), **Tradition and Modernity in the Gender-Based Distribution of Household Work in Hungary,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present research wished to reveal if tradition or modernity exercises more influence when the gender-based distribution of work within a family is in question. To study the above issue the Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion at the University of Szeged has performed a structured assisted questionnaire interview among 458 families/ households. Our analysis has underlined that along traditional values the role of women is stronger in case of doing the washing up (w: 85,31%), ironing (w: 89,27%), washing the clothes (w: 93,03%), cooking (w: 91,93%) and cleaning (w: 90,33%); while men participate more in activities like taking out the garbage (m: 44,10%), dealing with official matters (m: 37,67%), paying the bills (m: 41,28%) or doing the shopping (m: 21,57%). The distribution of tasks is more even in case of "specific" activities, like gardening (w: 56,9%), taking care of pets/domestic animals (w: 68,3%), but women's responsibility is still overwhelming in case of childcare, while there are again traditionally male tasks like mowing the lawn (m: 78,4%) and doing smaller household mending (m: 83,4%). We can conclude that modernity has not made considerable changes into the household obligations of women, which should be considered when women are targeted by leisure-related programmes.

2010S00244

Benski, Tova (College of Management, Rishon Lezion Israel [tel: 97235442471; fax: 97239634173; e-mail: tovabenski@gmail.com]), **Breaching Events as Embodied Breaching Spaces: The Case of WIB in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Protest acts are embodied acts in both the sense of the individual acting body & in the sense of collective acting bodies forming embodied spaces. Yet, these practices rarely received attention from social movements' scholars. The present paper attempts to address this bias & confront the theoretical questions of the bodily practices of social protest. It is focused on a longitudinal case study of "Women In Black" in Israel (a network of women's peace vigils). Combining insights from feminist, social movements & political philosophy scholarship, I suggest that analysis of the protesting body, its symbolic materialization in the public space & the public's reactions can be located at the intersection of three socially constructed practices: the appropriate practices assigned to the "normalized" female body in patriarchal society, the time-space dimension along which this body is constructed to move and function, & the meaning of the "body politic" & public spaces. I suggest that the vigil breaches all these accepted practices, forming a "breaching event" (Benski 2005), and 'Embodied Breaching Space'. All these defy Western binary modes of thinking, challenge & extend the boundaries assigned to the female body & the female voice in Western society.

2010S00245

Berdet, Marc (CETCOPRA, University of Paris 1, 17, rue de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris [tel: 00 33 1 40 46 28 37; e-mail: marcberdet@free.fr]), **The Sociologist as a Ragpicker. Walter Benjamin between Phantasmagoria, Social Movement and Anthropological Materialism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Walter Benjamin's historical-sociological reasoning in The Arcades Project–this "book which is not a book"–is not that of the flâneur, but of the ragpicker. The ragpicker incorporates the heretic model of the scholar, he collects the junk of the dream life of the community from the first socialist utopias to the last bourgeois phantasmagorias, from the beginning to the end of the 19th century relating them by means of assembling without interpretation to the economic structure of capitalism & to the burgeoning social movement. He assembles the disjoint elements of a real historical experience, expressed through worker's speech rather than in bourgeois imagery. Still both (the workers speech and the bourgeois imagery) encompass something that Benjamin calls "anthropological materialism". This "anthropological materialism" was brought back to life by the mechanization of modern times, circulated in all different kinds of discourses in the 19th century, supported the social movement (1830, 1848, …) and then was enclosed into phantasmagorias of the interior (1830-1848), phantasmagorias of the market (World exhibitions from 1851 to 1867) or phantasmagorias of the civilisation (Haussmann's Paris). Fascinated by theses phantasmagorical elements, the ragpicker could be mystified by them, caught in the trap of magic; or he could simply translate them into theory & get caught in the trap of positivism. In the two cases, he would be surrounded by magical facts instead of interpreting them. He instead sees elected affinities between them & connects them directly, & precisely where he could succumb to either magic or positivism, this helps him to reveal a real historical experience & detect the false continuity of an enchanted world as well as a narcotic positivism.

2010S00246

Berdychevsky, Liza, Poria, Yaniv & Uriely, Natan (Tourism, Recreation and Sport Management, University of Florida, 300 Florida Gym, PO Box 118208, Gainesville, FL, USA, 32611-8208 [tel: +1-352-392-4042, Ext. 1311; fax: +1-352-392-7588; e-mail: liza@hhp.ufl.edu]), **A Taxonomy of Sexual Experiences in Tourism: The Case of Israeli Travelling Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In line with the contemporary tendency in the sociology of tourism to focus on the senses & practices that construct the tourist experience, the current paper addresses the phenomenon of "sex in tourism". Note that unlike the extensively researched issue of commercial "sex tourism", the non-commercial sexual experiences of tourists receive little attention in the literature. To fill this gap, the study explores the sexual experiences of Israeli women who engage in various sorts of travel. Based on 21 in-depth interviews with these women, the study sheds light on four types of sexual experiences: sex as pleasure, sex as an adventure, sex as an obligation & sex as a controlled desire. These experiences appear to be respectively associated with the following types of tourism: recreational rest & relaxation vacation, backpacking, city sightseeing & business trip. The study findings are interpreted in light of various conceptual approaches, including social control theory, the concept of liminoid, existential authenticity and performativity.

2010S00247

Bergamasco, Sonia, Maria Pessoa Pereira, Almeida, Luiz Manoel, Brosler, Taísa Marotta & Fidelis, Lourival Moraes (School of Agricultural Engineering–UNICAMP, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, 13083-875 [tel: +55 19 35211066; fax: +55 19 35211066; e-mail: sonia@feagri.unicamp.br]), **Food Security Policies in Brazil: An Analysis from the Rural Settlements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper analyzes the new policies of Brazilian government Food Security such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) & the School Feeding Program, which are based on the one hand in the overcoming the lack of food and, secondly, the strengthening of family farming. The process of analysis occurred to based on observations about the family farmers' network in the local context, using for this, a case of a township of São Paulo, Araraquara. The subject of reflection is presented through the action capacity of local actors, in the public policies for food security & the processes of generating new alternatives of regional development. The research was carried out by participatory activities, a set of techniques that allowed comprehensive interaction among researchers and actors involved. The results show that in this township, 80 small family farmers make up an organizational arrangement that has as a means of the promotion the PAA & an effective liaison with the Food Bank & the Popular Restaurant, involving a wide range of individual & collective actors of the locality. Moreover, this research shows the importance of family farming in the generation of food to overcome the food insecurity in the township.

2010S00248

Berger, Roger (Sociology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany, 04107 [e-mail: berger@sozio.uni-leipzig.de]), **Wherein Lies the Power of Reciprocity? Experimental Evidence from Experiments with Physically Induced Losses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Empirical testing of the non-iterated dictator & ultimatum game in the laboratory with anonymous play frequently leads to fair shares instead of subgame-perfect strategic Nash equilibria. In return, it is often observed that human beings show a propensity towards reciprocal behaviour. This "power of reciprocity" (Diekmann 2004) is assumed to promote cooperative behaviour in many situations in experiments, as in the real world. Thereby the exact mechanism of reciprocity remains undetermined. With Gintis' the mechanism could assumed as "strong reciprocity" (2000) a completely internalised or even genetically hardwired behaviour, & therefore unconditionally effective. Viz. any action of ego towards alter, will trigger similar action of alter towards ego even at some costs for alter. From a more sociological point of view, reciprocity is a (widely known) norm that is activated by social control. Only when the target actor of the norm of reciprocity expects positive or negative sanctions he will comply with it. Whereas the first explanation allows for rather optimistic predictions about human cooperation, this not the case for the second explanation.

2010S00249

Berggren Torell, Viveka (School of Sport Science at the faculty of Education, University of Gothenburg, Box 300 S-405 30 Göteborg Sweden [tel: +46(0)317862467; e-mail: viveka.berggrentorell@ped.gu.se]), **"It Must Be a Little More Close-Fitting…" On Clothes' Contributions to Constructions of Femininity within Football,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Footballers often live up to ideals coded as masculine, like muscular strength & good staying power. But research on clothes in connection with football has shown that male players also can be "new men", interested in fashion-consumption, some willing to show off their well-trained bodies in rather sexualizing advertising photos. No similar studies on how football clothes and everyday clothes contribute to female footballers constructions of femininity have been made though. But the aim of this paper is to discuss that theme. In the project "Football & clothing–Connections in consumer culture" Swedish players at elite level have been interviewed about experiences of football clothes and about their opinions on connections between football & the fashion-industry today. The paper will bring up how constructions of femininity have been touched upon in the interviews. Both what is thought of as feminine design & female players' experiences of their bodies, trained for football just like male players' bodies, in relation to the fashion of today will be discussed. Also constructions of femininity in pictures & texts on a few clubs' home-pages, in news paper articles regarding female players & in ads for football clothing & shoes will be discussed.

2010S00250

Berggren, Caroline & Lauster, Nathanael, T. (University of Gothenburg, PO Box 300, 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden [tel: 46 (0)31 786 20 61; e-mail: caroline.berggren@ped.gu.se]), **School to Work Transitions as Status Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ School-to-work transitions constitute a distinct set of situations where inequality becomes manifest due to different status characteristics. This paper reports on the transitions to the labour market of Swedish university graduates. It analyzes whether or not graduates with child care responsibilities are more likely to be employed in the public sector, which is known to apply a more transparent form of employment compared to the private sector. According to Status Construction Theory (Ridgeway, 2006) we expect that diffuse status characteristics (such as gender, graduates family background & current family situation) will be less operative in the public sector & more operative in the private sector. The salience of more specific status characteristics, like credentials, will reduce the influence of more diffuse status characteristics within the public sector. The study population consists of university graduates born between 1974 & 1976. Data are derived from national registers. Implications of results will be discussed. In particular, we argue that the bureaucratization and resulting credentialization of the public sector has potential benefits for the cause of equality.

2010S00251

Bergmann, Michael ([e-mail: michael.bergmann@uni-mannheim.de]), **Conditioning Effects in a Short-Term Campaign Panel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While longitudinal surveys provide substantial information about intra-individual change, they also present several methodological difficulties. Among these, the question […] whether repeated interviews are likely, in themselves, to influence a respondent's opinions' (Lazarsfeld 1940: 128) still lacks a thorough understanding. To analyse the phenomenon of panel conditioning, survey data of the German Longitudinal Election Study is used, which contains a seven-wave campaign panel & parallel cross-sectional samples. By implementing a propensity score weighting scheme, it is ensured that treatment (panel respondents) and control group (cross-section respondents) have a similar distribution of relevant characteristics. Under this directive the cross-section samples serve as a baseline to explore whether the responses given by a person who has already taken part in the panel study, differ from the responses that the person would have given without previous participation. Thereby particular attention is directed to the psychological mechanisms of attitude formation and change underlying conditioning effects. It is assumed that the respondents' cognitive structure as well as the frequency of being interviewed has a significant impact. References: Lazarsfeld, Paul F. (1940). "Panel" Studies. Public Opinion Quarterly 4, 122-128.

2010S00252

Berheide, Catherine White (Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 USA [tel: 518-580-5411; fax: 518-580-5429; e-mail: cberheid@skidmore.edu]), **Warming the Chilly Climate for Women Faculty at Small Private Liberal Arts Colleges in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ College & university faculty engage in both the production and dissemination of knowledge as well as in training new generations of knowledge workers. An equal distribution of women across disciplines should contribute to more inclusive forms of knowledge creation. Unfortunately, the academic labor market in the United States remains segregated with women underrepresented in some fields, such as engineering, & overrepresented in others, such as sociology. Women faculty experience a different workplace climate than men do, one which reduces their chances of success & affects seemingly objective measures of performance, such as hiring, retention, promotion, & pay. This paper analyzes survey data from 237 tenured & tenure-track faculty at two liberal arts colleges in the United States on three different dimensions of organizational Climate–affective, cognitive, and instrumental–to ascertain how department climate affects the work experience of women faculty, particularly in the sciences. Women faculty feel more isolated, report lower levels of confidence, and experience more of a time bind. Promoting the careers of women faculty may require warming the chilly climate by reducing their feelings of isolation, increasing their sense of competence, and making it easier to manage their work & family lives.

2010S00253

Bernal Lorenzo, Daisy (Universidad Veracruzana Intercultural, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, 91000 [tel: +52 228 8183239; fax: +52 228 8183411; e-mail: dai.bernal@gmail.com]), **Learning Nuntaj+yi' as a Second Language in the UVI, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the present paper I want to show the results of a research about learning nuntaj+yi' language in the Universidad Veracruzana Intercultural (UVI), located in the south of the Gulf of Veracruz, Mexico. I carried it in different periods of fieldwork in Sierra of Santa Marta out, since 2008 until November 2009. This research focuses on having taken into consideration the most meaningful experiences about the beginning of learning & teaching nuntaj+yi' language as a second language & their challenges. The methodologies & strategies got & others proposed might be considered to contribute to design language policies in favour of this minority language. I think it is possible to revert discriminative, racist & linguistic prejudice respect to this language & its speakers who use it as a mother tongue. And undergraduate student can learn this language in their High Education for setting intercultural relationships in where UVI is working. Keywords: learning language, teaching language, second language, linguistic prejudice, intercultural education, communicative approach, task-based approach, situated cognition, cooperative learning.

2010S00254

Bernardino-Costa, Joaze (Department of Sociology–University of Brasília, Campus Universitário–ICC Centro–Asa Norte–CEP. 70910-900–Brasília - DF–Brazil [tel: +55 61 33072738; fax: +55 61 33473663; e-mail: joazebernardino@uol.com.br]), **Intersec-**

tionality between Race, Class and Gender and the Formation of Female Domestic Workers Union in Brazil, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper utilizes the concept of intersectionality to think the centrality of some categories such as race, class & gender to understand & to explain the biographies of female domestic workers in Brazil. On the one hand the paper shows how these categories are important to explain inequalities and subalternization experiences of these actors. On the other hand, the paper shows how these categories have been appropriated by female domestic workers in order to articulate the political movement of this professional class. In this second part, from a historical point of view, we will show the formation of a public agenda of female domestic workers' union & its negotiation with Labour, Feminist & Black movements in Brazil. It is important to say that the paper will bring some important facts about the historical formation of female domestic workers union in Brazil since its first political organization founded in 1936.

2010S00255

Bernstein, Julia (Institute for Cultural Anthropology and European Ethnology J.W. Goethe University of Frankfurt, Grüneburgplatz 1 60323 Frankfurt am Main Germany [tel: 0049-1744124309; e-mail: juliaber@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Contested Affiliations of Russian-Speaking Jewish Migrants,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do people interact in a situation in which different bodies of knowledge, different political narratives, & different constructions of social worlds, usually taken-for-granted, meet and clash in the inner phenomenological domain as well as in the transnational biographic experiences of migrants? What happens, when through migration & intercultural interactions, the same events are remembered, understood, & interpreted in a completely different manner not only by different groups in CIS, Israel, and Germany, but also by different Jewish groups in these countries? What individual strategies do migrants in Israel & Germany develop in order to cope with different contested affiliations? Viewed through the transnational perspectives of migrants as active, creative social agents, this paper investigates contested concepts & everyday conflicts connected with settling process, lives, & affiliations of Russian-speaking Jewish immigrants in Israel & Germany, as reflected in different areas of everyday migrants' life. Conducted by means of extensive periods of participant-observation & open interviews, this cultural anthropological, ethnographic work sought to reveal key issues, concepts, & multiple affiliations as perceived, interpreted, performed by participants as central research actors in their everyday practice, verbal expressions, & food consumption in Russian food stores. The conjunctions of different affiliations, narratives, ideas, & imagined referential groups were the particular foci of the study. This enabled us to scrutinize different aspects of migrants' self-definitions & identities in both contexts. Collectively, the study investigated the rich, complex, contested, & contradictory world that lies behind the excessively used, one-dimensional, stereotypic Outsider view of migrants as "Russians."

2010S00256

Berrebi-Hoffmann, Isabelle & Lallement, Michel (Lise-CNRS-Cnam, 2, rue Conté 75003 Paris, France [tel: 00 33 1 58 80 88 24 ; e-mail: isabelle.berrebi-hoffmann@lise.cnrs.fr]), **Durkheim, the Durkheimien School and the Woman Question,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contrary to the social question, relations between sociology & the woman question were not extensively debated in the Durkheimian studies. However, the woman question was central in the third Republic political & academic debates. In a 1973 seminal article in the Revue Française de Sociologie, P. Besnard was instrumental in introducing the debate. This contribution wishes to offer a similar lecture of a selection of Durkheim's works & of the less known Durkheimien works. One result we would like to defend is that the generally assumed conservative position of Durkheim on women has to be partly revised. The Durkheim's publications on divorce & sexual education will be used to provide evidence for this argument. Building on the ambiguities of Durkheim positions, the Durkheimien school's works show two different positions toward the woman question. One group of scholars (including M. Mauss) analyses the women/men relations in a fundamental anthropological approach. Others (D. Parodi, C. Bouglé, G. Richard) show an interest in the question itself, addressing the "culture/nature debate" for instance in books and conferences.

2010S00257

Berruecos, Luis (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, C.Sta.Teresa 13/T4/D.1002 [tel: 525551352334; e-mail: berruecos.luis@gmail.com]), **Migration and Alienation in an Indian Community in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The intensification of mobility of individuals from an Indian community to United States in the quest for jobs that neoliberal government has been unable to create, is a result of the lack of policies regarding native Mexicans. Recently, the installation of maquila factories surrounding a little Indian community north of Mexico City, captured some labor force but since the salaries are too low, people has to migrate provoking, among others, problems such as family breakdown, new drug habits as well as abandonment of agriculture. This paper will focus on some migrant experiences in the context of their relationship and interaction with host societies & other immigrant groups & the accompanying forms of alienation, resistance & the recovery of a sense of self.

2010S00258

Berti, Natalia T. (FSU-Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Strasse 2 [tel: +49 (0)3641 9-45520; fax: +49 (0)3641 9-45522; e-mail: natalia.berti@uni-jena.de]), **Limits to Unionizing. The Case of the Software and Informatics Services in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transformations of production models (Piore & Sabel 1990; Castells, 1995; Sassen et al., 2002) and in the world of labour (Castel, 1997; Friedmann & Naville, 1997; De la Garza Toledo, 2000) have brought particular attention to the responses not only of typical workers & their traditional unions, but also to the reactions of a growing number of atypical and precarious workers -such as the unregistered & subcontracted workers- & unemployed workers movements (Auyero, 2002). In this context, software & informatics services (SIS) gain importance not only because they affect traditional industrial sectors by the introduction of technological changes that permit a flexible production system, but because they constitute a novel production field to rehearse labour power. Thus, a particular case study arises with the development of SIS in peripheral economies, where as in the case of Argentina governmental support for the IT sector is combined with the localization of transnational companies & a growing number of local SMEs. The IT sector in Argentina presents a heterogeneous field that, in consonance with the national labour market, shows a large diversity of registered & unregistered labour relations. There are 56.700 software employees (Calello, 2009) & 18 attempts to create unions that compete for their representation, but only 5300 have unionized. This lack of associational power is manifested in the absence of shared criteria to define occupational status & salary scales. It also visible in the fact that working conditions are not among the main subjects in IT promotion programmes, where a clear domination of transnational firms' demands can be observed (Berti, 2007). In this sense, the concepts of structural & associational power (Wright, 1997; Wright, 2000 & Silver, 2003) are very useful to understand limits to unionizing. Thus, this article explores a possible application of these concepts in the study of SIS in Cordoba, Argentina. In order to do this the following elements must be considered: Argentina's position in the international division of labour in the IT field & SIS structure in terms of firms' size & origin of investments; the Argentinean system of labour relations & the concrete forms in which they take place; & the constellation of local & transnational actors involved in resent developments of the SIS in the context of a post-convertibility model & present international crisis. Key words: Structural power, Associational power, Software, Postconvertibility, Competitiveness.

2010S00259

Bertone, Giulia & Giachello, Silvia (Politecnico di Torino–DICAS, Department of Housing and City, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi, 24–10129 Torino, ITALY [tel: +39 328 9666935; e-mail: giulia.bertone@polito.it]), **Practiced Spaces: Locative Approach to Cultural Heritage,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper aims at outlining a theoretical framework for the interpretation of some recent ICT projects in the field of cultural heritage. The role of computing & digital technologies in order to enhance cultural heritage may be very diversified: on one side, new media allow traditional ways of heritage representation, management & communication to be supported & enriched with sophisticated technologic virtuosities; but, on the other, they can also be used in cultural projects which aim at profoundly reconfiguring the way we think to & we experience the heritage itself. Our reflection moves from the belief that cultural heritage is formed by the encounter of tangible & intangible aspects, whose strict connection can be observed in the dialectic between architecture of space (as social organization project) & place (as site of identity construction & development); &

that its value must be constructed through an active social involvement of, and a continuative confrontation between, all the actors who interpret it, contributing meanings in a daily sense-making process: local communities, tourists, experts & researchers, scholars, common people… Our attention is therefore focused on those proposals which re-mediate the relationship between heritage (as cultural space), contexts & people in embodied & located ways. In this paper we set out these proposals in a theoretical framework that we consider opaque, which exploits features that most common logic of transparency in media representation undervalue & overshadow. In particular, this opaque technological and cultural paradigm recovers & underlines the notion of embodiment, as a reference to a central position of the body and therefore to located & situated knowledges, which take people's everyday experiences into account & give value to their different tactics of appropriation of space & places.

2010S00260

Besio, Cristina & Pronzini, Andrea ([e-mail: cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de]), **Innovation as a Modern Panacea in the Political Discourse on Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When looking at the core concepts of society's semantics, sooner or later sociologists encounter "innovation". While the positive connotation of the "new" has been a steady feature of the development of the functional differentiated society, the trend of insisting on innovation is quite recent. Society has found its modern panacea: striving for innovation is a must for researchers, for the strategic plans of enterprises & for the daily business of R&D departments. Interesting enough, innovation is now a growing concern for politics to an extent that it allows us to assert that it has become a political value on its own in addition to older values such as equality, justice, peace & so on. This holds true in particular when the political system is asked to solve problems which threaten society as a whole such as global warming. Starting from these considerations we ask: 1. Which implications does innovation have in political discourses? 2. Why is "innovation" so appealing for politics? 3. What risks does the discourse on innovation entail? In order to answer these questions, we refer to the case study of political reactions to climate change in Switzerland. We rely on a content analysis of parliamentary debates and other political documents related to climate change. 1. When looking at the political elaboration of the risk of climate change in Switzerland, after more than a decade of hopes and disappointments, one observes that innovation has been a key element in the effort of reducing emissions. Now, while interest is turning more to adaptive strategies, which are often technically based, the discourse on innovation is intensified. Innovation is considered a way to solve the problem of climate change without losses for the economy & for people: on the contrary it opens the gates to more economic revenue. Innovation is semantically charged with positive expectations. The political discourse on innovation seldom reflects on the fact that innovation can be for some industries dangerous (e.g. menace existing competencies) and encompass unforeseeable risks. It also does not consider that innovation can not guarantee the solution of the problem. As a matter of fact, when a new technology is available the behavior of people can change in a way which make advances futile. 2. Innovation is appealing for politics because innovation strategies are more likely to be approved than CO2 taxes or regulations of emission limits. That is because innovation seems to conciliate different interests in a win-win solution. Moreover, politics can show action by asking others (science & economy) to solve problems through innovation. 3. On the one hand, combining the problem of climate change with innovation can be fruitful. It can sustain risky projects & create niches for technologies not yet ready for the market. On the other hand, planning innovation is not an easy task. E.g., innovation is often related to renewable technologies, however it is questionable if this is the right strategy. Moreover, innovation unleashes a hypertrophy of the new: as soon as it actualized, innovation loses its innovativeness and additional innovation is requested. As a consequence, the imperative of being innovative may reduce the chance to improve older technologies & to imitate or adopt standards by reforming themselves.

2010S00261

Besser, Terry L. (Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, USA, 50011 [tel: 515-294-6508; e-mail: tbesser@iastate.edu]), **Small Business Owners and Civic Participation in Small U.S. Towns,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on civil society & business has paid scant attention to small towns & small business owners. This is unfortunate since the vast majority of businesses are small (fewer than 500 employees) & a significant portion of the world's population live in small towns & rural areas. This paper focuses on this under researched subject. I present the position that small town civil society is largely composed of volunteers, a significant portion of whom are small business owners & managers. Involvement in public leadership & civic society provides both great benefits and serious costs for the businesses of engaged owners, & for themselves personally. In depth interviews with 60 civic leaders and small business owners in 4 small U.S. towns in 2000 & with 20 small business owners in 2010 provide the empirical basis for this analysis.

2010S00262

Bessudnov, Alexey (Department of Sociology, Oxford University, Manor Road Building, Manor Road, Oxford OX1 3UQ UK [e-mail: bessudnov@gmail.com]), **'No Country for Old Men': Age and Earnings in Post-Soviet Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objective: The association between age & earnings in Russia differs dramatically from Western countries. In Russia men's earnings do not increase steeply with age & peak earlier. This paper describes the association between age & earnings in the course of market transition in Russia & explains the unusual shape of age-earnings profiles. Data & methods: I used the data from the nationally representative panel Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey for 1994-2006 (n=28650). Age-earnings profiles were modelled and analyzed with nonparametric & semiparametric regression. Main results: The association between age & earnings for Russian men was affected by age segregation in the labour market that emerged as a consequence of the structural economic change. Younger men tended to be employed in new sectors of economy with higher pay. For women the effect was weaker. Preliminary findings suggest that the same mechanism was at work in other post-socialist countries. Conclusion: Age is often used as a control variable in social stratification models, but researchers rarely focus on the effects of age by itself. Age & cohort inequalities were important in the course of market transition & should be given more attention in the literature.

2010S00263

Best, Henning, Bauer, Gerrit & Steinkopf, Leander (University of Mannheim, School of Social Sciences, 68131 Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: best@uni-mannheim.de]), **Nonresponse in Telefon Surveys: Empirical Analyses on the Impact of Interviewers' Voices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Telephone interviewing has gained great importance in empirical social research, as it enables fast & cost effective data-gathering as well as the use of random samples (in contrast to online surveys). Compared to face-to-face interviews, however, the response rates are relatively low. To gain extended understanding of the mechanisms behind unit nonresponse, this study relates response rates to interviewers' voice characteristics. We use contact data generated in a survey with 78 interviewers & 606 respondents (gross sample N=2227) & supplement these data with information interviewers' voices. The survey was conducted during 2007 & 2008 at the University of Mannheim, Germany. To obtain metadata, we recorded the interviewers' voices & analyzed the recordings using praat, a software for acoustic analysis. In a second step, each voice was evaluated on a number of subjective dimensions by 20 raters each (n=156). Using this combined dataset, we study the determinants of interviewer effectiveness with a special focus on objective voice characteristics (e.g. pitch, loudness etc). Additionally, we account for gender, local & foreign accent as well as a variety of subjective voice attributes (friendliness, trustworthiness etc). First results show that (a) objective voice characteristics have greater explanatory power than subjective indicators & (b) a differentiation by gender is indispensable to obtain valid results. (c) the relation between pitch & and interviewer effectiveness is non-linear (reversly U-shaped).

2010S00264

Besussi, Elena (The Bartlett School of Planning, UCL, London, UK, WC1H 0QB [e-mail: e.besussi@ucl.ac.uk]), **The Contribution of Urban Development to Local Public Finance: Risks and Opportunities under the Economic Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The fiscal policies through which local governments finance their expenditures are reported to be increasingly dependent on different practices of socio-spatial & economic manipulation of urban space which aim to alter the local tax-base in favour of an increase in local fiscal revenues. However these "manipulations" of urban space can leave a city & its public finances worse off in terms of actual revenues raised & the additional public expenditures associated with the provision of physical & social infrastructures required by (re)developments. The dependence of local

public finances on landed assets can also put local budget's sustainability & stability at risk in cases where the economic or urban cycle makes it more difficult to have sufficient development to raise revenues & cover for public spending. Moreover different fiscal arrangements can significantly alter the share of costs and benefits that are bore & acquired by local governments through urban developments & affect their overall capacity to spend for local welfare. This paper explores the relationship between fiscal policies & urban development with the intent to speculate on the impacts of the current economic crisis on the stability of local public budgets. The paper first builds qualitative accounts of the different taxation structures in four European countries (UK, Italy, Netherlands & Sweden) & of the role of urban development and property assets to budget formation & sustainability. It then analyses these findings in lights of concepts & lessons drawn from the assessments of the fiscal impacts of past economic recessions starting from the 1970's fiscal crisis in the US. It concludes with some critical thinking about current proposals for increased devolution of fiscal powers in the UK & the risks associated with increased property based local taxation.

2010S00265

Betz, Tanja (Goethe Universität, Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaften, Fach 113, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, 60054 [tel: 0049-6979823754; fax:; e-mail: betz@em.uni-frankfurt.de]), **A Good Childhood? Challenges of Measuring Children's Well-Being and Living Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social monitoring on children arouses increasing public interest; the results are of value for practitioners within the educational system, the priorities of children have come to the forefront of political agendas. Especially in children's surveys referring to the "perspective of children", children are at first sight conceptualized like in the valued paradigm of the new childhood studies: as "persons in their own right", "full members of society" & "competent actors in the here & now"–in separation from an old-fashioned view on children as "future adults", above all in focusing their "well-becoming". There is some evidence that the dominant approach to the data & indicators is still not concept-driven in a social scientific way. Rather, the approach is mostly data- & policy-driven. The data & surveys primarily generate well-known forms of knowledge: Caring knowledge–which practitioners & policy makers need for an optimum support of children's development & the protection of children at risk. The interest is an early & continuous identification of opportunities for "growing up successfully" as well as identifying the risk factors & threats for a "good childhood" from the perspective of adults. To become a promising tool for childhood research & to generate knowledge of children from a generational perspective, social monitoring on children, especially children's surveys, have to strengthen their concept-driven approach as a social scientific one.

2010S00266

Bhadra, Bula (Dept. of Sociology, university of Calcutta, Kolkata, w. Bengal, India, 700027 [tel: 919433253561; e-mail: bulabhadra@gmail.com]), **Fetal Containers and Fated to Be Mothers: Gendered Education and Reproductive Technology as Partners in Surveillant Assemblages in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Even now, marriage and motherhood are the two most significant markers of "Master Status" in India for the majority of Indian women. Education has often been justified traditionally, though not exclusively, by the notion of freeing people from the authority of others, i.e. to be in control of one's own self & destiny. But, unfortunately, formal education in India along with its gendered curricula & other entourage reinforced in a new-fangled way the importance of marriage & the ideology of motherhood as women's two best allies in their endeavors to do something worthwhile or to become somebody in life. With the education system as a faithful partner, the huge growth in the ART methods has acquired legitimacy for recognition of the fact that infertility is a huge impediment in the overall well-being of couples & cannot be overlooked especially in a patriarchal society like India. India, furtively, during last two decades has become a booming centre of a fertility market with its "reproductive tourism" industry reportedly estimated currently at Rs. 25,000 crores along with an estimated 200,000 clinics across the country offering artificial insemination, IVF, surrogacy and other ART instrumentalities. India has become the world's top destination for commercial surrogacy & all set to be the only country in the world to legalize surrogacy commodity market. This paper demonstrates how the perpetuation of the gendered educational apparatus, along with new reproductive technologies in present-day India, structure a surveillant assemblage that disciplines, monitors, & distributes information about women, pregnant or otherwise. A focus on the body, the magnitude of information networks, the importance of complicated machinery, & the role of centers of calculation are all obvious in reproductive technologies. Furthermore, a surveillant assemblage of education system & reproductive technologies include not only technologies proper but also their supports, services, & networks, viz. electronic fetal monitoring, fetoscopy, amniocentesis, and ultrasound technology combined with information gleaned in clinical trips, welfare agency inquiries, & social workers' visits. The iniquitous "marriage of computers & optics", with the help of networks & other technologies, results in a state where even before birth, human life can be seen as a "flesh-technology-information amalgam". The women, here, are not agencies in any real sense of the term but primarily are fetal containers & fated to be mothers.

2010S00267

Bhadra, Bula (Dept. of Sociology, university of Calcutta, Kolkata, w. Bengal, India, 700027 [tel: 919433253561; e-mail: bulabhadra@gmail.com]), **Reproductive Rights or Gendered Reproductive Rights: The Indian Saga,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Control over reproduction is a basic need & a basic right for all women. Both United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) & the World Health Organization (WHO) advocate for reproductive rights with a primary emphasis on women's rights. Unfortunately, in India, women's health & reproductive rights often are explained in gendered terms, i.e. in tuning with pro-natalist patriarchal conception of family. A 2007 Supreme Court judgment is unwelcome & regressive for the women's movement, especially for reproductive rights. When hearing an appeal in the Ghosh vs Ghosh divorce case, the court ruled on March 26, 2007: "If a husband submits himself for an operation of sterilization without medical reasons & without the consent or knowledge of his wife & similarly if the wife undergoes vasectomy (read tubectomy) or abortion without medical reason or without the consent or knowledge of her husband, such an act of the spouse may lead to mental cruelty." (http://judis.nic.in/supremecourt/chejudis.asp). The court also ruled that a refusal to have sex with one's spouse & a unilateral decision to not have a child would also amount to mental cruelty. The judgment has serious implications for reproductive health services in India, because it mandates spousal consent for induced abortion & sterilization. The other dimension of this state of affairs imply unmistakably that women's health per se or other concerns are not that vital but only her reproductive capacity needs to be taken care of. The primary objective of this paper is to demonstrate that most women's reproductive right is still a pipedream in terms of her autonomy & empowerment. They are generally still considered as "reproductive machines" couched in the novel vocabulary of new reproductive technologies' promise of choice & freedom, with almost least concern for their general health status. Women's health needs are still getting the least priority in the family & within the overall context of most patriarchal ensemble of relations & structures. In this context the paper also endeavors to focus the gap that still exists between women's formal & actual achievement as a full-fledged citizen of independent India & the complex reality that lies behind liberal patriarchal reform practices of Indian state.

2010S00268

Bhambra, Gurminder K. (Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, United Kingdom [tel: +4407811335415; e-mail: g.k.bhambra@warwick.ac.uk]), **Contesting Canonical Knowledge Production: The Place of African American Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The silence of the Black experience within canonical sociological texts is amplified by the silence of Black authored texts within the canon. For intellectuals like James Baldwin, this insider/outsider perspective was one that had to be acknowledged and exploited in engaging with the prevailing manifestations of culture whereas for others, such as Richard Wright, cultural estrangement was more problematic. In their writings, both, however, addressed the "Western tradition" and, like Du Bois before them, were insistent that Blacks did not compromise the scholarly, humanist tradition through their inclusion but, rather, their engagement humanised America. Yet, it is unlikely that Baldwin & Wright, or the struggles for emancipation that they discuss, would make it into the canonical sociological curriculum. More worryingly still, it is rare to find WEB DuBois, E. Franklin Frazier, Oliver Cromwell Cox, or other "African American Pioneers of Sociology" represented as core sociological voices. This, I argue, is a consequence of resistance to the universalisation of the canon by those who otherwise argue for its universality. This paper addresses the relative

neglect of African American sociology and argues for it to be understood as core to the discipline, not peripheral to it.

2010S00269

Bhargava, Rajeev (Wissenschafts Kolleg, Berlin; CSDS, Delhi, Wallot strasse 19 Berlin 14193 [tel: 00493089001343; e-mail: rbhargav4@gmail.com]), **Forms of Secularity before Modern Indian Secularism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my presentation I explore the conceptual spaces opened up in the past that formed part of the background conditions that made possible the emergence of a distinctive normative conception of the relationship between 'religion' & political power in India. I illustrate this with two examples. One from Ashoka that illustrates the relationship of state power & faiths & the other from the Veer shaivite movement in 12th century Karnataka that potentially challenges both religious orthodoxy & its links with state power. To speak a little more on just one of these: The Ashokan edicts acknowledge the presence of different religions as natural. All religions are seen to be worthy recipients of respect & support. Non-Buddhist faiths are seen not as errors but as a "constructive part of reality in a morally productive society". The praja is advised to "avoid extolling one's own faith & disparaging the faith of others improperly or, when the occasion is appropriate, immoderately". It follows that a proper and, moderate critique of other faiths is justified & may find one's own faith at least marginally superior to others. Ashoka himself must have believed so about Buddha's teachings. So, according to Ashokan edicts all religions are expected to share a space within which they can respect & dialogue with one another. Yet acknowledging and respecting other religions is not the same thing as according them equal respect. Ashoka's edicts appear to articulate something more than toleration but somewhat less than equal respect for all religions. Clearly, we are here on to a concept that does not easily fit neat categories of western political theory. Articulating what this, the paper, contends, is a challenge to both political theory & social history of concepts.

2010S00270

Bhoi, Dhaneswar (Centre for Studies in Sociology of Education (School of Social Sciences)/ Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deemed University, Mumbai, India, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, P.O. Box 8313, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India-400088. [tel: +91-22-25525000 ; fax: +91-22-25525050; e-mail: dhaneswar.bhoi@gmail.com]), **Globalization and Socio-Educational Inequalities at Higher Education Level in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The preamble of the constitution enshrines the values of a socialist, secular & equality. The aim was to create a society, based on fair distribution & equitable distribution of resources and bringing the weaker sections to the main stream of the society. It has been a decade & half since the liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation phase was ushered in. Subsequently, privatisation of education is rampant in each part of education system of India. In this regard, I seek to explore how the privatisations of education affect the norms of democratisation of education in field of higher education of Orissa (INDIA)? The main objective of this paper is to find out educational inequality at higher education level & to explore the educational attainment & performance of scheduled castes in higher education level. Basically, this study is empirical & exploratory. Scheduled caste students are the primary source, while journal, books & government reports are the secondary sources for data collection. Data triangulation technique is the data analysis method for this research. In the finding of this study, democratisation of higher education is affected by the privatisation which influences the greater majority mercilessly. Key Word: Globalisation, Higher Educational Inequality, Scheduled Caste & Education.

2010S00271

Bhupal, Patil Rajendra (Dept. of Sociology,Shivaji University,, Kolhapur India 416004 [tel: +91 231 2609368; fax: + 91 231 2691533; e-mail: patilsuk@gmail.com]), **Female Feticide in Kolhapur District, India: An Overview,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Female feticides are rampant in many parts of India which is evident from India's sex ratio that shows declining trend which was 976 (1961), 964 (1971), 962 (1981), 945 (1991) & 927 (2001). Maharashtra is the first state to constitute a special committee to keep a check on the violation of pre-natal and Pre-conception Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT).The male female ratio in Kolhapur district in Maharashtra was 970 (1951), 967 (1961), 965 (1971), 967 (1981), 961 (1991) & 949 (2001). Sex- selection has become a rampant phenomenon & the technologies that are misused for this very purpose are becoming increasingly sophisticated. The selective elimination of women even before birth is a breach of their right to equality & existence. Aadhar Multipurpose Non-Government Organisation, Dalit Women Development Council & some other NGOs are trying to create awareness about female feticide. The attempt has been made to take an overview on the basis of secondary data of female feticide in Kolhapur district, the factors responsible, implementation of the Act and the role of GOs & NGOs to create awareness about female feticide.

2010S00272

Bialakowsky, Alejandro (Gino Germani Institute–University of Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950 6–Buenos Aires–Argentina [tel: 00541145083815; e-mail: alejbialakowsk@gmail.com]), **Meaning and Alienation in the Theoretical Perspectives of J. Habermas, A. Giddens and N. Luhmann,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 1970, in the field of sociological theory, a decisive turn of perspectives has emerged. Within this multiple conceptual innovations & reformulations of "classical questions", the problem of meaning has become a key issue of discussion. In this theoretical context, deeply interrelated with the matters of ordinary social life, practical & active interactions, complexity & the social conditions of late modernity, the diagnosis of pathologies, tensions & disruptions of contemporary societies were a main topic of debate. For that reason, the concept of alienation can be regarded as a extremely useful tool for interrogating the central notions of these theories & the connections with their analysis of our times. In this direction, we will focus the present work on the postulations of three of the main important authors of this generation: J. Habermas, A. Giddens and N. Luhmann. Despite the classical term alienation was "underrated" & neglected for several reasons–essencialism, lack of rigurosity, & others–it can be consider vital when is linked to the concepts of lifeworld & its pathologies (Habermas); mutual knowledge & the radical questioning of ontological security (Giddens); & meaning, functional differentiation and exclusion (Luhmann). The diverse definitions of meaning as lifeworld–with an emphasis in linguistic communicative action–mutual knowledge–stressing the practical consciousness and skills of agency–& meaning–the formal medium of autopoietic operations in processed complexity, describe it as the substratum of social existence–at least in the modern life in the view of Habermas. This tacit & fragmentary background can be point out as the singular notion to comprehend the specificity of social actions & systems. Then, it is in the analysis of the pathologies and disruptions within this implicit social tie of meaning where the production & reproduction of alienation can be traced. In this paper we will research how these three conceptions about meaning are related to the study of modern alienation–or its impossibility in the case of Luhmann. Two main theoretical perspectives can be observed about these questions: On one hand, Habermas & Giddens assert that the colonization of lifeworld by the teleological system imperatives & its desertification for the specialization of the cultural spheres–Habermas- & the strong difficulties for an autonomous agency & a reflexive ontological security in a context of globalization & undermined traditions–Giddens–generate a big gap between individuals–with its own self & the others–& social institutions. Legitimation crisis, anomie, psychopathologies –Habermas–& compulsions and addictions–Giddens–are profoundly related to alienation processes in the different levels of the lifeworld & the mutual knowledge. For Habermas, the lack of rational communicative action in the constitution of a public sphere, anchored in communicative social self-understanding & normative coordination of social life, produce emergent distorted ideological representations that must be criticized in its subjective, social & cultural dimensions. In the view of Giddens, for the other side, the social uncertainty of time & space distance of nowadays social agencies produces a radical loss of ontological security. Only the new type of mutual knowledge & ontological security in the pure, intimate relationships–the reflexive communities–that are based on trust, openness to the alterity & a reflexive–not rational–self, can modify these pathologies. On the other hand, however, Luhmann is very critic with these perspectives. He denies the possibility of describing pathologies in social processes because, in the conceptual definition of meaning, it is a basal substratum that cannot be damaged. It is a formal medium that allows, with the distinction between the actual & the potential, to recursive operations of communication & conscience. Alienation is a semantic of the functional differentiation of modern society. It is a consequence of its acentric characteristic & it has to be abandoned because it does not describe it correctly. Despite his rejection of a critical theory, Luhmann observes that functional differentiation causes an exclusion of a large population of any subsystem of the world society–economy, politics, education, health, et cetera. This situation can produce in the long term a fundamental crisis of modern world system & can be

theoretical related to the concept of alienation. But, for this author, there is no possible intervention over it & only the contingency of operations of communication will define its course.

2010S00273

Bian, Yanjie, Li, Lulu & Yang, Juhua (Renmin University of China, 59 Zhongguancun Street [tel: +86 10 62514984; e-mail: JuhuaULYang@yahoo.com]), **Societal Context and Division of Household Work in East Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ East Asia has been known for the persistence in a gendered division of housework even if there has been a tremendous modernization throughout the region. This paper examines the extent to which such persistence varies across four East Asian societies: China, Japan, Korea, & Taiwan. While the four societies share a common cultural heritage and Confucian values, they vary in important structural dimensions, namely industrialization, marketization, political ideology, & feminist movement. We conceptualize these under a broad notion of "societal context." Analyzing the family module data from the 2006 East Asian Social Survey, we observe a consistent pattern of spousal relative resources, negotiating power, & division of housework that vary along with the dimensions of societal context across the four East Asian societies. In an ongoing analysis, we attempt to model these contextual effects on individual behaviors & seek to demonstrate that changes in individual-level factors may not be sufficient to achieve the goal of gender equalization at home without large-scale changes at societal levels.

2010S00274

Bichir, Renata (IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil [tel: +55-21 2266-8300; e-mail: renatambichir@yahoo.com.br]), **New Policies against Poverty in Brazil: Analyzing Access to CCT in Metropolitan Areas,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses new actions against poverty & inequality in Brazil through the analysis of the conditional cash transfer program (CCT) known as Bolsa Família (Family Grant). The Bolsa Família Program is nowadays one of the largest CCTs in the world, & in 2007 it benefited 11.1 million of families or 46 million people. Using data from a survey carried out by the Center for Metropolitan Studies (CEM-CEBRAP) in the city of São Paulo in 2004 & another one carried out in Salvador in 2006, this paper analyzes the main determinants of poor people's access to the Bolsa Família program in these two important urban areas. These data are analyzed using the multivariate model known as "CHAID tree". Preliminary results show good targeting of the program in both cities & the importance of eligibility criteria in determining access, besides highlighting the importance of poor people's political preferences in São Paulo & Salvador. In this sense, this work intends to contribute for understanding the role the program play in the mitigation of poverty & inequality in Brazil, focusing on local dynamics that might change national goals.

2010S00275

Biegert, Thomas (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), 68131 Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: tbiegert@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Patterns of Nonemployment: Institutional Effects on the Labor Market Activity of Different Social Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While most research analyzing the determinants of national employment performance focuses on the unemployed, this study argues that inactive persons need to be included. Members of both groups are potential employees, tax payers, & social security contributors. Moreover, many of them are entitled to welfare benefits. Analyzing nonemployment as a whole also precludes statistical issues with the distinction of the two groups. Labor market institutions provide opportunities & restrictions for individuals thereby shaping labor supply & demand. Furthermore, these institutions interact with personal characteristics & resources & therefore affect individuals in distinct ways. Thus, not only the absolute level of national nonemployment but also its social composition is formed by the labor market regime. This study uncovers how institutions affect the labor market activity of specific social groups. Standard macro-level approaches to institutional effects on labor market performance are enhanced by using the European Labor Force Survey as a source for micro-level information. Institutional regimes are modeled by including macroeconomic indicators into pooled cross-sectional models with country & year fixed-effects. Thus, the analysis enables a distinctive mapping of the relationships between institutions of national labor markets and patterns of nonemployment. Since labor market policies increasingly aim at all nonemployed persons, this study also provides valid policy recommendations.

2010S00276

Biggart, Laura & O'Brien, Margaret (Centre for Research on the Child and Family, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, UK [tel: +441603592068; e-mail: l.biggart@uea.ac.uk]), **UK Fathers' Long Work Hours: Career Stage or Fatherhood?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using nationally representative data from the UK's Third Work-Life Balance Employee Survey WLB3 (2006) this paper explores whether long working hours, characteristic of British fathers, is best explained by men's career stage or their parental status. Fathers' working hours are compared to similar men without children. The paper is guided by the theoretical concepts "father as breadwinner" & "father as carer". The "breadwinner" model implies that fathers will work long hours to fulfil an economic provider role & a "caring father" model which suggests that fathers will work less hours in order to be more involved in the family. Men without dependent children are assumed to have lesser economic & caring demands or motivations. Using OLS regression the results show that being a father, rather than career stage, is the stronger predictor of working longer hours, after controls for earnings, education & partner's work status. However, being in a professional occupation predicted working longer hours for all men, irrespective of parental status.

2010S00277

Biin, Helen (Institute of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Tartu, Tiigi 78, 50410 Tartu, Estonia [tel: (+372) 56 614 707; e-mail: helen.biin@ut.ee]), **I Can't Explain Myself, I'm Afraid, Sir, because I'm Not Myself You See. Estonian Female Parliamentarians Narrating the Professional Self,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Politics is considered a male space that is dominated by men's interests & needs, & was until late inaccessible for women. Albeit formal barriers that prevented women from entering parliaments have by now been removed, the norms & expectations attached to the political practice have remained masculine and patriarchal. Hence the traits & identities that women and politicians are expected to represent are conflicting, leaving female politicians with the need to negotiate contradictory expectations & contest the borders of accepted gender roles to prove their acceptability & accountability as politicians & as women. In this paper I analyze how female politicians tackle the balancing act between contradictory requirements & construct their professional identities in narratives. The analysis is based on three in-depth interviews which were conducted with female members of Estonian parliament. The topics that offered sites for identity constructions & will be discussed here include the stories of 'becoming a politician', meanings that are attached to politics, political profession & success in politics, and experiences of being a woman in the parliament. The analysis shows that the conflicting discourses of the 'proper woman' & 'proper politician' are evident & oriented to in the ways the interviewees work towards the construction of successful, accountable & determined professional self.

2010S00278

Bijaoui, Sylvie F. (College of Management, Behavioral Science Department, Rishon LeZion, Israel [tel: 972-52-6589517; fax: 972-3-6411893; e-mail: sylvieb@colman.ac.il]), **NGOization, Substantive Representation and Women's Human Rights in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the nineties on, one the issues raised on the feminist agenda is the impact ngoization on the women's movement. Current literature is divided on the issue. On the one hand, it is assumed the ngoization process, intersecting with neo-liberal hegemony, has divided women on the basis of race, class, religion, citizenship etc, leading to the weakening of the women's movement. On the other hand, it is assumed that the ngoization process has been central to women's empowerment, giving women access to different resources and enabling them to promote their human rights. This paper analyses the ngoization process of the Israeli feminist movement, in the last two decades . It suggests that in order to capture the issue, two other factors are to be taken into account: state feminism and women's substantive representation . Accordingly, it argues that in the nineties, due to women's political substantive representation and active state feminism machinery, the ngoization of the feminist movement, did promote Israeli women's human rights. It also argues that in the first decade of the twenty-first century, ngoization did not have the same impact, due to "more compliant" state feminism machinery & to a decline in women's substantive representation.

2010S00279

Bijl, Robert (Netherlands Institute for Social Research / SCP, P.O. Box 16164 [tel: (+)31703407141; e-mail: r.bijl@scp.nl]), **Monitoring Immigrants' Integration in 17 EU Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current efforts by the EC to develop a European monitoring system on integration raises many questions about the international comparability of concepts & data. Since 2006 in many European countries there have been new efforts to improve the knowledge about the state of the immigrants' integration. Furthermore, the enlargement of the European Union raised new challenges regarding integration. With the increase of available quantitative data and indicators on more structural aspects of integration (labour, education, housing), in many countries a shift towards more empirical support to migration & integration policies can be recognised. This presentation will give a first overview of a new book (to be published end 2010) on measuring & monitoring immigrants' integration in 17 European countries. In this book we want to have an updated overview of monitoring systems in EU member states, the choices that have been made about the relevant domains for integration, the opportunities & pitfalls in measuring integration, the political restrictions & taboos regarding (monitoring) immigrants, the data sources that are available and the future directions in the member states.

2010S00280

Bilge, Sirma (Universite de Montreal, Sociology, Montreal, Quebec, Canada [e-mail: sirma.bilge@umontreal.ca]), **Boundary-Patrolling Through Gender Justice in a Sovereignty Seeking 'Nation',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Gender equality & sexual freedoms have become pivotal to western debates on citizenship & immigration, which tend to construe women's rights & gay rights as endangered by minority rights, particularly by Muslim claims, & thereby justify the move from multiculturalism to coercive cultural conformity with majority. My presentation will examine, via recent Quebecois debate over religious accommodation, the ways in which the gender-equality-and-sexual-freedoms frame is articulated to the nation to draw civilisational boundaries between "us" and "not-us". Exploring the workings of gender & sexual normativities in the Quebecois religious accommodation debate, precisely through press coverage & readers' letters, reveals that gender equality argument is often articulated to other concerns and anxieties, involving national identity, past feminist struggles and Quebec's own history of "religious oppression". The deployment of gender not only discredits religious accommodation & pluralistic ideals, but also constructs Quebec, a self-proclaimed latecomer into modernity, as the privileged site of freedoms that must be protected against religious others.

2010S00281

Binner, Kristina, Kubicek, Bettina & Weber, Lena (Department for Theoretical Sociology, Institute of Sociology, Johannes Kepler University, 4040 Linz, Austria [tel: 0043/73224688151; e-mail: Kristina.Binner@jku.at]), **Entrepreneurship, Gender Equality, Diversity–Models of Academic Labour at German and Austrian Universities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of the economical shift in the public sector & its organisations. Models of entrepreneurship & gender equality are implemented by instruments such as New Public Management & Gender Mainstreaming in many European universities. Organisational models come into effect by setting agendas & deciding which topics are discussed & which voices are heard in organisations. They are thus powerful projections & therefore of special interest for analysing how universities are currently modified. Our research focuses on German & Austrian universities; these countries share similar traditions in national regulations of academic labour by simultaneously differing in their interpretation of employment relations. We examine the demands on & requirements of academic work that are included in these models & we are interested in the way how gender is affected. Data basis are self-presentations of universities which are found on their web pages. Qualitative content analysis were conducted to analyse the universities' self-presentations. In both countries our results indicate, that models of entrepreneurship are getting more important & often conflict with norms of gender equality.

2010S00282

Bircan, Tuba & Hooghe, Marc (Centre for Political Research, Catholic University of Leuven, Parkstraat 45 Bus 3602 3000 Leuven Belgium [tel: 00 32 485 590 799; fax:; e-mail: Tuba.Bircan@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Ethnic Diversity and Crime. An Analysis of Belgian National Crime Records, 2001-2006,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this article is to investigate the occurrence of criminal acts at the community level in Belgium for the 2001-2006 period. Multivariate analysis shows that specific immigrant concentrations have a significant effect on the occurrence of property crime and violent crime. While stock of migrants has a stronger effect on property crime, especially the African nationals' concentration has a significant impact on recorded property crime of a standardized regression (at the community level) of 0.71. Impact of inflow migration is stronger for violent crime & further analyses suggest that African population in the community is significantly associated with violent crime occurrence with a standardized regression coefficient (at the community level) over 0.50. We end with some theoretical & policy considerations on the relation between diversity & crime also considering the substantial impact of unemployment.

2010S00283

Bisig, Esther (Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Birmensdorf, Switzerland [tel: +41 44 739 82 71 ; fax: +41 44 739 82 00; e-mail: esther.bisig@vtg.admin.ch]), **Organisational Effectiveness of Coalition Operations' Headquarters–A Theoretical Concept,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last twenty years, the number of multinational peace support operations has increased steadily. The multinational composition of their headquarters implicates many cultural & political challenges and, therefore, affects their organisational effectiveness. This article describes a theoretical model that allows to understand, explain & measure the perceived organisational effectiveness of coalition operations' headquarters. To explain organisational effectiveness, influences from various organisational areas are factored into the explanation; namely: structure, processes, people, & culture. Hence, this comprehensive model provides a solid basis for (a) capturing the perceived effectiveness of people deployed in such headquarters, (b) for determining influencing factors in order to identify barriers and, if required, (c) for deducing improvement opportunities for organisational effectiveness of these coalition operations' headquarters.

2010S00284

Bisig, Nidia Elinor (UNC–CONICET, Córdoba, Argentina, 5000 [tel: 54 351 4682024; e-mail: elinorbisig@arnet.com.ar]), **The Social-Juridical Construction of the Poor Childhood. Critical Social-Historical Analysis of the Discriminatory Imaginary of Poverty on the Juridical-Academic and Welfare Discourse of Córdoba, Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ We propose to realize an analysis of the academic production of the National University of Cordoba since the end of the XIX century until the mid XX century that treat the problematic of infancy named "illegitimate", "abandoned", "delinquent"…, on a critical approximation from the racism theory. One of the displacements that suffers this category during the past century is that exceeds the field of race & widens to women, young… In this line is placed the discrimination of poor children, which have remain imprisoned in the place of the "other". It is possible to track the racist's characters in discursive-politic practices that have constructed the infancy category, being plausible to productively face this work taking as object of analysis the thesis, papers… that tackle this thematic in Cordoba. On them, will try to reconstruct the voices that, for social pertinence of the actors, refer to a certain class ideology; which provides a study of the constitution of the argentine ruling elite, when the problem of social control, or the "social matter", is placed on the center of speculations. Studying both the characteristics of discursive racism of the argentine elite, as their complex application to infancy, will allow us to establish categories for an analysis of modern racism. In this way, elements will be taken to counteract the practices of domination, for it is necessary to historize them, reconstructing the discourses that sustain them and allow their continuity, & functionality.

2010S00285

Biskupovic, Consuelo (Doctorat en anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, EHESS-IRIS, 105 bd Raspail 75006 Paris [tel: 0033173706026; e-mail: cbiskupovic@gmail.com]), **Who Protects What? Analysis of the "Environmental Protection" in the Transitional "Risk Zone" of the Andean Piedmont in Santiago, Chile,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation discusses my current Ph.D research centered in what it means to "protect the environment" today in vulnerable & at risk natural area, such as the piedmont of the Cordillera de los Andes in the periphery

of Santiago, Chile. In a first instance, this paper provides an analysis on social perception and representation of the environment in socially unequal neighborhoods, focusing on a particular neighbors network engaged to protect & preserve the piedmont. Secondly, the strong real estate pressure that has seized this area for the last thirty years is analyzed as part of a process in which the government and private actors neglect the natural risk in the piedmont, like the catastrophe produced by a landslide in 1993. Finally, the paper seeks to understand the collective actions & the public arenas emerging from this protection & defense. Using an ethnographic approach, I argue that the distinct conceptions & appropriations of the idea of what is environment are a source of conflict since it is where opposing interests clash. Therefore, it is necessary to examine them with microsociological methods to understand the experience, the actions & the context in which it all develops.

2010S00286

Biswas, Chinmay (Anthropology, Habra Sree Chaitanya College, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India [tel: 9933155981; fax: NILL; e-mail: chinmaybiswas333@yahoo.com]), **Social Structure in the Modern Concept,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social Structure Through the role analysis it can be illustrated that every person in the society geometrically simplified as a point. From the Sociometric point of view every individual's status and role are followed by a vector. The initial point & terminal point of an individual show one's Role. If every arch is centered in a circle, it would look like an earth. That is evaluated in cognition of world view. In this theory, central dogma of the circle would represent the point. In this connection the interaction among the status hold the actual form of social structure. The individual in the World (society) is a point & from it any social phenomenon is originated.

2010S00287

Bitkeeva, Aysa (Research Center on Ethnic and Language Relations, Institute of Linguistics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation 125009 [tel: (495) 6905268; e-mail: aisaULbitkeeva@yahoo.com]), **Language Community and Regional Language Policy Initiatives in the Present Day Russian Federation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Language of each ethnos, even the smallest one, is of a unique cultural value that must be an object of protection and preservation. No doubt that the majority of languages are in danger of disappearance within several generations. Nowadays great attention is given to maintenance, preservation of language diversity, rebirth of minority & lesser-used languages. Linguists are of different points of view on the ways of managing the problem of linguistic endangerment. Some linguists are sure of possibility of saving endangered languages by active measures along with proper decision-making, other linguists are of pessimistic points of view and consider this endangerment linguistic problem as an inevitable natural evolution of languages & in the world there will be a single dominant language, for example English. There is a point of view that linguistic diversity can be better safeguarded in the countries build on empire model. It comprises several ethnic groups, speaking several different languages. The dominant language of an empire does not have to exterminate the other minority languages of the country. In this context the Russian Federation is given a special role as it is a multiethnic state whose basis is formed by 176 national groups & a similar number of languages. In the present-day Russian Federation great attention is given to maintenance, preservation of language variety, revival of minority languages. The languages functioning in Russia are on different levels of development, they belong to different language families–Slavic, Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, Mongolian & others. The paper considers language policy initiatives in Russian Federation, data of recent sociolinguistic study of one of lesser-used languages of Russian Federation–Kalmyk language, role of Kalmyk language community in revitalization process of the native language, prospects of the Kalmyk language vitality & problems it faces in its current revitalization process.

2010S00288

Bizzarri, Carlotta (University of Florence, Department of Political Science and Sociology, Firenze, Via delle Pandette 32, 50100, Firenze [tel: 00393336454166; fax: 0039055577401; e-mail: bizzarricarlotta@gmail.com]), **Under Construction. The Encounter between New Technologies and Education in the Construction of Children Identity. A Case Study of Media Education through Robotics in Italian Primary and Secondary Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the "information" society the internet & new technologies are creating a new system of knowledge, relations & learning with which the classic system of education has to face already from the primary schools. Integrating the use of new media in the current didactic programs should be a priority for the educational system, even if in a lot of cases it's a challenge yet. This paper aims to describe research on the relations among: children, teachers and new technologies (pc, internet) leading in the context of the project "Projecting & constructing a robot", one of the few Italian cases of use NXT Lego for educational purposes. The project, sponsored by Civic Council of the city of Florence and Ente Cassa di Risparmio Foundation, has involved three elementary and three middle schools & the research, leaded by university of Florence, has been conducted on 200 students & 20 teachers. The main questions from which the analysis has started is: What is the role of children identity when the school system encounters new technologies? Does the use of new technologies in learning process contribute to the definition of children identity? Moving from a sociological perspective we have tried to answer these questions, using some methodological tools: participating observation of the class activities during the project, long interviews to children and teachers, realization of works about the identity by students (a ID card of my robot at primary schools & an interview with the robot of the future at middle schools). The qualitative analysis of all these data shows how emerges a worthy circuit among children, new technologies /robot, teachers that permits an important reflexion on the construction of identity from different point of views. The students have reflected about the difference between themselves & machines; the teachers about the awareness that new technologies play an important role in the students' learning processes; the researchers about the necessity to observe the fast integration between technologies & people, starting from the educational field to understand the future developments. In conclusion we can say that the role of identity is central and fundamental to reflect on the possibility of the real integration between new technologies & educational system, in fact only starting from the single identities (of children but also of teachers) that are hubs "under construction", it's possible to see the implications of a project in socialization & learning processes. Topics: Education new trends & experiences in primary and secondary education with new technologies.

2010S00289

Bizzarri, Carlotta (Department of Political Science and Sociology, University of Florence Italy, Via delle Pandette n.32, D5,, 50110 Florence, Italy [tel: 00393336454166; fax: 0039055577401; e-mail: bizzarricarlotta@gmail.com]), **Under Construction: The Encounter between New Technologies and Education in the Construction of Children Identity. A Case Study of Media Education through Robotics in Italian Primary and Secondary Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the "information" society the internet & new technologies are creating a new circuit between knowledge, relations & learning that the traditional system of education has to face. Integrating the use of new media & technologies in the current didactic programs should be a priority for the educational systems throughout the world, even if, in many cases, it is still a challenge to develop innovative "media education" paths. Beginning with a reflection upon knowledge level constructivism (Luhmann) & learning level constructionism (Papert), this paper aims to describe an empirical study into the relations among children, teachers & new technologies (computers, Internet, robots, & so on). The study has been conducted on the project "Projecting & constructing a robot" 2008/9 & 2009/2010, one of the few Italian cases of using robots (NXT Lego Mindstorms) for educational purposes. This project, sponsored by Civic Council of the city of Florence & Ente Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze Foundation (Portaleragazzi www.portaleragazzi.it), & monitored by the University of Florence (Dept. of Political Sciences and Sociology), represents the result of the fruitful collaboration between public & private institutions, in which each institution becomes an "observing system" on the role of the others in the integration of new technologies in schools. In fact, the Civil Council has introduced the project as a curriculum choice for primary & secondary schools; the Foundation has financed and supported the activity (specifically, providing Lego kits & web resources); the University has monitored the participating schools (3 primary & 5 secondary), conducting the research on 200 pupils and 20 teachers. The first-stage analysis has been based on two main research questions: -What is the role of children's identity when the school system encounters new technologies? -Does the use of new technologies in the learning process contribute to the definition of children's identity? Moving from a sociological perspective, we have tried to answer these questions, using the following methodological tools: participant observation of the class activities during the project; structured

interviews to children & teachers; creative assignments, conducted by pupils, regarding identity (an ID card of "my robot" at primary schools, and an interview with "the robot of the future" at middle schools). The qualitative analysis of all the collected data shows how a relevant synergy emerges among children, their teachers, and new technologies. This permits an important reflection, from various point of view, on the construction of identity. The pupils were encouraged to think about the difference between themselves and machines; the teachers about the awareness that new technologies play an important role in learning processes; the researchers about the necessity to observe the ever-accelerating integration between technologies & people, specifically in the field of education. In conclusion, we can say that the role of identity is central & fundamental for reflecting upon the possibility of an effective integration between new technologies and the educational system. In fact, starting from the single identities (of either children or teachers), which we can consider as hubs "under construction", it's possible to see how knowledge acquisition in the learning process is deeply related to the socialization of people with machines, especially for the younger generations. Topics: Education, new trends & experiences in primary & secondary education, new technologies, Constructionism and Constructivism.

2010S00290

Bjørkhaug, Hilde & Almås, Reidar (Centre for rural research, 7491 Trondheim, Norway [tel: +4772591781; e-mail: hilde.bjorkhaug@bygdeforskning.no]), **The Challenge of Climate Change and New Policy Responses: Sustainable Development for Norwegian Agriculture?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Agriculture is an important part of the climate solution, the Norwegian minister of agriculture & food states when the Government is about to agree on the new white paper on the climate change challenges & the role of agriculture in Norway December 2009; While agriculture will contribute to a climate compromise through reduction of GHG emissions from agriculture, agriculture might also contribute with production of renewable energy and environmental friendly wood. This paper will discuss in what way the new climate policy for agriculture demonstrates a shift in agricultural policy in Norway & in what way farmers on the one hand expect this shift to come & on the other how it might affect their farm positively or negatively. Discussions draw on analyses of the new white paper, hearings of the document, & media discussions in the wake of the implementation of the paper and analyses of fresh survey data from Norwegian farmers on their responses on questions of climate change, claims of reductions of GHG emissions & potential growth in the market for agriculture based renewable energy. The paper also takes up for discussion the potential effects of a climate change driven shift in policy for the sustainability of agriculture & rural communities in Norway?

2010S00291

Björnberg, Ulla M. (Department of Sociology, Gothenburg University, Box 720 Gothenburg 405 30 Gothenburg Sweden [tel: +46317864789; fax: +46317864764; e-mail: Ulla.Bjornberg@sociology.gu.se]), **Resilience and Social Capital in Asylum Seeking Families in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective is to identify factors that are important for resilience and well being of children seeking asylum & to study how they cope with their experiences as asylum seekers. Special attention has been paid to social relationships with families in the countries of origin & in the host country. Theoretical concepts of resilience, social capital with a focus on trust & social recognition are used in the analysis of well-being of children and their families. The empirical data are based on qualitative interviews with children from 9 years & with one parent for each child. Results suggest that parents & children are socially isolated. Social networking is hard to accomplish due to constraints linked to social & legal contexts in the host country. Constraints are also linked to the family situation and the circumstances they have to cope with in every day life. The situation of parents, in particular mothers, are important for the coping of children. The tension between excluding experiences and expectations regarding how the situation of the child & its family should improve or deteriorate after the flight is for both parents & children a constitutive reference for how coping strategies are developed.

2010S00292

Bjørnholt, Margunn (Independent, Labben 22, 1359 Eiksmarka [tel: (47) 67159003; e-mail: margunn.bjornholt@gmail.com]), **The Origins and Current Status of the 'Man Question' in Norwegian Gender Equality Policies and Family Law,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today, normal justice lacks shape, even within formal institutions; deviations are not the exception but the rule. The shape of controversy is an object of struggle: the social substance of justice is disputed, as well as whose interests and needs need consideration; there is a lack of shared understanding of adequate procedures. There is disagreement over "what", "who" & "how". With this diagnosis of the state of the art, Nancy Fraser introduced her Vilhelm Aubert memorial lecture at the University of Oslo in 2006. This description of a general confusion & a lack of agreement on the shape of controversy, pictures very well the present, contradictory state of the "man question" in the Norwegian gender equality context. On one hand, Norwegian policies of fostering caring masculinities are a much celebrated part of present gender equality policies, nationally as well as internationally. On the other hand, family law reforms are strongly influenced by men's rights groups, and discourses that construct men as victims, rather than beneficiaries of structures of gender inequality, are influential in popular conceptualizations of men & gender equality. In this paper I will discuss the emergence of Norwegian masculinity policies, by using a combination of a science of technology studies (STS) approach and the concept of the psy-complex as developed by Rose & others, but modified to fit the Norwegian social democratic welfare state context, in which the social sciences, more than the psy-disciplines, have played an important role in social engineering. I will draw on research into welfare state development that increasingly sees the development of family policies as a result of the amalgamation of political ambitions, social reforms and theories & policy proposals put forward by social scientists. I will in particular discuss how early Norwegian theorization and research into men & gender relations during the 1950s & 60s, has shaped Norwegian masculinity policies & how conceptualizations of the "man question" have evolved over time, trying to trace both continuities based on the layering of old theory & research, as well as change in the theoretical/political approach to men & gender equality. Based on this theoretical/historical analysis I will discuss the present theoretical/political status of the "man question" in a Norwegian context.

2010S00293

Blackstone, Lee R. (SUNY College at Old Westbury, P.O. Box 210, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0210 [tel: 631-239-6040; e-mail: blackstonel@oldwestbury.edu]), **Painful Listening: The Musical Noise and Cultural Transcendence of Southern Italian Tarantism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ancient music of the tarantism ritual, a ceremony to treat a supposed "spider bite," is undergoing a revival in the Salento, an area of southern Italy. Tarantismo is a particular cultural formation of the region, a method by which people could vent their dissatisfactions & disappointments in life. This project speaks directly to the historically experienced conditions of alienation endured by southern Italians. The art of music emerges in my study as an essential resource that embodies concerns over the inclusivity & exclusivity of civil society. The tarantata–the women bitten by the spider–were marginalized by their condition, as were musicians who furnished or attempted to play the associated healing music. Now, however, the music & dance are being embraced in a new social context as a form of cultural activism, illustrating that listening can reflect the boundaries of civil society. Which music in a society is to be considered tolerable & an expression of cultural citizenship, versus problematic music (noise) that results in more rigorous social control? The particular case of the tarantism ritual allows us to consider how traditional forms of music can be transformed into a dialogue of political & cultural resistance.

2010S00294

Blain, Michael J. (Department of Sociology, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho USA, 83725-1945 [tel: 208 426 1346; e-mail: mblain@boisestate.edu]), **Power/Knowledge and Victimage Ritual in the Global War on Terrorism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports the results of an analysis of the roles of the human sciences & victimage ritual in the global war on terrorism (GWOT). The war, it theorizes, can best be conceptualized as a mode of power & subjection by means of victimage ritual. The discourse of terrorism entered the English lexicon during the French Revolution era (1789-1815). It provided "liberal" governments with a conceptual solution to the practical problem. They needed to differentiate legitimate from illegitimate forms of political violence in societies founded on the people's democratic right to engage in revolutionary violence in response to tyranny. At the same time, the discourse of terrorism also provided a pretext for "legitimate" violence

against those groups (domestic & foreign) who threatened or resisted liberal regimes & Empire. This theory is tested with evidence from the genealogy of the Anglo-American discourse of terrorism, including text analyses (US presidential speeches, 1790-2009 & New York Times editorials, 1860-2006), and "terrorism" in social scientific & psychological discourse. The results support the theory that GWOT is a modern biopolitical variant of a traditional "religious" victimage ritual. Hence, the "terrorist" is both an object of social scientific knowledge and a villainous scapegoat in a global war. On the one hand, the political discourse of terrorism represents the war a heroic struggle to defend a global liberal regime founded on principles of security & freedom, against terrorist villains who do not value life the way normal people do & who seek to destroy that liberal order. The ritual destruction of human life–the terrorist's lives as well as the troop's lives–is central to how victimage rituals function in the political communication of the war. On the other hand, Michel Foucault's biopolitical account directs our attention to the role of the social sciences in the constitution of "terrorism" & "terrorists" as objects of knowledge. "Psychological" torture is described as a rational technology of "enhanced interrogation" designed to produce "actionable intelligence."

2010S00295

Blanch, Josep M., Cantera, Leonor & Stecher, Antonio (Dep Psicología Social; Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Campus UAB, Edifici B, 08193. Barcelona. Spain [tel: 34 3 581 1326; fax: 34 3 581 2125; e-mail: jmbr47@yahoo.es]), **Entrepreneurial Public Services Reorganization, Workplace Culture and Work Well-Being in Ibero-American Universities and Hospitals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction. The entrepreneurial reorganization of public universities & hospitals is a managerial colonization of social spaces traditionally not determined by the political market economy, the business ethics, & the productivity, efficiency, competitiveness, profitability, & excellence rhetoric. The aim of the study is to analyze the working conditions & quality of working life in the context of this contemporary process of turning universities & hospitals into enterprises. Mainly focusing the relationship between perceived attributes of organizational culture and identification with organization, on the one hand; and psychosocial well-being & worker satisfaction, on the other. Method. From a population of a number of Ibero-American countries composed of university professors & researchers, & health care professionals who work in hospitals, it is taken a convenience sample (n=1000), intentional & stratified, according to criteria such as gender, generation, profession, contractual situation and occupational status. Collection of information is taking place in 2009. Data collection combines quantitative & qualitative techniques, among which a survey through questionnaire that includes a series of closed items & open questions, & a semi-structured interview. Results. We have identified a double kind of perceived effects of the university & hospital restructuring: on the upside given the material & technical conditions of work & certain aspects of social climate. In the negative, the workload & the intensification of work time. Conclusions. This research brings elements for an evaluation of the collateral psychosocial effects of entrepreneurial reorganization of universities & hospitals of the public networks.

2010S00296

Blanco, Mercedes & Pacheco, Edith (CIESAS/COLMEX, Juarez 87. Tlalpan. CP 14000. Mexico, DF [tel: 525554493000; e-mail: blancos50@hotmail.com]), **Gender Division of Labor and Family Models in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are various theoretical & methodological approaches for describing the role of family & work at different spheres of life. One of the main ways of analyzing the assignment of gender roles & their inequality is by examining the link between family and work. Another crucial perspective directly linked to the processes of organizing family life is the sexual division of labor. At the same time, it specifically refers to what certain authors have called family models. All these aspects are explored in this paper. In order to describe the case of Mexico & the changes that have taken place over several decades in the analytical axes mentioned earlier, this paper begins with an overview of female economic participation during the second half of the 20th century & the early 21st century. Then, in order to describe the new patterns of life, the paper traces the changes that have taken place from the model of family organization known as the "traditional family" in the specialized literature to the diversity of family configurations that exist today. In this traditional model, men are the financial providers, with women being confined to the familial-domestic sphere (1950s-1960s) and the patterns of coexistence between men & women are clearly governed by links that become asymmetries that operate in an extremely unfavorable way for women. The paper then describes the transition period (1970s & 1980s) until the 1990s, when there were indications of the existence of certain modifications of family models. Thus, in non-traditional arrangements, there is significant female economic participation which not only translates into couples where both spouses earn incomes but also into the start of relative & partial transformations of both patterns of coexistence & division of domestic labor, although even today, these changes are fairly limited.

2010S00297

Blee, Kathleen M. & Linden, Annette (Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA USA 15260 [e-mail: kblee@pitt.edu]), **Women in Extreme Right Parties and Movements: A Comparison of the Netherlands and the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Far-right parties & extremist movements have distinct ideas about the place of women in politics. In some extremist politics, majority women appear primarily as symbols of national, ethnic, racial, or group status rather than as potential activists. These women are portrayed as sexual or economic victims of minority men, pointing to the need for majority men to become involved in political agendas. More often, especially recently, new ideas of gender have percolated into the far-right, supplementing–although not replacing–the emphasis on majority women as potential victims. This new view posits majority women as potential warriors of their race/nation/group, fighting to sustain their eroding privileges alongside their male comrades while retaining their role as supporters of men & mothers of children. We explore the extent to which the differing images & roles of women in far-right politics might reflect the difference between the far-right parties that seek electoral office of Western Europe and more politically marginalized, non-electoral far-right movements of the United States. This paper draws on extensive life-history interviews with female activists in far-right parties in the Netherlands & far-right political movements in the U.S. in the late 1990s conducted by each author. In these interviews, women were asked to reflect on the motivations & circumstances of their entry into far-right politics & their experience in these movements & parties. These data are unique; no other study has gathered such extensive data directly from women in these far-right groups.

2010S00298

Blokker, Paul & Brighenti, Andrea (University of Trento, Florence, Italy, 50134 [fax:; e-mail: paulus.blokker@soc.unitn.it]), **Politics between Justification and Resistance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims at discussing the discursive practices that are used by social actors in distinct moments of interaction in which the imperative to justify one's action emerges. Different justifications can be related to a number of constituted orders of worth, which can be of a political, legal, social, economic, or moral nature. Whereas practices of justification–grounded in distinct orders of worth–delineate specific patterns of visible and invisible lines of argument, these practices can always be countered by practices of criticism of–or resistance against–constituted orders. We propose to focus on two significant tensions or problématiques that have emerged in this line of research. The first aspect we propose to focus on is the tension between political philosophy & a "sociology of critical capacity", in particular in that the latter criticizes the singularity of normative political philosophy. The second aspect we seek to bring out is one of the relation between theoretical pluralism & the implication & elaboration of such justificatory schemes in various contexts of social interaction, as well as the actual dialectic of justification, critique, & compromise in social reality.

2010S00299

Blommaert, Lieselotte, Van Tubergen, Frank & Coenders, Marcel (Department of Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3584 CS [tel: +31 30 253 4813; fax: +31 30 253 4405; e-mail: l.blommaert@uu.nl]), **Implicit and Explicit Interethnic Attitudes and Ethnic Discrimination in Hiring,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We study the effects of explicit & implicit interethnic attitudes on ethnic discrimination in hiring. Explicit responses are controllable, intended & made with awareness. Implicit measures of attitudes are characterized by reduced controllability or awareness and/or lack of intention. Still relatively new to sociologists, psychologists have been studying implicit attitudes for over a decade. However, the effects of implicit interethnic attitudes on (discriminatory) behaviour remain under-researched. We hypothesise that both explicit & implicit negative interethnic attitudes increase the likelihood of discriminatory behaviour, but the effect of

implicit interethnic attitudes is stronger than that of explicit interethnic attitudes. To test these hypotheses, we use data from a laboratory experiment conducted amongst 157 students. The experiment consisted of: 1) an Implicit Association Test measuring implicit interethnic attitudes; 2) a questionnaire measuring explicit interethnic attitudes & background characteristic; 3) a recruitment test for a job vacancy, in which students reviewed sets of résumés representing 24 fictitious applicants who varied with regard to ethnicity, gender, education & work experience. Participants graded the applicants and selected 3 of them for an interview. Discriminatory behaviour is assessed by means of ethnicity-based preferences for applicants. These data are analysed by means of OLS & logistical regression analysis.

2010S00300

Boccagni, Paolo (University of Trento, Department of Human and Social Sciences, via Verdi 26–38 100 Trento–Italy [tel: + 39 340 8001021; e-mail: paoloboccagni@hotmail.com]), **Together Again, Overseas? Constructing Ecuadorian Migrant Associations from Above and Below,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Migrant associations, as a topic of study, may be approached in several respects: amongst the others, the missions they state and implement; their embeddedness in co-national networks (and in civil society overseas); their attitudes & claims towards public authorities in the host and, increasingly, in the home societies. The paper analyzes the issue, with a central focus on the interaction between State-led & migrant-grassroots influences, in the development of Ecuadorian migrant associations in Europe (especially involving Spain & Italy). It builds on my ethnography of a translocal flow between Southern Ecuador & Northern Italy, on an analysis of Ecuadorian emigrant policies, & on field interviews to relevant stakeholders in Ecuador, Italy & Spain. By critically exploring both the public discourse & policies of the Ecuadorian government towards emigrant associations, & the prevailing patterns of sociability-making of migrants themselves, the paper casts light on a few key points:–the competing visions, interests & agendas that shape the spontaneous development of migrant associations, as well as the policy-makers' attitudes towards them;–the grassroots dynamics of participation, representation & self-legitimation within migrants' associations, vis-à-vis the broader patterns of migrants' co-ethnic social life overseas;–the scope for transnational action, whether in terms of advocacy, communication, project implementation or political representation, emerging in emigrant associations–and the conditions accounting for it–the dilemmas & the opportunities inherent in their relations with public authorities, resulting in claims-making, co-optation or even in novel forms of collaboration between emigrant civil society & public institutions, whether overseas or in the motherland.

2010S00301

Boccia, Artieri Giovanni & Gemini, Laura (Un. Urbino Carlo Bo, Department on Communication Studies, Urbino, Italy, via Saffi, 15 61029 [e-mail: giovanni.bocciaartieri@uniurb.it]), **Citizen Artists and Spread Creativity. An Analysis about the Artistic Evolution from the Audience's Point of View,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Thinking about the audience, & the art audience, nowadays means thinking about more & more expanded forms of creativity. This paper wants to investigate–through the artistic gaze of art and its social function–the working progress passage from an idea of the mass public to the performing audience till the networked publics (Ito 2008). The networked publics are a new form of, the audience more & more capable of translating its experience, for example of an art work, into a creative action. Today we can observe the creativity of the audiences as a generation of contents that feed the artistic communication. The cultural context of this process is the context of the networked media, of the convergence and participative culture. A context that supports & explains a new, emerging, relationship between production & cultural and artistic consumption. Without removing or underestimating the value of the professional artist & the role of the social system of art, the acting evolution concerns the relationship with the spectator. In other words the research of an active relation with the spectator meets the awareness of the contemporary audience and the way in which within the social media the positioning perception in communication changes. As part of a public we know which could be the contribution of contents that potentially we can give to the artistic communication & its circulation. Today it is possible to talk, indeed, in terms of amatorial culture & citizen artists put side by side & integrate, sometimes with some troubles of course, the mainstream art. Since then the work of the Avangarde there are many cases that show the political, social & aesthetic value of art in the active involvement of the public: from the mail art to the 19th theatrical scene till the forms of interactivity of the virtual art. A further step concerns the fans treated as co-authors–in Italy it is the case of literature & the famous group Wu Ming to name but one example–or the development of sites like MySpace that in many & interesting cases have conferred the success, even commercial, of musicians otherwise unknown and excluded from the official circuits of the music market. Moreover, the networked publics can count on the Social Networks as FB, FF, Twitter in order to act in a creative way on the artistic processes, by generating a community of fans & conveying new contents for the artists. A process apparently reaching its height inside the online worlds, like SL, where, as we'd like to show, everyone is at the same time producer & consumer of creativity.

2010S00302

Bode, Ingo (University of Kassel, Arnold-Bode-Str. 10, 34109 Kassel, Germany [tel: +498042923; fax: +498043265; e-mail: ibode@uni-kassel.de]), **A Metamorphosis of Hybridity? The Impact of Managerialism and Market Governance in the German Hospital Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent debate on changes in public service organizations has brought new interpretations of neoinstitutionalist theory (keywords are "competing institutional logics" or "institutional pluralism"). This follows the proliferation of market-oriented governance in sectors formerly subject to a hybrid steering mode featuring both bureaucratic hierarchy & professional self-administration. As will be shown for the case of German hospital sector, public regulations based on social planning, collective need assessment, outcome-oriented funding etc. have given way to more market-oriented external governance. We are dealing here with an extension of hybridity that translates into new modes of internal governance, epitomized by managerialists tools such as internal benchmarking, value for money evaluation, & business-like accounting & control devices. The paper explores the ways macro-level governance feeds into the internal governance process of hospitals, including with regard to the interplay of concurrent normative references. How do hospitals, under condition of exacerbated hybridity, handle their (hitherto untouched) institutional mission of treating all patients according to needs and irrespective of further considerations? Do newer versions of the neo-institutionalist approach help grasping the changing nature of hybridity, in hospitals & elsewhere? Drawing on an extensive literature review & explorative interview data, the paper provides some preliminary answers to these questions.

2010S00303

Bodovski, Katerina, Greenman, Emily & Reed, Katherine (Education Policy Studies, The Pennsylvania State University, 300 Rackley, University Park, PA, USA, 16802 [e-mail: kxb918@psu.edu]), **Neighborhood Characteristics, Parental Practices and Children's Math Achievement in Elementary School,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using a large, nationally representative database of American elementary school students- Early Childhood Longitudinal Study a Kindergarten Cohort (ECLSaK) & the contextual data from the 2000 U.S. Census, this study has two main objectives: a) to assess the effects of neighborhood characteristics on parental practices, controlling for individual family characteristics, & b) to assess how the effects of parental practices on students' achievement vary across different types of neighborhoods. This paper focuses on a critical but under-studied stage of children's educational trajectories a the elementary school years. The longitudinal nature of the data allows us to examine parental practices at the beginning of children's school career (grades K-1) & their associations with math achievement through the end of the 5th grade. No study has yet examined the association between neighborhood characteristics, parental practices & children's achievement while focusing on a specific set of parenting practices pertaining to the child's education. No prior, comparable- sized, nationally representative database, including extensive information on parental practices & student achievement, has been analyzed in conjunction with geographic information. The findings will shed light on the relationship between neighborhood context and individual behavior of parents & how these shape children's school experiences.

2010S00304

Boene, Bernard (Université de Rennes, Rennes, France [e-mail: b.boene@online.fr]), **Method and Substance in the Military Field,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation tries to assess the cognitive merits of various research programmes in the treatment of military issues. It contends that, on such topics more than on others, method influences conceptualization & theory construction. Having noted the infrequent showings of some programmes in the military field, it goes on to demonstrate, based on the literature produced over a century, that the blames laid at positivism's door are especially justified in it. The Weberian/Simmelian tradition has shown more promise. A brief synthetic formulation of its achievements suggests that it alone accords with Clausewitzian thought, & shows sufficient flexibility to account for recent changes which baffle other programmes, or to open avenues of collaboration with promising new approaches (notably, nonlinear dynamics).

2010S00305

Bogner, Artur & Neubert, Dieter (University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany, 95440 [tel: +49 921 554119; fax: +49 921 554118; e-mail: Dieter.Neubert@uni-bayreuth.de]), **Civil-Society and Non-State Actors in Conflict Management and Post-Violence Processes in Sub-Saharan Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent debates on conflict transformation & peacebuilding emphasize civil-society & other non-state actors at various levels of social structures–such as non-governmental organizations, churches, local associations, local leaders & bodies with or without traditionalist legitimation (so called "tracks 2 & 3"). They are viewed as key actors in the (re)construction of a post-violence society. At careful inspection the distinction of 'state' versus 'civil society' proves too sweeping & tends to exclude relevant actors & institutions from close examination. The socio-political arrangements that evolve in de-escalation processes are more complex than this static binary difference suggests. We shall demonstrate the complexity & diversity of relevant non-state actors & forms of association with the aid of case studies from Uganda (and Ghana). Furthermore, the cases from Uganda suggest that a successful peace process often contradicts the ideals of "positive peace" & "transitional justice". Therefore we recommend (amongst others) a moderate de-coupling of the concepts 'civil society' & 'democratization' & to focus on the factual diversity of non-state actors & their complex roles in post-violence processes in the global South.

2010S00306

Bogomolova, Tatyana (Department of Social Problems, Institute of Economics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 630090 [tel: +7/383/330-0535; fax: +7/383/330-2580; e-mail: bogtan@rambler.ru]), **Economic Mobility Trajectories of the Russian Population: The Experience of the Last Two Decades,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The individual's capacity to make use of all disposable capital, namely human, economic & social, to respond the challenges of time & social environment, to resist covariant & idiosyncratic shocks is reflected in his/her trajectory of economic mobility. This paper is devoted to detection of patterns of economic mobility trajectories of the Russian population in the last two decades, 1990-s & the current one based on the combination of "quantity" and "quality" data analysis. The informative base, used for this research, comprises the data of Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) for the period of 1994-2007, as well as the materials of individually detailed interviews. Some certain types of change of individual's economic position, the characteristics of socio-demographic groups, & also the determinants of upward and downward steps of the trajectories have been detected on the basis of statistic analysis of RLMS data. The aim of individuals' interviewing was to study the so-called "subjective" economic mobility. Being the crucial turning points in economic mobility trajectory of individual, both macro-events (such as reforms and economic crises) & micro-events (such as getting education, new employment & loss of job, marriage & divorce, birth of children) affect the position of a specific person, & the way it happens is revealed through the analysis of the obtained research materials.

2010S00307

Bohlin, Anna U. K. (CEFOS, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30, Gothenburg [tel: +46 31 786 4144; fax: +46 31 786 4480; e-mail: anna.bohlin@cefos.gu.se]), **Restituting Protea Village: Neighbours, Newcomers and Nation-Building in Post-Apartheid Cape Town, South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on class, ethnic & gender relations in & around Protea Village, Cape Town, a neighbourhood razed during apartheid. Former residents, who were forcibly resettled on the outskirts of the city some forty years ago, won their land back through the land restitution programme in 2006. They are currently in the process of planning the redevelopment of the residential area, to which 86 families will return. Given its location within a prosperous part of Cape Town, many residents of the surrounding areas are opposed to the redevelopment. They fear reduced property prices, rising crime levels & a loss of green areas, & some residents have taken the City of Cape Town to court over the issue. Based on fieldwork & interviews conducted in 2008, this paper examines the emerging relationships between former & current residents, arguing that the neighbourhood is an important arena for the playing out of new forms of post-apartheid urban belonging. While relations between some former & current residents are fraught, this paper shows how outside of formal processes, various activities & events related to the planned redevelopment have resulted in new connections being forged between the returnees and the current residents.

2010S00308

Boito, Eugenia, Espoz, María B. & Sorribas, Patricia M. (CONICET/CEA-UE, General Paz avenue, 154, 2 floor, Córdoba, Argentina. 5000 [tel: 54-351-4341124; e-mail: ceaULue@cordoba-conicet.gov.ar]), **Pensar los des-bordes mediáticos del conflicto: las ciudades-barrios como síntoma de la actual tendencia urbana de socio-segregación** (Thinking from Media Discourse on Conflict: City-Districts as a Symptom of the Current Trend of Socio-Urban Segregation), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ This work aims to describe, from the media discourse production, the map of social unrest that arose in the implementation of a policy of social housing in the city of Córdoba, Argentina as it was the program "Mi casa, mi Vida" (My House, My Life) (2004) for "vulnerable" families. In this instance was rebuilt a corpus consisting of news corresponding with two periods of application of that housing policy, 2004/2005 (transfers to the new neighborhood-cities & launching of the program for the rest of society) & 2007/2008 (latest applications of the program), based on local printing press. This description & the identification of certain scenes of the conflict in both periods, allow us to set a framework for understanding the current urban trends in Latin America that clearly respond to a "strategic town planning"–in the Benjaminian sense which distinguish body-class. Separation that is also executed by public/media discourse through operations that respond to a "political economy of morals" about poverty and that throughout the intervention of diverse social agents–constituted themselves as "legitimized voices"–who appropriate the enunciation of the conflict, outlining the edges and overflows of social unrest inscribed in the social housing policy stated.

2010S00309

Boldt, Thea D. (KWI, Goethestr. 31, 45128 Essen, Germany [tel: +49 201 72 04 207; fax: +49 2 01 72 04 111; e-mail: thea.boldt@kwi-nrw.de]), **Micro and Macro Trajectories in the Context of Transnational Polish-German Migration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of trajectory is used broadly in the social sciences. Most of the scholars in the frame of the interpretative qualitative research, especially biographical studies, refer to Anselm Strauss' work on chronic illness when using the term (Glaser/Strauss 1968, 1970; Strauss et al. 1985). In Germany Strauss' approach to trajectory has been developed further by Fritz Schuetze & Gerhard Riemann, who apply it to more universal phenomena of suffering (Riemann/Schütze 1991). Schuetze, who's mainly interested in analysis of biographical narration processes, defines trajectory ("Verlaufskurve") as a cognitive process of comprehending the biographical experiences of suffering & crisis due to unexpected circumstances & organizing it in the biographical narration. Some authors like Ursula Apitzsch explore the empirical potential of trajectory beyond its normative notion and put attention to the fact that the re-organization of biographical experience due to the radical changes can release new potentials for further biographical development (Apitzsch 2000). In my work I use the term "trajectory" to define the phases of biographical identity transformation that take place in cause of experience of biographical discontinuity & lead to re-organization of biographical structure & re-interpretation of biographical experience in the horizon of past, present & future in relation to different levels of collectivity (family, ethnic groups, nation etc.). Analysing biographical narrations of Polish emigrants living in Germany I'm especially interested to comprehend the phenomenon of continuity & change (transformation, discontinuity) on the social structural level (Oevermann 1991) in micro & macro scale. In my paper I'd like to propose the comparison between the biographical trajectories of Polish emigrants in Germany & socio-historical trajectories of transformation in Europe that affected greatly the German-Polish relationships (ex. 1989 a

Fall of the Wall, 2004 a EU East Enlargement). Special attention shall be put to the national identity constructions in two nation states (Poland & Germany) and to the question in which way the processes of socio-historical transformations between Western & Eastern Europe effected the reconciliation between the two countries after the World War II (Spohn 2003). In this way the impact of European macro-trajectories on the collective reflexion about national identity in both countries in regard to the same historical frame of conflicted German-Polish relations shall be examined in comparison to biographical narrations of Polish emigrants in Germany. In my paper, I'd like to exemplify the impact of the macro trajectories (socio-historical transformations) on the micro trajectories (biographical trajectories) in form of reflexion, re-interpretation and re-definition of the common German-Polish past in the biographical frame. Furthermore through the comparison between micro & macro trajectories in transnational European migration setting I aim to explore the theoretical potential of the "trajectory" concept further. References: Apitzsch, Ursula (2000): Migration als Verlaufskurve und Transformationsprozess. Zur Frage geschlechterspezifischer Dispositionen in der Migrationsbiographie. In: Dausien, Bettina / Calloni, Marina / Friese, Marianne (Eds.): Migrationsgeschichten von Frauen. Beiträge und Perspektiven aus der Biographieforschung. In: Werkstattberichte des Instituts für angewandte Biographie- und Lebenswertforschung, Band 7, Universität Bremen: 62-78. Glaser, Barney / Strauss, Anselm (1968): Time for Dying. Chicago: Aldine. Oevermann, Ulrich (1991): Genetischer Strukturalismus und das sozialwissenschaftliche Problem der Erklärung der Entstehung des Neuen. In: Müller-Doohm, Stefan(Hg.): Jenseits der Utopie. Theoriekritik der Gegenwart. S.267-336. Frankfurt a/M: Suhrkamp Riemann Gerhard / Schütze Fritz (1991): "Trajectory" as a Basic Concept for Analyzing Suffering & Disorderly Social Processes. In: Maines D.R.: Social Organization & Social Structure. Essays in Honour of Anselm Strauss. Aldine de Gruyter: New York Spohn, Willfried (2003): European East-West integration, nation building & national identities: the reconstruction of German a Polish relationship. In: Spohn, Willfried / Triandafyllidou, Anna (Ed.): Europeanisation, National Identities and Migration. Changes in Boundary Constructions between Western and Eastern Europe. Routledge Strauss, Anselm / Glaser, Barney (1970): Anguish: The Case Study of a Dying Trajectory. Mill Valley, CA: Sociology Press Strauss, Anselm / Shizuko Fagerhaugh / Barbara Suczek / Carolyn Wiener (1985): Social Organization of Medical Work. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

2010S00310

Boll, Karen (IT University, Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: 0045 2980 4828; fax:; e-mail: kbl@oem.dk]), **The Shaping of the Danish Tax Authority and Black Market Car Dealings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates how risk management–in relation to black market car dealings–is working in the Danish Tax Authority. Focus will be on how this management theory shapes work practices of tax inspectors & how these practices equally shapes taxpaying businesses that act in the market. Hereby the paper draws attention both to what makes organisations & what makes market actors. The analysis is based on an ethnographic fieldwork & draws attention to several specific issues. First, the analysis shows that there is a simultaneous shaping of the tax authority & market actors by the management devices. This is in contrast to a belief held by tax inspectors that businesses' non-compliance is primarily shaped by moral & values held by the persons in charge of the businesses. Second, the paper illustrates how the managerial concept of risk management plays a decisive role in performing a specific rationale of government. This rationale of government shapes the gaze of the tax inspectors & makes them see specific things. Third, the paper draws attention to the hard work of shaping the "right" reality. Per definition, black market car dealings prefer to be invisible to the tax authority. Thus the tax inspectors & the black market car dealers are constantly engaged in disputes about how to perform the "right" reality. In sum, the paper shows how work practices guided by risk management are built up, how they shape actors, how they are contested & how different realities are performed.

2010S00311

Bonanno, Alessandro & Cavalcanti, Josefa Salete Barbosa (Department of Sociology, Sam Houston State University, USA, Huntsville, Texas, USA, 77341 [tel: 936.294.1488; e-mail: socULaab@shsu.edu]), **Food Quality and Labor: Corporate Retailers and Fresh Fruit Production in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates the consequences that the demand for quality food in the global North has on the use of labor in a producing region of the global South. Globalization has linked once distant actors & processes. Because of capital hypermobility, now global networks of production & consumption have reconfigured the scope of social relations & their consequences. Agriculture & food is one of the most globalized sectors & one in which distant producers & consumers are linked together in commodity networks. As new & more products are made available to consumers, the demand for quality food has prompted global supermarket chains to address it in the global North. It has further been accompanied by production in the global South. Employing a case study methodology, this paper analyzes the consequences that the production of grapes has on labor in an irrigated region of the Brazilian Northeast. This production is destined for export to corporate supermarket chains. The study demonstrated that the global production of quality grapes engenders negative consequences for labor. Laborers work longer for less pay, perform more sophisticated tasks, are employed mostly through temporary contracts, & experience new and more advanced forms of control. Additionally, the paper illustrates the ways in which others salient actors, such as global food retailers, brokers & firms, operate in regard to labor. It is concluded that, despite the manifested intentions of those advocating quality food, its production does not immediately translate into better labor relations in the global South.

2010S00312

Boni, Alice Selene (University IUAV of Venice, Venice, Italy, 1957 [tel: +39 02 36543452; e-mail: aliceselene.b@gmail.com]), **Cities of Differences. How to Rethink the Theme of Community?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I would like to propose a discussion about the urban treatment of diversity (I. M. Young, 1996) inside a society that is often called the society of differences. Diversity & difference like inequality are not here perceived as inequalities but, how Crosta suggests (2001), as values resulting from social interactions, that are unique & different for each person. The theme of diversity in the cities thought by the public policies approach, puts a strain on the relation between territory & population, between spatial organization & social organization & also between rights, society & individuals. My questions are: "How does the fact to be members of the society here analyzed reduce & limit the individual rights?" And, "How is it possible to find & to protect, in this context, those forms of interactions that have resulted in the production of public commons?". I inquired how diversities are treated in a life space, observed & studied its transformation process through social practices & public action. This place is in the city of Milan, & it is subject of a new neighborhood plan, in which, it is interesting to find out the idea of a city & community behind the project. Inside this research, led using a circumstantial approach, I tried to explore, testify and trace the connections between heterogeneous components of urban life, putting together practices, narrations, architecture and everyday life. Finally I would like to discuss the theme of community & the possibility to rethink this theme using the key word "event" that is distant from the concept of community as an assumed precondition, in this case I'd rather give the idea of community as an event (a possibility) of social interactions.

2010S00313

Bonini, Astra (Johns Hopkins University [e-mail: astra@jhu.edu]), **The Rise and Fall of the United States: Oil, Power and Inequality in the World System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the role of oil in enabling the rise, maintenance and increasingly likely fall of the United States as a hegemonic power in the world economy, & examines the relative importance of oil to China. The paper examines the nature of each country's trade and investment relations with oil producers, business organization in the oil sectors, foreign aid policies toward oil producing countries (flows of finance, technology & knowledge), and economic emphasis on capital versus labor intensive production. The objective is to understand how a transition away from a US centered world economy & potentially toward a China centered world economy will change the distribution of wealth & power between oil consuming & oil producing countries in the world system.

2010S00314

Bonneville, Luc (Université d'Ottawa, 554 King-Edward (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) K1N6N5 [tel: 613-321-8953; e-mail: luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca]), **Comment contrer par le dialogue inter-professionnel les conflits et le stress en milieu de travail : le cas du travail hospitalier** (How to Deal with Dialogue Inter-Professional Conflict and Stress in the Workplace: The Case of

Hospital Work), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Dans le cadre de cette conférence , nous allons présenter les constats que nous avons effectués dans le cadre d'une recherche qualitative menée auprès d'infirmières travaillant en contexte hospitalier au Québec. Entre 2007 et 2008, 60 entrevues (n = 60) semi-directives ont été menées auprès d'infirmières et d'infirmières auxiliaires. Nous nous sommes intéressés à leur travail, au quotidien, pour comprendre les difficultés auxquelles elles sont confrontées sur le terrain (dans leurs interactions entre elles et aussi avec leurs patients). Nous voulions en apprendre davantage sur leur vécu (notamment au plan relationnel), dans un contexte (plutôt généralisé chez ces professionnels) qui est marqué par un haut taux de dépression, de stress chronique, de fatigue chronique, d'absentéisme, de violence (réelle et symbolique), etc. D'un côté, ces professionnels vivent les pressions engendrées par la société dans son ensemble et par le type de management qui prévaut au sein de leur organisation (un management de la performance et de l'excellence où des valeurs comme la "qualité totale" priment), et de l'autre ils doivent aussi répondre aux exigences (de plus en plus complexes) des patients et de leurs proches. Or, au-delà des contraintes socio-organisationnelles associées à l'instrumentalisation (à des fins de productivité) des relations entre soignants et soignants, et entre soignants et soignés, nous avons observé un cas spécifique de "mise entre parenthèse" de chaque journée de travail par ce que les soignants appellent une "culture d'entraide". À tous les jours, de manière tacite puis ensuite plus ou moins institutionnalisé (donc avec le support des gestionnaires), les soignants se rendre dans un local pour dialoguer, échanger, se disputer, débattre, ou tout simplement pour discuter de choses et d'autres qui peuvent ne pas avoir de lien avec le travail. Cette forme d'exutoire permet ainsi aux soignants d'améliorer leur sentiment d'appartenance à l'organisation par l'amélioration de la qualité de leurs relations (on observe alors un désamorçage des conflits, de la violence, du stress, etc.). L'aspect fondamental de ce constat réside dans le fait qu'il va à l'encontre des principaux modes de gestion qui prévalent en ce moment dans le contexte hospitalier (où la tendance est à la gestion de type industriel). Cela nous rappelle aussi que le dialogue est fondamental dans la résolution des problèmes quotidiens vécus en milieu de travail, et que les moments de "fuite" se conjuguent avec une amélioration globale de la qualité de vie au travail.

2010S00315

Bonny, Yves (Département de sociologie, Université Rennes 2, Place du Recteur Le Moal, Rennes, France, 35043 [tel: 299141985; e-mail: yves.bonny@univ-rennes2.fr]), **The Normative Dimension of Sociological Theory and the Dialogue with Political Philosophy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this communication is to examine the articulation between political philosophy & sociological theory from two perspectives. The first starts with a canonical distinction between the analytical & normative orientations of political philosophy as opposed to the value-free & empirically based objectivation developed by sociology. It then proceeds to consider whether the concepts & questions developed in their social theory by political philosophers could be somehow appropriated by sociologists. By contrast, the second perspective starts with a critique of this distinction & proposes to closely articulate the value-free & normative dimensions of social theory within the sociological tradition itself, as two inseparable orientations of the discipline, aiming at articulating distanciation and involvement. From within such a perspective, sociology does produce a political philosophy of its own, whether it is explicit or implicit. These two perspectives will be discussed & the second one defended through the examination of the category of civil society. We will show the importance of distinguishing at least four uses of this category: 1) a concept mobilized through history by political philosophers & theorists, such as Hegel or Gramsci; 2) a concept developed by sociologists within an hermeneutical orientation through a theoretical reconstruction of effective historical developments; 3) a notion mobilized by numerous social and political actors with extremely varying meanings, which sociology can take as its empirical object of study; 4) a concept developed by sociologists within a normative orientation, which naturally enters into a dialogical relation with political philosophers.

2010S00316

Borel-Saladin, Jacqueline M. (Sociology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa, 7701 [tel: +27 21 650 3501; e-mail: jsaladin@iafrica.com]), **Migration and the Question of Social Polarization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The manufacturing sector, once a major source of urban employment and consisting of a large percentage of skilled & semi-skilled, middle-income jobs has declined while the service sector, argued to be predominantly either high-skill, high-pay or low-skill, low-pay jobs, has grown. Thus, the decline of manufacturing & the growth of the service sector is argued to result in a more polarized society (Sassen, 1994). Low-wage, low-skill service sector jobs are argued to attract immigrants from rural areas or developing countries who are poorly educated & unskilled & therefore unable to compete in the urban labour market for anything other than low-skill, low-pay jobs. Thus, the contention is that immigration creates social polarization by increasing the numbers of low-wage workers (Sassen, 1994). However, other scholars hold that the growth of an expanded low-wage service sector is only possible in the face of large-scale migration of these poor, uneducated, unskilled workers (Hamnett, 1994). Using survey and population census data of the Johannesburg region of South Africa from 1970 to 2008, the following questions are addressed. Is the occupational structure of the employed workforce becoming polarized due to the growth of low-wage service sector jobs? How much of this polarization is due to the employment of low-skilled in-migrants? My results show that while there has been large-scale in-migration of low-skilled workers from the countryside, & that low-skilled migrants are over-represented in low-wage jobs, the growth of low-wage jobs has not been enough to result in a polarization of the occupational structure. Instead the increase in high-skill, high-wage & middle-income service sector jobs is that much greater, leading to a pattern more consistent with growing professionalization of the urban workforce.

2010S00317

Borelius, Ulf (Department of Sociology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden [e-mail: ulf.borelius@comhem.se]), **The Rise of Liberation Theology and the Catholic Student Movement in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Peruvian theologian Gustavo Gutiérrez is considered 'the father of liberation theology'. The dominant notion is that he got his ideas while working among the poor in Peru, in the 1960s. An alternative notion is that he formulated his theology while serving as a theologian for the Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM), also in the 1960s. My research shows that there are good reasons to question both these notions. In the paper it is argued that the theology of liberation rose within the Catholic student movement, and that it originally was a response to the student's religious needs & demands. It is also proposed that liberation theology is a collective product, created by both students & professional theologians. The study is based on materials gathered from several Latin American archives, the archives of Catholic Student Movements, & on interviews & email correspondence with several pioneers of the theology of liberation.

2010S00318

Borghi, Vando (University of Bologna–Dept. of Sociology, Strada Maggiore 45–40125 Bologna [tel: 0512092866; e-mail: vando.borghi@unibo.it]), **(Re)locating Northern Modernity. Lines of Tension of the Network Society Model, Looking at Possible Modernities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper starts from the need of giving a more precise time-spaced collocation to the conceiving of modernity. A definition of modernity as the result of an interpretative space–produced by tensions between the ideal of individual autonomy & the objectives of full intelligibility & rationalization of the world–is discussed. The model of the network society is then analyzed as one of the current Western dominant frameworks of that interpretative space. On the one side, it seems to provide the most effective vocabulary for understanding crucial social processes of the modern corporation and, more in general, of the "new spirit of capitalism"; moreover, network organizational model is usually presented as more democratic & open, compared to the traditional modern hierarchical devices. Organising via vertical devices–institutions, political representative systems, etc.–has to leave space to the self-organising, horizontal society via networks. But the paper points out as well the fields of tension and the paradoxical contradictions–mainly concerning a crucial pillar of the Western definition of modernity: the process of individualization–internal to that model. In the third part of the paper, some promising directions of social theory are explored. The possibilities of combining sociology & critique, through the abandoning traditional monological intellectual architecture of the "Northern" or "metropolitan social theory" & producing a more inclusive & open social theory of modernity are discussed, looking for possible alternative frameworks for modernity as interpretative space.

2010S00319

Borghini, Andrea (University of Pisa [e-mail: borghini@dss.unipi.it]), **The Power of Symbolic Power and Everyday Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In our global era the crisis of the nation state opens up new vision about power & its dynamics. It doesn't mean the state's end, but the chance to give a different vision of it. Particularly, the focus of our paper stresses on, from one side, Symbolic Power, as a power own of the state, the power of constituting the given through utterances, of making people see & believe (Bourdieu); and, from the other side, on Social Imagination, at the same time, as the object & the source of the Symbolic Power. The, sometime problematical, intertwining of them gives rise to several implications: The nation state's epistemological dimension and its influence of the way thinking Society; The role of the Governance, as a political instrument that shows the relationships between State & Society, Symbolic Power & Social Imagination; A new vision about crisis & transformations of the nation state. Through Symbolic Power, it continues to assert itself and control over everyday life. The conclusion is that sociologists has to concentrate their efforts at this level of analysis, in order to understand the complex political dynamics of our time & in what way the Political comes back to Society.

2010S00320

Börner, Stefanie (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences [tel: ; e-mail: sboerner@bigsss.uni-bremen.de]), **Collective Preconditions of the Social. The Nationalisation of Social Insurance at the End of the Nineteenth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The question whether an EU-wide social policy is conceivable at the European level & which prerequisites it requires has often been referred to in theoretical terms. Besides the known financial and democratic deficits within the institutional framework of the EU especially sociological research often thematises another dimension which can be summarised as solidarity bonds: Can a rather comprehensive system of social security be realised without a feeling of solidarity among its members? This paper sheds light on these collective preconditions of social policy. We often forget that such a transition from a smaller to a bigger territorial level has already been successfully accomplished between the local and the national level at the end of the nineteenth & beginning of the twentieth century. Using the example of German & English workmen's mutual benefit societies the paper empirically examines how existing categories of belonging have been challenged by the projected national health insurance schemes. Secondly it identifies dominant patterns of argumentation for or against the expansion of membership spaces. In a third step possibilities to apply and generalise this historical sociological method to the current constellation will be discussed.

2010S00321

Boschken, Herman L. (San Jose State University, 711 Puma Court, Davis, CA, 95618 [tel: 530-758-5557; fax: 530-758-5557; e-mail: boschkenULh@cob.sjsu.edu]), **Global Cities Are Coastal Cities: Implications for Environmental Policymaking,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An understated realization of urban affairs is that global cities are mostly found in a coastal zone. This is true worldwide but it is especially characteristic of American global cities, where virtually all are found in coastal areas. Although much of the American population chooses to live in coastal regions because of their rich biodiversity, & in global cities because of the robust employment & lifestyle opportunities, the population pressures do not always mix well in producing sustainable outcomes. Moreover, sustainability is a critical holistic matter in such uniquely immense cities because it involves complex systemic interactions between urban development & the a coastal ecology. This article develops the metrics for this unique setting & identifies two principal agents contributing to the policy challenge: the concentration of foreign trade through global-city seaports & the resource-intensive activity levels & mobility needs of a global professional managerial class. The article goes on to argue that systemic incongruities appear to have been perpetuated by a "silo effect" (the dysfunctional segregation of policy disciplines often caused by differences in ideology, scientific fragmentation, and professional focus that limit the ability of one discipline to sufficiently interact with another). It concludes with implications about how one might address policymaking in light of the collision between urban & ecological sustainability in the coastal zone.

2010S00322

Bosi, Lorenzo & Della Porta, Donatella (European University Institute [e-mail: lorenzo.bosi@eui.eui]), **Explaining Individual Path of Radicalization in Political Activism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this article we aim at single out three different paths of radicalization in political activism on the basis of the dominant motivation: ideological path, instrumental path, & symbolic path. While some basic causal mechanisms are common to all three paths, the dominant individual motivations are different, & so are the types of networks which are mobilized, the speed of the process and its dynamics. Within a most different research design, we will look for similarities in two very different forms of political violence: the left-wing underground organizations in Italy, from the early 1970s to the early 1980s, & the ethno-nationalist political violence of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland, from the second half of the 1960s to 1972. We aim in particular at conceptualizing some different ways in the underground, reflecting on their characteristics, preconditions and consequences. In this typological endeavor, we shall rely upon life history interviews conducted mainly by the two authors in Italy and Northern Ireland. Finally, we conclude by discussing the advantages of our approach to better understand the micro-foundations of political violence, which are fundamental if we want to develop a dynamic & interactive approach to the study of the radicalisation of political conflicts at both macro & meso levels.

2010S00323

Bosisio, Roberta & Belotti, Valerio (Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Studies of Milan, Milan, Italy, 20122 [e-mail: roberta.bosisio@unimi.it]), **"Whose Space Is This? Also Mine". Young People Take the Floor,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research presented in the paper explores young people's experiences of participation in the family, at school & in the local community, & examines participation practises acted within these daily life contexts. The aim is: to explore children's and adults' representations of participation in the light of children's rights; to understand if participation is part of children's daily life experience; and, finally, to explore if local authorities "do take children's rights seriously" when they plan social, urban & environmental policies. The research has been conducted by means of three different surveys all over Italy. The first involved a sample of 21.578 11, 13 & 15 year old boys and girls selected within 559 schools. The second & the third involved respectively a sample of 163 head teachers of secondary schools & 61 mayors. The landscape of participation practises is varied & complex for both the thematic areas & the methods. Nevertheless young people participation is often not recognised by adults, who do not always take into consideration youngsters' contributions, especially at school where adults are still oriented not to consider children as serious interlocutors & social actors.

2010S00324

Boso, Àlex (Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, 08002 [tel: +34 93 5421517; e-mail: alex.boso@upf.edu]), **Who Earns More? The Inconsistencies of the Spanish Migration Legal Framework,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyses the evolution of immigrant rights in Spain and seeks to assess the role the Spanish migration law plays in the development process of immigrants' legal protection. I will first emphasise the main macro-contextual determinants that push people from the South to migrate in the first place. I will then examine in-depth the international, European & Spanish migration legal framework. Accordingly, I will suggest that both residence and labour rights, that are crucial in determining immigrants' access to other fundamental rights & basic needs, have become privileges clearly commodified by the Spanish migration law. In order to test this, I will use data from a National Survey with immigrants (the National Statistic Institute, 2007) in base of which I will analyse how immigrants' legal status has a significant impact on their income level & this independently of other determinant income factors like social status, age or gender.

2010S00325

Botterman, Sarah (Political Science–Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Parkstraat 45 box 3602–3000 Leuven–Belgium [tel: +32 16 32 32 47 ; fax: +32 16 32 30 88; e-mail: sarah.botterman@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Religious Voting in Belgium: Prevalence and Contextual Effects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Traditionally, the majority in Belgium was Catholic & voted for the Christian democratic party. The religious cleavage was consequently viewed as the most important source of voter alignments. However, voter

alignments decreased due to secularization & other prominent cleavages. Being a predominantly Catholic country with few other religious minorities & having a Christian democratic party with traditional ties to the Catholic Church we can investigate the religious vote in Belgium. The first research question is: Does the religious vote still exist in Belgium? Does the chance to vote for the Christian democratic party increases if someone is Catholic? We examined the municipal elections of 2006, using linear & logistic regression models. Our second research question is: Does the municipal context influence the individual religious vote? Does the chance to vote for the Christian democratic party increase if someone is Catholic in a municipality with a high percentage of Catholics? To answer this question, we will use logistic multilevel regression. For our analysis, we use the Social Cohesion Indicators in Flanders (SCIF) community dataset (n=308) & the new SCIF survey dataset (n=2080).

2010S00326

Bouchayer, Françoise (Centre Norbert Elias, CNRS-EHESS, Marseille, France [tel: 00 33 491 14 07 20; fax: 00 33 49I 91 34 01; e-mail: bouchayer@univmed.fr]), **How Health Professionals Deal with Managerial Shaping of Their Activity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In industrialized societies health professionals activity is currently shaped both by the health insurance systems & by the evidence-based medicine. This paper will examine how these professionals deal with the implementations of this managerial frame. We will focus on primary care professionals, in France. Our methodology is mainly based on empirical data: in-depth interviews among general practitioners, nurses & physiotherapists. We start from the idea that care delivery is not self-evident, that it is not easy to cope with patients & their various complaints and requests. So, primary care professionals gradually develop what we call "preference systems" regarding the characteristics of their activity: client base profiles, informal or alternative specialisations, daily work organization, ways of being with patients & care, etc. Our main results are: 1. Professionals logics & managerial logics can be in tension in the field of care delivery because of a loss of room to manoeuvre for health professionals; 2. Health professionals have diverse resources to keep personalized control on their activity; 3. Health professionals organizations react to the "top-down" managerial rules & try to promote more "bottom-up" perspectives.

2010S00327

Boudet, Hilary Schaffer, Davis, Jenna & McAdam, Doug (Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA, 94305 [tel: 650-380-8497; e-mail: hilschaf@stanford.edu]), **Civil Society and Conflict in Global Infrastructure Projects: Experience from the Water and Pipeline Sectors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The role of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in opposing infrastructure projects in the developing world has become an important topic of debate in the popular press & academic research on civil society & project management. Our objective is to develop & test a conceptual model of drivers of conflict within infrastructure projects using fuzzy set/Qualitative Comparative Analysis. More specifically, our analysis seeks to identify combinations (or recipes) of country, project, and stakeholder factors that are associated with the emergence of conflict within 26 development projects in the oil & gas pipeline and water supply sectors. Our research provides evidence of a conflictual yet symbiotic relationship between INGOs and international financial institutions. We found that the involvement of international financial institutions is associated with conflict in both sectors. INGO connections did not appear in pipeline recipes but are a necessary condition for conflict in water projects. Moreover, impacts to indigenous people figure significantly in the recipes of conflict for pipeline projects, suggesting the salience of this issue globally & the role of international & local NGOs devoted to the protection of indigenous peoples in opposing these projects.

2010S00328

Boudreau, Julie Anne (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Montreal, Quebec, H2X 1E3 [tel: +1-514-499-4072; e-mail: julie-anne.boudreau@ucs.inrs.ca]), **The Politics of Street Gangs: Urban Informality as a Logic of Political Action and its Consequences on the State's Role and Instruments of Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Roy & AlSayyad (2004) argue that "urban informality" has become a new way of life, while the work of Pedrazzini (2007) shows how young gang leaders have become the quintessential urban individual, most adapted to the conditions of urbanity. This paper critically assesses the public debate on street gangs in North America, looking at its stigmatising effects from the point of view of youth categorized as being "at-risk" of being recruited. It discusses how their feeling of injustice, the representations they have of the gang universe, & their daily practices of mobility, shape their political subjectivity. Based on interviews with youths in Montreal, the paper analyses street gangs as illustrations of urban informality as a way of life. By informality we mean all forms of action that illustrate the weakening of traditional modes of socio-political regulation through public policy, & signal the rise of economic polarization. Informal networks can take various forms, from street vending to street gangs, from clandestine immigration to squats, from counterfeiting to drug trafficking. These various forms are not necessarily related, but they all take shape in cities. We hypothesize that under the contemporary historical conditions of urbanity, a new logic of political action is developing, characterized by 1) interdependencies lending unprecedented salience to small acts that can easily be transformed into unexpected political situations on global & local scales, 2) unpredictability as a premium drive for action, 3) non-consequentialist forms of action (non-strategic, intuitive, affective), 4) a force of impulsion (experimentation, slowly arriving at political claims without having planned it) rather than being energized by antagonism (a clearly identified enemy), & 5) an ambiguous & interdependent relationship between the formal and the informal. The aim is to shed light on how the State defines its role at the edges of its authority (the porous formal-informal boundary).

2010S00329

Boussard, Valérie (Université de Versailles, 47 boulevard Vauban, 78 047 Guyancourt cedex. France [e-mail: valerie.boussard@wanadoo.fr]), **Managers as "Professionals" of Management,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Traditionally, sociological analyses have opposed Organization (or Management) to Professions. This communication aims to discuss this opposition by presenting some empirical results about the activity of managers in a big French public firm, the National Railway Company named SNCF. Reading Freidson's propositions (2001), we can conclude that managers are all but professionals. They are just agents of a weberian rationalization. They have no rules, no professional skills, no credentials & so on. The empirical research about managerial work in the SNCF (quantitative & qualitative data) leads to contest these latter propositions. The communication will bring some evidence that managerial work is based on a kind of professional knowledge, according to the definition of Abbott (1988).This knowledge is developed & shared within a professional/occupational space, which could be named the "managerial professional space" & which is grounded on three interdependent principles: Control, performance & rationality (Boussard, 2008). This space should be conceived in a neo-weberian way, where professional or occupational groups are linked by ecological relationships & compete with each other for jurisdiction occupation. This professional knowledge allows managers who develop managerial practices & devices to have a successful career within the firm, while managers who don't behave in this "managerial way" have flat or short careers. In the same time, acting within management rules lead managers to implement, step by step, changes in the firm which could subsequently no longer be interpreted as the rise of a global trend due to rationalization or capitalism laws. It should be more accurate to explain recent mutations of the SNCF as the converging interactions of managers who consider their occupation as a professional way of organizing work of other workers.

2010S00330

Boutillier, Clément (CEAN, Sciences PO Bordeaux, CEAN–IEP de Bordeaux 11 allée Ausone Domaine universitaire 33607 Pessac Cedex, FRANCE [tel: +234 7056258388; e-mail: boutillierclement@msn.com]), **Could Politics Not Be Dirty: Youth Perceptions of Politics and Policies in Lagos State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The return to civilian government in Nigeria in 1999 has triggered new ways & more opportunities for Nigerian citizens to participate in politics. However, many still perceive it as "a dirty game" which offers little room for newcomers & for those unable to aggregate important networks of followers & supporters. Thus, young people are marginalized from the decision making-process, often used as a tool during elections while already being excluded from the job market to a large extent. The Lagos state administration, especially since 2007, has however put a strong emphasis on sorting out what have been perceived as the causes of this potentially explosive "youth problem". The key aspect of the subsequent state policies has been to create opportunities for youth to be busy (either through employment or leisure) while also insisting on the necessity for political

elites to be accountable & to deliver basic services to the people. By observing & interviewing young people targeted by these policies & discourses, this paper sheds light on emerging forms of political imagination & new links of trust between them & political elites in Lagos.

2010S00331

Bover, Tomas & Chaves, Mariana (CONICET-UNTREF-UNLP, La Plata, Argentina [tel: 54 221 4522539; e-mail: mchaves@untref.edu.ar]), **"The Circumstances of Life": Biographies of Young Policemen in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ This work focuses on the analysis of biographical stories of young people entering state security forces. In Argentina, Police institutions recruit low & middle-class youth people that ended the secondary school education. Work, to be a policeman, is a unique election that implies being invested in an institution that represents a conflictive relation between State & citizens, mainly young citizens, but to be admitted to the police is also a choice of short survey with warranted job, & implies both the security of a job with continuity, & the insecurity of the risk of interruption of life itself. In their stories of life, this election, is justified by the "circumstances of the life" that they presented as a contradiction, an option never before evaluated or the only possible to way out, & sets out the "circumstances" of class, family, labor, gender, & emotional among others, that would oblige them to become policemen. "The circumstances of life" are spaces where the individual narrative is part of a societal narration, & analyze them implies analyzing the constructions of the biographies of young people in agreement to a world in motion

2010S00332

Bowes, Alison, Dawson, Alison & Bell, David (Applied Social Science, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland UK [tel: +44 1786 466424; fax: +44 1786 466299; e-mail: a.m.bowes@stir.ac.uk]), **Can Lifestyle Monitoring Support Unpaid Care? Some Ethical Considerations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction Electronic lifestyle monitoring (LM) may save lives by alerting family & non-family carers & indeed older people themselves to changes in routine which may indicate serious illness or threats to health & well-being (Sixsmith et al 2007). So-called "third generation" telecare systems (Brownsell and Bradley 2003) installed at home can collect detailed data about day to day behaviour, which could be analysed to demonstrate "normal" routines for an individual, against which unusual activity could be identified. Methods Drawing on literature review & case studies, including research in West Lothian, Scotland (Bowes & McColgan 2006), the paper discusses ethical implications of the use of LM to support unpaid care, & considers its potential to change caring relationships. Results Unpaid carers may have enthusiasm for LM which those receiving care do not share, raising key consent issues. The passive & unobtrusive nature of LM means that care partnerships are subject to surveillance whose penetrating nature they may not fully realise & from which it is difficult to withdraw. The level of intimate intrusion which LM represents is unprecedented. These issues are magnified when working with people who are cognitively impaired. In many respects, those least able to consent are those most likely to be seen as appropriate targets for LM. Conclusions Research on LM has mainly involved small numbers of participants over relatively short periods & has not explored how systems are emotionally, psychologically & socially experienced by the parties concerned & how this may affect relationships of care. An ethic of care, which emphasises the importance of relationships & interaction in care partnerships, implies consideration of integrity-protection within the "altered existential conditions" (Agich 2003) of care with surveillance, whether at home or in other settings.

2010S00333

Bowman, Dina (The University of Melbourne / Brotherhood of St Laurence, 67 Brunswick St Fitzroy 3065 [tel: + 61 3 9483 1373; fax: + 61 3 9417 2691; e-mail: dbowman@bsl.org.au]), **Sen and Bourdieu: Making Sense of Economic Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sen's capabilities approach has become increasingly popular in Australian social & economic policy making circles. While it has much to offer, it emphasises normative understandings of freedom or capability & overlooks the role of culture in shaping the choices that men & women make & perceive as possible or reasonable. In this paper, I draw on my experience of a joint longitudinal study that examines the employment, retention & advancement of low paid workers in Australia. A key element of this work is an examination of motivations & aspirations. I reflect on my use of Bourdieu's concepts in analysing how these men & women make sense of and respond to their circumstances as they move in & out of low paid work. I argue that while a capabilities approach is useful in evaluating inequality, Bourdieu's concepts of field, forms of capital & habitus–especially as they have been developed by feminists–enable a nuanced understanding of the processes and experience of inequality.

2010S00334

Boyadjieva, Pepka Alexandrova (Institute of Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia-1000, Bulgaria [tel: +359899751574; fax: +3599805895; e-mail: pepka7@gmail.com]), **Social Equity in Higher Education–Mission (Im)Possible?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses the European policy concerning access to higher education. It is argued that in this respect the London Communiqué from May 2007 is of crucial importance. It not only defines the social dimension of higher education as a priority but also sets the very ambitious goal of ensuring a social diversity among students, which reflects the social characteristics of a country's population. Analyzed are two main examples of introducing social dimension of higher education: a) the social engineering during the communist regime in Bulgaria & b) the policy of affirmative action in the US & some other countries. During the whole period of communist regime in Bulgaria, 1944-1989, higher education had been one of the main factors for modeling society in the direction of reaching a homogeneous society. The variety of means which were used is analyzed: quota system, privileges for different social groups, lowering of the admission criteria for some groups, special support for some social groups, etc. In discussing the affirmative action practices the main arguments in favor & against them are outlined. The paper argues that the issue of access to higher education occupies a central place in every contemporary higher education system & that the admission policies are its crucial component. The importance of admission policies stems out of the fact that they are simultaneously and strongly linked to two major values of modern university–quality of education & social justice.

2010S00335

Boyer, Charles, M., Saeed, H., Adams, S., Robidoux, M. & Kendall, M. (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5 [tel: 613.715-3123; e-mail: charlesboyer613@hotmail.com]), **Situational Factors around Injury in Bodychecking and Non-Bodychecking Hockey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In partnership with Hockey Canada, this study examines injury in competitive bodychecking & non-body checking youth ice hockey in male & female leagues in Ontario & Quebec. The study involved quantifying the amount of injuries, but also documenting the situational factors in which hockey injuries occur to better understand how & why injuries are occurring. The research utilized a mixed method approach consisting of game observation, postgame injury assessments & semi-structured interviewing with players, coaches & parents. In total 50 games were attended & a total of 90 participants were interviewed. All games were video recorded through a dual camera video system. Game footage was then analyzed frame by frame to pinpoint injury locations, points of impact & situational factors surrounding the injury. Results from the research revealed; 1) a disproportionately higher rate of injury in bodychecking hockey compared to non-bodychecking male and female hockey; 2) an overwhelming percentage of injuries were the result of bodychecks either given or received; & 3) while the majority of injuries were classified as non-severe, there were multiple serious injuries that lead to season ending injuries.

2010S00336

Boyle, Geraldine & Warren, Lorna (Bradford Dementia Group, University of Bradford, Bradford, England, BD5 OBB [tel: 00-44-1274-236602; e-mail: g.m.boyle@bradford.ac.uk]), **Researching the Decision-Making Capacity of People with Dementia: Challenges and Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Internationally, there has been a shift in mental health policy and related legal reform away from viewing people with dementia as "mentally incompetent" to recognising their decision-making capacity. However, there has been little empirical research to date on their actual decision-making abilities & how their "capacity" might be facilitated. This paper will report initial findings from a qualitative study, currently being undertaken in England, which explores the extent to which decision-making by people with dementia is not simply a cognitive process, but is also a social process, influenced by social & economic factors. Ethno-

graphic methods (interviews with people with dementia and their spouses & participant observation) are being used to examine in-depth the types of decisions that couples living with dementia make on a daily basis & the dynamic & interactive processes by which these decisions are negotiated or made. The paper will highlight some of the challenges involved in undertaking fieldwork relating to decision-making with participants who may lack some decision-making capacity. Practical ways of facilitating their participation in research will be discussed.

2010S00337

Bozec, Geraldine (Sciences Po (Centre d'études européennes), Paris, France, 75007 [tel: +33 6 64 82 04 31; e-mail: bozec.geraldine@free.fr]), **The Self, the Nation and the World: How Do French Primary Teachers Teach Pupils to Be Citizens Today?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explores how French primary teachers teach their pupils to be citizens nowadays, focusing of the civic identities which are promoted in schools & their national, global & European dimensions. Historically, the construction & reinforcement of national identity in pupils was the major aim of citizenship education, particularly in France where a centralized public school system was built & where citizenship was thought in a unitary way. The current context, marked by globalization, deepened European integration, increased cultural diversity & accentuated individualism, is challenging this traditional mission of the school. The paper is based on a qualitative study which investigates official curricula & educational material, but also teachers' conceptions & educational practices. It concludes that the primacy of the French nation as a space for civic identity, democracy & civic practices is still maintained in school curricula & educational material. French primary teachers do not necessarily follow such a line, their attitudes towards citizenship education & national identity being differentiated according to their ideological orientations & their teaching environment. However, the paper finally argues that a certain rapprochement in teachers' behaviours can be noticed, due to routine practices and unquestioned issues.

2010S00338

Braga, Eugenio C. F. (Unicamp / IBGE, Brazil [e-mail: ecfbraga@gmail.com]), **Occupational Composition and Positions for a Sociology of Social Scientists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents a survey with Social Sciences alumni from a thirty-five years time span of traditional universities in Brazil. It was developed following theoretical questions of a sociology of social scientists, different from other previous national perspectives & attempts. The survey brought empirical data with which we could: a) elaborate a description of the labor market by occupational current situation & work trajectories, b) delineate the social profile of the alumni group, c) grasp from the profession its most valued parts, of higher social position or higher status & prestige (with the support of a tradition in the social stratification field–occupational prestige), & d) integrate all data into a social composition analysis of the occupational positions projected by that social criterion. As a result, the segments of the profession–parts with different history, social demand & prestige attraction–could be analyzed (by race, gender & social origins), searching for openness & closure tendencies, & niches that concentrate social attributes.

2010S00339

Brahinsky, Joshua (History of Consciousness, UC Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 [e-mail: jbrahins@ucsc.com]), **Cultivating Body Logics: How Pentecostals Know God,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Through an ethno-Historical account of an Assemblies of God missions training center (Bethany University) & a para-church organization (The Promise Keepers), I argue that Pentecostal diffusion is inspired in part by a collection of carefully entrained pedagogies of conversion & commitment, marked most clearly by sensory experience & cultural hybridity. In particular, this paper traces the historical mutations of what I call the body logics–or portable sensory dynamics–that are so central to Pentecostal pedagogies. Following the Pentecostal sensorium from its institutionalization in early Assemblies of God practice to more contemporary manifestations demonstrates a process of abstraction that seems to undergird an ease of transposition to new contexts and an ambivalent but productive relationship to modern secular subjectivities. As such, I advance investigations of intimate sensory experience by recognizing their practice as a vigorous negotiation with the modern & as part of an ongoing effort at global diffusion.

2010S00340

Brandão, Carlos da Fonseca (São Paulo State University [e-mail: cbrandao@assis.unesp.br]), **Civilization, Violence, Wars and Control of Emotion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to discuss Norbert Elias's ideas regarding to control of emotions, violence and, consequently, to situations of war, in the context of process theory civilization, highlighting aspects of psychogenesis & sociogenesis. In this context, we will also consider, as one of the most important theoretical references about thinking in Eliasian terms, the influence of Max Weber ideas, especially with regard to the Weber's idea of legitimate use of physical violence, resent, among other times, in the digression that Elias makes about the monopoly of physical power. We will discuss initially what kind of influence the control of emotions may come to bear on the present sense of fear in people, & then analyze the possible links between violence & the control of emotions itself. Finally, we will discuss how these issues are present in times of non-pacification inside societies, i.e., in war times which modern industrial society has still faced.

2010S00341

Brandão, Zaia, Canedo, Maria Luiza & Xavier, Alice (PUC–Rio, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 22451-900 [tel: 55 21 35271815; fax: 55 21 35271132; e-mail: zaia@puc-rio.br]), **Family and School in Solidary Construction of Student Habitus,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on 2009 survey (students, parents, teachers) developed in 10 of the best public & private schools in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and on interviews with school teams, this paper shows some crossed analysis results of family & institutional routines. It represents a first attempt to understand the process of development and reinforcement of the student habitus that supports their good performances. Differently from expected, in the Brazilian case we find among popular families (major group in public school) some traces of a relatively stronger parent's engagement to accompany their children studies than among the private school student's families (higher social & cultural level). This result drove us to pursuit the characteristics of family support that, in different family strata reinforce the student habitus . The results point out different management styles & pedagogical models of the institutions that, articulated with family styles to deal with children scholarity–among families with different structures and volume of capital–pointed to the presence of combined strategies to produce the student habitus. These results offer an investigate overview about family & school relationship in the production of schools quality.

2010S00342

Brandén, Maria (Stockholm University Demography Unit, Stockholm, 106 91 [tel: +46 736 233595; e-mail: maria.branden@sociology.su.se]), **Gender, Gender Role Attitudes and Migration Motives, Sweden 1999-2009,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this article is to study whether there are gender differences in the propensity to move for one's own career & for one's partner's career in Sweden, 1999-2009. Further, the study aims at answering whether gender differences, if any, can be explained by bargaining power, career ambitions, and/or gender roles. Panel data including 1147 young adults is analyzed using multinomial logistic models. The results indicate that children function as a larger tie for women's career migration propensities compared to men's. Having children also affects men's career migration negatively, but they continue moving due to career reasons to a much larger extent than women with children do. The pattern cannot be explained by differences in the effect from educational level between men & women, or by lower career ambitions among women with children. Gender role attitudes surprisingly, & in contrast to studies on the Germany & the United States, don't have any effect on neither the discovered pattern or any effect per se.

2010S00343

Braun-Thuermann, Holger (Centre for Globalisation and Governance, University of Hamburg, Allendeplatz 1, D-22146 Hamburg, Germany [e-mail: holger.braun-thuermann@uni-hamburg.de]), **Hybrid Organizations: Boundaries, Practices, Compromises–The Case of Spin-Off Firms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explains hybrid organisational structures as a consequence of organizations' task mediating, surviving & developing between the institutionalized expectations of specialized functional systems & diverse orders of worth. Shedding light into these processes of "organizing hybridity"

spin-off firms were chosen for empirical study supposing that this type of companies are–at least temporarily–located between state funded public realms of research on the one hand & the private sector business, commodities & venture capital on the other. During the initial phase of a founding process & also in later stages research and development (R&D) practices are newly combined. Even on the level of individuals a kind of "hybridity" can be identified as professional identities vary between scientist & business(wo)man. The empirical observation is interpreted with arguments und concepts taken from the various sociologies of practice.

2010S00344

Brayfield, April & Korintus, Marta (Department of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118 USA [e-mail: aprilb@tulane.edu]), **Social Cleavages in Hungarian Childrearing Values,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the stratification of childrearing values in Hungary. We investigate the degree to which education, occupation, and economic resources influence childrearing values among a national sample of 439 Hungarian mothers with a child enrolled in a government-sponsored nursery. Our survey asked respondents to rank order the top three qualities that should be encouraged in children by parents & by careworkers separately, the most important things that children should learn in nurseries, & the reasons why a society should have nurseries & kindergartens. We find that childrearing values are more likely to vary by the mother's education than by occupation or economic resources. We suggest that (1) maternal ideologies about the nature of children's development and what best promotes their well-being & future success exert a powerful influence on the everyday life experiences of babies and toddlers, & (2) the stratification of childrearing values facilitates the reproduction of social inequalities.

2010S00345

Breckner, Roswitha (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology, Rooseveltplatz 2, A-1090 Vienna [tel: +43 4277 48217; e-mail: roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at]), **Pictures of Violence–Dealing with Photographs from the Armenian Genocide,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Photographs from atrocities & cruel violence serve as proof in conflicts where that what has happened is still denied by one side. This is also the case in the conflictive political discourses concerning the human atrocities committed during the Armenian Genocide at the beginning of the 20th century. At the same time, photographs taken from the deportations, starvation, & death of Armenian women, men & children confront "us" as those looking at a distant past with a gaze which Susan Sontag has coined as "Regarding the Pain of Others". The shock when seeing the vulnerability & victimisation of human beings might make it difficult to find words to talk about, & in consequence might raise the wish to turn away. Last, but not least, these photos fix our imagination about the Genocide to the visibility of selected situations which were more or less coincidentally chosen to be photographed, in most cases by others than the persecuted themselves, & therefore not necessarily picturing their experiences. With an exemplary analysis of a few photographs the paper aims to discuss the dilemmas arising from the fact that these photos are traces from a denied past making it visibly evident, and which, at the same time, can raise different & difficult feelings and imaginations in coming across with the challenge of looking at them.

2010S00346

Breitkreutz, Paul D. (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, 68588 [tel: ; e-mail: pbreitkr@unlnotes.unl.edu]), **Liberation Recitation: Assessing the Effects of a Social Movements Project on Student Civic Engagement Attitudes and Sociopolitical Beliefs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Can a project focused on social movements & community based organizations empower students enrolled in a sociology course and simultaneously improve their understanding of social inequality as the product of social structure? I propose that student political efficacy, discussion, & interest will increase at a greater rate for students completing a course project compared to those who do not. Students will also have increased levels of agreement with structural causes of social inequality after completing the project. I use an explanatory mixed methods design to assess the research questions. Pretest-posttest surveys of 294 students were collected during the 2008-2009 academic year from students enrolled in large lecture sections of introduction to sociology. Focus group interviews are analyzed to help explain the quantitative survey findings. Findings indicate students completing the course project have improved levels of political efficacy & political interest compared to students not completing the project. There are no significant differences in views of social inequality or political discussion between students completing the project & those who do not. The results confirm that a course project can have some effects on student sociopolitical beliefs.

2010S00347

Brennan, Deborah, Himmelweit, Susan, Cass, Bettina & Szebehely, Marta (Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, Australia 2052 [tel: +61293857800; fax: +61293857838; e-mail: d.brennan@unsw.edu.au]), **The Marketisation of Childcare and Social Care: Rationales and Consequences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores both the conceptual foundations of care markets and the specific rationales for the introduction of markets and/or market mechanisms in childcare & social care that have been put forward in particular national contexts. Starting from the assumption that care policy & provision can either exacerbate or redress inequalities, the authors draw on examples of the marketisation of care from the UK, Sweden & Australia in order to explore the impact of care marketisation on particular forms of inequality including gender & class. The paper focuses on political as well as economic aspects of care markets.

2010S00348

Bretonniere, Sandrine (CADIS-EHESS, 54 boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 021 223 6669; e-mail: sandrinebretonniere@yahoo.fr]), **Autonomy of Choice vs. Unavailability of the Human Body: How France and Romania Deal With Bioethics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ France & Romania stand at two opposite ends of the bioethics spectrum. France has a set of laws regulating bioethical issues, which the parliament reviews every 5 years since 1994. The law revision is accompanied by a heated public debate which engages doctors, researchers, intellectuals, associations & different public organs. The issue of surrogacy–illegal in France–best articulates the question of autonomy of choice in the present debate. Romania, on the other hand, has hardly voted any laws on bioethical issues, although it has ratified the Oviedo Convention. A law on Medically Assisted Procreation (no. 217/2003) was rejected by the President, & the Constitutional Court in 2005. Romania–and more generally 'Eastern Europe'–is perceived by Western Europeans as a purely mercantile arena with no ethical constraints. Indeed, both in the case of France & of Romania, the economic perspective is central: autonomy is being opposed by public authorities on the grounds of possible (or proved) exploitation of the human body. In this paper, my objective will be two-fold. Firstly, I intend to show that France & Romania have, in fact, a similar ethical perspective grounded in the principle of the unavailability of the human body. Legally implemented in France, virtual–but supported by a strong Orthodox tradition–in Romania, this principle is being questioned by a growing demand for autonomy in both contexts. Secondly, I will analyze how these two countries deal (in terms of public debate, political and institutional power play) with these two polarizing & seemingly irreconcilable principles that inform & shape the public & the private spheres.

2010S00349

Briceno, Miguel A. (Instituto de Filosofia, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1041 Caracas, Venezuela [tel: +58 212 693 0038; e-mail: mibricen@gmail.com]), **Polycontextural Logic: New Resource for Transdisciplinary Research in Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The reflection on the theoretical observation (i.e. meta-observation) involved in the concept of poly-contexturality is the framework in which a theory of complex systems is possible, which in turn enables an observation that oscillates between models structured in a hierarchical order (normally linked to a logical-deductive formalization) & models structured in hetero-hierarchy. And this would allow this reflection to be done in a formalized language that does not follow either the principles of the Aristotelian logic or the postulates of the Kantian transcendental reflection. It is precisely this liberation from the dictates of mono-contextural logic what paves the way to an observation of complexity, in which one or the other language is used to model the states of things, such as the epistemological problems of molecular biology or the social systems. And–what is gaining relevance–it also paves the way to a true transdisciplinary meta-observation, since each discipline chooses its own contexture & only the use of poly-contexturality makes it possible to formulate transdisciplinary relationships within the framework of such meta-logic.

2010S00350

Briggs, Daniel (University of East London, London. E15 2JB. United Kingdom [tel: 0044 208 233 2338; e-mail: d.briggs@uel.ac.uk]), **"Kicked Out To Go Centre": Disorientation from Mainstream Education and its Implications for Urban Youth Identity, Lifestyles and Life Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ UK urban state schools have recently experienced increased pressure to improve their performance levels. This has been manifested through various campaigns to change the public perception of these schools while making improvements to the physical school environment. However, punitive policies on "problematic" pupils also appear to be increasingly used to sustain this image. Many are "excluded" and referred to off-site educational provision (OSEP) where they receive reduced timetables & unchallenging courses, & this reduces their chances of gaining a solid education. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with a cohort of 20 excluded young people in one south London borough, this paper will discuss these issues in greater detail. I will suggest that the exclusionary processes to which some urban young people are exposed have implications for their identity, self worth & lifestyles, & make them increasingly vulnerable to gang life, crime & victimisation. Moreover, their life options are truncated despite their efforts they may make otherwise.

2010S00351

Brighenti, Andrea Mubi (Department of Sociology, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, 38122 [e-mail: andrea.mubi@gmail.com]), **Suburbanisation in Alpine Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last century, Alpine cities have experienced a tension between, on the one hand, strong traditional local identities and solidarities and, on the other, the requisites of modernity and modern urbanism. Various competing models of development for Alpine space have been proposed & applied, but the infrastructures of physical & informational mobility of the industrial and postindustrial capitalist model seem to have finally overcome all resistance & alternatives, at least on a large scale. In this paper, I focus my attention on one spatial & territorial outcomes of such a process, considering the case of suburbanisation. While the European urban model is very different from the Northern American one, in Europe, too, patterns of suburbanisation and enhanced spatial segregation are visible today. In the case under scrutiny, an additional complexity derives from the fact that while in the U.S. the suburb is generally built on previously uninhabited place, in the Europe, & more specifically in the Alpine cities, suburbanisation comes about as a residential expansion of ancient villages close to major cities. Consequently, middle class newcomers live in newly built houses just outside the old, in most cases medieval, historic village. I seek to conceptualise and understand what kind cleavages, solidarities and, ultimately, what type of neighbourhoods & territorial configurations do emerge from such a peculiar suburbanisation trend.

2010S00352

Bringel, Breno (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain, Madrid, Spain, 28223 [tel: +34 661 465985; e-mail: brenobringel@hotmail.com]), **A Roundtrip: The Spatialities of Transnational Activism in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we propose to analyze the spatialities of Latin American social movements as a tool for mapping new lines of interpretation to the study of social movements in the region. In particular, we make a roundtrip around the spatialities of rural social movements, especially peasant ones. Thus, we will highlight, in a comparative way, how specific movements in Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador and Guatemala have been shifting from local & national to regional and global, analyzing its particularities, but also how the insertion of these movements in transnational networks & international arenas of political action has led to a reconfiguration of its demands, imaginations & practices at domestic or local level. From these examples, based on an extensive fieldwork conducted over the past five years, we suggest the need for a "spatial turn" in the study of social movements that should be inclusive & takes into account an update of some classical theories out of date when building rigid boundaries between national & international politics among other elements. Therefore, theoretically, we attempt to contribute to the analysis of transnational activism in the region, proposing some analytical categories & a disciplinary and epistemological opening of theories of social movements in a period of crisis & transition marked by the increasing incorporation of relational mechanisms.

2010S00353

Brissonneau, Christophe & Ohl, Fabien (Centre de Recherche Sens Ethique Société, Centre Universitaire des Saints-Pères, 45 rue des Saints-Pères, 75270 Paris cedex 06 [tel: 33 01 60 86 14 69; e-mail: christophe.brissonneau@anadoo.fr]), **Learning to Dope in Track and Field during the 80's-90's in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the French track & field federation, there is no clear organisation of doping. Nevertheless, when preparing the Olympics, peers & people in charge of the federation convince the athletes that it is impossible to avoid doping to win. They are also sensitive to ethical discourses that federation put on stage. Some believe in it & are convinced that they do not to take drugs. But most of the athletes have to face the contradiction between the Olympic ethics & the wish, recalled by the federation staff, to win medals. Even if the sporting federation is not directly involved in doping, they incite athletes to have training camps. Track & field top-level athletes do training camps and competitions in the eastern communist countries, with the support of the federation, where they learn about the importance of the medical support. Based on interviews & observations, our paper will observe the socialisation process to pharmacological and doping products. We will argue that camps are kinds of "turning points" in which athletes face tension & contradiction between the so-called Olympic values & the pressure to improve performances & to win medals.

2010S00354

Brito de Oliveira, Lucia Maria (Law School; University of Brasilia, Brasilia/DF, Brazil, 70910-900 [tel: 00 55 61 33072349; fax: ; e-mail: lmboliveira@unb.br]), **Towards (Re)Democratization: Inter-American Court of Human Rights and People on the Move,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the challenges law had to face in Latin America during the (re)democratization process that started in the 80s of the XXth century was & still is to deepen democratic institutions and manners by placing the human beings in the centre of not only the national but also the regional legal system. Human beings seen as individuals whose dignity is not linked to citizenship but by the fact of being a person. In this long, non linear & inconstant historical & social process, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights had a fundamental role. Studying the construction of its jurisprudence, important themes were debated in a very profound way: state responsibility, amnesty laws, enforced disappearances, censorship, summary executions etc. In all contentious cases and advisory opinions, the Inter-American Court reinforced the human being as the centre of the logic of the legal system. Focusing in two paradigmatic advisory opinions OC 16/1999–The Right to Information on Consular Assistance. In the Framework of the Guarantees of the due Process of Law (October 1, 1999) & OC 18/2003–Juridical Condition & Rights of the Undocumented Migrants (September 17, 2003), it is possible to understand the crucial role this Court had on rooting the democracy as a daily practice & not a vague concept. In 1999 & in 2003, the Court pronounced on the exercise of human rights regardless to the status of national or alien. In both advisory opinions, it analysed the synergy of globalization & law in a very profound way expanding the economical aspects & including the historical & social interactions. These two advisory opinions crossed the line of traditional definition of law by opening the door to a richer transdisciplinary perspective not only of law, but also on rights of people in movement, on legality, on state responsibility & on human rights. OC 16/1999 & OC 18/2003 had & still have important repercussions in national legislations of the region.

2010S00355

Britton, Dee (SUNY Empire State College, 113 West Avenue, Saratoga Springs NY USA 12866 [tel: 518.587.2100 ext. 2875; e-mail: dee.britton@esc.edu]), **Disaster Tourism: The Mostar Paradox,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The words disaster & tourism seem to be intrinsically paradoxical, yet visits to sites of disaster & death have grown exponentially during the past four decades. Lennon & Foley note that "dark tourism" packages disaster into an economic product that provides interpretation of the event as well as potential economic gain to a devastated community. The community of Mostar, Herzegovina is a postmodern disaster tourism site. Once a symbol of Yugoslavian multiculturalism, Mostar became a battleground in the Bosnian wars of the 1990s. Stari Most, a sixteenth-century bridge that was the largest single span masonry arch bridge in the world, crashed into the Neretva River on November 9, 1993 after being shelled by local Croatian forces. A collaboration of nations, NGOs, and transnational groups rebuilt the bridge & Old Town, the surrounding tourist destination. Seventeen years later, Old Town is surrounded by former business districts that contain many unrepaired buildings that were bombed during the wars. Unfor-

tunately, these buildings have become a part of the Mostar tourist experience at the expense of local economic development. The commodification of Mostar's wars limits its ability to redevelop its social & economic infrastructure.

2010S00356

Broadbent, Jeffrey P. (Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Science Building, 267 19th Ave. S [tel: 612-624-1828; e-mail: broad001@umn.edu]), **Comparing National Responses to Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction to Panel during RC24 Environmental Symposium, July 1): The project on Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon) is an international project conducting research on the factors that affect the capacity & success of nations in reducing greenhouse gas emissions (or protecting sinks) & thereby helping to mitigate global climate change. Current lack of response at national and international levels depends not so much on absence of the right institutions, but upon a deficit of political will. The Compon project studies the conditions affecting the aggregation of political will concerning climate change & its translation into policy in 15 countries, including the largest emitters, representing differing positions on the issue, & at the international level. Hypotheses include the relative effect of building acceptance through persuasion in stakeholder participation, versus conflict between opposed advocacy coalitions. The mixture & effect of these two modes will depend upon background conditions such as cultural receptivity to science, political institutions, the array of interest groups and geographical vulnerability to climate disaster. The national teams used equivalent methods to collect data on national debates and networks of mobilization among pro & con actors to affect policy.

2010S00357

Brodén, Veronica (Linköping University, 581 83 Linköping [fax:; e-mail: veronica.broden@liu.se]), **Aiding Research Capacity: Abandoning or Strengthening the Linear Model?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is an unequal distribution of resources for higher education and research in the world, & many low-income countries have difficulties building up research capacity & knowledge systems which can contribute to long-term development & poverty reduction. Many aid organizations offer support with the goal to improve research capacity in low-income countries, & this type of aid has increased since the 1990's. The paper departs from an assumption that the research gap–as other inequalities–is problematic, & asks what dilemmas can arise in research aid. The paper begins with a literature review, & then narrows in on the case of the Secretariat for Research Cooperation (part of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). I ask questions like: What methods exist in research aid? How is the link between research capacity & development portrayed? What methods are deemed successful while others are not? There seems to be general consensus surrounding the idea that aid-actors should support the building of research capacity. Furthermore, many aid actors have explicit ambitions of escaping a colonialist heritage as well as abandoning the linear view of science & technology development, but there is nevertheless debate concerning whether this is being achieved.

2010S00358

Bronzini, Micol & Vicarelli, Maria Giovanna (Department of Social Sciences Polytechnic University of Marche Region, Piazzale Martelli 8 60100 Ancona Italy [tel: +39712207138; fax:; e-mail: m.bronzini@univpm.it]), **Family Learning for People with Long Term Conditions: Family Involvement and Health Behaviours,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many studies on health behaviours often move from the idea of an isolated actor who, if adequately trained & informed, would act rationally & carry out all those actions necessary to manage his condition at best. This approach neglects that behaviours are always situated & socially embedded & it lacks an appropriate consideration of the social context, that is how the daily life and the social relations (in primis family's ones) condition & put constraints to the concrete behaviours. Especially in the case of chronic diseases, which heavily strike the family unit, the lack of family involvement can, in the worse hypothesis, make the patient adoption of positive health behaviours useless, with the risk that he cannot conjugate them with the family or social requests. For instance the others members of the family could not have still totally accepted the pathology & hope to return to the previous situation or, simply, they could not know all its implications. Moving from these theoretical considerations the paper aims to present an innovative experience of Family Learning for people with long term conditions implemented in three health districts of Marche Region, which has been the object of a feasibility study. Family Learning, up to now, has found application mainly in the educational field. When applied to care-assistance for patients with chronic disease Family Learning consists of a learning process involving patients & their relatives together with health and social professionals under the guidance of a tutor acting as a facilitator. It aims to make families as competent & involved as possible in the care process, providing them competences (with respect to a specific pathology) & enhancing their abilities in order to assume positive health behaviours. The paper presents the main results of this feasibility study & explores which surrounding conditions are necessary from a macro (political-institutional), meso (organizational) & micro (family) point of view.

2010S00359

Brooks, Pauline E. (Brooks Evaluation/Research Consulting, 3512 Glenhurst Ave., Los Angeles, California 90039 USA [tel: 1 (323) 821-5891; e-mail: pbrooksUL3@hotmail.com]), **Unacknowledged Hidden Obstacles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are numerous constraints, external & internal, on efforts by academics to empower persons that are subjected to oppressive forces in society. Silencing is one major area of constraints. For instance, persons/groups that are oppressed rarely have meaningful opportunity to have input into identifying & shaping critical areas for research, program & policy development, evaluation and the like, concerning broader societal change. This silencing makes it possible for the mainstream, including mainstream academics/researchers, to remain uninformed or in other ways exclude the perspectives, issues, priorities, reasoning, & even the culture (values) of persons/groups subjected to oppressive forces. Similarly, there are constraints on directly addressing the perpetration of oppression. In studying the perpetration of racism, for example, constraints are often found in the: a) academic literature that researchers rely upon & repeatedly reference; b) researcher's own socialization; c) racialized arrangements in the physical & social-psychological environments in which academics function; d) academy's system of career-related rewards; & e) covert rules, including taboo topics such as studying the linkages between one racial group's societal advantages/privileges and another racial group's societal disadvantages/dis-privileges. Concrete examples are drawn from two decades of research and evaluation with & within diverse African American, Latino and Asian communities inside the United States & projects in South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia & Burkina Faso.

2010S00360

Brooks, Rachel & Waters, Johanna (Department of Politics, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH, UK [tel: 01483 683138; e-mail: r.brooks@surrey.ac.uk]), **Young People and Educational Mobility: The Perpetuation of Social Advantage,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last decade there has been considerable growth in the number of young people who choose to pursue degree-level study abroad, with the figure now approaching three million (OECD, 2007). The extant literature on "East" to "West" educational mobility has shown how, for many students, such migration is a means of securing valuable cultural & social capital, & distinguishing oneself from those who graduate with a tertiary qualification from "only" a domestic institution (Huang & Yeoh, 2005; Ong, 1999). In contrast, Rivza & Teichler (2007) have argued that educational mobility by students from the "West", & particularly from Europe & the US, is motivated by different concerns–to experience life in another country rather than to secure what is perceived to be a "better" or more prestigious form of education. However, drawing on recent research with British young people, we argue that, even amongst this group, overseas education can have a significant impact on furthering existing inequalities. In particular, we contend that a very privileged group located within the upper middle class are choosing to pursue an elite education overseas as a means of "compensating" for a failure to secure a place at a "top" university in the UK. In this way, we suggest that while travel & educational mobility may be being opened up to a wider cross-section of young people than in the past, highly privileged groups remain able to exploit the available educational opportunities very effectively to maintain their social advantage.

2010S00361

Brophy-Warren, Sorcha Alexandrina (Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511 [e-mail: sorcha.brophy-warren@yale.edu]), **Jeopardizing Civility: Imagining the Transnational in the**

Anglophone Caribbean, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2001, then Prime Minister of Barbados Owen Arthur assumed responsibility for the Barbados Ministry of Culture, believing that heavy government investment in arts & heritage initiatives would catalyze economic growth in the 21st century. However, the concerns of the Prime Minister's office were not purely economic. Their desire to promote & export Bajan culture was also undergirded by fears of the "erosion of traditional values" & the cultural homogeneity that is perceived to be a result of transnational cultural flows. The conversations that ensued have the potential to challenge how we think about transnational cultural flows, the modern social imaginary, & how a relationship with the past shapes national identity. Here, I chart a debate within the government about what authentic Barbadian culture is, & what normative currents one must navigate in order to inhabit the island. Those who invoke the role of "Barbadian values" refer to a general perception that the island is a traditional one & that norms of civility are more fundamental to social life in Barbados than elsewhere. "Civility" & "tradition," terms inextricably tied to imperialism & empire are employed in this dialogue as a critique of transnationalism, empire, & hegemony.

2010S00362

Brose, Hanns-Georg (Faculty of Social Sciences University Duisburg-Essen Institute of Sociology, Duisburg, Germany D-47048 [tel: + 49 203 3792739; fax: + 49 203 3794350; e-mail: hg.brose@uni-due.de]), **Backwards into the Future?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Starting from the assumption, that the structure of social time in contemporary societies can best be described as the simultaneity of nonsimultaneities, it will be argued, that there appear many contemporaneous temporalities on the screens of the world-society. Hence there are many present pasts and possible future presents, that might to be synchronized. The imagination of the future as a 'storehouse of possibilities' (Luhmann) amongst which we deliberately choose goals to be progressively reached, has lost ground. The future appears not any more as future possibilities but as a complex variety of possible futures & as a strain to make risky choices among them. To make decisions, social systems refer to their memory while developing their expectations. We move "backwards into the future". This becomes more evident in some contemporary concepts of dealing with (the) future(s). While "innovation" & "newness" were for a long time uncontested general promises of future possibilities, concepts like "sustainability" & "renew-ability", that claim to save past possibilities, gain attention & significance.

2010S00363

Broughton, Chad (University of Chicago, 5845 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637 [tel: 773-834-9810; fax: 773-834-9810; e-mail: ceb@uchicago.edu]), **Making the Undergraduate Classroom into a Policy Think Tank: Reflections from a Field Methods Class,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article examines the opportunities & limitations presented by organizing an undergraduate field research methods class as a policy think tank for project-based research. It finds that having demanding end goals to meet for the policy client necessitated a top-down, corporate course organization for data gathering and policy analysis efficiencies, thus limiting somewhat the extent to which students could lead the course & gain experience practicing various field methods. The think tank model & working for a client, however, had anticipated & some unanticipated pedagogical benefits for learning sociological research methods, substantive sociological & policy areas, the policy research process, & how to work effectively in goal-directed group work. Finally this article considers the pedagogical & ethical concerns with the course-based production of "policy-relevant" knowledge in the context of stark social divisions between student & subject.

2010S00364

Brown, Kate Pride (Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37207, USA [tel: +1 615 881 5756; e-mail: kate.pride-brown@vanderbilt.edu]), **Cultural Threats: Assessing Discursive Hostility toward Social Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper builds on the current discussion of opportunities and threats in social movement studies. Scholars have considered the mobilizing force of political & discursive opportunities, as well as that of political threats. This paper introduces the subject of cultural/discursive threats. Importantly, this paper shows that threats are not just mobilizing, but may also be responsible for demobilization. Using in-depth interviews with activists from the Russian environmental movement, I illustrate how an environment may become culturally hostile to movement activity. Moreover, while cultural threats may be specific to a particular movement, they may also be more general, broad-based threats. Just as authoritarianism and repression may be equally hostile to all social movements, a discursive space may be threatening, not only to a particular movement, but to progressive collective action itself. In Russia, widespread social distrust & assumptions of corruption create a discursive hostility toward the idea of collective efficacy and social change.

2010S00365

Brown, Matthew J. (Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, London, WC1H 0AL [tel: 44 207 911 5325; e-mail: m.brown@ioe.ac.uk]), **Assessing the Validity of Retrospective Questions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Researchers wishing to gather information from adults about earlier periods of life often rely on the use of retrospective questions. It is recognised that retrospective responses will be affected by a certain level of recall error but there is typically no evidence on which to make an assessment of the magnitude. The most recent sweep of the National Child Development Study, conducted in 2008/9 when its cohort members were aged 50 asked a sub-set of c. 3000 respondents a number of questions about the time when they were aged 11. These questions re-collected information that was first collected contemporaneously at the time when cohort members were aged 11. This paper makes use of this unique opportunity to assess the accuracy with which individuals can recall these details some 40 years later by examining the consistency of the responses given on these two occasions. The rich life-history information collected from & about the study's participants over the course of their lives also presents an opportunity to investigate the factors that might cause variation in recall error. The paper uses a series of regression models to assess the impact of a range of factors (education, employment, family life, health) on ability to accurately recall childhood circumstances.

2010S00366

Brown, Patrick R. & Calnan, Michael W. (CHSS, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK, CT2 7NF [tel: +44 1227 827575; e-mail: p.r.brown@kent.ac.uk]), **Trust as a Means of Bridging the Management of Risk and the Meeting of Need in Mental Health Services,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many accounts of mental health policy, both recent & historical, note the existence of a dualism between policies which seek to care for the needs of vulnerable individuals on the one hand, & those which seek to effectively manage the risk that these patients pose (to themselves & the wider public) on the other. This apparent mutual exclusivity presents a serious dilemma for policy-makers and services–in that media driven pressure to ward against the "risk" presented by service-users tends towards more coercive approaches which neglect the meeting of need (especially need as understood through a social lens as opposed to a medical one). Moreover vulnerable people are less likely to approach such services in the first place. At a theoretical level, it is argued that trust represents an effective means of bridging this problematic gap. While risk may be applied in a way that is self-defeating & acts as an obstacle to the meeting of needs, services & professionals viewed as trustworthy by their users will be better able to meet the needs of their users & assess risk. Drawing on recent qualitative research undertaken in England involving service-users, carers, professionals & managers, the potential for mental health policy to be framed around trust–rather than risk–is thus examined. In particular we explore the role of trust in encouraging initial engagement with services, facilitating more open disclosure, & enhancing agreement and cooperation with treatment. Broader, macro-policy recommendations are inferred from these findings.

2010S00367

Browne, Craig Alan Richard (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 2006 [tel: 61-2-93512665; fax: 61-2-90369380; e-mail: craig.browne@sydney.edu.au]), **The Critique of Objectification and the Re-Conceptualisation of Alienation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of alienation obtained broad application through its connection to the notion of objectification. Objectification constituted a descriptive & normative notion of the production of the social world through the activity of a subject. It underpinned the concept of alienation's explanation

of processes of social reproduction under the conditions of a heteronomous social structure. Marx traced alienation to capitalism's dispossession and appropriation of direct producer's objectification. However, critiques of the production paradigm led to attempts to re-conceptualise alienation in ways that were not tied to the suppositions of objectification. The resulting conceptions, like Habermas's vision of the colonisation of the lifeworld and Castoriadis's notion of the instituted imaginary, drew on alternate theoretical traditions, especially phenomenology, psychoanalysis and linguistics. My paper initially assesses the validity of the critique of objectification. It then suggests that while the alternative depictions of alienation clarify forms of experience that are equivalent to alienated labour, they are less specific with respect to the structural conditions of alienation's reproduction. Consequently, difficulties in specifying the social reorganisation required for transforming alienation become justifications for subordinating the concept. The concept's continued relevance will be shown to depend on a normative understanding of the relationship of action & structure.

2010S00368

Brownlie, Julie (University of Stirling, Stirling, FK94LA, Scotland, UK [tel: 01786 473171; e-mail: julie.brownlie@stir.ac.uk]), **Getting Through: Biographies, Mental Wellbeing and Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Biographies are not only relevant to mental illness but to mental wellness–i.e. to the things that help us to get by or through emotionally difficult times. But those individual biographies need to be socially & historically situated. Drawing on a recent multi-method, UK-wide study of emotions talk & emotional support, the Someone To Talk To Study (see www.someonetotalkto.info), this paper considers the way that people talk about their emotional lives against the backdrop of what sociologists have characterised as an emerging "therapeutic culture". The paper challenges important aspects of the therapeutic culture thesis–including the claims that we have become increasingly dependent on people such as mental health professionals & others who are "trained to listen" (Furedi, 2004, Nolan, 1998)and that we now see biographical events such as bereavement & divorce not as a "part of life" but rather as the domain of these experts (Giddens, 1991; Bauman, 1997; Hochschild, 1991). But it also suggests that while vulnerability might not give people's life stories a sense of coherence, its conceptual counterpart, resilience, neither captures how people understand what they are doing when they "get through".

2010S00369

Bruce, T. (University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand [tel: 64 7 838 4500; fax: 64 7 838 4555; e-mail: tbruce@waikato.ac.nz]), **Analysing Rugby and Nationalism from Below: "I Was Gutted" and Other Reactions by New Zealanders during the 2007 Rugby World Cup,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Popular mythology has long held that rugby is New Zealand's national game, & the nation's "mood" is said to rise & fall with the men's national team's performances. Yet, in the context of the recent transformation of amateur elite rugby into a commercialised and global brand, we know little about what it means to New Zealanders today. Instead of a "top down" approach investigating the articulation of rugby & nationalism by power brokers (such as media, rugby officials, politicians), this paper takes up the challenge posed by historian Eric Hobsbawm who noted that national discourses "cannot be understood unless also analysed from below… in terms of the assumptions, hopes, needs, longings and interests of ordinary people" (Hobsbawm, 1991, p. 10). Based on fieldwork, surveys, public comments on newspaper websites, and interviews, this paper identifies the wide range of emotions and reactions of New Zealanders to the 2007 Rugby World Cup, highlights key tensions that emerged, & speculates on what these mean for the place of rugby in the national imagination.

2010S00370

Brum, Ceres Karam (Departamento De Ciencias Sociais Universidade Federal De Santa Maria, Santa Maria Brazil 97050023 [tel: 555532208808; fax: -; e-mail: cereskb@terra.com.br]), **Maison du Brésil: A Brazilian Territory in Paris,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents some reflections on the Maison du Brésil. My aim is to analyse the meanings that characterize it as a Brazilian territory in Paris, as a temporary residences for researchers. It looks at the international circulation of students & researchers who live there & have an educational experience of multiple dimensions, while experiencing deterritorializing identities and there consequences in a residential space that is simultaneously public & private. Based in historical & the ethnographic method I present some aspects of its history & daily life for focus "the uses & abuses" of the nation to analyse the particularities of established mediation of living in the Maison du Brésil, to the education & international insertion of some researchers

2010S00371

Bu, Feifei & Ngai, Ngan-pun (Department of Social Work, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong [tel: +852 91830806; e-mail: feifeibu@gmail.com]), **Silent Struggle: A Case Study of Children with Incarcerated Parent,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the experiences of children with incarcerated parent in the Chinese context, with focus on the investigation of the problems confronted by the children, their coping strategies and the embedded strengths that enable them to overcome risks in daily lives. The study was conducted in a foster care center in the city of Tianjin, China. A total of six cases were selected for data collection. Through extensive fieldwork of various types including spending one month to fully participated in the children's daily lives, participant observation, formal & informal interviewing and documentary review, useful data were collected, analyzed and interpreted. The preliminary findings indicate: 1) due to negative experiences of children with parental incarceration, they manifest behavioral & emotional problems, including sense of insecurity, bad temper, larceny & so on forth; 2) coping strategies that these children adopt dealing with their problems include: support seeking, fighting, suppression, wishful thinking, & so forth; and 3) there are strengths embedded in the children such as diligence, optimism, & independence, which enable the children to overcome difficulties. Besides, implications for social work practice and research with this particular group of children are discussed.

2010S00372

Buchinger, Eva (AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, Vienna, Austria, 1220, Donau-City-Str. 1 [tel: +43 0505504580; fax: +43 0505504599; e-mail: barbara.machovits@ait.ac.at]), **Multilevel Governance: A Systems-Theoretical Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The notion of multilevel governance is nowadays a crucial issue in politics. This is caused by the increase of globalization processes and the related activities of international & supranational institutions such as the United Nations & the European Union. Multilevel governance is therefore (in Europe) a triplex: state level, EU supranational level, & UN global level. The investigation of globalization processes & multilevel governance requires a macro perspective. One of several approaches to do this is provided by the systems-theoretical assumption of a functional differentiated world society, whereby function systems are characterized by autopoietic reproduction along with "codes" and "programs". The analysis of multi-level governance on basis of the political code (government/opposition) poses the question, how effectively state related "collectively binding power" can be transferred to other political levels & how commitments are achieved. The analysis of multi-level governance on basis of programs draws attention on the multiplication of organizational structures & their interplay. The paper will discuss these questions a commitment finding between states & EU within the UN-framework, coordination between organizations on different level of politics a by the example of the Kyoto protocol.

2010S00373

Büchner, Charlotte, I.R., Smits, Wendy & van der Velden, Rolf, K.W. (Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market (ROA), Maastricht University, Maastricht, the Netherlands, 6200 MD [fax:; e-mail: c.buchner@maastrichtuniversity.nl]), **Education, Cognitive Skills, and Labour Market Success: A Perspective on Gender Differences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent studies on returns to cognitive skills vary in their results regarding labour market outcomes of males & females. This paper analyses earnings returns to domain-specific skills & whether or not men & women are rewarded differently for it. Using a combined data set of Dutch longitudinal & register data, we apply different measures of cognitive skills obtained at the age of 12, and control for social background, educational aspirations, field of study, job & partner characteristics & recent family situation at the time when earnings are observed. We correct for sample selection bias regarding labour supply decisions & for unobserved heterogeneity on the school level. Our findings show that men & women benefit to the same extent from schooling and cognitive skills. The effect of cognitive skills thereby is exclusively explained by the individuals' school per-

formance in math. In education segmented labour markets, however, returns to math skills only are significant for lower educated men & higher educated women. High math scores early in life may encourage girls to further invest in schooling & other productivity-related skills, while the negative association between math skills and education for lower educated men suggests a reserve of talent.

2010S00374

Budarick, John (Monash University [e-mail: John.Budarick@arts.monash.edu.au]), **Media, Movement, and the Search for Security amongst Iranian Australians,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws on data from a project in which Iranian-Australians were asked to reflect on their use of media in the search for feelings of security, home & belonging. Through an analysis of a series of in depth interviews with participants, I focus specifically on the news media & look at the role it plays in the lives of people born in Iran & now living in Australia. Drawing on the concept of ontological security & its application to media in the work of Roger Silverstone, as well as the notion of epistephelia, I argue that news media plays a key role in the search for a sense of security & belonging amongst participants of the study. It is argued that as migrants the participants in this study have gone through a process wherein the routines, relationships of trust, & sense of home so important to ontological security have been disrupted. The epistephilic desire for, & consumption of, news in Australia is part of the work that goes into re-establishing this feeling of ontological security.

2010S00375

Buechler, Simone J. (University of Illinois at Chicago, 601 South Morgan St. MC 219 Chicago, Illinois 60607 USA [tel: 773 857 0344; e-mail: buechler@uic.edu]), **The Brazilian Immigrant Community in Newark, New Jersey: Housekeeping, Construction and Return Migration with the Global Economic Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The vagaries of neo-liberalism have resulted in both the celebration and retrenchment of multiculturalism & economic opportunities for Brazilian immigrants going to & returning from Newark, New Jersey. This paper examines how there has been a relatively recent celebration of multiculturalism as a promising part of the neo-liberal agenda in both São Paulo, Brazil & in Newark, New Jersey but during times of economic crises immigrants have become the scapegoats for a neo-liberal model gone awry. The enforcement of employer sanctions, the lack of legalization policies, and difficulties obtaining driver's licenses, along with the recession have encouraged return migration. Brazilian immigrants have had to return to Brazil leaving their foreclosed homes. Neoliberal ideals of growth encouraged Brazilian immigrants to find jobs in construction & housecleaning, just to lose them with employer fear, the crashing housing market, & recession. The tables have been turned as this time Brazil has hardly been affected by the economic crisis. However, there have been high failure rates of small businesses of returned migrants. This paper stems from research conducted for 14 years in São Paulo, Brazil & on a study from November 2008 to May 2009 of Brazilian immigrants in Newark, New Jersey.

2010S00376

Buechler, Stephanie, J. (School of Geography and Development/ University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA 85721 [tel: 520 904 8869; e-mail: buechler@email.arizona.edu]), **Migration in a Mexican Border Community in the Context of Economic, Political and Environmental Dislocations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on ethnographic research conducted from 2007 to the present in Sonora, Mexico in a community located 70 km from the international border between Mexico & the U.S. The impact of the global economic crisis as well as environmental crises related to water & climate are evident there. This community is the locus of both in & out-migration. In-migrants come from Sonora or other regions in Mexico, & from the U.S. With the economic crisis, these migrants are settling in the community to try to obtain work in, for example, nearby mines & U.S. assembly plants. Other migrants are returning from the U.S. & settling there; some have never lived there before. Their return migration is precipitated by the economic crisis & strict migration enforcement in the U.S. The community's economy is still dominated by agriculture but growing water scarcity & climate change are altering this production. An exploration of the linkages between in and out-migration, the economic crisis, the changing environment, and agriculture showed that, for example, as wells are going dry, farmland is being sold to in-migrants for new housing construction. The pace of this construction, however, is slowing with the economic crisis.

2010S00377

Bühler-Niederberger, Doris (University of Wuppertal, Gauss-Strasse 20, 42097 Wuppertal, Germany [tel: 0202 439 22 83; e-mail: buehler@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Early Childhood as a Touchstone of Theoretical Concepts and Methods of Childhood Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Childhood sociology–especially with its concept of the child as competent actor–has been concentrated mostly on middle childhood & rarely on early childhood. There have all the same been very early contributions of well known sociologists concerning little children: Harvey Sacks' "On the Analysability of Stories by Children" (1974) & Norman Denzin's "Childhood as a Conversation of Gestures" (1971). Both authors analyzed the communicative contributions of little children, they showed that with very limited or even without verbal competencies there is a significant contribution of children to communication. This is consistent with the concept of the child as actor, but the actorship of the little child is very limited & vulnerable, as it becomes visible only to the very sensitive social scientists who is aware of the subtleties of interaction & its more hidden rules & structures. Even most social scientists overlooked such actorship before Sacks' and Denzin's work & most of them also after their publications. It seems therefore important to add other theoretical concepts to the actor concept, like e.g. "adults" interpretation of little children's action" & structural/situational and/or personal ignorance of little children's action.

2010S00378

Büke, Atakan, Aetinkaya, Özgür & Eren, Zeynep Ceren (Sociology Department, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey 06531 [tel: +90-3122107684; e-mail: atakanbuke@gmail.com]), **Transformation of Agricultural Relations in Turkey after 1980: The Case of Aukurova,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Parallel to the transformations in the world economy in general & in Turkish economy that became apparent with the late 1970s, agricultural relations in Turkey started to witness drastic changes after 1980. Some of the major changes that can be problematized under the concept of neoliberalism can be listed as follows: reorganization of public administration of agriculture (de-regulation/re-regulation); liberalization of agricultural trade; changes in the subsidy policies; delimiting agricultural production in some products through the implementation of quotas; giving weight to labour-intensive & high value-added products rather than capital-intensive products in accordance with the new international division of labour; penetration of capital to the production & reproduction relations through giant international corporations; parallel to this last point changing class structure and the rise of contract farming. All these transformations imply radical changes in the social relations that prevailed until the 1980s. However, both the critical & non-critical literatures that are dominated by the disciplines of economics & agricultural economics provide structural, macro & technical analysis. Although, these structural analysis provide the general framework, they are far from reflecting the social & cultural affections and the effects of the sides of these agricultural relations to the process. In the light of the framework provided by the international & national critical literature, the aim of this study is to re-read this process from below through the experiences of agricultural workers, petty commodity producers, & farmers gathered by interviews as well as the related literature. With this respect, this study will focus on Aukurova region, which has been an important production center since the early phases of the capitalization process of Turkey, particularly on Adana which is the biggest city of the region.

2010S00379

Bulz, Nicolae (National Defence College / World Economy Institute, Romania / Center for Strategic Economic Studies, Australia, Bucuresti, Romania, 013626 [tel: +4021 6675321; e-mail: nbulz@yahoo.com]), **Does "Generosity" (Re)present an Evaluation of Social Progress within the Contemporary World Changes?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focalises the research on attempting the way to aggregate three types of indicators: onto generosity nexus, onto creativity realm, on solidarity ideal–all these (nexus, realm, ideal) being within the dynamic relation of individual-community. The main constrain consist on the status that humankind did not & does not attain the required level of the local-global development praxis and cognitive internalization of the (hypotheti-

cal) reality to sustain large scale world changes to be a support-set of the decision making regarding local-global development (including pro-market reform & poverty eradication). Technologically-mediated social space has both the potential to create new connections & the possibility to disembody, & remove physicality from human relationships, typically desensitizing us towards each other & reducing a sense of other as human. The concept of Generosity within the Creative process & Solidarity status highlights a critical tension in the deep social and cultural world. Are we more or less generous in technologically mediated work space, & how do we retain a sense of the other, an-other towards whom I have responsibility to relate & perhaps even care–an-other I value? How do I experience this connection when the connection is mediated through data fragments, through a window I can close with a click? What does this DO to generosity, to self-transcendendence? The "generosity versus creativity and solidarity" seems to be a pioneering stance in that it specifically examines the role of generosity in creative processes and in solidarity nexus associated with the very technologies we now use routinely to frame (and decontextualise/recontextualise) human relations, & notions of community. This inter/trans/co-disciplinary paper tries to facilitate, within a set of indicators & indices, the identification of the stages of the complex development of a real social system & their creativity, solidarity, partnership & generosity characteristics; that is a condition & initial point to set out an appropriate guiding system in a contemporary society based on the "sociology on the move" prospective. Ultimately, this sociological approach can inform policy, leadership, regulation, social-enterprise and socio-political debate, amongst others.

2010S00380

Bunich, Ekaterina A. (State University–Higher School of Economics, Sociological department, Moscow, Russian Federation [tel: +07 495 3046503; e-mail: kath.bunitsch@gmail.com]), **Personal Stereo Listening in Urbanizing Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Because of the urbanization the construction of space was largely transformed. Interactions are tended to be fragmented, disconnected, fleeting, spatial& temporal. In urban life there is hardly any correlation between social & physical distances. If one person stays near another person, it does not mean, that they are in one level of stratification. Bauman has characterized city as a "place of non-meetings". Another city's problem is the intensification of emotional life owing to continuous shift of external & internal impressions. This lead to blasé attitude, i.e. indifference toward the distinction between things. At the same time technologies of playback of the music are also changing, tending to become absolutely transparent. In such circumstances we can distinguish a number of aims of personal stereo listening: privatization of public space, time compression, space-making & acquisition of the control over the space. The objective of the study is to build a theoretical framework, causes & consequences of personal stereo listening can be scrutinized. The paper applies such theoretical resources as: sociology of space (G.Simmel, Z/Kracauer, H.Lefebvre, M.Auge), sociology of music (T.Adorno), problematic of Gemeinschaft vs Gesellschaft (F.Toennies) & post phenomenology (D.Ihde).

2010S00381

Burak, Esra (Stanford University, Stanford University Department of Sociology, 450 Serra Mall, Building 120, Stanford CA, USA, 94305 [tel: (650)353-0548; fax: (650)725-6471; e-mail: eburak@stanford.edu]), **The Social Maximum: Do Americans Believe There Should Be a Ceiling to Earnings?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most Americans feel that no one should fall below a minimally decent living standard. If people perceive some as having "too little," could others be perceived as having "enough" or even "too much"? In this paper, I investigate whether Americans think that there is a social maximum–a dollar threshold in earnings that, if exceeded, is viewed as unjustifiable. Using nationally representative data (N=1,026) from a survey which includes closed-ended, open-ended & vignette questions, I explore what Americans think about a cap on compensation; who favors a cap and who does not; among those who favor a cap, what determines the dollar amount of the chosen cap; whether earner characteristics matter for favoring or not favoring a cap & why people favor or disfavor a cap. Results show that 61% of all Americans favor a cap on compensation, & that more than 2/3 of those who favor a cap support a cap of /BFM2X4B|END5 million or lower. Among the studied factors, the only factor that has any effect on how people feel about a compensation cap is charitable giving: when earners are described as giving away half of their incomes to charitable causes, people are less likely to favor a cap. Finally, the top-most reasons for favoring & disfavoring a cap are, respectively, desiring more equality & seeing the idea of a cap as conflicting with a free market system.

2010S00382

Burgin, Say N. (School of History, University of Leeds, Leeds, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom, LS2 9Jt [tel: (44)7794 895466; e-mail: hy08snb@leeds.ac.uk]), **Domination and Myopia: Differential Discourses of White Privilege,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While critiques of the concept of white privilege have been circulating for some time now, an assumption nearly always operates that suggests that white privilege discourses function the same everywhere. Typically, McIntosh's landmark conceptualization of white privilege as an "invisible knapsack" is taken as the definition of white privilege. This paper posits that there is no single discourse of white privilege. In looking at the discourse of white privilege utilized by one anti-racism effort–the Race Traitor project–& tracking the criticisms of white privilege discourse put forward by Leonardo (2004), I try to show that understandings of white privilege are not all built the same. The Race Traitor project requires particular attention because the project presents one of the most specific–even if not widely regarded–ideas for bringing about racial justice & it rests heavily upon a discourse of racial privilege. I critically assess the place of white privilege within this project & propose that its particular use of the discourse creates both problems and opportunities specific to the particular way in which white privilege is understood within the project.. Understanding that there are times when it is surely useful to speak generally of a discourse of white privilege, this paper, nonetheless, suggests that in order to wholly assess the strengths & limitations of discourses of white privilege, it is important to assess their differentiated understandings & proposed usages of white privilege.

2010S00383

Burgués, Ana, De Botton, Lena, Martin, Sandra & Pulido, Cristina (University of Barcelona, pg.Vall de Hebron, 171. Campus Mundet. Edifici Llevant [tel: +34934035099; e-mail: lenadebotton@ub.edu]), **Hipatia from Alexandria: A Women on Dialogue with Religion and Science,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The modernization of European societies was associated, among other issues to secularization. Place the right in the middle, but soon it stood as opposition to religion. The story, however, offers numerous examples in the scientific community where the religious experience does not prevent the knowledge. Thus we recover the figure of Hypatia of Alexandria. First, was a scientist known for his intense search for the truth against any imposition & did so in a constant dialogue with intellectuals from different cultures and religions. Second, an unwavering commitment to freedom & thus against social interpretations or models that placed in a subordinate position to women. Hypatia's example on the one hand requires a reinterpretation of the religious tradition to place on equal contributions women have made throughout history, and secondly to strengthen science & religion dialogue. This proposal calls for the acquisition of a critical perspective on religion through proposals such as the theory of argumentation (Habermas), the separation of the three spheres of value (Weber) or dialogic feminism (Puigvert) among others.

2010S00384

Burholt, Vanessa & Dobbs, Christine (Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, Wales, SA2 8PP [tel: + 44 (0)1792 602186; fax: +44 (0)1792 295856; e-mail: v.burholt@swansea.ac.uk]), **Gender Differences in Inter- and Intragenerational Relationships of Older South Asians Living in the UK, India and Bangladesh,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: This paper examines gender differences in intergenerational (mother-child, father-child) and intragenerational (sister-sister, sister-brother) solidarity between older Gujaratis, Punjabis & Sylhetis living in South Asia and the UK. Methods: The sample comprised 603 older South Asians aged 55+ (103 Gujaratis, 100 Punjabis & 100 Sylhetis living in the UK: 100 each of Gujaratis, Indian Punjabis & Sylhetis in South Asia). Relationship data were analysed for N=2,328 parent-child dyads & N=734 sibling dyads. Exploratory latent class analysis was performed using five dichotomous indicators to classify parent-child & sibling relationship type according: structural solidarity (the proximity of children); associational solidarity (frequency of contact); affectual solidarity (emotional closeness); & two measures of functional solidarity (giving and receiving of help). Results: Parent-child relationships were assigned to one of three groups (Intimate but distant; Tight-knit; Sociable). Sibling rela-

tionships were assigned to three different groups (Sociable; Proximal-but-indifferent; Detached). Comparisons of relationships in each location (UK vs. South Asia) taking into account the gender of the participant showed significant differences for all but three relationships (Gujarati Father-daughter & brother-brother; Punjabi mother-son). Overall, the results suggest that relationships in the UK are less close on some dimensions of solidarity than those in South Asia.

2010S00385

Burnett, Cora (Department of Sport and Movement Studies, University of Johannesburg, P O Box 524 Auckland Park South Africa 2006 [tel: +27115592677; fax: +27115592671; e-mail: corab@uj.ac.za]), **The Development Dynamics of the GTZ/YDF Programme in Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa attracted a diverse set of international stakeholders, ranging from governments, international development agencies & global corporate partners such as the Sport for Social Change Network (Nike). The German government, in collaboration with GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) & European Union, are main partners in a sport for development initiative (Youth Development through Football) that has since 2007 been implemented in nine different African countries. The multi-level articulation of stakeholders & network formations with the NGO-sector at grassroots level, gave rise to an emerging field of scientific inquiry around the development dynamics involved in such a high profiled initiative. This paper will explore the intricate webbing of partnerships in the African context of development as it relates to the GTZ/YDF programme. It is in the clustering of partnerships informed by donor expectations, national strategic objectives & community-based realities that the process of development finds expression and meaning. The discussion of role-identification, stakeholder analysis & core elements of development work in & through sport that informs a conceptual framework & identify existing models within & across nine African countries.

2010S00386

Busbridge, Rachel (University of South Australia, Adelaide [e-mail: rachel.busbridge@postgrads.unisa.edu.au]), **Double-Tasks and Transformations: The Politics of Recognition for Arab-Australians Post-9/11,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Like many other Western nations, particularly those involved in the so-called "War on Terror", Australia has witnessed an intensification & acceleration of Islamophobia & anti-Arab sentiment since the events of 9/11. The persistent Othering, marginalisation, & vilification of those from Muslim & Arab backgrounds has placed this group in profound need of recognition. However, as I consider in this paper, what exactly would recognition involve for Arab-Australians in the post-9/11 context? Typically, the discourse of recognition has been centred upon the contention that the particularity of groups requires acknowledgement, & as such the recognition of difference should be built into politics. In this paper, I argue that such an approach to recognition is unlikely to work in the case of Arab-Australians. Arab-Australians, I maintain, are a group forged not by any particular common distinctiveness, but rather a common experience of racism & cultural exclusion, as well the enduring slippage between Arab & Muslim that pervades much popular discourse. As such, a politics of recognition must take this aspect of group formation into account. I thus propose the recognition of Arab-Australians to necessitate a double-task. Firstly, recognition ought to (re)affirm the internal diversity of the group in order to contradict the stereotypes to which the group are often subjected. Secondly, recognition ought to consider the broader societal processes that have largely constituted the group as such. This double-task approach, I argue, has the potential to shift recognition beyond a symbolic acknowledgment of distinctiveness and into a critical arena focused on the transformation of broader societal process of exclusion.

2010S00387

Busby, Helen & Mohr, Alison (Institute for Science and Society, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK, NG72RD [e-mail: Helen.Busby@Nottingham.ac.uk]), **'Consumer Freedom' or 'Consumerism'? Dilemmas Posed by the Private 'Banking' of Stem Cells in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explores how the private storage or "banking" of stem cells has refracted some key tensions about "consumers" in relation to health care in Europe. It draws on two research projects, concerned with parents' perspectives on cord blood banking in England, & with the governance of stem cell banking in the European Union. The first draws on 55 qualitative interviews with parents & key professionals, the 2nd deployed socio-legal perspectives to analyse governance of this novel form of cell banking. Both projects address the multiple expectations and uncertainties that underpin some of the controversy about cord blood banking. Private cord banks often promote speculation that novel "regenerative therapies" might be developed that utilise the patients' own pre-deposited cells. Their activities have proved especially controversial in Europe, where they contravene a longstanding emphasis in public policy & law on common good or solidarity as the basis for tissue banking. Markedly different stances are taken to the governance of private stem cell banking within different national health systems. The dilemmas posed for policy makers by high levels of consumer interest in the uses of cord blood stem cells coupled with uncertainty about the extent of possible future applications, will be explored.

2010S00388

Busch, Lawrence (CESAGEN, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YD, United Kingdom [tel: +44 1524 510842; fax: +44 1524 510856; e-mail: l.busch@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Individual Choice and Social Values: Choice in the Agrifood Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In his 1951 work, Social Choice & Individual Values, economist Kenneth Arrow asked how the values of individuals might be aggregated into a social choice. Today, we live in a world in which choice is celebrated as a virtually undiluted good. In the agrifood sector we can choose from a vast array of items in the local supermarket. Consumer choice is also used to promote fair trade, animal welfare, geographically specific food & agricultural products, fair labor practices, & protection of the environment. In short, choice is seen as both "revealing preferences" of consumers as well as their ethical stances with respect to various issues facing the world today. But all this assumes that choices are individual. It not only accepts the methodological individualism common to mainstream economics as a research strategy, but assumes that it provides an adequate means of understanding & organizing the world. However, if we reject that such individualism, & grant that humans are social beings, then appropriate food choices are learned through a complex process of interaction. One might say that the Arrow points the other way: individual choices are & must be based on socially held, shared values.

2010S00389

Bustamante Kuschel, Gonzalo (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Diagonal las Torres 2640, Peñalolen, Santiago, Chile [tel: 56 + 2 + 3311548; fax: none; e-mail: gonzalo.bustamante@uai.cl]), **A Luhmanian Analysis of the Religion Factor in the Chilean Right Parties,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Luhmann's theory assumes political & religious systems as isolated realities. According to him, differentiation within modern Society has produced a more radical separation between systems. In spite of this isolation, we have different process of irritation. From this theoretical background, I will analyze the religion-factor as an ideological issue in the constitution of the Chilean right parties after the country's return to democracy. In this work I will expose critically the main idea of Luhmann regarding the key factors of the political system & the religious one. From this I will introduce the concept of irritation & its relevance for this analysis. Then, I will apply this to the main categorical ideas and ideological discourses of the Chilean right post-Pinochet. My main thesis will be that the luhmannian approaches enrich the analysis of the political discourse. Furthermore, that can be useful in the case of Chilean right-wing parties to demonstrate why in the Chilean democratization of political actors should be a separation of these two systems. The Luhmann idea of Democracy assumes the form of a non-normative procedimental system in which it is not possible to introduce the idea of a final truth. Key Words: System, Religion, Politics, Irritation, Gremialismo, Liberalism, Democracy.

2010S00390

Butler, Catherine, Parkhill, Karen A. & Pidgeon, Nick F. (Cardiff University, 70 Park Place, Cardiff, CF10 3AT [tel: +44 (0)2920 876520; e-mail: butlercc1@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Engaging With 'Carbon': Locally Situated Public Discourses of Energy Technologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout the world, socio-political concern about climate change and the security of future energy supplies has led to an increasing focus on the significance of "low carbon" energy development. Encompassed in such global discourses are technologies classed as renewable energy forms,

such as wind & tidal power, but also nuclear power, which is increasingly cast as an important technology in efforts to address energy supply & climate change issues. Such technologies are contrasted with exhaustible fossil fuel energy sources, with coal fired power receiving particular attention as a high carbon energy source. The political and cultural acceptability of shifts to alternative low carbon technologies has significant implications for the viability of different energy systems. Such politics of energy transitions play out in particular places & cultural contexts with varying implications for the acceptability of change & continuity. In this paper we draw upon empirical case studies conducted in 2009 in two differing parts of the United Kingdom which both play host to major energy infrastructures; Aberthaw in South Wales which hosts a coal fired power station & Hinkley Point in South West England which is the location for a nuclear power station. Both of the case sites will also be affected by proposed tidal energy development in the Severn tidal estuary, currently under consideration by the UK government. In-depth qualitative reconvened interviews with members of the public (participant n-53) living in these areas, involving an innovative visual methods approach, & interviews with local professionals working in roles relating to energy (participant n-19) form the basis for our analysis. We examine how energy transitions are being conceptualized in these specific localities by both ordinary citizens & professional social actors with roles and responsibilities in the energy sector. In particular, we pay attention to the role that the socio-cultural & historical contexts of the localities play in the formation of participants views & explicate the significance of discourses about carbon for our interviewee's conceptions.

2010S00391

Butticci, Annalisa (Dept of Sociology, Univ of Padova, Italy, Via Cesarotti 10/12, 35122 Padova, Italy [e-mail: annalisa.butticci@unipd.it]), **African Pentecostal Woman Pastors: Challenges and Opportunities in Italian Religious Arena,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work analyses the role & position of African Pentecostal woman pastors in the Italian context. Their role is both interesting and intriguing in particular in countries with a strong catholic identity like Italy where women cannot exercises any spiritual and religious leadership role. The paper pays particular attention to women religious leadership, a dimension usually lacking in standard works on Pentecostalism & Charismatic movements. One of the goals of this work is to interrogate the intersections of gender with other structures & agencies that play a central role in defining religious leadership strategy & forging women charismatic personalities. The study examines the articulation of women's leadership in relation to the structures & agencies offered by the Italian context of migration where they simultaneously inhabit multiple arenas of the public & private sphere. Therefore, this work explores female religious leadership valuing the concrete context of leadership as a matter of consideration. The analysis focuses on obstacles & opportunities offered to women by the different social, political, cultural & religious landscapes. The paper is based on a research project in progress conducted in Italy through the use of in-depth interviews & life stories of Nigerian and Ghanaian women pastors, focus groups & participant observations of Sunday services, religious, & cultural events.

2010S00392

Büttner, Sebastian (Institute of Sociology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany, 91054 [tel: +49 9131 85-22086; e-mail: Sebastian.Buettner@soziol.phil.uni-erlangen.de]), **The World-Cultural Mobilisation of Sub-National Space: Insights from a Macro-Phenomenological Research Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sub-national territories have become important stimulators of multi-faceted development processes, especially in Europe where the expansion of EU structural & regional policy over the past two decades has contributed to strengthen regional involvement. Today, European regions & localities experiment with various types of development activities. However, most of the measures & policies regions & local authorities put into practice are part of the same activating & enabling style of policy-making that has become fashionable these days on global scale. In this sense, the current drive towards greater local & regional self-determination should not be seen as a counter-movement to globalisation, but rather as an expression of a more general trend towards all-encompassing social mobilisation. This paper departs from classical assumptions of sociological neo-institutionalism (esp. world-polity approach) regarding the "world-cultural" construction of modern actor identities fostering the diffusion of scientifically grounded and "approved" world-cultural models, principles & practices. Thus, instead of overemphasising local peculiarities, path-dependency and diverse actor constellations in regional governance systems, we acknowledge the eminent impact of a highly generalised world culture of "knowledgeable experts" (bureaucrats, scientists, EU consultants, private consultants etc.) on current sub-national transformations. This argument is specified at the example of the diffusion of European regional development practice to new EU member states in Central & Eastern Europe.

2010S00393

Butts, Rachel (Michigan State University, 316 Berkey Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824 [tel: 5174499633; e-mail: rbutts@msu.edu]), **The Effect of Child Welfare Intervention on the Relationship between Child Abuse Victimization and Adult Mental Illness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ U.S. child abuse allegations tally 6 million per year. State child welfare services have the capacity to investigate about half of these, with only a quarter to a third confirming abuse. Although some studies link adverse outcomes with child welfare intervention and others link child abuse victimization with subsequent health problems, few have investigated the potentially moderating effect of state intervention on the pathway between child victimization and adult well-being. This study uses a self-reported survey of incarcerated women to examine the role of child welfare intervention services on the relationship between childhood victimization & adult mental illness. Statistically significant relationships are observed between childhood abuse victimization and state intervention, & between victimization & mental illness, but not between state intervention & subsequent mental well-being. The effect of child victimization on adult mental illness persists despite intervention. Policy recommendations are explored.

2010S00394

Byamugisha, Helen M, Ikoja-Odongo, Robert, Nasinyama, George William & Lwasa, Shuaib (Makerere University, Kampala- Uganda [tel: +256-772-589721; fax: +256 41 540374; e-mail: hbyamugisha@mulib.mak.ac.ug]), **Information Utilization among Urban Dwellers: A Case for Urban Farmers in Kampala City in Uganda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents results of a study conducted in Kampala District in Uganda to determine how urban farmers use agricultural information. Urban farmers in Kampala do not effectively use available information resources to improve agricultural productivity. Urban farming is hence characterized by low agricultural production that leads to food insecurity, poverty & social inequality particularly among the urban poor. The study employed both qualitative & quantitative study design. Respondents included 274 urban farmers, 3 focus groups comprising 36 respondents & thirty key-informants. Household, focus group & key-informant interviews were the methods employed. Data analysis for the quantitative data was done using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Analysis of the qualitative data included examining transcripts, categorizing responses, & "unitizing" the data according to the objectives of the study. Results show that information use is as varied as the urban farmers' agricultural information needs. The paper concludes that if urban farmers in Kampala district were effectively utilising agricultural information, they would improve their agricultural production, boost food security, & reduce urban poverty & social inequality. Recommends that for agricultural information to be effectively utilised, it needs to be systematically collected, processed, organized, repackaged & disseminated to the urban farmers as & when needed. Key words: Information, information utilization, urban dwellers, urban farmers, food security, poverty, social inequality

2010S00395

Byfield, Natalie P. (St. John's University, New York, USA 11439 [tel: +1 718 990 1976; e-mail: byfieldn@stjohns.edu]), **The Relationship between the Discourse of Restorative Justice and the Carceral State in the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The traditional discourse inside the administrative entities of the criminal justice system focuses on punishment & runs counter to the goals & the discourse of restorative justice, whose focus is healing. The discourse within the community-based restorative justice movement doesn't deny the culpability of individual offenders but it seeks a broader interpretation of social responsibility in the context of crime. This paper is a preliminary study which uses the experiences of one such New York-based organization as a case study of the impact of the restorative justice movement on the criminal justice system. This organization uses memoir-writing workshops as a form of restorative justice. Over 600 women have gone through these workshops in the last four years. Using a critical realism approach

(Fairclough 2005), this paper treats the workshops & narrative writings of these incarcerated women as discursive events & social processes respectively. It finds that as the women in the prison writing workshops are being self-transformed by their memoir work, some of their jailers are also being changed by the process of regularly hearing the women's stories. It theoretically examines whether or not their writings represent expressions of agency that have the opportunity to transform carceral institutions.

2010S00396

Cabral, Ximena I. (Centro de Estudios Avanzados Unidad Ejecutora Conicet (CEA-UE CONICET) Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC), Juan Nepper 6493 Arguello Cordoba 5147 [tel: 54 351 156273317; e-mail: ximenacabral@yahoo.com]), **Aesthetic of Resistance in the Social Protest: The Expressive Resources in the Defense of Water,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As part of a line of inquiry within the studies on Collective Action and the Sociology of the Bodies & Emotions, this paper suggests an approach from the perspective of qualitative methodology, which thinks about the expressive sphere of collective action along with the analysis of expressive resources in the politics of resistance of the social protest. In this paper we will work specifically around the identification, selection & description of different expressive resources & images produced by the constituted groups of people that work for the Defense of Water in Argentina. Around the recovery of visual data about the protest for the Defense of Water between 2005 & 2009, we will select a micro-cycle of this conflict in the city to investigate about the framing processes and requirements / expectations at play. The expressivity forms are able to turn, thus, into ways of retaking the action when including actors in their relation with the background, at the same time they allow an access to the inside of experiences of life, expressed along with the selection & creation of new expressive resources -as an actualization of collective actors' sights/perceptions/ practices within the conflict. This process involves also a reading of diverse characteristics: on the one hand interrogations about the expressivity of accounts of social actors' experiences of life–not restricted only words & verbal accounts as the only ways of telling. On the other hand, a reading of the capturing techniques as an estrategy of data collecting that makes possible the re-construction of situations & interactions. In this sense, to recognize & understand the possibilities of the various ways in which aesthetics means hegemonic resistance, in various expressions of challenge & contestation, represent the central work issue from which we will able to approach the expressivity of the studies on collective action & social protest.

2010S00397

Cabral, Ximena I., Ibañez, Ileana & Huergo, Juliana (Centro de Estudios Avanzados Unidad Ejecutora de Conicet, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Juan Nepper 6493, Arguello, Córdoba 5147 [tel: 54 3516273317; e-mail: ximenacabral@yahoo.com]), **Hunger and Feeding Policies among the Advance of the Soya Frontier: The Resignification of the 'Olla(s) Popular(es)',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The transformation in the traditional eating habits of popular sectors can be reconstructed in the image of the olla popular (soup kitchen). This image operates as an analyzer that condenses these changes in response to a policy on the bodies in a neo-colonial scheme. In Argentina, with the advance of soya monoculture, since 2001 its consumption is promoted from certain focused policies of meal plans. The State begins to "fatten" the popular sectors and the impact of this is embodied in the forms of subjectivity, socialization & health of those living in conditions of poverty and exclusion. We will perform a historical analysis of the senses associated to feeding, with practices of gathering & family and social organization around food, traversed by the production model and food policies in recent decades. These practices & senses will be rebuilt in the olla popular in three scenarios: in the street–associated with the struggle & demands of different collectives for "managing the olla" among all–in family everyday–ordinary modes of feeding of popular sectors–& in the meal center–as a material & symbolic state intervention.

2010S00398

Caetano, Ana (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217903077; fax: +351 217940074; e-mail: ana.caetano@iscte.pt]), **Reflecting on Personal Reflexivity: A Sociological Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is part of a PhD research that analyses the social mechanisms of personal reflexivity. The focus of the study is placed on the processes through which people confer meaning to their actions & how they choose to act in a certain way. Special attention is given to the connections between societal structures of constraint & opportunity, social contexts that frame individual's everyday life & agency. The paper is structured in three points. First, the discussion is centred on the main theoretical approaches that can contribute to the analytical understanding of the various ways individuals think about themselves & about their social circumstances. Special critical attention is given to the works of Anthony Giddens, Pierre Bourdieu, Bernard Lahire & Margaret Archer. Second, it will be presented an analytical framework that brings together those theoretical discussions & that identifies the main sociological dimensions that can be mobilized to the operationalization of the concept of personal reflexivity. Third, the first empirical results of the analysis, collected through biographical interviews, will be presented & discussed.

2010S00399

Caforio, Giuseppe (Centro Interuniversitario Studi Storico Militari, Pisa, 56125, via s.antonio 58 [tel: +39 050 20499; fax: +39 050 20399; e-mail: gcaforio@fstewebnet.it]), **The Military Profession Face to Asymmetric Warfare,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The military profession face to asymmetric warfare the end of the Cold War & the resulting disappearance of the two opposing blocs of states whose equilibrium was nevertheless a strong guarantee of the preservation of some sort of status quo, opened a Pandora's box from which have progressively & tumultuously emerged religious wars, ethnic conflicts, the disintegration of states & the birth of new state entities often in conflict with each other, phenomena all strongly at odds with the free trade & globalisation needs of the victors in that war. Most of these new conflicts (new wars, according to the M. Kaldor definition) are asymmetric & the Western World (in a broad sense) has now to face a different and peculiar form of warfare, characterised by a situation where a weak side (state or non state actor) is opposed to a strong military state power. What could the impact of that on military profession be? As Bengt Abrahamsson & Alise Weibull wrote "the change from an invasion defence towards a defence based on flexible response puts the military profession under the strain of changing large parts of its expert base, as well as ethical norms & corporate traditions" (2008. p. 13). This paper tries to point out the challenges that the military professional has to face today & the training & educational problems that arises from these new conditions in a different international scenario.

2010S00400

Cairns, David (Centre for Studies and Research in Sociology (CIES, ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077 ; e-mail: david.cairns@iscte.pt]), **"I Wouldn't Want to Stay"–Youth, Recession and Transnational Mobility in Ireland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This short paper explores the theme of youth transnational mobility in the Republic of Ireland & Northern Ireland, focusing upon the migration intentions of a sample of the tertiary educated youth population, against the backdrop of the recent economic crisis. Building upon prior investigation by the author in 2007, quantitative & qualitative research has been conducted with 400 university students in Dublin, Belfast & Cork during February-April 2010. The analysis of quantitative data reveals that the majority of these young people intend to leave Ireland in the future, moving predominantly to other English language speaking countries, with such plans more prevalent in the Republic of Ireland (72%) than in Northern Ireland (52%). Further quantitative analysis & the qualitative interviews help contextualise these outcomes, explaining why those who wish to move want to do so and elaborating upon how they are organising their migration plans. The results emphasise the importance of social relationships rather than economic factors for those who wish to leave, while fears regarding the recession are more prominent in the accounts of those who have decided to stay.

2010S00401

Calasanti, Toni M. & King, Neal M. (Virginia Tech, 560 McBryde (0137) Blacksburg, VA 24061 [tel: 540 231 8961; e-mail: toni@vt.edu]), **Masculinity and Aging Bodies in the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent attention to age relations has made clear that even the most privileged men are subject to ageism, & that different men's bodies serve as markers for when & how such ageism is experienced. This paper draws on preliminary analyses of data from pilot interviews, case histories, & anti-aging web sites to explore such topics as the contemporary constructions of men's aging bodies in the U.S. as both feminized & not young, and hence, not masculine; the similarities & differences in these construc-

tions since the 1920s; & some men's experiences of their bodies within this cultural context.

2010S00402

Caldarovic, Ognjen & Sarinic, Jana (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Philosophy, Ivana Lucica 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia [tel: +385-1-612-0007; fax: +385-1-612-0007; e-mail: ognjen.caldarovic@ffzg.hr]), **Presumed Cosmopolitanism–On Which "Base" Accepted or Refused? Current Developments in a Transitional Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In many transitional societies the question of cosmopolitanism started to be only recently an issue. Due to a switch to capitalist free market ideas, many things in these societies changed. Social differentiation took place as well as, in some cases, forced migration as a result of war activities (ethnic cleansing resulting in ethnization of territories). Many areas became populated only by the people who declared themselves as belonging to one nationality, one religion, or to the same "roots". In this sense, "the differences" are widening, not coming closer. An open affiliation with "others" is still based on some old traits & traditions. In Zagreb, for example, there are more then 100 homebound associations of people based on territorial origins ('clubs'). Many people will "get along" best with "their people", they deal business with their people & they trust "their" ('my people'). The second example are football fan clubs that function also on regional, national & the least on the football sport club base. All of that represents a stunning example how modernization process and tendencies toward cosmopolitism & combined with traditional divisions & habits. In our paper we'll show & systematize previously mentioned processes, will give research illustrations and discuss potential developments & ways of recognition of cosmopolitanism as one of the necessary features of modern society.

2010S00403

Callens, Marc (Flemish Government Research Centre, Boudewijnlaan 30, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium [tel: +32-2-5534196; e-mail: marc.callens@dar.vlaanderen.be]), **Life Satisfaction and Gender: A Multilevel Age Period Cohort Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We use Multilevel Age Period Cohort analysis to assess the relative importance of gender, cohort, life cycle & regional effects on life satisfaction data from the Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File 1970-2002. Multilevel Age Period Cohort approach is an appropriate technique for the analysis of hierarchical repeated cross-section surveys by both distilling out the effects of the clustering of survey respondents (by survey year or cohort & by region or country) & disentangling age, period & cohort effects. Our primary substantial focus in this paper is to explain time-gender differentials across nations.

2010S00404

Calvo, Esteban & Sarkisian, Natalia (Harvard University, Boston, MA 02135 [tel: 617-894-6661; fax:; e-mail: estebancalvo@gmail.com]), **Retirement and Well-being: Examining the Characteristics of Life Course Transitions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Much literature debates whether transitions to retirement lead to increased or reduced well-being. We attribute this controversy to the lack of theorizing on life course transitions & argue that the effects of such transitions depend on their characteristics such as speed (gradual/abrupt), perceived control (voluntary/forced), anticipation (expected/unexpected), timing (earlier/later), & synchronicity with other life changes (focal/overlapping). Using change models with Heckman correction on the panel data from the Health & Retirement Study, we examine the effects of retirement on four dimensions of well-being–psychological, physical, economic, & social. Retirement transitions can be both beneficial & detrimental to well-being, depending on their characteristics, dimensions of well-being, & the specific point in the trajectory of change. Compared to abrupt retirement, gradual retirement is beneficial for health & income but it dampens social ties; the effects on income and social ties disappear once the transition is completed. Perceived control boosts well-being. Unexpected transitions dampen social ties, but only after the transition is completed. Retiring later is associated with better psychological & economic outcomes but worse health outcomes. Finally, the effects of synchronicity depend on the nature of contemporaneous changes. Our findings underscore the need for a more complex view of life course transitions.

2010S00405

Camarena-Córdova, Rosa María (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, México, D.F., México 04510 [tel: +52 55 56227400 ext 289; fax: +52 55 56227562; e-mail: rcamaren@servidor.unam.mx]), **Courtship and Sexual Relations among Mexican Adolescents,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on survey data, this paper aims to analyze recent attitudes, perceptions & practices concerning courtship & sexual intercourse among Mexican unmarried adolescents. Behaviors and experiences of girls & boys are examined & contrasted from a gender perspective & taking into consideration their sociodemographic & contextual backgrounds. The data used for analysis comes from the National Survey on Violence in Courtship conducted in 2007.

2010S00406

Campbell, Hugh R. (Centre for the Study of Agriculture, Food and Environment. University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand [tel: +64-3-4798749; fax:; e-mail: hugh.campbell@otago.ac.nz]), **Productivism, Resilience and 'Foods from Somewhere': Emergent Politics in Global Agri-Food Chains,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to understand the emergent politics of some national and global-scale experiments in agri-food chains. In particular, the emergence of highly audited, visible & branded products from countries like New Zealand. In contrast to the dominant post-WWII character of global food trading, where most foods were traded in commodity relations with a distinct lack of visibility to major parts of the food chain (what Philip McMichael calls "food from nowhere"), this paper engages with the potentials & pitfalls of "food from somewhere". These are regimes of food relations where visibility, branding, geographical location & credence claims are the core elements to value-creation for food companies. This paper uses the example of high-value, branded foods from New Zealand–incorporating dense suites of audit, indicators & environmental sustainability claims–to demonstrate the emergence of "food from somewhere" that operate under different logics & metrics to food from nowhere. These global-scale export chains are distinctly different to more European-style experiments in multifunctionality, localisation & Geographical Indicators. Using recent scholarship on audit, feedbacks & resilience, the paper discusses the ways in which "food from somewhere" is being authenticated as well as how sustainability claims are being legitimised. It also demonstrates key sociological transitions from farmer subjectivities based around productivist & industrial logics towards subjectivities constructed around qualities like environmental sustainability, high-value, craft & consumption. The conclusion is that foods from somewhere open up complex new realms of agri-food politics and are useful for demonstrating some of the new theoretical framings for understanding the potential resilience of agri-food systems to shocks like climate change, energy costs & commodity price spikes.

2010S00407

Campbell, Rook (University of Southern California, 3518 Trousdale Parkway, Von KleinSmid Center 330 Los Angeles, CA 90089 USA [tel: 214-478-2261; fax: 214-478-2261; e-mail: rkcampbe@usc.edu]), **Global Sport Governance: Regulating Transnational Athletic Labour,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sport global governance -institutions such as International Olympic Committee (IOC); Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA); Union of European Football Associations (UEFA); World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) & Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) have powers to decide who participates, when, & where. Decisions on athletes eligibility -including doping bans and non-doping issues such as nationality transfer- as well as decisions on commercial, endorsement, & labour contracts are to name but a few areas of major importance to states, societies, and individuals. Regulating global sport markets also involves multinational corporations & global capital. Issues of corruption, bribery, & financial "doping" threaten fair play, massive money interests, & stability of teams, leagues, sport international institutions & as well as domestic & global economies. Ultimately, this paper is about global governance. Sport transnationalism opens space for conceptual innovation & working through broader dilemmas of global governance. Sport governance reveals both points of convergence & contestation for issues of legal regulations, political authority, economic interests, and social norms. I examine questions on the relationship between globalization & global governance through institutional, labour, and political economy analysis in the area of sports.

2010S00408

Campillo, Inés (PhD Candidate; Department of Sociology I-Social Change, Complutense University of Madrid [e-mail: icampillopoza@gmail.com]), **Reconciliation of Work and Family Life Policies in the Mediterranean Welfare Regimes: The Italian and the Spanish Cases,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although European reconciliation policies were at the beginning driven by a clear compromise with equal opportunities between men and women, in the last decade they have been mainly developed as part of the European employment policy. The objective of those policies has thus turned into the promotion of a "dual earner" society, that is, a full employment society in which both men & women participate in paid employment. Given the diversity of countries that shape the European Union, this political objective must have different implications for every country. It obviously demands a greater policy effort in the Mediterranean countries, whose welfare regimes have been characterized by the backwardness of their welfare policies, by their familiarism & by their low female employment rates. The aim of this paper will be precisely to describe & assess the reconciliation policies implemented in Italy & Spain during the last decade, taking specially into account their defamiliarizing impact & the inequalities between women & households they are unintentionally promoting.

2010S00409

Canales, Andrea (Department of Sociology, University of Oxford, Manor Road Building, Manor Road, Oxford, OX1 3UQ, UK [e-mail: andrea.canales@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **Completion of a University Qualification in the UK: A Multilevel Analysis of the Effects of Individual and Institutional Characteristics in the Generation of Inequalities in Educational Attainment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although the expansion of higher education has provided new educational opportunities to students from different backgrounds, it has not necessarily translated into comparable expansion of success. In this paper, I focus my attention on analyzing to what extent individual characteristics & institutions affect students' chances of completing a degree in British universities. I use elements of integration theory & rational choice theory to explain the variance of educational attainment. Integration theory assumes academic achievement is not only shaped by mechanisms at the individual level but also by the institutional context. Student dropout is understood as an unsuccessful integration to universities. Rational choice theory, on the contrary, points out students of higher ability & more financial resources have higher probabilities to obtain a university degree. This paper uses national-longitudinal data, which follows a student cohort (n= 216.359) throughout the years. I conduct multilevel analysis to test for the significance of individual /institutional effects on degree attainment. The findings suggest that individual and institutional factors are significant predictors of educational attainment. However, the effect of individual factors weakens throughout the years. Students who attend universities where their academic credentials are better matched have higher chances of completing their degrees.

2010S00410

Canek, Marek (Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts of Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic [e-mail: marekULcanek@yahoo.com]), **The Competition State and the Expansion of the Guest-Worker Programs: The Case of the Czech Republic,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will argue that the evolving character of the state has been an important factor leading to changes in the labour migration policies & institutions governing these policies in the Czech Republic in the last few years. Most importantly in 2008 a guest-worker program called the "Green Cards" was adopted. The changes in labour migration policies are a consequence of the rise of the competition state in the Czech Republic since the end of the 1990s. With the creation of an incentive program for foreign capital in 1998, foreign direct investment ensued & became the main strategy of development. To fill certain jobs where there was increasingly a "lack" of domestic labour force & help keep a check on wages, immigration from mostly Central & Eastern Europe and some Asian countries was on the rise, which accelerated especially with the economic boom after the Czech Republic's entry into the European Union in 2004. The paper will focus on the extent to which (im)migration policies have become subordinated to the competition state (Drahokoupil 2009).

2010S00411

Canstein, Julia (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg [fax:; e-mail: julia.canstein@googlemail.com]), **The Role of the Internet in Strengthening Japanese Civil Society Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the Internet as an instrument used by Japanese non-profit organizations (NPOs), which are characterized by having few financial & personal resources & by suffering from lack of members. The paper argues that increasing their membership is essential for the reinforcement of Japanese NPOs. The main assumption is that the Internet is an effective tool for recruiting new members. A study investigates this argument by analyzing the web sites of 156 NPOs from the Japanese city of Niigata to find out whether NPOs actually make efforts to recruit members via the Web. The results of the content analysis show that the Internet as a tool for recruiting new members is not used by NPOs from Niigata, or only in a limited way. A possible explanation for these results might be the fact that many NPOs are deeply rooted in their local context & might prefer using direct personal contacts to the global media Internet.

2010S00412

Canto Mila, Natalia & Seebach, Swen (UOC (Open University of Catalonia), Av. Tibidabo 39-43, 08035 Barcelona [e-mail: ncantom@uoc.edu]), **The Disembodiment of Love. Love in Postmodern, Digital Spaces,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to question the ways in which the relationships that human beings establish to themselves, to other human beings, & to objects, have changed in the last decades, perhaps even years. This paper is based on the assumption that many of the changes that have occurred are deeply related to the implementation, & growing dominance, of technology mediated communication, & attempts to explore the hypothesis that these changes have particularly affected those relationships in which materiality, the human bodies, play an important role in the interweaving of those invisible threads that build society binding people together. Love as a social field is highly representative for these social changes. Internet, mobile phones, email have transformed some of the ways in which human beings communicate & thus relate to each other, as well as to themselves, & to their environment. Simultaneously the more traditional mass media (still) have a huge role to play in the moulding of expectations that we have of ourselves, "normal biographies", & the ways in which relations to others have to evolve. They all contribute to changing the meanings & forms of communications of (the discourses of) love. The objective of this paper is to examine the ways in which the forms of communication & the imageries of the body & of romantic love have changed with the widespread use of electronic means of communication, above all internet & mobile phones. In order to do so 20 autobiographical narrative interviews have been realised, as well as a text analyses of women's & men's magazines regarding their counselling on love & sexual relationships.

2010S00413

Canto Mila, Natalia & Seebach, Swen (c/o Seebach–UOC (Open University of Catalonia), Av. Tibidabo 39-43,080035 Barcelona [e-mail: sseebach@uoc.edu]), **The Future as an Object of Sociological Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The future has often played an important role in sociology. Yet, traditionally it was its prediction, control or modelling that which constituted the objective of sociological research. Thus the future was the objective but not the object of sociological analyses & theories. Sociological research & sociological theory worked in order to be able to predict that which would happen (the Comtian "savoir pour prévoir" is a paradigmatic example of this way of dealing with the future in sociology). This paper presents a different way of dealing with the future as a category of sociological analysis, thus making of ideas, pictures, images & figures of the future an object of analysis. The thesis presented here asserts that social relations as we know them would not be possible without ideas & images of the future in the imaginaries of each participant in society. And that the form and colours of these pictures arise & change within their specific socio-historical contexts. Future imaginaries are shaped by and within the structures that web society together, and, at the same time, are webbed by the reciprocal actions & effects (Wechselwirkung) that, in fact, are society. The aim of the paper is therefore to investigate the images & narratives that are being elaborated & webbed on the future in contemporary Europe today. In order to accomplish this objective 60 individual life-stories have been collected in Germany (mainly Saxony and Westphalia) & Spain (Catalonia). Through the analysis of these life stories we are able, on the one hand, to prove whether & how the future holds the central role in the very possibility of society as we know it, & in each individual's sociability. On the other hand, we are able to trace the main contours & typologies of

future imaginaries that are being mobilised in autobiographical narratives in today's social webs.

2010S00414

Cantor, Guillermo (CONICET–Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Rosario, Santa Fe, Argentina [e-mail: guillermocantor@gmail.com]), **Felons and Slaves: Immigration, States, and the Politics of Naming in the United States and Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines patterns of immigrant political incorporation in Argentina & the U.S. based on two events–a sweatshop fire in Buenos Aires that lead to the death of six immigrant workers and immigration reform proposal HH4437 which ignited protests in Washington, DC. I reconstruct the dialectic between the discourse utilized by state actors & responses from the immigrant community surrounding these events. Drawing on the analysis of in-depth interviews & news stories, I argue both cases crystallize episodes of contention in which state actors directly or indirectly categorization of immigrants–as felons, in the U.S., & as slaves, in Argentina–shaped the way immigrant communities attributed threat & the modes in which they mobilized to contest such categorizations & their implications. In the U.S. case, Latinos viewed public use of the category of felony as an attempt to single out a group for punishment. In Buenos Aires, by contrast, part of the immigrant community interpreted government officials' utilization of slavery as a threat to possibilities for work. In both cases, however, the cultural struggle based in a dispute of names had consequential implications regarding what human rights were in practice privileged, restricted, or openly denied to specific groups.

2010S00415

Canzano, Antonello (University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, Via dei Vestini, 31 66100 Chieti Scalo (Ch) Italy [tel: +39 335 8141771; fax:; e-mail: a.canzano@unich.it]), **The Transformation of the Political Mediation of Interests in Local Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes local politics in the context of the frequency, intensity & style of governance which is limited to a few important aspects, as a consequence of the transformation of political parties. From the perspective of the relationship between particular parties, groups & social formations, the view has now been acquired that the weakness of political power often gives more power to other actors who can gain ground in the headquarters decision, but it is not appropriate to support outright expropriation of control of decision-making by the parties, which lose any ability to mediate interests. The problem must be approached differently. Currently mediation interests are conducted in a general redefinition of roles that proposes a new model of interest representation in which the processes of governance are increasingly affirmed. Increasingly active participation of new actors in the processes of public decision is particularly needed to see/understand to what extent this participation occurs. This paper begins with empirical research that the author has conducted on the evolution of local politics in Italy. Research is focused mainly on the role of new local political actors with other social forms that aim to achieve mediation of local interests.

2010S00416

Capetillo-Ponce, Jorge & Galanes, Luis (University of Massachusetts, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125 [tel: 617-287-6284; fax: 617-287-6284; e-mail: jorge.capetillo@umb.edu]), **Foreigners in their Own Land: Immigration, Tourism and Cultural Identity in the U.S. Virgin Islands,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper attempts to answer one central question: What happens to nativist/national narratives of identity when impacted by such globalizing forces as massive immigration & tourism to the point where natives become an absolute minority of the population? I will attempt to address such question by looking at one single Caribbean island, Saint Thomas (one of the three U.S. Virgin Islands or USVI), where the above-mentioned components of globalization have led to a situation where natives become "foreigners in their own land." Thus, this paper is interested not only in the experience and discourses of injustice & discrimination coming from the immigrant subjects, but more so on the experiences of injustice coming for the receiving culture. Immigration to the island of St. Thomas has been continuous since the acquisition of the territory by the U.S. from Denmark in 1917, but became massive after the development of the tourism industry on the island beginning in the 1950s. The USVI registered an increase in population of 96.9% during the period 1960-1970, & an additional increase of 56.7% percent during the period 1970-2005. The total increase during the period 1950-2005 was 318%, & was mostly due to immigration. Moreover, it took place in a political context in which natives had no control whatsoever over immigration policies since, as a U.S. possession, these functions were centralized at a federal government level. Drawing on the works of Stuart Hall & Partha Chatarjee, the works addresses critically the idea of homogeneous empty time posed by Benedict Anderson, arguing, with Chatarjee, that "[p]eople can only imagine empty homogeneous time; they do not live in it… [for] empty homogeneous time is not located anywhere in real space–it is utopian. The real space of modern life consists of heterotopia." We propose that the notion of homogeneous empty time has limitations when it comes to analyzing nationalist/nativist discourses in the context of places like St. Thomas. Further, drawing on Chatarjee's critique of Anderson, we show that the imagined narratives of the nation in the USVI are not mere obstinate survivals from the past, but at least as much narratives that owe their existence to the community's encounter with modernity, globalization & capitalism, & which in the case of the USVI are exacerbated by its encounter with the "heterotopic" realities that occupies its time/space, & which ultimately result from the process of massive immigration and tourism into the island.

2010S00417

Cappello, Gianna (Department on Politics, Law and Society, University of Palermo, Piazza Bologni, 8 Palermo, Italy, 90134 [tel: +39 91 23892213; fax: +39 91 23860809; e-mail: gianna.cappello@unipa.it]), **Media Education, Pleasure and Play. Bringing Leisure into the Classroom,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Media consumption is the basic ingredient of children's leisure. It plays a major role in the construction of their identity and sociality, & is mainly experienced through pleasure & play. This ludic dimension has been a key emphasis in postmodern theory as opposed to the modernist notion of mastery through seriousness and rationality (and the denial/suppression of desire). In this paper I want to argue that the widening gap between children's out-of-school "vital worlds" (largely defined through media leisure) & formal education can be reduced by introducing media education activities in the classroom. The creative use of media provides a space in which students can explore their pleasurable media leisure & at the same time develop a kind of self-reflexivity towards it. By arguing for the pedagogical value of pleasure & play as experienced through media leisure, I also want to emphasize the limitations of a rationalistic approach to knowledge & learning. However, I am not suggesting that media education should abandon all notion of cultural criticism. While teachers are asked to provide space for exploring CREATIVELY pleasure, nonetheless it is also vital to encourage students to engage CRITICALLY their (changing) positions–as citizens and consumers–in contemporary media culture & understand the conditions under which the pleasure they get from their media leisure is socially constructed.

2010S00418

Capriati, Alejandro J. (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (UBA-CONICET), Uriburu 950, 6Ao piso, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, 1114 [tel: 54 11 4292-7720; fax: 54 11 4292-7720; e-mail: alejandrocapriati@yahoo.com.ar]), **"No hables por mí". Cultura, desigualdad y violencia: reflexiones a partir de un barrio periférico del Gran Buenos Aires.** ("You Do Not Speak For Me". Culture, Inequality and Violence: Reflections from a Peripheral District of Great Buenos Aires), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Can music spur unrest? Can lyrics contribute to solve social problems? Does music play any role in reducing violence? Does music reproduce gender stereotypes & produce more violence? This paper focuses on youth experiences of music & night activities, in, Argentina. Based on qualitative research, including participant observation and semi-structured interviews, I describe musical experiences and night scenes of three groups of youths. In particular, I analyze how apparently "contradictory" styles of music (rock, reggae, Latino-tropical) coexist at the same night scenes & the same individuals. The music youths listen to & produce, as well as the venues where they meet, frame their ways of being young men and women, & allows them to make visible the role that violence plays in their lives & generate a common space to be with others.

2010S00419

Caria, Telmo H. (Universities of Porto and Vila Real (UTAD), UTAD, Box 1013 5000 919 [tel: +351 93 6201865; fax: +351 259 302237; e-mail: tcaria@utad.pt]), **Knowledge and Trust in the Veterinarian-Client Interaction: A Study in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study, carried out in the north of Portugal, interviewed 40 professionally experienced veterinarians & was conducted by final year masters in veterinarian medicine graduate students. Part of this study is presented in this communication with the goal of understanding how veterinarian clinical staff describe & organize the significations that relate the use of clinical knowledge with the development of trust with clients in the processes of social interaction throughout their career. The analysis of collected data points toward the significations between knowledge & trust being organized in a three stage trajectory: institutional recognition in the interpersonal relationship; normative construction of routines & tipifications; construction of the clinical uncertainty in the sharing of knowledge with the client. The communication describes each one of these three stages & relates it with some of the social heterogeneous characteristics of this professional group in Portugal.

2010S00420

Carleheden, Mikael (Øster Farimagsgade 5, Postboks 2099 Department of sociology, University of Copenhagen, øster Farimagsgade 5, Postboks 2099 1014 Copenhagen K Denmark [tel: +45 353-23286; e-mail: mc@soc.ku.dk]), **The Structural Transformation of Modern Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the paper I take my point of departure in a theory about the structural transformation of modernity. This theory understands modernity on an abstract level as autonomy, that is, as an inescapable tension between freedom & discipline. Further, it involves a distinction between abstract modernity & three historical epochs of realized modernity. The theory is inspired by Peter Wagner's history of modernity, but develops it further. However, the main purpose of the paper is to apply this general theory of a structural transformation of modernity on a special case; i.e. modern democracy in the West. In this part of the paper, Habermas' early theory of the structural transformation of the public sphere & his later theory of three paradigms of law will be important points of departure. In his early work Habermas talks about two epochs of democracy (liberal democracy & social state mass democracy). In his later work he has added a third epoch of deliberative democracy which he sees as a solution to the legitimation crisis of the social state mass democracy. In the paper I will not primarily discuss deliberative democracy on a normative level, but use it as a point of departure in order to understand the contemporary structural transformation of democracy.

2010S00421

Carlotto, Maria Caramez (University of São Paulo, Universidade de São Paulo - USP Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas–FFLCH Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia–PPGS Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315–sala 1063–Cidade Universitária 05508-010–São Paulo -SP [tel: +55 11 35890413; e-mail: mariacarlotto@usp.br]), **Recent Changes in the Scientific Knowledge Production and Dissemination Regime in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The hereby proposed paper addresses the transformation of the production & dissemination regime of scientific knowledge in Brazil, during the period comprised between the political opening of the 1980s until the redefinition of the national policy of science & technology in the year 2000. The research was oriented by the concept of regimes of production & dissemination of scientific knowledge that conceive science both as an institution (that means, a champ with its own rules & needs of legitimation) and as a practical activity (that means, encompassing patterns of research accomplishment, broadcasting of the results & formation of new researchers). Therefore, it articulates two viewpoints: (1) the analysis of the legal-institutional change & the legal organization of science in the country; (2) the study referred to alterations of concrete scientific practices. The main aim is to show how changes in the legal framework of science influence scientific practices of the Brazilian scientific elites. The paper will present the results of an empirical research based on (1) the analysis of the Brazilian scientific & technology laws policies; (2) interviews with laboratory directors, members of scientific bureaucracy (directors of innovation agencies, coordinators of funding agencies, etc.); (3) a survey applied to 211 scientists working with nano & biotechnology in the most important Brazilian laboratory (National Light Laboratory Síncrotron). The foremost conclusion is that Brazilian scientific elites both articulate the change of the legal framework to promote the university-enterprise links & support scientific practices that preserve the relative autonomy of science.

2010S00422

Carmo, Renato Miguel do & Santos, Sofia (CIES, Lisbon University Institute, Lisbon [fax:; e-mail: renato.carmo@iscte.pt]), **Between Marginalization and Suburbanization: Mobilities and the Production of Social Capital in Southern Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The population fluxes are gradually losing its traditional boundaries and new spatial configurations are being created. The territories are no longer defined by the existence of a clear rural–urban divide, where the former tended to be characterized by its social and spatial fixity & the latter by intense & diversified paths of mobility. Now territories & communities are dealing with a constant reconfiguration which one of its main expressions is the intensification of mobility. On the other hand, people are no longer attached & related to their communities & neighbourhoods in the same way as before (in more traditional societies). The way people create their own social ties depends from a complexity of sociological factors like, for instance, the interpersonal capacity to generate relationships based on mutual trust. This presentation intends to measure the level of spatial mobility in different social spaces & its impact on the generation of some forms of social capital, using information from a survey application. We will analyze the neighbourhood relationships that are taking place in two different municipalities located in southern Portugal: São Brás de Alportel that has suffered in the last two decades a process of suburbanization; Alcoutim whose regressive demographic trends are widening.

2010S00423

Carmona, Roser (Drom Kotar Mestipen Roma Association of Women, Via Laietana 41, Barcelona 08003, Spain [tel: +34 93 3152969; e-mail: info@dromkotar.org]), **Roma Voices Leading to Political Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Roma, a people without a territory, have been traditionally excluded from any kind of scientific development. Their voices have not been only silenced but science has traditionally contributed to the reproduction of stereotypes & social exclusion. When a critical communicative methodology was used in the European Framework Programme, Roma have the opportunity to raise their voices in the scientific & political spheres. The results of the research were presented in the European Parliament by an illiterate Romaní woman, among other Roma people, researchers & policy-makers. Later on, the European Parliament & the Parliaments of some member states approved those results by unanimity & most European policies on Roma started to change. Without having engaged with Roma representatives, research would not have led to such important political developments.

2010S00424

Carpentier, Sarah (Department of Political and Social Sciences–Antwerp University, Antwerp, Belgium, 2000 [tel: 003232655400; e-mail: sarah.carpentier@ua.ac.be]), **Paths Out of Social Assistance in Belgium: Who Is When Allocated to Which Labour Market Integration Programme?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Active labour market policy has become a crucial element of social assistance schemes in European welfare states. Although a vast literature assesses the effectiveness of specific active labour market programmes, little is known about the selection process of beneficiaries towards types of welfare-to-work programmes. This paper addresses two questions. Firstly, whether, & how much time after their entry in social assistance, do different types of social assistance beneficiaries exit to work either through different sorts of welfare-to-work programmes or through the regular job market. Secondly, this paper studies which are the labour market outcomes of these paths out of social assistance. These questions are studied for Belgium, as this country extensively uses public sector job creation programmes, although a variety of other active labour market programmes are also available. A one third proportionally stratified sample of the inflow population in the Belgian social assistance scheme in the years 2004 & 2005 is used, including background variables like age, sex, gender, household type, labour market history, and nationality at birth. For these beneficiaries the careers in the labour market are followed over four years, & retrospectively since 1999. The first exit out of social assistance is analysed both by descriptive statistics & by event history analysis to multiple exit states.

2010S00425

Carreiras, Helena (ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, Av Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa [tel: +351966142670; fax: +351217903017; e-mail: helena.carreiras@iscte.pt]), **Gendered Research Relations in Military Settings: A Methodological Assessment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The question of how the researcher's gender impacts on the research process has frequently been addressed in the methodological literature of the social sciences. Much less has been written on gender interaction patterns between researchers & their research objects in a particularly gendered organization as the armed forces. Based on the author's experience of over 20 years of research in a variety of military contexts, this papers aims at discussing the issue of the researcher's gender in the conduct of research in military settings, addressing its impact on factors such as negotiating access or discursive interaction during interviews, as well as the trade-offs involved & forms of control required to minimize interference.

2010S00426

Carrère, Geoffrey (Université Toulouse 1 Capitole (LEREPS), 21, Allée de Brienne 31042 Toulouse cedex 9 (France) [tel: +33 06 48 19 86 11; fax: +33 3 05 61 12 87 08; e-mail: carreregeoffrey@hotmail.com]), **Road Safety Experts and the Subjectivation Process of Public Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Anthony Giddens & Ulrich Beck studies underline the importance of experts in the risk society. In this way, risk & expertise appear like coextensive notions. This paper aims at presenting a work in progress of a study of experts, carried out in the Quebec Ministry of Transport. Also, we aim to go beyond the simplistic division between experts & the lay-public. Three methodological tools were used for this study: observation in an ethnographic approach, none-directive & semi-directive interviews. The expert population studied is composed of civil engineers who construct road infrastructures in order to reduce the number of accidents. During this empirical study we highlighted a subjectivation process in road safety expertise. We define the subjectivation process, on the one hand, as the ambition to control drivers' behaviours by the infrastructures & on the other hand, as the interactional use of experience & knowledge which arise from expert & lay-public rationalities. In their interaction, experience & knowledge lead also to hybrid behaviours like the expert-driver figure. In this way, this paper first of all explains how the subjectivation process takes shape in road safety expertise. Then, it examines its origins in the crisis of the profession & the various criticisms of modernist urban planning.

2010S00427

Carter, Katherine (University of Kurdistan-Hawler, 30 Meter Avenue, Hawler, Federal Region of Kurdistan, Iraq [e-mail: carterkatherine@fastmail.fm]), **She Works Hard for a Living: Cape Verdean Women Respond to Economic Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper describes the social & economic difficulties Cape Verdean women face on a daily basis & the pride women take in working, surviving economically, & beating the odds against them in a global economy. Narratives are also given of the difficulties women perceive in their relationships with men & the ways they cope with or confront the men who cause them pain. The findings tell us that women's lives are indeed affected by the economic forces of globalization. But they also tell us that another stratification system shapes the women's lives as well. That power structure is the one that organizes gender. Previous literature would predict that we might find women articulating a critique of globalization and a government inadequate to the task of helping women (and men) to be successful workers & parents. Instead, qualitative ethnographic data discloses their insight of the issues. Their perception focuses on the system of gender inequality as a source of the difficulties they must address.

2010S00428

Carter, Thomas (Chelsea School, University of Brighton, 1 Denton Road, Eastbourne, BN20 7SR [tel: +44 1273 641852; e-mail: t.f.carter@brighton.ac.uk]), **Patterns of Transnational Sport Migration: A Cuban Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The transnational movement of sport-related professionals has long, specific histories in a variety of sports. Much of the literature on sport-related migration assumes historical connections based on former colonial relations. While certain patterns of movement do mirror historical colonial migratory patterns, the reasons for these routes in sport are not necessarily the same as the political economic relations of larger migratory patterns between metropole and colony. To illustrate these points I draw upon the history of Cuban transnational sport migration & ethnographic fieldwork on contemporary Cuban sport. After summarizing twentieth century migratory patterns within sport, I focus upon the changing patterns of Cuban transnational sport migration over the past twenty years by tracing how patterns of state-sanctioned migration and undocumented migration of Cuban sports professionals shift due to changing political & economic circumstances within & without Cuba. These shifting patterns make it clear that greater attention must be paid to the dialectic local conditions of the point of departure & the desired point of arrival.

2010S00429

Cartland, Jenifer (Children's Memorial Research Center, 2300 Children's Plaza, Box 157 [tel: 01 312 573 7772; e-mail: jcartland@childrensmemorial.org]), **Rural Mental Health Services for Youth in the Midwestern United States: Empowering Parents to Advocate for their Children,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To understand the needs of youth with mental health conditions in a high-poverty, rural region of the Midwest (US), interviews were conducted with 22 parents of middle-school youth having mental health conditions. A wide-ranging set of issues were identified as barriers to successful treatment: social stigma, parent & youth isolation, low quality services, financial & distance barriers to services, & uncooperative school staff. The paper will summarize the interviews & report on the development of a parent support group arising from them. The group is now a part of an effort to expand & improve mental health services for youth in this region.

2010S00430

Caruso, Giuseppe (Centre of Excellence in Global Governance Research - University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 9191 23525; fax:; e-mail: giu.caruso@gmail.com]), **The World Social Forum and Global Crises. Theories and Practices of Global Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The latest financial, economic & social crises have generated intense debates & activism within social movements the world over and within their spaces of convergence. In particular, in the World Social Forum regular sessions have been organised to investigate opportunities & challenges provided by the global conjuncture since September 2008. The annual event in Belem, Brazil, in early 2009, has been traversed by waves of frustration & hope. The debate on how to face the crisis & how to construct a world beyond capitalism has been continued since Belem in its International Council, animated by the coordinators of its Strategy Commission. At the heart of the debate a thorough analysis of opportunities & challenges provided by the crisis to the world movements & to the WSF in particular. In this paper I discuss those analyses & strategic considerations, & the radically changing mood & political postures among movement activists participating in two meetings of the WSF International Council in Rabat, Morocco, in May 2009 & in Montreal, Canada, in October 2009. A shift has taken place among the activists at these two meetings as I observed. In the first meeting the discussions were more centred on 'opportunities' while few months later it was mostly centred on the 'challenges' of facing a conjuncture that movements thought, perhaps too optimistically, could give them the opportunity to act for radical change. The feeling of urgency was reinforced by the analysis of the responses to the crisis negotiated in the London & Pittsburgh G20 meetings and contributed to the perception of a fast closing window of opportunity for action for the WSF & its movements.

2010S00431

Carvalho, Carla (Cape Verde University, Av. OUA, nAo 27. Cp. 242-A, ASA, Praia, Cabo Verde. [tel: +(238)2622761; e-mail: charliecardoso@yahoo.fr]), **"Fornadja", Gender and Emigration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ The meaningful insertion of women in the public sphere, the productive sphere of the "fornadja", as well as the masculine emigration movements enable the Ribeira de Principal community (Cape Verde) to transform itself. We are specially thinking about all the changes in the work & family getting but also in what relationships in concerned women are no longer just the men's helps but they started to play an important role as "grogue" producer. They are challenging all the gender stereotypes breaking the traditional rules that used to place them exclusively in the private sphere. Key words: "fornadja", gender, public sphere, emigration.

2010S00432

Carvalho, Mario Vieira (Universidade Nova de Lisboa CESEM (Research Centre for Aesthetics and Sociology of Music), Lisbon, Portugal, 1069-061 [tel: 351 214848034; e-mail: mvc@mail.telepac.pt]), **Systems of Musical Communication and Processes of Colonial/Postcolonial Emancipation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Eurocentric view, implemented in musicology, is inseparable from the processes of rationalization (disenchantment of the world) diagnosed by Max Weber, including in their impact on the musical sphere. In European music these rationalization processes have reached their most advanced development, notably since the introduction of notation, and, in a second moment, after the invention of musical composition. In connection with the notion of ethos, the rationalization of music is determined by social domination & used by the latter, either in its association with magical or religious practices, or inscribed in rituals of power, or in the specific context of the functional differentiation of art as an "autonomous" system of communication, in which the process of rationalization of European music culminates. In this paper, I address the topic of emancipation in colonial & post-colonial contexts, including those of religious fundamentalism, by focusing particularly on systems of musical communication. The main points are: a) the issue of emancipation & the structural connection between musical systems respectively of intracultural and intercultural domination; b) the functional differentiation and dedifferentiation of musical systems as factors of domination & / or emancipation; c) self-regulation based respectively on cumulative feedbacks ("culture") & compensatory feedbacks ("civilization").

2010S00433

Carvalho, Tiago & Casanova, José Luís (ICS-UL and CIES-ISCTE-IUL [e-mail: tiagomlcarvalho@gmail.com]), **Blogosphere and Democracy in Portugal–Results of a Websurvey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we present the results of a web survey applied in Portugal involving n=209 opinion bloggers. This study has three goals: to characterize bloggers according to their social position, political activities, values & social orientations; to analyse the relation between online & conventional participation & how different types of participation relates with different values and beliefs; finally, to discuss new dynamics within the public sphere and their impact on democracy. The results show that bloggers are mainly men & professionals that combine online activism with political party & association involvement. It's a relatively homogeneous elite but however diverse in terms of values and political action. We have found four types of political action: residual, associative & protester, associative & party-member, and cumulative. Each type of political action involves different values & beliefs. In the end, we discuss the impact of the new media on the renewal of the public sphere, the opportunities that this new media creates to the enlargement of democracy & the support it gives to the expression of socio-political autonomy projects & to the construction of societal projects.

2010S00434

Caso, Alvaro & Castaños, Fernando (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras UNAM, Mexico D. F. Mexico 01900 [tel: 52 55 55 54 15 79; e-mail: alvarocasoca@yahoo.com]), **Obeying the Law in a Democratic Regime: One Case of Compliance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A case of complying, observing the law poses two key problems for understanding the human condition & the comprehension of social life: (1) Where does the obligation to obey come from? (2) Why is this obligation willingly fulfilled? This paper reviews ancient, classical & contemporary theoretical discussions on these problems. It also summarizes & articulates results on narrowed versions of them, concerning the source of the obligation & the basis of authority in a democratic regime. On the one hand, it is shown that, in a democracy, certain forms of participation tacitly endorse the systems of rules that make them meaningful & valid, and hence bind citizens. On the other hand, it is argued that democratic legitimacy is a complex (bi-dimensional and bi-stratified) disputable quality; a legitimate act is one that can be demonstrated to be valid & desirable. On these bases, it is claimed that, in a quality democracy, deliberation is, both, sought for & committing. This is why a quality democracy tends to be self-sustaining. A discussion on the possible implications for compliance in non-democratic states & in organizations different from states is pointed to.

2010S00435

Cassilde, Stéphanie (Department of Economics CERDI University of Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France, 63000 [e-mail: stcassilde@hotmail.fr]), **Self-Declared Skin Color in Contemporary Brazil: A Chromatic Mobility Model,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is well established in literature that popular saying "money whitens" is a strong mechanism of skin color self-declarations in Brazil. It was indeed observed comparing self-declarations and declarations by a third–mainly the interviewer–that the higher the educational level, the lighter the declaration by respondents. The same link was assessed for wages & income. These researches do not include a full analysis of darkening and chromatic immobility. Admittedly darkening is sometimes mentioned, but it is rather a strict counterpart of lightening than a choice for itself: if "money whitens", "poverty darkens". But contemporary evolutions of representations in Brazilian society lead notably to a valorization of darkening. In this paper, I construct a chromatic mobility model to analyse lightening, darkening & chromatic immobility together. In this model, the mobility is realized by the respondent in relation to the perception of a third. Each individual realizes a trade-off to maximizes its satisfaction. This trade-off calls together personal identity & social identity. The empirical application of this chromatic mobility model relies on original data collected during a field research conducting in São Paulo (November 2006–August 2007). I conclude that the link between chromatic mobility and educational level has to be nuanced. Indeed, it exists a threshold above which darkening is preferred to lightening. I although underline variables which are linked to chromatic immobility.

2010S00436

Castañeda, Fernando R. (FCPyS/UNAM, México D.F., México, 04510 [tel: +52 55 56657532; e-mail: sabido@unam.mx]), **The Future of Mexican Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ In México there is a strong division among disciplines within the Social Sciences. Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Political Sciences are well differentiated. Each them have their own organizations, meetings, etc. Sociology have lost impact because this differentiation. The Mexican Sociological Association is developing new strategies to strengthen sociology. Both by developing new fields & by defending the sociological traditions.

2010S00437

Castaño, Cecilia & Vázquez, Susana (University Complutense of Madrid, c/Rector Royo Villanova s/n Ciudad Universitaria 28040 Madrid, Spain [tel: 0034 609800405; fax:; e-mail: susanavazquez@edu.ucm.es]), **Gender and Profession in Academic ICT Cultures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Empirical data show that a major gender divide exists globally in the ICT sector that is primarily a male domain, both as a discipline and field of study & as a profession. Women's ability to access to ICT jobs depends not only on their education level and professional experience & talent, but it is also determined by cultural & institutional factors. In this context, the paper discusses how women, professors & researchers, "fit in" within the ICT academic field. In order to reach our goal we use a qualitative approach based on interviews with male & female researchers & professors in the Telecommunication Engineering School (ETSIT), Polytechnic University of Madrid. This school is pioneer & leader in education & research within the ICT field in Spain. Qualitative methodology seems to be the appropriate instrument to explore: 1) Why are so few women at the top in the ICT academic field, in particular in engineering, & why is their advancement so slow? Further, why do not more girls go into engineering?; 2) Is the nature of the career trajectories gendered?; 3) Which are the organizational mechanisms within the departments culture that produce & reproduce gender inequalities in the academia?; & 4) Which are the programmes to attract and retain women in engineering?

2010S00438

Castaños, Fernando & Caso, Álvaro (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 D.F., Mexico [tel: (52)(55)56227400, ext. 246; fax:; e-mail: zuno@unam.mx]), **On Having to Obey the Law,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is about an ancient problem that has not been solved fully: the sources of the moral obligation to obey the law. It considers the problem's conceptions provided by Amurabi, Confucius, Socrates and Aquinas. It ponders the approaches followed by Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant & Hume to understand it. It discusses XXth Century attempts to disentangle it, by Kelsen, Hart, Dworkin & Rawls, or to dissolve it, by Nozick, Simmons & the so-called philosophical anarchists. It critically appraises Habermas's views on more general matters that are relevant here. That review shows the problem's longevity is a consequence of its belonging in a complex thematic network, which leads us to concentrate on a narrowed version of it: the origin of the obligation in a democracy. From the review also, we propose that in this type of regimes citizens are

bound to obey the law, first & foremost among themselves, when they participate in public deliberations or elect representatives to do so. These are willful acts that tacitly endorse the systems of rules that make them meaningful & valid. (They are, too, the sources of the obligation's counterpart, namely, the democratic state's legitimacy to enforce the law.)

2010S00439

Castellani, Brian C. & Castellani, John D. (Kent State University, 3300 Lake Road West, Ohio, USA, 44004-2316 [tel: 440-964-4331; e-mail: bcastel3@kent.edu]), **The Reflexive Strengths of the SACS Toolkit for Modeling Complex Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The SACS Toolkit is a unique method for modeling complex social systems, based on the latest developments in complexity science and sociological inquiry. A crucial feature of the SACS Toolkit is the methodological importance it assigns to reflectivity. (Here, reflexivity refers to the circular, epistemological impact that researcher & an object of study have on one another.) The SACS Toolkit deals with reflexivity in ten important ways: Here are some examples. First, to initiate the reflexive process, researchers are required, from the very start of a study, to make explicit their ideas about a topic by constructing a working model. Second, researchers are required to build their model from the ground-up and to stay (in the tradition of grounded theory) theoretically grounded. Third, researchers are required at different points in the modeling process to determine if they are "forcing or fitting" their model. Fourth, the SACS Toolkit is based on the epistemological perspective of sociocybernetics, which takes the reflexive position that a complex system cannot be contained within any one model; instead, modeling is continually needed; therefore no one model is entirely "right." Finally, from the start of the study to the end, the SACS Toolkit makes extensive use of graphs and other visual tools to help researchers create & manage a meta-model of their model. To demonstrate the reflexive strength of the SACS Toolkit, we discuss a qualitative, longitudinal study we are currently conducting on an educational system in Maryland, USA. (For more information, see www.personal.kent.edu/~bcastel3).

2010S00440

Castelli Dransart, Dolores-Angela (Research Department Fribourg, University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland, HEF-TS, J. Prouvé 10, 1762 Givisiez, Switzerland [tel: +41 26 429 62 72; fax: +41 26 429 62 01; e-mail: Angela.Castelli@hef-ts.ch]), **Memory Building after a Suicide: Paths Followed by Families and Individuals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Premise: Those left behind after a suicide (survivors of suicide) build up a family as well as a social memory of the deceased person and of his/her act, which is still often considered as deviant. Different strategies & types of memory rebuilding & of making sense after such an event will be presented. Methods: Interpretative qualitative study. 38 in depth interviews with survivors of suicide (28 women, 10 men). Grounded Theory Analysis. Findings: The building of the memory is a process that usually presupposes two phases: 1) the rebuilding of the path that has led to this tragic end (process, its context, the presumed reasons and factors) 2) the building of a public version of the story intended for people outside the family circle (interpretation of the suicide that is socially acceptable, or at least comprehensible, while avoiding two pitfalls: moral judgment & the stigmatisation of the person or his/her family). Memory plays a specific role within the four types of reconstruction processes (ideal types) of survivors of suicide: i.e. a driving force, the source of an increased awareness of life, an additional obstacle to the rebuilding of self, an instrument to put things into perspective.

2010S00441

Castro, Biancca Scarpeline de (UNICAMP e INCT/ PPED, Cidade Universitária "Zeferino Vaz" [tel: 55-21-99311040; fax: 55-21-38735246; e-mail: bianccastro2@gmail.com]), **The Labeling of Transgenic Organisms in Brazil: The Relation among Companies, Experts and Lay People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazil has, since 2001, a specific law about labeling transgenic products, however that law started to be effective at the end of 2007, with the execution of a judicial process which obligated the practice of that the law. This way, some soy oil factories started to present a yellow triangle with a "T" in the middle on their label, pointing that those products have more than 1% of transgenic organisms in their composition. The aim of this paper is analyzing how those companies are dealing with that new requirement & what kind of speech they have been transmitting to their consumer & to the researchers about information put on the label of the product. This way, some soy oil factories were selected, contacted by the researchers & asked to explain the new symbol on the label, its meaning, the quantity of transgenic organisms in the composition of the product, the benefits & the risks present in the consuming of those products, among other questions. At the first moment, we declared ourselves as consumers and, in a new contact, as social scientists, intending to verify if there was any difference of approach & information transmission from the companies to laypeople & to experts. We will also analyze the sales taxes for each of the soy oils, observing their alterations with the insertion of the mentioned symbol, & in this way, observing if it has influenced the choice of consumers. We will present a historical reconstruction about the case of labeling transgenic organisms in Brazil, pointing the changes in legislation, the disputes & actors involved, besides the implementation of the judicial process which finally obligated the companies which used transgenic organisms to put such information on the label. The research, which intends to verify the relation of the companies with unprofessional & expert people about labeling & trading genetically modified food, uses authors like Brian Wynne, Ulrich Beck & Anthony Giddens for the comprehension of the relation between lay-expert people & market, & Bruno Latour for the analysis of the dispute among different actors in the construction of a "fact" or social "truth", in this case, the dispute about legitimacy of transgenic food in Brazil.

2010S00442

Castro, Celso (Fundação Getulio Vargas/ CPDOC, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 552137995700; e-mail: celso.castro@fgv.br]), **Anthropological Methods and the Study of the Military,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Only a few anthropologists have taken the military institution as their object of investigation. In Brazil, however, during the past two decades about ten researchers have done work in the Armed Forces using participating observation, a classical method of ethnographic research. The presentation is based on personal accounts made by these researchers (assembled in the book "Antropologia dos militares" [Anthropology of the Military], Rio de Janeiro, Zahar eds., 2009, ed. by Celso Castro & Piero Leirner) & focus on some of the central issues of their experiences, including: the researcher's entry in the field; patterns of interaction with the "natives"; the way hierarchy and discipline–two pillars of the military institution–affect the course of the research; gender-related dynamics; & issues related to the publishing of the researcher's results. It is important to consider these issues is important for the consolidation of an anthropological perspective on the study of the military.

2010S00443

Cattaneo, Ada (IULM University, Milan Italy [e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **The Future Is Here. It's Not Widely Distributed Yet. Trends, Values, Consumptions in Italian Sociocultural Scenario and the Dawning of a Mediterranean Paradigm,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper assumes & demonstrates that a cultural explanation approach grounded on values is more qualified to decrypt the growing complexity of current social, cultural, economic, political phenomena, than conventional socio-demographics categories. It explores such an issue focusing on Italian context. The argumentation is divided in four main topics: Italian values scenario–it describes Italian values (Wellthiness = wellness + healthiness + happiness, Nature, tradition, simplicity, authenticity, empathy, experience, community, duration, participation, responsibility, measure, interaction), their current spreading, distribution & weight through the analysis of Italian sociocultural map; Sociocultural Trends–it studies Italian values development in a diachronic perspective & their political effects; Lifestyles & Consumptions–it shows values impact on Italian lifestyles & consumption habits (consumption as a political act, boycott vs. buycot, "In-divisus" centrality, the serendipity-effect of echo-friendly attitudes…); Mediterranean Model–on the basis such a scenario, the paper concludes arguing the gelling of emerging values & their trends into an original paradigm that is a new Mediterranean civilization proposal.

2010S00444

Cattaneo, Ada (IULM University [e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **When the Many are Reduced to One, to What is the One Reduced? A Study on Italian Leisure Topicality in the Forthcoming Xpannow Era,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is a reasoning on Italian leisure lifestyle, on its comparison with American Way & its topicality. In particular it deals with: the Latin

origins of leisure; the decline of crunch-time American Way & the rising of a US commercially-oriented leisure-lifestyle/economy; Italo-Mediterranean leisure-lifestyle (otium, La Dolce Vita, slow shopping, Wellthiness= wellness+ healthiness+ happiness) mainly focused on an holistic balance of Individual wellbeing. The analysis of Italo-Mediterranean leisure in both of its manifestations (Wellthiness & slow shopping) reveals it is particularly attuned not only to Italian sociocultural background but also to the overall Zeitgeist of the forthcoming Xpannow Era=EXPERIENCE+PAN (global, holism, interconnection…)+NOW (disembedding, bit time, networking, augmented reality…)

2010S00445

Cattani, Antonio David (PPGS UFRGS, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500 Porto Alegre RS Brazil [tel: 55.51.30.19.43.50; e-mail: adcattani@uol.com.br]), **Autonomy and Emancipation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of autonomy or emancipation refers to a huge range of values & experiences, the essence of which is the principal of free determination of the individual, a specific group or a larger social set. Both concepts refers to the utopian desire of otherness and is therefore an invitation to the transformation that constructs the new, expanding the spaces of freedom, & affirming the possibility of improvement of human beings & their achievements. Emancipation is not confined to a concept or theoretical framework; it is a constellation of meanings and projects critical of the present & its limits, it is the exploration of potentials, revolts & ruptures; it is the overcoming of imposed social & economic boundaries, in short, it is the courage of wanting to build a better world. The objective of the paper is to present a theoretical review of the concept of autonomy or emancipation & a short balance of the most important alternatives under construction especially on Solidarity Economy.

2010S00446

Catto, Rebecca A. (Religious Studies, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YD UK [tel: +447771764711; e-mail: r.catto@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Religion, Global Flows and the Contact Zone–Theoretical Development?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Work on globalization and, more specifically, its relationship with religion has burgeoned since the late twentieth century, with growing recognition of the significant role religion can play in global flows of people, information & even goods. Sociologists such as Peter Beyer & Robert Wuthnow have significantly advanced understanding in this area. Yet, there is more work to be done to interpret & explain these complex relations. This paper is an investigation of what the postcolonial concept of the contact zone may add to the debate. I applied it in combination with glocalization to illuminate Christian missions from South to North in my doctoral thesis & here investigate its potential wider applicability. Globalization theory moves us beyond modernization's narrow conceptualization of bounded nation-states as discrete units with its emphasis upon their interconnectedness. It also brings the legacy of colonialism to bear, but may not go far enough in highlighting persisting uneven power relations. The individual and their agency can be neglected as well. What the metaphor of the contact zone can contribute to analysis of encounters between and within religions in global migration at the micro, meso & macro level will be explored.

2010S00447

Causevic, Senija & Lynch, Paul (Queen Margaret University, School of Business, Enterprise and Management, Edinburgh, UK, EH21 6UU [tel: +44 131 474 0000; fax: +44 131 474 0001; e-mail: scausevic@qmu.ac.uk]), **Tourism, Normalisation of Social Relationships and Heritage Codification,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work presents the impact of post-conflict interpretation and reconstruction of the cultural heritage & its influence on identity formation & normalization of social relationships. Empirical research, in the form of deep participant observation of the guided tours, whereby the researcher has been fully immersed into the situation as a ratified insider, took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina's cities of Sarajevo, Mostar, Srebrenica & Banjaluka. The field data was analysed using a critical theory approach. Research also utilised Maurice Bloch's anthropological account of the Double Burial & Hanna Arendt's interpretation of the Eichmann's court case. The research shows that today's Bosnia and Herzegovina is described as a divided state & many feel disappointed & misinterpreted under the prescribed national identities. Multiculturalism, which once used to be a part of Bosnian identity, has been denied, thus delaying the process of social relationships normalisation. The research shows that tourism activities play a reconciliatory role in shaping post-conflict development. Despite reconciled societies being precursors for any economic development & sustainable policies implementation, post-conflict tourism is usually explored under an economic development agenda. Through the lens of heritage codification, this research argues that tourism activities need to be recognised not only as an economic enhancer, but also as an important part of the total process of social renewal. Key words: post-conflict, heritage, identity, social reconciliation.

2010S00448

Cavalcanti, Leonardo (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona Spain [tel: ; e-mail: leonardo.cavalcanti@uab.cat]), **The Specific Incorporation of Brazilian Immigrants in the Labour Market of Spain and their Position in the "Hierarchy of Otherness",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The content of this paper is based on the results of a research financed by the Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración de España [Spanish Ministry of Labour & Immigration]. This investigation, supervised by Prof. Carlota Solé–Director of the GEDIME [Immigration & Ethnic Minorities Research Group], Autonomous University of Barcelona–deals with the socioeconomic incorporation of Brazilian immigrants in Spain. This is elaborated paying special attention to the "common places" that make up the labour stories of Brazilians in Barcelona & Madrid, through quantitative data (official statistics) & in-depth interviews. The text discusses one aspect of the incorporation into the labour world done by the Brazilian collective:–The different trajectories of Brazilian immigrants' incorporation into the Spanish labour market & how the unique heterogeneity of this group affects their position in the "hierarchy of otherness" in comparison with other Latin American groups living in Spain. Apart from showing the main quantitative data about the Brazilian immigrants in Spain, the article also discusses how the unique heterogeneity of this group in Madrid & Barcelona brings about different incorporation patterns into labour force.

2010S00449

Cederberg, Maja (Department of International Relations, Politics and Sociology, Oxford Brookes University, Gipsy Lane Campus [tel: +441865483963; fax:; e-mail: mcederberg@brookes.ac.uk]), **'Race' and Racism in Contemporary Sweden: Self-Images and Displacements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper considers the particularities of studying "race" and racism in a contemporary Swedish context. During the last ten years, research on migrant "integration", & on the different forms of disadvantage that migrants & ethnic minorities are subject to, has grown significantly, at the same time as these issues have gained political priority. In part, this has entailed a shift in discourse, & a partial recognition of the fact that features that used to be regarded as the sole properties of "other" societies, are present in Swedish society too. Notably, talk of structural forms of ethnic discrimination has become much more common. Whilst this represents an important step forward, the political, & to some extent also the academic debate, is still characterised by a number of (discursive) limits. In this paper, I want to focus in particular on the concepts "race" & racism, and how these are used and/or avoided in the academic & political debate. I will suggest that this use, or lack thereof, follows on from a specific understanding or image of the (Swedish) self, as well as a specific understanding of what "race" & racism is all about: understandings that together imply a tendency to displace the concepts onto other geographical & historical contexts. By engaging with the conceptual debate about "race" & racism in sociology, I will argue that such a displacement forms a significant obstacle for fully grasping the experiences and positions of migrants & minorities in Sweden.

2010S00450

Chachashvili-Bolotin, Svetlana & Adler, Irit (Ruppin Academic Center [e-mail: svetachb@gmail.com]), **Educational Expectations: The Case of Immigrant Students from the FSU and Native-Born Jewish Students in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study focuses on the differences in educational expectations among the Former Soviet Union (FSU) immigrant students and native-born Jewish students in Israel. It is well established that educational expectation influence scholastic outcomes, both among immigrant & native students. According to the Immigrant Optimism Perspective, children whose parents are immigrants have better school grades than children whose parents are native-born, partly as result of the high parental educational expectations. For example, one of the explanations of higher educational achieve-

ments among Asian immigrants in America is attributed to their parents' high expectation. In addition, educational expectations both among parents & children are universally high for all racial & ethnic groups, since most adolescents expect to go to college. However, substantial gaps remain, especially between less advantaged groups and more advantage groups. This study examines the factors that influence parental & child educational expectations among FSU immigrant students compared to native-born Jewish students in Israel. The immigrants from the FSU are characterized by having on average higher parental educational level, than are natives. Thus, we propose to examine the hypothesis according to which FSU immigrant students will have higher parental & child educational expectations, in comparison to natives. Using a representative sample of data from the Ministry of Education, we implemented a serial of logistic regression models. Preliminary findings indicate significant differences between the two groups. Immigrants' parental educational expectations are lower than natives', though their parental educational background is higher. In addition, the child educational expectations do not differ between immigrant and native-born students. Possible explanation to these findings can be that FSU immigrants suffer from mismatch between high parental education & their parental economical means, while natives do not perceive similar mismatch.

2010S00451

Chan, Shun Hing (Hong Kong Baptist University, Department of Religion and Philosophy, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong. [tel: 852 34117285; fax: 852 34117379; e-mail: shchan@hkbu.edu.hk]), **Changing Church-State Relations in Contemporary China: The Case of Cangzhou Diocese,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus of this paper is to examine the church-state relations in contemporary China from the sociological perspective of state-society relations. The research questions of this paper are: what are the essential characteristics of the church-state relation in Cangzhou Diocese in Hebei? What are the pattern of church-state relation in Cangzhou Diocese in light of the concept of corporatism and civil society? This is a qualitative research, collecting data by methods of both field study & in-depth interview. The research findings are: the competition between the open & the underground Catholic Church, the mediating role of the Vatican, & the pragmatic attitude of the government, are three key factors shaping the pattern of the church-state relation in Cangzhou Diocese. The church-state pattern can be described as "dependent resistance," a kind of power relationship which the concept of corporatism and civil society cannot adequately capture.

2010S00452

Chandra, Vinod (J N P G College, Lucknow University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India 226001 [tel: +91 522 9415189200; fax: +91 522 2635563; e-mail: vchandra009@gmail.com]), **From Social Mobility to Social Inequality: Case Study of Elite Higher Education in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present research is focused on inequalities produced by higher education system in India in the last few decades. In fact, the common belief is that education is a tool of social mobility in developing societies. Particularly, the higher education provides a socially approved "high status career" in the society through which people enhance their social & economic status. In India, where social status of a person has been derived from its caste, higher & professional education became a very influential factor for determining the achieved status of a person. In this process people enhanced their status. Higher education system in India was also graded & some of the Institutions were known as "Institutions of National Importance". These Institutions produces the elite class in the society & therefore, to be treated as Elite Higher Education. They not only produce elitism but also induct students of elite section of the society. The present study is a micro level examination of this process. The paper argues that elite higher educational institutions, in the phase of mass higher education, perpetuate a crisp form of class inequality which is not a healthy sign for a society like India where so many form of social differentiation already exists.

2010S00453

Chandrashekhar, Vanagundhi (Hutti Gold Mines Ltd., Indian Administrative Service, # 58, Dwarika, 3rd Cross, Shaktinagar, CHBS III Layout, Behind BHEL Township, Bangalore–560 040, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 80 23214828; fax: 00 91 80 25718365; e-mail: vanagundhisekhar@gmail.com]), **Implications of Executive Perception for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Profile,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ CSR has emerged as a high profile managerial practice viewed as of strategic importance in the business circles world over as well as a leading concept in academic research in recent times. However, it is assumed that the organizational commitment, relevance, effectiveness & the outcome are assumed to be the functions of the perception & acceptance of CSR as a positive business intervention by the executives at helms of corporate decision making. The present study explores the conceptions & perceptions of top executives about CSR, CSR provisions & CSR practices in a sample of 34 corporations in India. Data are gathered through web survey as well as the personal interviews with the top executives of these organizations vested with responsibility of CSR policy and funding. The instrument for interviewing focused on their assessment of CSR activities, policy process, resource allocation, execution & evaluation of CSR achievements in their respective work organizations. The analysis of the data reveals that the executives had a clear conception & a progressive perception of CSR as a component of corporate governance with comprehensive identification of stakeholders & their conflicting interests. However, the findings suggest that corporate organizations take to CSR for different reasons & objectives ranging from philanthropy to building brand image of the company through welfare, compensatory principle & mandate of statutory requirements. The executives considered CSR allocations as reasonably adequate considering the agenda of CSR activities & the capacity of corporate bodies to afford CSR initiatives. The CSR policy, however, was viewed as rather lacking in empirical grounding to align & gear CSR activities to the felt needs & interests of stakeholders which could have enhanced their degree of relevance. The study further indicates that while execution of CSR schemes is not lacking in commitment & competence, the evaluation and assessment of CSR results is viewed as lacking in objectivity and precision which otherwise would have served as invaluable insights and inputs for future course of CSR action. Further analysis of data relating to executive perception & organizational performance on CSR front reveals that CSR results could be seen as the function of clarity of conception, strength of commitment and confidence of positive outcome of CSR schemes among the top executives.

2010S00454

Chang, Andy Scott (National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, 106 [fax:; e-mail: andygiu@gmail.com]), **Militant Activists under Siege: The Interplay of Protest Tactics and Framing in Contentious Mobilization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Empirical research based on movements in nondemocracies has underscored the "repression paradox" as a major limitation on the political opportunity structure (POS) thesis, where repression has been shown to both facilitate & discourage mobilization. Departing from current efforts to reconceptualize the POS to reconcile contrary findings, however, I argue that a movement's internal characteristics require a central place in assessing its outcomes, particularly in relation to movement ascendance & its impacts on the activation of protest cycles & the wider polity. Analyzing militant mobilization during Taiwan's transition from dictatorship from 1991 to 1992, I contend that the interplay between strategic framing & high-risk protest tactics not only solidifies oppositional identities & enables movement survival under state repression; it also crucially mediates the movement's capacity to develop a "master frame" that can generate a broader protest cycle in support of political change. The paper concludes by postulating the theoretical links between framing & tactical repertoire in permitting movements to overcome state repression and to diffuse into broader protest cycles.

2010S00455

Chang, Chin-fen & Chen, Mei-hua (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei City, Taiwan, 11529 [tel: +886-2-26525114; fax: +886-2-26525050; e-mail: chinfen@sinica.edu.tw]), **Class and Occupational Divide of Global Sex Tourism by East Asians,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sex tourism has been a notable phenomenon of international tourism. That Western/ white/ middle class/ men from the North travelling down to the South for sex tourism had attracted the interests of researchers from different disciplines. Literature shows that sex consumption of white/ middle class men in the "Third World" normally involves complicated social relations embedded with inequalities by gender, race, sexuality, & economic development (e.g., Thanh-Dam, 1983; O'Connell Davidson, 1998; Brennan, 2002). Using the most recent East Asian Social Survey, conducted in 2008, this article examines how extensive that people (mostly

men) from Japan, Korea, & Taiwan engaged in global sex tourism, what social positions they have, & whether their sexual consumption follows the pattern of geographically north-to-south model. This paper is a first attempt to study intersections of sex consumption, global economic hierarchy, & nationalities about East Asians, using a quantitative analysis. According to the analyses, we find that 63% of Taiwanese reported that they know their friends, coworkers or neighbors (FCN) ever attended sex-related entertainments when they went abroad. The statistics for Japanese & Koreans are 56% and 33% respectively. Not surprisingly, the destinations where East Asians visited the most are in the South, Southeast Asia, being followed by East Asia. However, East Asians also went northbound, such as North America & Europe, for sex consumption. Results of the correspondence analysis show that respondents doing manual work likely had FCN attending sex tourism in Southeast Asia & East Asia, while FCN of higher white collar workers tended to have sex tourism in North America or Europe. FCN of Taiwanese has a clear occupational divide in destinations of sex tourism, but those of Koreans are generally divided by class differences. Neither class nor occupational divide can portray the regional differences of sex tourism in Japanese case.

2010S00456

Chantraine, Olivier (Université de Lille 3–Gerriico, Université de Lille 3–Geriico Villeneuve d'Ascq 5-9160 France [tel: 0033320922555; fax:; e-mail: ochantraine@nordnet.fr]), **Récit et "Nouveau Management Public": le cas des Universités** (Accounts and "New Public Management": The Case of Universities), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ L'évaluation de l'activité des universitaires connaît en France de grands changements, généralement surtout rapportés à l'utilisation de divers indicateurs, dont l'analyse critique a été abondamment documentée. On voudrait dans la présente communication montrer un aspect jusqu'ici peu étudié de cette nouvelle évaluation: une mise en récit de l'activité passée, et même future qui, en fait, argumente l'activité scientifique des individus et des équipes selon des règles qui retrouvent les plus anciennes règles de la fiction. En particulier, la diérèse prime sur la diégèse, dans la mesure où l'attente esthétique du lecteur, puis de l'auditeur, est la première demande que le texte doit combler. On proposera d'analyser ce phénomène dans ses manifestations écrites, mais aussi dans sa scénographie et sa dramaturgie à l'oral. On retrouvera ainsi les règles vénérables d'unité de temps, d'action et d'intrigue, les notions de "mission", "d'entreprise" et de "héros". On repèrera aussi la mise en scène du narrateur légitime. On mettra cette analyse de la mise en récit dans la perspective théorique de "la connaissance des événements futurs", analysée par Alfred Schütz Cette analyse reposera sur une observation participante de ces processus, dans laquelle nous assumons un rôle d'observateur impliqué, sur lequel nous reviendrons brièvement. Nous montrerons ainsi que la "fiction" est au cAur du Nouveau Management Public, que les règles du récit sont celles d'un pacte communicationnel qui unit dans une même foi les lecteurs-auditeurs-critiques et les auteurs-narrateurs-personnages. Ce pacte repose sur ce qu'on pourrait appeler un "grand secret", dont le dévoilement par l'observateur impliqué fait scandale.

2010S00457

Chari, Anurekha (Department of Sociology, Univ of Pune, Pune, Maharashtra, India 411007 [tel: 00 91 20 25601305/06; e-mail: anurekha@unipune.ernet.in]), **Social Exclusion, Poverty and Gendered Citizenship: Microcredit Programmes in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social exclusion of marginalized communities is a basic feature of societies. There are groups of people of particular caste, class, ethnicity, sexuality & gender who are discriminated because of their disadvantaged position within the social structure. They are excluded in terms of livelihoods, political rights, lack of access to infrastructural resources & human dignity. In this poor women form the largest group of socially excluded sections from the society, culture, economy & polity. Recently citizenship theory has emerged as an analytical framework to analyse gender and development. Analysing development programmes for women using gendered citizenship framework I argue would help in understanding how far has the programme been successful in helping women accessing their rights. In this paper I analyse microcredit as a poverty alleviation development programme using the gendered citizenship framework. Microcredit having a potential for poverty reduction & for women's empowerment thus provides an important case for understanding gendered citizenship. Many feminist women's organizations are organizing women in microcredit programmes. I ask whether this intervention is part of a long term strategy that women's groups have been involved with giving citizenship rights access to women. In this paper I examine the inter-linkages between gendered citizenship, & gendered development by evaluating the design of "microcredit" programme for women.

2010S00458

Charles, Nicolas (University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France [e-mail: nicolas.charles@u-bordeaux2.fr]), **Fairness Issues in Coming Transitions from Higher Education Studies to Work. The Case of France, England and Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Higher education systems have massified in European countries in recent decades, leading to an ever bigger stratification of these systems. Comparing France, England & Sweden, & two different higher education institutions in each country, we aim at analysing equity issues faced by different students in their transitions from higher education studies to work. We focus on what is perceived by final-year students as fair or unfair in their coming transition to work according to their type of studies & their country. Students' discourses invoke principles of justice to think through the fairness of this transition: "Don't I merit to have a direct transition to work? Why can I have access to jobs only in a narrow field of work whereas my skills are multi disciplinary? Did I really choose to do that?". The sense given by students to their experience are then contextualized with the structures of the higher education system & the models of society. Thus we aim at understanding if patterns of student experiences in terms of equity perceptions for transitions to work exist throughout different countries or diverse types of studies.

2010S00459

Charmarkeh, Houssein & Couton, Philippe (University of Ottawa, Department of Communication [tel: Canada; e-mail: hcharmar@uottawa.ca]), **Diasporas et médias: réseaux de communications des somaliens au Canada et aux États-Unis** (Diasporas and the Media: Communication Networks of the Somali in Canada and the United States), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Les mouvements de réfugiés engendrent souvent de puissantes formes de mobilisation politique de la part des personnes déplacées, pour qui les médias communautaires jouent un rôle primordial. Ces "rescapés de la violence" se trouvent souvent dans des situations renforçant fortement leur implication politique envers leur communauté (Zolberg, Suhrke et Aguayo, 1989). Cette mobilisation est de plus en plus aisée de nos jours, en raison de l'accès facile à des moyens de communications multiples et rapides. Les Somaliens sont l'un des groupes migratoires les plus susceptibles de faire usage de ce type de mobilisation diasporique. Dispersés entre l'Afrique, l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord, les Somaliens forment une communauté expatriée véritablement transnationale, tissent de nombreux liens familiaux, claniques et politiques consolidés par des outils communicationnels complexes (Al-Sharmani, 2006). On peut donc parler d'un processus de formation et de mobilisation diasporique, dans lesquels les différents outils médiatiques ont joué un rôle important. Nous concluons que la diaspora somalienne devient une communauté transnationale déterritorialisée qui s'approprie des médias dans le but de préserver la culture et la transmettre à la deuxième génération (Kleist, 2008).

2010S00460

Chaturvedi, Ishita (Robert Kennedy College, Zurich, Zurich 8005, Switzerland [tel: 91-9839911265; e-mail: ishitachaturvedi@yahoo.com]), **Environmental Friendly Development–Socio Economic Analysis of Central and East Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the economic challenges that this paper has highlighted is the transfer of energy saving technology for post socialist countries. In such countries this paper confronts the question that is it necessary to damage the environment for a faster economic growth? Or the tested & tried technologies that could save energy and protect environment would be a better choice. The study is based on the case studies & SWOT analyses of Poland, Hungary & Czech Republic, for a specific boiler cleaning technology developed by UK based Sentinel Solutions–a part of General Electric when the study was conducted. As a world of conclusion the paper underscores that in many ways, even for a faster rate of growth, the developing societies of post socialist countries do not add to the unnecessary destruction of environment.

2010S00461

Chaturvedi, Manjeet (Banaras Hindu University, Department of Sociology, Varanasi 221005, India [tel: +919839911265; e-mail: manjeetchaturvedi@yahoo.com]), **Collision of Populations**

Reviewing Episodes, Cases towards Critical Mobilities in Social Theory, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is a review of the real time cases of shifting of large volumes of populations & an explorative process towards working out some points to add to the critical mobilities, a social theory venture still in its formative years. Forced Migration mainly due to economic reasons like developmental policies & projects and recession, political turbulence & environmental outbreaks and disasters is a phenomenon whose inevitability is undeniable as the factors grow intense & become widespread. As the totality of global societies advances & people in their large numbers more thickly & more often start relocating internally in one country or across the borders, the social sciences have to frame specific theory to explain such mobility. The review, inter alia, found out that it is a phenomenon that was unwanted but inevitable, lots of study used racial, ethnic & cultural world views & generalized, migrant resettlements invoked rehabilitation as issue of governance, & the immigrants in many ways were heterogeneous. The studies indicated an extremely complex field but identified a threat that ruled out graying concepts of co-existence & the melting pot. They also indicated that the collision of populations a one native & the other influx of émigré–is for a variety of reasons is a collision of two or more "worlds"–structurally constructed in different histories & when they thronged in a specific space new construct, collision of populations as a process is unavoidable. Quotes of human habitat, justice for all, humanitarianism & other associative processes are searched as a critique & government, non-government and non-profit organizations have been bidding for abundant protectionism for the local populations while optimum accommodation offered to the émigré. In theory the analysis of misfit is the problematic along with the cosmopolitan face which makes it a part of complexity research & a context of an extraordinary discourse. This paper comes out to be a working exercise which raises questions & some pertinent points which may be useful and additive to theory building of critical mobilities.

2010S00462

Chau, Nearkasen & Baumann, Michèle (INSERM, U669, Univ Paris-Sud and Univ Paris Descartes, UMR-S0669, 8 rue du Breuil, F-54180 Heillecourt, France and University of Luxembourg, INSIDE, L-7201 Walferdange, Luxembourg [tel: +352 46 66 44 9224; e-mail: Nearkasen.Chau@wanadoo.fr]), **Associations of Obesity, Alcohol Abuse and Smoking with Cardiovascular Disease: Behaviours and Risks Vary with Age among Working People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objectives: To assess the relationships between unhealthy behaviours (obesity, alcohol abuse & smoking) & cardiovascular disease (CVD) among working people at different ages, & to consider the mediating effects of socioeconomic characteristics. Methods: A random selection of 2872 working people in north-eastern France completed a postal questionnaire covering: obesity, smoking, alcohol abuse (Deta-Cage questionnaire), age, physician-diagnosed CVD, & potential confounders - sex, education, occupation, living alone & income. Data were analyzed using odds ratios (OR), adjusted odds ratios (ORa) & [95%CI] computed with logistic models. Results: Behaviours varied significantly with age. The following figures apply to ages less than 30, 30-49, & greater than or equal to 50 years, respectively: obesity, 2.7%, 6.2% & 9.5%; alcohol abuse, 8.1%, 9.0% & 12.2%; daily smoking, 60.4%, 58.6% & 50.3%. CVD was present in 5.9%, 10.2% & 23.3%. Among young adults (less than 30 years), CVD related only to obesity (OR=3.64 [1.00-13.29]) & the relationship was not mediated (OR decreased to 3.54) by the confounders, among which only male sex was significant (ORa=0.27 [0.11-0.64]). In the 30-49 group, CVD related to obesity (OR=3.33 [2.12-5.23]) & alcohol abuse (OR=1.75 [1.11-2.74]). These relationships were slightly mediated (ORs changed to 3.14 & 2.10, respectively), but only male sex & insufficient income were significant (ORa=0.66 [0.47-0.94] & ORa=1.64 [1.04-2.60], respectively). Among older workers (greater than or equal to 50 years), CVD related to smoking (OR=1.69 [1.05-2.71]) & alcohol abuse (OR=1.92 [1.01-3.65]). These relationships were slightly mediated (ORs decreased to 1.61 & 1.72, respectively) but only low education was significant (ORa=1.73 [1.00-3.02]). Conclusions: CVD related to unhealthy behaviours, which vary with age. Obesity, and obesity-related risk factors, such as lack of physical activity and poor diet, affected more younger workers (50 years), alcohol abuse affected primarily those aged 30 & smoking those aged >50. Socioeconomic factors play a role but have little confounding effect on the impact of unhealthy behaviour.

2010S00463

Chavez Becker, Carlos & Patraca Dibildox, Veronica (El Colegio Mexiquense, Ex-Hacienda Santa Cruz de los Patos, Zinacantepec, Mexico, 51350 [tel: 52 (722) 279990 ext.214; fax: 52 (722) 2799908 ext. 200; e-mail: mejalmamut@yahoo.com]), **Fair Trade and Corporate Social Responsibility as Models of Autonomous Certification: Reflections from Transparency and Access to Information,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper makes a contrast of two different, analytical and empirically, models of autonomous certification. Although Fair Trade (FT) & the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have very dissimilar missions & objectives, both projects have, as one of its analytical angles an important concern on methods of autonomous certification. From this perspective, both initiatives are interested in offering true, reliable & opportune information to the public about the services, goods & outputs that deliver to society. Our main hypothesis is, as a reflection since the topics of transparency & access to information, that FT has developed a more effective & better standardized model of autonomous certification than the ones that the CSR has developed, mainly due to the great heterogeneity & diversity of the procedures that compose it. For this reason, the CSR has, from the point of view of the autonomous certification, an important alternative in which it could be enormously developed, assumption which is one of our main conclusions. This could be the route that finally allows CSR to establish itself as a tool to value & differentiate corporations that effectively have a social responsibility. Additionally, we discuss how FT, at least potentially, could be a way of CSR.

2010S00464

Chelcea, Liviu (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Str. Schitu Magureanu 9, 010108, Bucharest, Romania [tel: 0040721223246; fax: 0040213158391; e-mail: liviu.chelcea@gmail.com]), **Gentrification as Primitive Accumulation: Property Rights, the Market and the State in a Postsocialist City during the 1990s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this study I argue that gentrification in Eastern Europe involved the state as much as it involved the market. During the 1990s, gentrification functioned as a process of primitive accumulation, whereby capital was created easily, following the state allocation of valuable properties at below the market prices. Based on a census of a central area in Bucharest, Romania carried out in 2000 (N=2695) & interviews I describe its changes in social composition, property rights & urban functions. Real estate agents, former owners who regained state confiscated housing, politically powerful tenants & families who take quasi-kinship roles toward their elderly neighbors, function as gentrifiers. Six strategies of appropriating the market value through the relocation of financially disadvantaged residents are described.

2010S00465

Chen, Taichang (Department of Sociology, University of Oxford, Department of Sociology, Manor Road Building, Manor Road, Oxford, UK OX1 3UQ [e-mail: taichang.chen@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **How Well does Family Support Insures Old Age Against Low Pension Income in a Modernizing China?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The rapid population ageing & the uneven implementation of social security in China are expected to strongly influence both the structure of family relations & the pattern of private transfers between generations. This raises important questions as to how well traditional family-based mechanisms insure elderly incomes when the pension systems fail. Using a nationally representative dataset from the Follow-up Survey of the Aged Population in Urban/Rural China 2006 (SAP) conducted by the China Research Center on Ageing (CRCA) from the perspective of adults aged 60 & above in twenty provinces/municipalities, this study provides an analysis of determinants of intergenerational financial transfers from adult children to their elderly parents & those in the opposite direction. I am allowed to use it because I am an associate research fellow of the CRCA. The findings support the hypotheses of coexistence of need-based & short-term exchange transfer motivations. In both urban & rural areas, the data shows that children's financial transfers to their elderly parents are based on the parents' need. Elderly parents, especially those in urban areas, are also found to have short-term exchanges with their adult children, taking care of home & grandchildren & receiving financial supports in return. The results suggest that adult children will continue as viable participants in the support systems of elderly parents.

2010S00466

Chen, Taichang (Dept Sociology, Oxford U, UK OX1 3UQ

[e-mail: taichang.chen@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **The Evolution of Labour Market Segmentation and Competitiveness in Urban China: Evidence from a National Household Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ China has experienced dramatic changes since its economic reform programme in 1978, and it is in the process of creating a functioning urban labour market that rewards workers on the basis of human capital. "There are now probably over 100 million rural-urban migrants in China. The phenomenon has been referred to as 'the greatest migration in human history'." (Knight, 2007) More importantly, the *hukou* (residential registration) system that gave certain entitlements to land, work, housing and food to a resident, sharing the resources of the community functioned as a de facto internal passport system. Therefore, Urban China presents an interesting environment in which to study labour market segmentation. A 2002 nationally representative household survey is used to investigate how far a competitive urban labour market China has been created. There are very few Chinese datasets which have good information for urban residents and migrant workers. And for the few there are, they cover narrow and small sample size. The 2002 Income Survey we have been using in this study is possibly the first one to provide the data we need to make comparison of nationally representative samples of urban residents and migrants. Segmentation may arise from government restrictions (e.g. migration restriction), government arrangements for the state sector (e.g. set a higher wage than market level), and profit-sharing in state-owned enterprises. It creates different wage-setting behaviour in different sectors and therefore job queues to the high-paid sector. Our multinomial logistic models of ownership sector selection suggest that government agencies and institutions attract the most skilled urban residents, while urban residents with the lowest education level tend to be self-employed. By contrast, either the highest (with university degree) or lowest (with elementary qualification) educated migrants are more likely to set up their own business. A modified Roy sorting model was used to test the heart of a segmented labour market: whether workers can move freely to equate wage as a result of barriers. We find evidence of both segmentation and competition between urban residents and migrants which is consistent with previous studies. In addition, there is evidence that segmentation exists across sectors for urban residents, with those currently working in government agencies and institutions being the highest-paid tier, followed by state-owned enterprises, private-invested enterprises, those in urban collective enterprises and self-employment are considered as the lowest-paid tier. Although we do not find evidence of segmentation among migrants, our data suggest that migrants are blocked from getting jobs in the 'upper-tier' for urban residents, and thus are forced to engage in self-employment. Therefore, the urban labour market is segmented into multi-tier and is still in a transition stage.

2010S00467

Chen, Yin-Zu (National Taipei University [e-mail: chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw]), **Internet's Strategies of Social Movement in Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to study the use of the new information technology by the social movement organizations in Mexico City. Former studies about social movement & internet are focusing mostly on the long-distance organizing of collective actions, such as inter-/trans-national movement & on the applying of the digital information technology by the social movements in the industrial countries. The analysis of the websites of the groups and organizations that struggle for the sexual & reproductive rights in Mexico City has the goal to analyze the relation between social movement's strategies & the new information technology in a developing country & to find out the how the socio-political context shapes the performance & strategy of social movement organizations based on the digital communication. The results show the degree of internet penetration, the traditional media structure and the technical limitation in interaction with the organizational characteristics influencing the online strategy of Mexican social movement organizations.

2010S00468

Chen, Ying-Fang & Lue, Jen-Der (Department of Social Welfare, Chung Cheng University, Taiwan, 3F., No.103, Fuxiang St., Fengshan City, Kaohsiung County 830, Taiwan (R.O.C.) [tel: 886-07-8118646; e-mail: yingfang0902@hotmail.com]), **Could VoC Approach Explain Taiwan's Female Employment and Gender Occupational Segregation?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Compared to the advanced countries, the employment rate of married women in Taiwan (41.2%) equals that of Italy (42.4%) & U.K. (47.3%), & surpassed that of Germany (38.4%) & Japan (17.6%). However, Taiwan's female employment rate decreases enormously while their children are aged above 3 years old. Another interesting finding of Sawako (2007) shows married women's income contribute much to Taiwan's household income about 20-45%. The female employment contributes therefore much for the family's income maintenance. The other important pattern of female employment to be observed is the gender segregation of occupations. The service sector & the clerk position is mainly female-dominated work. The previous researches on gender segregation in labor market focus mainly on the following factors: human capital, gender bias from cultural perspective & rational choice approach. These approaches have the shortcomings of micro-analysis. This article aims to approach the problematic of occupational segregation & low female employment rate in Taiwan from the angle of Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) approach. Based on the theoretical consideration of VoC, it is expected that firms needing highly labor skills & large size would prefer occupational or contributory insurance, whereas the employers with low labor skills small firm size would favor universal scheme. It is argued that the organizational capacities of the organizational actor (employer organization) would change this preference ordering. Recently, VoC had tried to unravel the gendered implications of some of the key institutions. Rational employers will also consider their institutional comparative advantages when hire female workers. As a result, it will make the fact that the same institutions affect men & women differently. However, It is fair to say that the VOC literature has presented CMEs in a better light than LMEs, & it is lack of East-Asia lens. In the article, we will focus on Taiwan's female employment problems, which institutional characters tend to LMEs, & use empirical data to investigate whether VoC approach could successfully explain its phenomenon.

2010S00469

Chen, Yu-Hua & Yi, Chin-Chun (National Taiwan University, 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., 106, Taipei, Taiwan [tel: +886 2 33664417; e-mail: yuhuac@ntu.edu.tw]), **The Intergenerational Transmission of Value of Children in Taiwan: Continuity or Divergence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Half a century ago, population explosion was once a major demographic problem threatening the future of humanity. In recent decades, a new problem of under-population has become a global trend in developed countries, with below replacement fertility being a common phenomenon in the East Asia. This paper will explore the institutional context of low fertility in Taiwan. We argue that values of having children serve as the fundamental ground for understanding fertility behaviors. Using data from a recently completed 3-generation sample of Taiwanese grandmothers, their adult daughters, & daughter's adolescent children, the relationship of socio-economic contexts & value of children is analyzed. Major patterns of intergenerational transmission of value of children will be classified. To delineate impact of the institutional context, middle class, working labor, in contrast with the rural residents are compared. In addition, grandmothers and mothers are compared with respect to their fertility-related attitudes & their actual reproductive behaviors. The preliminary result shows that emotional benefit of having children are the most reported reason across three generations. While support of old age as well as to benefit social relations are endorsed by grandmothers, these two values are much less emphasized by mothers and teenagers. Whether value of children will continue or diversify among the future generation in Taiwan will be discussed.

2010S00470

Cheng, Li-Chen (Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University, 1, Roosevelt Road, Sec. 4, Taipei, 10617 Taiwan [tel: 886-2-33661256; fax: 886-2-33669575; e-mail: lccheng@ntu.edu.tw]), **The Effect of Marital Disruption on the Intergenerational Transfers: Evidence from Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transfers cross generations had long been seen as a social norm to maintain family bonds in the Chinese cultural context. Parents invested in children to accumulate their human capital in return for their care giving & financial support in old age. And children benefited from their parents' resources to accumulate their lifetime income & social capital to provide old age support for their parents in adulthood. However, the newly increasing incidence of marital disruption has significantly altered family kinship systems, particularly the social & economic bonds among family between parents & children. For the past few decades, extensive research has focused on the immediate impact of changing marital pattern & family composition on children psychosocial wellbeing, but few studies had contributed in exploring the longer-term impact of family system. For example, evidence indicated that parent absence had deleterious effect on chil-

dren's developmental outcomes due to weakened involvement & financial disinvestment. In contrast, given the importance of private transfers for frail elderly individuals, less research explored how marital disruption modified intergenerational bonds & redirected the flow of resources between parents & children in later life course. Along with the fast graying population in Taiwan, it has legitimate concern for researchers & policy makers alike to examine the potential erosion of the family as a support network on intergenerational transfers. This study is exploratory to examine the effect of early stage of marital disruption on economic and social transfers between elderly parents & adult children. The study used the 2006 wave of the Taiwan Social Change Survey to examine the effect of marital disruption on the intergenerational exchange between households. The data set included a series of questions on transfers of money, time, & emotional support so that was suitable for the study. The Survey interviewed a random sample of 2,120 persons nationally, however, a sample of 1,510 married or formerly married households were included for the analysis. Among them, only 16% households had divorced or widowed family members, 10% & 6% respectively. In the descriptive analysis, from children to elderly parents were not affected by adult children's marital status, but widowed parents are more likely to receive monetary & time transfers from their adult children than their divorced counterparts. The study used multiple regression analysis to examine if respondents' other socioeconomic characteristics predicted the intergenerational transfers, controlled for their marital status. The analyses indicated widowed parents were more likely to receive their adult children assistance in errands running than divorced parents. But in monetary transfer, if the elderly parents received money transfer from children was based on their economic need level, instead of their marital status. For example, low income elderly parents were more likely to be given monetary transfer by their adult children. As for emotional support, female elderly parents were more likely to find psychological comfort from their daughters, instead of their sons. The findings in the study indicated that early stage of marital disruption through divorce adversely affected social transfers between elderly parents & their adult children in terms of care giving. But monetary transfer from adult children to elderly parents was largely an altruism motive of need assessment. Social policy & social work practice implications are included.

2010S00471

Cherkasova, Anastasiya (Department of Political Science and Sociology, Ural State University, Ekaterinburg, Russia, 620083 [tel: +7 3432 555-926; fax:; e-mail: cherkasova.anastasia@gmail.com]), **American College Students: Life Values and Religion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What does it mean to be religious & young in the USA? We are interested in how religion effects life values of American students. Our main hypothesis was that life values of those students who consider themselves religious differ greatly from non-believers: being religious leads emerging adults towards having stronger value of family, more active volunteering, overall morality & less deviant behavior. Based on qualitative research conducted at the University of Minnesota in 2010–50 in-depth interviews with male & female students of age between 18 & 24, we have found that activism in volunteering correlates with level of religiosity. As well as this, believers (regardless religious affiliation) tend to claim instant family as their most important value. To sum up, there are several nontrivial findings that strongly supports our hypothesis.

2010S00472

Chesters, Graeme S. & Brem-Wilson, Josh (Peace Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP [tel: 00 44 (0) 1274 234802; e-mail: g.s.chesters@bradford.ac.uk]), **Social Movements, Knowledge Production and Converging Crises,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Whilst some academic disciplines have been richly innovative in both their approaches to, & work with social movements, for the most part movements are still considered as objects of knowledge for researchers & academics, rather than as knowledge producers in their own right. In order to respond to this omission this paper maps out a theoretical & methodological framework for responding to the following questions: 1) What would be the implications for social & economic policy if we began to take seriously the idea of social movements as producers of knowledge about the social and material world? 2) What knowledge are social movements producing about crucial contemporary debates, such as those regarding political agency & participation, ecological sustainability and the new organisational possibilities for social & economic life produced by computer mediated communications? 3) Could this knowledge help us to better understand & respond to the complex and converging crises that are arising from climate change, energy and food insecurity, financial instability & political and institutional failures of accountability & representation? 4) What would the implications be for social movement studies if social movements were privileged as sites of knowledge-production rather than as objects of knowledge?

2010S00473

Cheung, Sin Yi (University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK [tel: 441214146064; fax: 441214146061; e-mail: s.y.cheung@bham.ac.uk]), **Immigrant Integration in Post-Industrial Economies–A Comparative Study of Overseas Chinese,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study aims to provide a cross-national analysis of the socio-economic integration of recent Chinese immigrants & their children in four western post-industrial economies: Australia, Britain, Canada & USA. It will be the first attempt to compare the experiences of overseas Chinese across multiple destinations using large-scale nationally representative data & systematic standardised analysis, taking into account the importance of sending region. What, if any, cross-national variations might we expect to see in Chinese immigrants' integration? To understand these variations this study will investigate context-specific regularities of the host societies such as immigration policy, levels of discrimination, policy of integration, and immigrant-specific features of the different Chinese groups. Such an approach will yield new insights into how conditions at destinations affect the integration of immigrants. By examining a single ethnic group with a shared cultural heritage in different receiving contexts will also illuminate differences in integration regimes. Methodologically this study fills an important gap in existing research on Chinese in the West because the majority of literature remains single-country or ethnographic studies. Censuses of population from 1990 onwards & nationally representative surveys in each country will be used to test the different theoretical expectations.

2010S00474

Chiesi, Antonio M. (Department of Social and Political Studies, Università degli Studi Milano, Milano, Italy 20122 [tel: +390250321295; fax: +390250321240; e-mail: antonio.chiesi@unimi.it]), **Interpersonal Networking as a Strategy for Business Success. The Economic Performance of Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The literature on social capital (SC) applied to ethnic minorities stresses the role of culture in the construction of ethnic networks. In this view the tendency to use bonding SC by Chinese minorities & the use of bridging SC by Egyptians has been interpreted, for instance, as a feature of their cultural tradition. Less attention has been paid to the strategies that actors adopt in order to exploit & increase their SC. The general hypothesis of the paper is that any individual belonging to a given minority is subject to structural constraints & opportunities in his/her interpersonal relations. These relations are rationally used & represent one's SC. The paper discusses the results of an empirical research on SC, measured through the ego-network technique, applied to a sample of immigrant & native entrepreneurs in different Italian areas of small business. The substantive results show that some structural features of personal networks predict the business success of entrepreneurs & their social integration at local level (size of personal networks, average status of alters & ethnic heterogeneity of the network), controlling for the ethnic group & the sector of economic activity.

2010S00475

Chihaya, Guilherme Kenji (Center for the Study of Social Stratification and Inequality Tohoku University, Graduate School of Letters and Arts 27-1 Aoba Ward Sendai Miyagi Prefecture 980-8576 [tel: 81-22-795-3876; fax: 81-22-795-5972; e-mail: chihayakenji1893@gmail.com]), **Partner Introduction and Homogamy in China: Does Who Introduces Matters?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study looks at the influence of third party introduction on homogamy of education, class destination & class origin in China. The data used was from the 2006 Chinese General Social Survey and the method as multinomial logistic regression. The focus of interest was on the effects of having a marriage partner introduced by siblings or cousins, parents, former schoolmates, neighbours, co-workers & matchmaking agencies compared to finding a partner by one-self. The hypothesis was that this kind of introduction would decrease homogamy since it helps to by-pass the constraints imposed by organised settings such as schools & workplaces. The hypoth-

esis holds for educational & class destination homogamy, since introduction by most kinds of partner has significant effects in increasing the odds of hypogamy. For class destinations, however, the effects of introduction by parents decreases the odds of hypo & hypergamy, increasing the odds of homogamy. This might be related to both the effects of the network of parents, who can mostly draw potential partners for their children from a pool of people with the same class origins, & to parental desires of having their children marry others of the same class.

2010S00476

Chinsinga, Blessings & Mkandawire, Bertha (Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Malawi, Zomba, Malawi [tel: +265 888 577 842; fax: +265 1 524 046; e-mail: kchinsinga@yahoo.co.uk]), **Informality, Democracy and Participation in Local Governance Processes in Malawi,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the extent to which politicians across the political divide have exploited informality in Malawi's democratization project to undercut meaningful citizen participation in local governance processes. The progressive development of a robust local governance framework remains an extremely uncertain agenda 15 years after what was widely projected as a highly successful transition to democracy. Fresh local government elections have been persistently postponed since May 2005 yet local governments are popularly regarded as an important vehicle for democratising political participation since they provide an institutionalized arena for citizens to engage with governance processes on a regular & predictable basis. The indefinite postponement of the local polls has been variously justified using formal political, constitutional & institutional platforms but ironically to promote & serve selfish short-term political goals & ambitions. The argument of this paper is that formality is almost entirely overshadowed by informality because of the underlying neopatrimonial logic of the country's politics which is further exacerbated by the winner takes it all implication of the First Past The Post (FPTP) electoral system since it essentially transforms political competition into a zero-sum game. The major preoccupation of political actors is therefore either to stay in power or gain power at whatever cost hence short-term political goals & ambitions are prioritized over long-term development of functionally robust democratic institutions which greatly disempowers citizens as exemplified by local governance processes hitherto.

2010S00477

Chiotaki-Poulou, Irini & Sakellariou, Alexandros (Panteion University, Department of Sociology [fax:; e-mail: i.chiotaki@gmail.com]), **The Re-Production of Women's Social Status in Greek Society in the Official Discourse of the Greek Orthodox Church (1998-2008),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we are going to study the Eastern Orthodox Church of Greece & its conception of women's social status in Greek society. We begin our study with the ascertainment that the Greek Orthodox Church reproduces the patriarchal pattern of a masculine dominated society in a more refined way than in the past. This thesis raises a series of questions. In what way contemporary Church reproduces this pattern? Which social status has the Orthodox Church in store for women? Which kind of feminine patterns provides? Our theoretical background is on the one hand the notions of P.Bourdieu on masculine domination & symbolic violence and secondly the conceptions of M.Foucault on sexuality & bio-power. In our effort & in order to trace the latent content of Church's discourse we are going to study & analyze the official discourse of the Orthodox Church using the method of discourse analysis. More precisely we are going to analyze the official discourse of the former Archbishop Christodoulos (1998-2008) because his speeches form an extensive corpus of material very useful to analysis and also because the Archbishop of Church has a dominant & crucial institutional position in Church's organization in general.

2010S00478

Chiu, Tasing (Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan [tel: 07-3702410; e-mail: tasing@kmu.edu.tw]), **Assessments and Implication of Disability in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Who are the disabled? This is the question to be explored in the current study. Medical sociology used to discuss "disability" following the idea of "sick role." "Disability" thus has meant "role failure," which refers to inability to meet normal expectations within a certain social context. Therefore, a person who is granted "disability status," usually by a physician, can be excused from his or her normal obligations. In the past 30 years, disability assessment in Taiwan has been done by physician specialists according to the location of impairment in the body. Yet, since impairment is defined as anatomical or biological deficiency while disability means failure to fulfill one's original social role, these two concepts have had no necessary connection. As a matter of fact, both impairment & disability are historical products of the interaction of body & social-cultural environment. Different institutions in different periods have offered different definitions & standards for "normal" and "abnormal." A dynamic array of actors & discourses have contributed to the formation of these definitions. This study thus will apply the 'social worlds' frameworks to examine the meanings and content of disability within a historical framework in Taiwan.

2010S00479

Choudry, Aziz (Integrated Studies in Education, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, H3A1Y2 [tel: +1 514 398-2253; fax: +1 398 4529; e-mail: aziz.choudry@mcgill.ca]), **Globalizing Guest-worker Programs in an Era of Neoliberal Immigration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ No abstract provided.

2010S00480

Chow, Esther Ngan-ling & Osirim, Mary (Department of Sociology, American University, 4400 Mass. Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016, USA [tel: 202-885-2475; fax: 202-885-2477; e-mail: echow@american.edu]), **Border Crossings: Doing Collaborative Research on Gender and Global Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper aims to explore how transnational & transcultural research studying women & gender are collaboratively conducted to produce various forms of feminist knowledge that empowers women individually & collectively, transforms communities & promote their well-being. We specifically will examine the following questions: (1) How do researchers decide to design a given study collaboratively, comparatively and/or transnationally? (2) What are the issues & problems that scholars experience in different stages of collaboration in the field by translating theoretical idea into research inquiry from one cultural context to the next? (3) If an inquiry involves collaboration either within the Global South or North or both, what challenges do the researchers face in the process of knowledge production? And (4) what are the effective strategies & possibilities that may have & have not worked in engaging in such a quest of transformative feminist knowledge? We will contextualize how social, cultural & institutional factors influence cross-fertilization and/or pose obstacles in transnational gender inquiry. Our studies on women migrant workers in China & on women entrepreneurs in Zimbabwe will be used to elucidate issues & problems in conducting fieldwork across languages & cultures, as "insiders/outsiders" & as equal partners in working in unfamiliar communities in or outside of our nations of origin.

2010S00481

Chuansheng, Jiang & Yunfeng, Deng (China Academy of Safety Science and Technology, No.17, Huixin Xijie, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100054, China [tel: +86 10 64941136; fax: +86 10 64971736; e-mail: jiangchuansheng@yahoo.com.cn]), **Behavior in a Large Scale Evacuation due to an Accidental Chlorine Release in Urban Area in Chongqing, China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An accident occurred in a chemical factory in the urban part of Chongqing city, the largest city in southwestern China in April 16, 2004. Continuous chlorine release & consequent dispersion was resulted from the accident. The release began in early April 16th with an explosion of one of seven adjoining chlorine tanks and ultimately ended in the evening of April 19th 2004 owing to the elimination of all the potential release sources through purposely detonation. An evacuation was initiated in 1000 radius of the factory in the early morning of April 16th, & the evacuation radius was reduced to 500m at 5pm on the same day. However, less than one hour later, an unexpected explosion happened in about 6pm due to the wrong operation in the emergency response on the spot, and the people in the radius between 500m to 1000m were evacuation for the second time. In late night of April 16, the evacuation radius was again reduced to 500m. More than 150,000 people were evacuated in each evacuation process. In the morning of April 18, before the purposely detonation, the third evacuation, the largest during the accident, was conducted. We collected the media reports, some paper & multimedia materials from the impacted communities and Chongqing municipal government, & conducted a field survey in about 400 evacuees in four communities around the chemical factory with questionnaire. With all these information, we drew out the

basic timeline of the evolution of the accident & the governmental response, & further systematically analyzed the behavior of the evacuees using the information revealed in the questionnaires. This paper is aimed to present what we have found during the analysis, including the effect of different notification methods, the preparation time distribution & its influencing factors, the potential apprehensions as for evacuation decision, the behavior variation among different communities & possible explanation, etc. A disaster subculture was identified in two impacted communities, & shadow evacuation behavior was confirmed in this case.

2010S00482

Chudnovskaya, Irina N. (Faculty of Sociology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119992 [tel: +7 495 7023562; fax: +7 495 9394698; e-mail: inchud@bk.ru]), **Codeswitching as a Feature of Communicative Competency in Social Management,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The efficiency of social management practices directly depends on the communicative competency of the managing stuff. The more the parameters number is accounted during the social communication management, the higher results of social interaction are achieved. Traditional interpretation of the term "Codeswitching" involves functional changes of the linguistic idiom a national language, dialect, style, etc. We suggest extending the concept "Codeswitching", adding a personal aspect, which characterizes the codes of individual features of information-communicative structure of the person. Obstacles during the professional communications in multilingual work collectives are caused by a variety of reasons, referring not only to language, cultural and religious differences, but also to differing informational-communicative types of collective members. In the research we rely on the modified MBTI character type model which is constructed on the basis of K.G. Jung's sights. Four dichotomic pairs of characteristics are allocated in the model: extravert-introvert, sensing - intuitive, thinking–feeling, judging–perceiving. These characteristics describe people on their preferences in ways of receiving & processing the information & decision-making. To each type its own set of communications & language features is peculiar. Therefore the situations when people speaking the same national language, but referring to different types, cannot come to mutual understanding are frequent. In work collectives the knowledge of the concrete language & communicative character type features of people must be counted nearly of the same necessarity for successful social management, as knowledge of the language itself.

2010S00483

Chueke, Jacques (i-DAT, Faculty of Arts, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus Plymouth, Devon PL4 [tel: +44 0755148-6023; e-mail: jchueke@gmail.com]), **Beyond Digital Interfaces: Novel Features Besides Mouse & Keyboard,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates new forms of interaction within digital interfaces. It examines the assumption that advances in embodied and direct interaction computing will improve the field of user-machine interface, bringing features to users that allow a more direct & natural manipulation of digital interfaces (eye gazing, touch screen, voice & gesture recognition). As Dourish suggests (2004: 27), interaction with screen & keyboard tends to demand our direct attention; we have to look at the screen to see what we're doing, which involves looking away from whatever other elements are in our environment, including other people. The computer sits on the desk & ties us to the desk, too. Embodied computing aims to make user-machine interaction more organic, i.e. integrating computer technology with natural actions & behaviours from a user, regardless of characteristics, limitations, intelligence or culture. An interactive digital installation was created in order to investigate the sociological aspects of the experience that takes place between the beholder & the reactive environment. All interaction occurred with movement & sound emitted by the observer. The curiosity that emerged when coming across an unusual situation & the response, the action that arises in a phenomenological context were subjects of this research.

2010S00484

Ciccia, Rossella (European PhD Socio-Economical and Statistical Studies/La Sapienza University of Rome [tel: +39 068189579; e-mail: rciccia@yahoo.it]), **Variety of Labour Regimes in European Advanced Economies. Comparing Labour Markets beyond the Welfare State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In no society has the population entirely engaged in paid employment. Even today in Europe people in employment account for only a little more than 65% of the working-age population, while the presence of employment differentials between countries appears to be essentially related to differences in the labour market engagement of "optional" labour force groups: women, youths & older people. In spite of this, mainstream theories of the labour market have neglected to account how age & gender influence systematically the ways in which labour markets are organized. The aim of this paper is thus twofold: 1) to classify European labour regimes according to the extent & ways in which the main "optional" labour force groups–women, youth & older people–have been incorporated in formal labour markets; 2) to investigate the relationship between different models of labour regimes & the ways in which care/reproductive activities are organized. The two-stage principal component analysis carried out shows the clustering of European advanced economies into four distinct labour regimes models–familialistic, state-led, Fordist, half-time. Secondly, we can observe a broad correspondence between the institutional characteristics of labour & care arrangements across countries with regard to childcare.

2010S00485

Cichocki, Piotr & Kilarski, Marcin (Western Institute, Poznan, Poland, 61-854 [tel: +48 61 852 7691; fax: +48 61 852 4905; e-mail: cichocki@iz.poznan.pl]), **On the Foundations and Impact of the Eskimo Words for Snow on Social Sciences and Philosophy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we focus on the academic life-cycle of the Eskimo words for snow as one of the most controversial linguistic examples popularized in the 20th century humanities. Among its many uses, the most prominent one consists in providing a forceful exemplification for relativist claims. In addition to reconstructing the history of the example, we compare it with other misconceptions concerning North American Indian languages in order to show how their "exotic" lexical & grammatical properties were taken as evidence for a supposedly deficient capacity for abstract thought. More generally, we demonstrate the influence of social & philosophical theories on linguistic analysis, & the subsequent reflexive impact of linguistic evidence on social sciences & philosophy. We distinguish three distinct phases in the rise, development & ultimate decay of the example: a) origin and propagation of the myth; b) exposition & denouncement; c) uncritical reception of the critique. While the Eskimo example was popularized by Whorf (1940), we trace its prehistory from its first mention by Boas (1911) in order to demonstrate its inherent ambiguity. We then examine the main denouncements of the example, including the original contribution by Martin (1986) & the two best-known promulgations of her ideas by Pullum (1989) & Pinker (1994). Our criticism mainly focuses on their impressionistic and partial treatment of data & sources as well as the lack of interest in the wider theoretical context of the example. However, these accounts did not bring about an immediate decay of the example outside of linguistics. Eventually the snow-antithesis came to be either fully endorsed by those who chose to take the snow example as a case of a linguistic urban myth or completely ignored by multiple publications persistently quoting the discredited myth. Only a very limited critical discussion on the topic has taken place between these two extreme standpoints. This consideration leads to an examination of the foundations of the intellectual demand for the example & the reasons for its continuing prevalence following the exposition of the misconception.

2010S00486

Cicourel, Aaron V. (University of California, San Francisco, CA 94118 [tel: (415) 476-6064; fax: (415) 476-6552; e-mail: aaron.cicourel@ucsf.edu]), **The Emergence of Self and Social Structure in Children and their Demise among the Aged: Habitus Revisited Conceptually and Empirically,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social structure has many conceptual & empirical instantiations. For example, socially organized activities called institutions, bureaucracies, social interaction, social networks, & other normatively organized practices & culturally produced artifacts. All of the aforementioned activities or practices can exist only within a community's socially distributed, common sense or tacit, normative understandings of knowledge systems that makes it possible for natives to create, recognize, & sustain a variety of habitual or mundane socially organized belief systems. Socialization of the young & the "reverse socialization" of the aged to death necessarily requires essential caregiver practices ("scaffolding") by individuals & groups. Pierre Bourdieu's habitus (Bourdieu, 1977; 72-78) is a useful ideal type associated with particular symbolic environments consisting of 'structured structures' & "systems of durable, transposable dispositions." Layers of "structures" influence experiences & practices and sustain the

reproduction of dominant cultural entities. For example, the child's cumulative experiences (from family to school to work) are viewed as layers of "structured structures." Bourdieu's actors are differentially situated in social structures linked to a dominant culture & the actors' personal assessments of these relations. Key terms for Bourdieu are the "internalization" & "incorporation" of culture. Bourdieu's notion of "habitus" briefly outlined above, however, lacks several essential conceptual & empirical issues, & empirically does not examine local, actual, day-to-day socialization practices by others that are constitutive of the emergence of a "sense of social structure" embedded in the acquisition of a "social self," and necessary for normal social development. Nor does habitus address changes in the adult's sense of self & social structure in adulthood that differentially is weakened & "disappear" during the aging process. Following Roberts (1964, 438-439), the notion of a single culture can be viewed as an information economy whereby "information is received or created, stored, retrieved, transmitted, utilized, & even lost." Socialization to adulthood and to death, therefore, revolves around an information economy that is "stored in the minds of its members and, to a greater extent, in artifacts." After reviewing earlier work (Cicourel, 1993a; 1993b; 2004; 2006) on the necessity of viewing "habitus" as a developmental, reproductive cornerstone of social structure, I turn to recent empirical work (Cicourel, ms) on the way social structure & an individual's habitus begin a partial, & in many cases, an eventual demise among the aged with Alzheimer's Disease (AD) & Frontotemporal Lobar Deterioration (FTLD). I conclude by suggesting the necessity of viewing social structure as patterns of institutionalized socialization & developmental processes embedded in socio-cultural practices. Conceptual & empirical elements of habitus revolve around (often tacit), informal, routine 'scaffolding practices' by individuals & groups within normative institutional settings. Such practices invariably consist of "representational re-descriptions" (Karmiloff-Smith, 1992), namely, re-descriptive devices that seek to capture experiences and thoughts that go beyond the limitations of our sensory capabilities. For example, the human ability to synthesize and compress or summarize our thinking by producing cultural beliefs, speech narratives, gestures, & other symbolic & physical mediums.

2010S00487

Cindoglu, Dilek (Bilkent University, Department Of Political Science Ankara Turkey [tel: 90 312 2901913; fax: 90 312 2902742; e-mail: cindoglu@bilkent.edu.tr]), **Contested Modernities and the Power of Agency in the Public Sphere; Headscarves and Swimsuits of Pious Women in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The dressing practices of women in the public sphere have historically been a matter of political contestation between secular & religious discourses in Turkey. Moreover, the growing Islamic pious dressing [tesettür] practices of women both in Turkey & in other western countries which receive immigration from Muslim societies has given the clothing discussion a transnational dimension. This paper aims to look into the dressing practices of women with the feminist intersectionality approach in order to account for the reflections of social class & religious, ethnic, political identities on the regimes of migrant woman's clothing. The focus will be particularly on the discourses around the two pieces of clothing, which crystallize the boundaries of the secular & religious divide in Turkey: The headscarf & the swimsuit.

2010S00488

Cindoglu, Dilek & Ozcurumez BolukbasI, Saime (Bilkent University, Department of Political Science Ankara Turkey [tel: 90 312 2901913; fax: 90 312 2902742; e-mail: cindoglu@bilkent.edu.tr]), **"Care Drain" Revisited: Labor Market and Mothering Experiences of the Migrant Women from the Former Soviet Union Countries in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the empowerment strategies of the transnational migrant women in Turkey arriving from the former Soviet Union and Central & Eastern Europe in the post-1990 period & usually working as live-in-maids. The research suggests that due to transnational labor migration, women become absentees from the traditional gender role performances, i.e. being a stay-at-home mother & taking care of the children & the husband, which results in the "care drain" in their homes. However, this paper challenges this view by arguing that: (1) care work at home is not necessarily the job for the woman only, therefore by presenting the social problems in the country of origin concerning care for families as a consequence of women's migration not only devalues women's agency as transforming her role, but also overemphasizes the gendered nature of care work; (2) migrant women do not stop mothering once they migrate for work, rather their way of mothering is more gender-neutral through providing material means for the existence of their children & relatives who provide care for these children. Throughout the migration process, women do not deny their parenting responsibilities, on the contrary a significant part of their identity is being a mother; (3) the real absentee parents in that transnational context are indeed the fathers who voluntarily deny all their responsibilities in childcare and breadwinning due to the major labor market transformation that they experienced in the Former Soviet Union countries. Our research findings based on semi-structured interviews with migrant women in Turkey support these arguments at least in two ways. First, transnational migrant women who migrate for work and/or who re-marry with a Turkish man both continue to provide for their children and/or parents left behind, & the former also provide for their spouses in cash & kind. Hence the care is not drained but transformed to a monetary & geographically distant one. Second, for most of them they are paid for the household work including care for others that they otherwise would need to do for free due to the traditional gender roles in their country of origin. This awareness itself empowers women & despite their relatively disadvantaged situation on the labor market, they are not willing to give up their paid live-in maid status in Turkey. Consequently, we maintain that the paid live-in maid status of the women who migrate for work needs to be revisited with a view to account for in what ways this mobility has transformed their role as women in their home countries beyond identifying them as victims and villains causing "care drain" in their countries of origin. This paper is based on an ongoing theoretical & empirical research conducted in the framework of the FP7 funded research project GeMIC in general of work package 9 focusing on transnational & mixed families in European countries Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey.

2010S00489

Ciochetto, Lynne Margaret (Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand 6140 [tel: 6448015794; e-mail: L.M.Ciochetto@massey.ac.nz]), **People Profit Planet: An Exploration of the Environmental Implications of Development in Brazil, Russia, India and China (the BRIC Economies) by 2050.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper explores the implications of the BRIC thesis that Brazil, Russia, India & China will be the dominant economies by 2050 (Goldman Sachs, 2003). The assessment is made using the triple bottom line: profit, people, planet. The BRIC economies encompass over 25% of the world's land area, 40% of the world's population and a combined GDP (PPP) of 15.435 trillion U.S. dollars. What happens in these economies in the next 40 years has a significant impact on the rest of the world. The main focus will be on the environmental implications of patterns of industrial growth, rising standards of living & the continued expansion of consumerism as well as the issues of social justice for those people who contribute to the "bottom billion".

2010S00490

Ciolli, Vanesa (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Av. Corrientes 3518 5º K, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, C114AAO [tel: +54 11 48624244; fax: +54 11 47693220; e-mail: vanesaciolli@yahoo.com.ar]), **Global Social Policy and Local Social Conflicts: Notes to Think about State Autonomy in Latin American,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ In Argentina, since the uprising of December 2001, social policies are reformulated. On the one hand, WB & IDB increase funds for social programs. On the other hand, national social policies try to overcome the discredit of previous social assistance plans, promoting self-employment through social programs to support projects of social economy & local development. "Plan de Desarrollo Local y Economía Social Manos a la Obra", by far the most important one, was created by the government & supported with funds of the National Bank. At a first glance, the program seems to be an example of state autonomy & capacity of innovation on the field of social policy. However, the empirical research about the interactions & overlaps between this program & those financed by the IDB in the frame of Strategy for Poverty Reduction shows that the impact of global social policies in national social policies, goes beyond the particular programs that IDB finances. Can social policies implemented by the Latin American Governments that do not replicate global social policy be considered an adaptation of the latter for the specific social context (in order to improve results) or, to the contrary, are they the proof that there is a certain margin of state autonomy in the social policy area?

2010S00491

Cipriani, Roberto (University Rome 3, Via del Castro Pretorio 20 - Roma - Italy - 00185 [tel: +39 06 57339110; fax: +39 06 57339102; e-mail: rciprian@uniroma3.it]), **Values and Religious Rights,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Values are the roots of human & religious rights. At present, people say that "nowadays there are no values anymore". A recurrent distinction concerns the difference between applied values and final values, therefore between values concerning individual practices & values which represent real goals to achieve. The issue of universal values is not secondary in juridical perspective. As human beings are variable, values as well have a variable dynamics. It is not always easy to discern secular values from religious values. Vice versa, there are some typically secular values which are accepted by people inspired by religious principles. The main issue regards those who hold religious and secular values. If religious values are presumably conserved by churches, denominations, confessional organizations, for secular values the state is usually considered to be the main holder, through the established rights & duties. The existing relation between secular & religious values therefore is not a surprise. The different religions & Churches operating in Europe manifest a variety of behaviours towards religious pluralism & agreements between state & religious organizations.

2010S00492

Citroni, Sebastiano & Lichterman, Paul (Sociology and Social Research Department. University Bicocca of Milan [e-mail: sebastianocitroni@hotmail.com]), **The Street Is For Giant Tamales and Big Beds. A Pragmatic Comparison of Cultural Organizations in Milan and Los Angeles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do local cultural organizations try to promote an inclusive, inviting urban milieu & what tensions do they face? This paper shows how cultural entrepreneurs in Milan & Los Angeles try altering public perceptions of what is good & inviting, or not, about their urban locales. Esterni, in Milan, produces art festivals , "alternative" open performances & trains people to start their own local cultural organizations, in hopes of regenerating public spaces that welcome diverse populations, including recent immigrants. Mama's Hot Tamales, in Los Angeles, sponsors art exhibits & wine-tasting parties & also trains Latin-American immigrants to turn home-cooked tamales into saleable cuisine, all in efforts to re-define its neighborhood as an attractive shopping and entertainment destination, not a scary place. The organizations follow different strategies for "packaging" culture, shaped by differing civic traditions. Mama's wants affluent visitors to its neighborhood to create a vicarious identification with immigrant, ethnic cultures. Esterni wants to encourage ordinary Milanese to experience Milan in new ways, to upgrade everyday sociability in city life. Our pragmatic approach shows how each strategy of promoting an inclusive urban locale encounters different social and cultural tensions that approaches focused solely on economic or inter-racial conflict would miss.

2010S00493

Ciuperca, Ella Magdalena (Romanian Intelligence Academy, Bucharest, Romania, 013601 [tel: +40722794482; e-mail: ellaciuperca@yahoo.com]), **Romanian Migrant Labor Force and the World Crises: How Much of the Scapegoat Theory Can Be an Explanation?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this globalized world that we are living in, Romania faces a strange situation: while there is not enough labor force inside the country, the biggest number of migrants ever, about two million, are working abroad. Speaking about the way they interact with their host countries, Miguel de Unamuno said that when two people meet, their images about each other are meeting & also the images they have regarding themselves are meeting. In this paper, I will focus not only on this relationship or on the impact of the world economical crises, but especially on the way Romanians see themselves & the way they are treated accordingly. One way to tackle this issue is to investigate the image Romanians have as citizens of European Union. Therefore, I conducted a sociological survey (using questionnaire) that underlines the core image of Romanian newborn European citizenship. These results will be the foundation for some new proposals to make them more accustomed with European identity & citizenship & therefore more integrated in their host countries.

2010S00494

Claisse, Frédéric & Delvenne, Pierre (University of Liège, Liège, Belgium, 4000 [tel: +3243664697; e-mail: fclaisse@ulg.ac.be]), **Building on Anticipation: Dystopia as Empowerment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A dystopia can be defined as the depiction of a dark future building on the systematic amplification of current trends & features. It relates to a complex narrative posture that relies on the critical observation of a threatening present that would lead to an apocalyptic future "if nothing was done". Yet, however inescapable this future may be described, the very existence of such a narrative presupposes that the political community it tries to reach is actually able to do something to thwart it. A successful dystopia aims at making itself obsolete: once the world it depicts is identified as a possible (or even unavoidable) future, it seems to empower its readers again, restoring a "sense of possibilities" (Musil) that eventually makes alternative pathways thinkable. We propose to broaden the range of commonly accepted dystopists (usually fiction writers & novelists like e.g. George Orwell's *1984*) to sociologists like Ulrich Beck. Building on his Risk Society (1986), Beck's strong diagnosis about the breakdown of First Modernity & the coming of Second Modernity contains a noticeable prophetic & evangelical overtone that aims at "reinventing politics". We defend the notion that the dystopian posture can be used to characterize both fiction and nonfiction writers such as Orwell & Beck: a common ability, based on the same set of inextricably cognitive & normative patterns, to anticipate the future & eventually empower political communities to engage in further action.

2010S00495

Clark, Terry N., Carreira da Silva, Filipe & Cabaco, Susana (University of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th St. #322, Chicago, IL, 60637, USA [e-mail: susana.laia@gmail.com]), **The Rise of Culture: How and Why Arts Participation Promotes Democratic Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Making selective use of Tocqueville's ideas on the virtues of civic life, many social scientists have focused on the political benefits of a specific set of voluntary associations. In this article, we make three claims that can be read as criticisms of this neo-Tocquevillian model of participation. First, a crucial shift in the political & economic structure of contemporary societies is ignored–the rise of culture. We operate with a more comprehensive conception of democratic politics & we also distinguish between distinct norms of citizenship, exploring the associated political repertoires. Our model positions culture both at the associational level & as a dimension of social life. This paper's major finding is that the civic benefits of the membership in cultural organizations vary consistently according to context.

2010S00496

Clément, Franz (REPREM, CEPS/INSTEAD, BP 48, L 4501 Differdange [tel: 00352 58 58 55 900; fax: 00352 58 55 60; e-mail: franz.clement@gmail.com]), **The Current Economic and Financial Crisis: Transformations in Work in the Greater Region,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is in Europe an area called "Greater Region" around Luxembourg. Within this area important flows of cross-border workers take place. The current financial & economic crisis seems to have an impact on this situation. More & more cross-border workers experience a loss of their job in Luxembourg because of the crisis. However, according to the European regulations, such a job loss also involves a passage into unemployment in the home country of the cross-border worker & not in the country where the job has actually been lost. Which is the real social cost of these movements? The current crisis in the "Greater Region" involves strong competition & distortions. The workers of this area are especially attracted by Luxembourg where they benefit from higher wages than elsewhere. Isn't Luxembourg's employment market regionalizing, even internationalizing itself more under the effect of the crisis? The crisis also entails a new governance of the industrial relations. The governance of Luxembourg's job market stays at national level. Paradoxically, this job market is dominated by non-national workers. Is it possible to envisage in the long run a regional governance of the job market in order to take account of this reality?

2010S00497

Clune, Laurie A. (Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada [tel: 416979-5000; e-mail: lclune@ryerson.ca]), **Mapping Work: Using Informant Generated Maps to Discover the Social Organization of Injury Management,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Study Premise: The legislated process of Early & Safe Return to Work (RTW) has yet to be explored from the standpoint of injured workers. This paper describes how cartographic techniques were used to gain an appreci-

ation of the workers standpoint & analyse data. Description of the study: In this institutional ethnographic inquiry designed to understand RTW in hospital settings six injured registered nurses & 22 other injury management informants were interviewed. Maps of the RTW process were created by the researcher prior to data collection & by all nurse informants. A systematic interrogation of the maps proved valuable in focusing the study and immersion in the data. Findings: This study reveals that injured nurses engaged in invisible & unrecognized domestic, rehabilitation & accommodation work during RTW. While creative ways of facilitative their successful RTW were identified, the constraints of collective agreements & human resource procedures along with a lack of appreciation of their invisible work resulted in the unsuccessful return of all nurses. These occurrences which are counter to the intentions of the RTW policies add to the global nursing shortage. Nurses, as regulated professionals & women, have distinct challenges that must be considered for their successful RTW.

2010S00498

Coban, Asli & Ozakin, Ulku (Middle East Technical University (METU), Gender and Women's Studies, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [tel: +90 312 210 30 19; fax: +90 312 210 30 19; e-mail: asli.cob@gmail.com]), **Sexuality in Only-Women Places of Feminist Practice in Turkey: A Lesbian Intervention?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Only-women-platforms/places have always constituted the main spatial form of feminist policy making in Turkey; & lately feminist women started to share these places with lesbian women. Feminist politics in Turkey have obviously failed to produce a positive understanding of female sexuality, making references to the female body & sexuality only within the context of male violence. Only-women-places have been the spatial extensions of disembodied & de-sexualized feminist project; they were being cleansed of male sexuality/violence together with men, while they actually ousted female sexuality as if female sexuality can be defined only through the medium of male sexuality. Therefore, along with women's agency embedded in female sexuality, hetero-normativity of policy-making spaces (and bodies within it) has gone unaddressed, too. This blind spot has caused a striking failure in identifying & connecting with the embodied agency of women & possibly feminist activism in everyday-life & everyday-places. Without having spaces/bodies of its own, feminist politics has become trapped in the area of disembodied juridico-political thinking. Lesbian sexuality, however, easily permeated the only-women-places of feminist practice, revealing hetero-normative investments in these places and actively transforming them. Therefore, in spatial performances of lesbian sexuality in only-women-places of political practice, feminists may realize the potential & already existing agency of female sexuality. However, there remains the danger of assuming lesbian sexuality as a mere speculation like female sexuality itself, a show, a performance. It seems that not mentioning it, feminist organizations consider lesbian sexuality in their organizations as a part of an only-women-experience which is intrinsically asexual & belonging to the private realm of experience. This paper examines the case of Turkey in connection with the spatial-political struggle between lesbian & different groups of feminist women over the account of female sexuality and as it takes place in the direct encounters within only-women-places of feminist political practice.

2010S00499

Cobanoglu, Yavuz & Cobanoglu, Yavuz (Management and Labor Sociology; Tunceli University, Atatürk District, Muhlis Akarsu Street, Tunceli/ Turkey, 62000 [tel: +90 428 213 17 94; fax: +90 428 213 18 61; e-mail: yavuzcobanoglu@tunceli.edu.tr]), **Examination of Islam with Modernity: A study on Fethullah Gülen Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to an idea which has been dominant in social sciences for a long time, modernization "as a project" was to abolish religious & conventional structures & "modern man" was to emerge. Today we can easily say that it did not happen this way. Modernity & its impacts could not abolish any religion or convention. By means of globalization & postmodernism, an awakening has been experienced through religiosity, convention and cultures. However, this process should not be perceived as a drift toward the three great religions. Today world history is also witnessing the rise of "new religious acts" in a way it has never witnessed before. Although rationalism, which is the gift of modernism in our age, did not abolish any religious forms, we can mention that it transformed them. Every single person, whatever religion or belief system he believes in, tries to base his experiences on a rational ground. Thus, this sharpest line between modernism & religion still remains important. Under these circumstances, we witness a religious cult, which has been growing stronger & has more than 5 million followers, being the centre of interest. The religious act, which is named "Fethullah Gülen & his community", handles Islam differently from radical interpretations. It differs from other interpretations by accounting spiritual & rational explanations for many religious concepts. Although the writings of Fethullah Gülen, attempting at a compromise among reason, science & religion, is appreciated by masses, on the other part we are confronted with an Islamic interpretation which is in search of exceeding its limit without leaving it behind. This study is the outcome of a concern which aims at interpreting the relation between modernism & religion in Turkey through Fethullah Gülen & his community.

2010S00500

Cock, Jacklyn ([e-mail: Jacklyn.Cock@wits.ac.za]), **'Green Capitalism' or Environmental Justice: A Critique of the Sustainability Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper argues that the sustainability discourse has been appropriated by neo-liberal capitalism. This is ironic because capitalism is not ecologically sustainable. Capital accumulation cannot adjust to ecological limits. Instead, in the pursuit of profitable growth and new markets, it seeks to commodfy nature, even turning the atmosphere into a tradeable commodity. It is shown that, in the name of sustainability and cost recovery, the installation of pre-paid water and energy meters in South Africa is having devastating impacts on poor communities. A reclaimed notion of sustainability linked to social and environmental justice is necessary.

2010S00501

Cock, Jacklyn & Lambert, Rob (SWOP institute, Wits University, Johannesburg, South Africa. 2050 [tel: 27117174439; fax: 27117174469; e-mail: Jacklyn.Cock@wits.ac.za]), **Globalising Local Resistance: Case Studies of Arcelor Mittal and SIGTUR,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper builds on the assertion by Panitch & Leyes (2006) that "we must fight for a new relation of humankind to nature". It argues that this new relation involves recognising how the crisis of nature is linked to the crisis of justice as increasing environmental damage has differential social impacts & is linked to deepening social inequality both globally & locally. The central concern of the paper with the power of global corporations is illustrated through two case studies: firstly local struggles against pollution by the global giant steel producer, Arcelor Mittal in South Africa. Secondly, the paper reflects on instances where unions & labour internationals have tried to build power through globalizing the local. This includes efforts of the Southern Initiative on Globalisation & Trade Union Rights (SIGTUR) to challenge global corporations. The paper concludes that unless new sources of power & corresponding strategies can be imagined & expressed, the social & environmental regulation of global corporations will remain a remote prospect & the impending environmental catastrophe will not be averted.

2010S00502

Cock, Steven (Department of Sport and Exercise Sciences, University of Chester, Parkgate Road, Chester, England, CH1 4BJ [e-mail: s.cock@chester.ac.uk]), **The Development of Swimming Strokes: A Sociological Interpretation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The emergence of distinct swimming strokes was an important development within the sportization of swimming. Many historians have focused primarily upon the transitions that occurred–from early forms of the breaststroke, through different forms of the sidestroke, to the emergence of the first crawl strokes–in the principal racing style of the nineteenth century. But rather than providing such a mono-linear interpretation, it may be possible to trace the development of different styles of swimming on the front, back & side in more detail & over a longer period of time than has previously been attempted. This is important in order to provide a starting point for developing a more adequate appreciation of how the contemporary sport of swimming has emerged out of the past. I therefore intend to provide a sociological analysis of people's changing attitudes in relation to swimming strokes, styles & techniques between the sixteenth & the early twentieth centuries & to place this discussion within the context of long-term changes throughout the wider figuration. This will involve the analysis of documentary evidence from a range of different texts, the archives of the Amateur Swimming Association and a variety of newspapers.

2010S00503

Coelho, Denilson Bandeira (University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Federal District Brazil, 70904-970 [tel: 55 61 33072865; fax: 55 61

33073930; e-mail: denilsonbc@unb.br]), **Adoption of Policy Innovation by Local Government: The Diffusion of Brazil's Bolsa Escola Program,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The literature of political science asserts that conditional cash transfer programs have been widely implemented because a) it corresponds to an alternative policy strategy adopted by governments that face opposition to implement innovative public policies, or b) because the new global economic order has reduced the social spending to the poor. In this work I introduce a new approach to explain the spread of the Bolsa Escola Program (BEP) between Brazil's cities. During 1995-2001 municipalities governed by the Worker's Party (PT) & the Party of Brazilian Social Democracy (PSDB) created or emulated the BEP at higher rates than others parties. Even after the federal government created the national Bolsa Escola, local governments continued to create the municipal BEP. What factors determine the diffusion of social policies like BEP across the Brazilian municipalities? Why did some local governments decide to adopt the national BEP & others did not? To answer these questions, the research tests the influence of structural, internal & external variables on the dissemination of BEP. Three hypotheses are tested in the study. The first is that local political competition is positive for the diffusion. The second hypothesis claims that the party alignment between municipal and the federal level increases the likelihood to adopt federal BEP. The third affirms that social networks can work to promote diffusion. In order to understand the politics of policy diffusion in Brazil the study uses an Event History Analysis to statistically test the impact of political incentives on the diffusion for Brazilian's municipalities.

2010S00504

Cohen, Joachim (End-of-Life Care Research Group; Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium, 1090 [tel: 003224774714; fax: 003224774711; e-mail: jcohen@vub.ac.be]), **Euthanasia and Other End-Of-Life Practices in Belgium: Practice, Attitudes, and Experiences before and after the Legalization of Euthanasia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Euthanasia continues to be a subject of debate in several countries. Belgium is, so far, one of the only three countries in the world to have legalized euthanasia. Empirical information on euthanasia from this country is, therefore, highly relevant from a sociological perspective. This presentation discusses what societal elements contributed to the legalization of euthanasia & which effects legalization had on end-of-life care practice. Empirical data from various sources are used: European Values Studies (EVS) data on attitudes of the general public towards euthanasia; mail surveys among representative samples of Belgian physicians in 2001 (N=1750) and in 2009 (N=979) assessing attitudes & experiences of physicians before & after the euthanasia law; & large-scale post-mortem surveys of attending physicians of a representative sample of death certificates in Belgium in 1998 (N=1925), 2001 (N=2950), & 2007 (N=3623) providing insight into end-of-life practice before & after the euthanasia law. A favorable stance towards euthanasia among both the general public & the medical class in Belgium has contributed to the legalization of euthanasia. The enactment of euthanasia seems to have had an effect not only on the euthanasia practice but also on wider end-of-life practice: euthanasia, but also certain other types of end-of-life decisions (eg terminal sedation) have become more frequent. Unlike popular belief there are no indications in actual practice (nor based on the views & experiences of physicians) of a shift towards more life-ending acts in vulnerable groups or of an antagonistic relationship between euthanasia & palliative care.

2010S00505

Cojocaru, Stefan (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University; Department of Sociology and Social Work, Iasi, Blv. Carol I, no. 11, Romania, 700506 [tel: 0040744788779; fax: 0040332402516; e-mail: stefan.cojocaru@expertprojects.ro]), **Appreciative Intervention Based on Social Projectionism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The presentation focuses on a participatory approach of planning the appreciative intervention in social experiences that renounces on "deficiency paradigm" & the classic determinism. This perspective helps us understand the connections between personal knowledge, formulation & planning objectives & achieve change through participation & negotiation. The "overturned determinism" paradigm, explained by social projectionism theory, helps us understand the role & power of formulating objectives in achieving change through participation. The renouncement of the classical model of determinism in the social sciences help us to explore, in a social constructionist view, epistemological and interdisciplinary aspects of the action directed by appreciative approach.

2010S00506

Cole Tinyase, Emmanuel ([e-mail: temmanuelcole@yahoo.com]), **Intimate Partner Violence and Sexually Risky Behavior in Botswana: Implications for HIV Prevention,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ AIM: Evidence-based research has identified a link between experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) & exposure to HIV in the general population & for women & girls in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. Emerging evidence in Sub-Saharan Africa supports the fact that violence perpetrated against women & girls tends to increase their risk of HIV infection. The aim of the study was to explore the type & severity of IPV- & HIV-related risk behaviors among remote, rural, & urban dwellers in Botswana aged 15 & over. METHODS: The study combined both quantitative and qualitative methods of inquiry. Respondents came from remote area settlements & rural & urban areas of Botswana. The sample population was 1,378 Botswana, who are 15 years & above. Face-to-face structured & unstructured interviews were conducted by trained interviewers. RESULTS: Thirty-two percent of the respondents reported that they had been in a relationship that they perceived as abusive. Respondents had had at least 2.4 abusive relationships. The mean Habitat Sustainability Index summed score was 2.4 (SD = 2.2). Women were more likely to report having been in an abusive relationship than men. The linear combination of physical, verbal, emotional, & sexual abuse explained 37% of the variance in sexually risky behaviors, $r(2) = .37$, $F(13, 113) = 4.113$, $p < .001$, F change = 4.392. Emotional abuse & sexual abuse were the best predictors of sexually risky behaviors. When categories of abuse were classified by physical & nonphysical abuse, nonphysical (verbal & emotional abuse) accounted for a greater part of the variance in sexual high-risk behavior (beta = .32, p = .001). CONCLUSION: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is common in Botswana & is related to high-risk sexual behavior. Programs for the prevention of HIV should adopt a life course model in order to identify the underlying factors in high-risk behavior.

2010S00507

Coleho, Maria Francisca Pinheiro (Universidade de Brasília, Campus Universitário, Brasília, DF, Brazil, 71.000.000 [tel: 55-61-33072389; e-mail: coelhofrancisca@gmail.com]), **Social Movements and Institutions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study approaches the relationship between social movements and institutions in Brazil concerning three different stages of the process of redemocratization: the transition to democracy; the National Constituent Assembly; & the new constitutional order. The general question is: what is the interface, reciprocity or conflict between social movements & institutions in this context of social change? This study examines the different roles of social movements & institutions in each specific period. In the predemocratization moment, the movement for direct elections for president, Diretas-Já, is analyzed. In the National Constituent Assembly, the movement in defense for free public education is examined. In the new constitutional order, the pro-reform political movement is studied. This research seeks to identify the agents, individuals or groups, the ones engaged in leadership, programs and platforms. This work focuses on the scope of the studies on social movements & democracy. It belongs to the field of representativeness & legitimacy of the demands of social movements in the context of democracy & its challenges.

2010S00508

Coletu, Ebony (American University - Cairo, 16 Mohamed Thakeb, #903 Zamalek, Cairo EGYPT 11211 [tel: 20 273 68 353; e-mail: coletu@aucegypt.edu]), **Networked Communication as Collateral in Microlending,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I investigate the rising popularity of online giving networks that match donors in more affluent countries with small-scale microentrepreneurs abroad. Building on accounts of identity economics & preferences for giving to particular kinds of recipients (Akerlof & Kranton, Identity & Economics, 2009; and Becker, Accounting for Taste, 1998), I investigate the rhetorical production of appeals for cash aid that rely as much on new mechanisms for disclosing, framing, & circulating information to generate connections between strangers, as they do on cultural schemas & donor preferences. I argue that brief stories, information, & commentary drafted by professionals and volunteers, donors & in some cases clients, circulate to create a unique form of collateral for the bottom tier of borrowers, previously termed the "unbankable". I offer four techniques that explain how this collateral accumulates & use them to assess role of language-mediation in microlending. This approach modifies Harrison White's theory of stories & networks (Identity and Social Control, 2008)

with a focus on mediating institutions, and adds a rhetorical supplement to Akerlof & Kranton's theory of identity economics to better understand the forms of personal disclosure & professional mediation that influence online giving.

2010S00509

Collen, Arne (Saybrook University, 747 Front Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 USA [e-mail: acollen@saybrook.edu]), **Research Proficiencies in Human Inquiry Applied to Doctorate Graduate Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a general skill set in the sciences doing research with human beings, following a reiterating cycle from entry into inquiry through phrases of data collection & processing to outcomes that put the researcher in a position to enter the cycle once more. At the author's university, the skill set provides the foundation for research training in three doctoral programs. Presumed is that the acquisition, development, & attainment of proficiency doing human inquiry rests on this set of skills. A curriculum of research-oriented & competency-based coursework is described by which graduate students undertake research training culminating in the doctoral dissertation. Many systemic & cybernetic principles come into play that help us understand research skill building from acquisition to mastery, interrelatedness among these skills in practice, levels of complexity involved in successfully navigating inquiry, & practical know-how. Issues & challenges remain in providing an efficacious research curriculum, which the author and colleagues are currently assessing. The paper concludes with some reflections upon this approach for graduate education & research training.

2010S00510

Collin, Johanne (University of Montreal, Faculty of Pharmacy, Montreal, Canada, H3C-3J7 [tel: +514-343-7145; fax: +514-343-2031; e-mail: johanne.collin@umontreal.ca]), **Thinking in 3D: Redefining Pharmacologization through the Interaction between Medicalization, Socialization, and Molecularization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I would like to demonstrate that pharmacologization is not merely an extension/adaptation of the process of medicalization. It is rather a complex process through which medications become major devices for transforming individual and collective identities & social dynamics. My goal is therefore to propose a theoretical model that conceptualizes pharmacologization as a result of the interaction between three processes that are at the heart of contemporary societies: "medicalization," "socialization," & "molecularization." While medicalization concerns the shifting of boundaries between the normal & the pathological, molecularization concerns the boundaries between nature & culture, & nature & artifact. Imagining a society at the molecular level entails the naturalization of self-improvement practices & the extension of human limits (e.g., suppressing menstruation in women, suppressing the need for sleep, etc.) Finally, socialization, as a process in which the boundaries between inclusion & exclusion are constantly being redrawn, is also mutually informed by the phenomenon of pharmacologization. In societies characterized by mass individualism, in which there is a need for constant adaptation to rapid change, responsibilization, and performance, the use of medications (particularly psychotropic drugs) has been institutionalized as a mechanism for normalizing human behaviour.

2010S00511

Collins, Randall (Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA 19104-6299 [e-mail: collinsr@sas.upenn.edu]), **Entering and Leaving the Tunnel of Violence: Micro-Sociological Dynamics of Self-Entrainment in Severe Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Detailed micro-sociological evidence from videos, ethnographies, and reports of subjective phenomenology show that violent confrontations are difficult to carry out; most stop at the level of threat, bluster, & eventual withdrawal. Those that continue on to successful violence must get past the barrier of confrontational tension/fear, which arises from breaching the primary tendency of focused interaction to entrain its participants in a shared rhythm of micro-gestures & emotional expressions. Face-to-face violence thus has a character that can be metaphorically described as descending into the tunnel of violence, an altered state of consciousness sometimes described as dream-like, frenzied, or out of oneself. How severe is the violence that happens depends on how long persons stay in this tunnel, & on interrelated processes on several levels: physiological arousal (cortisol & adrenaline, affecting heartbeat & perception); self-entrainment through subjective focus on the trajectory of one's emotional rhythms and internal dialogue; social micro-coordination with supporters in violence; & reciprocal micro-coordination with victims. Cases analyzed include burglars, military & police atrocities, prison torture, & school rampage killings.

2010S00512

Collins-Mayo, Sylvia (Kingston University, Penryhn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, England, KT1 2EE [tel: ++44 208 547 2000; e-mail: s.collins-mayo@kingston.ac.uk]), **Young People's Vicarious Religion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout Western Europe young people as a whole are less religiously orientated than older people on all the usual measures of affiliation, belief & practice, particularly in relation to the Christian Church in its various denominations (Voas, 2009). It is often suggested that lack of church engagement is indicative of young people's rejection of traditional institutional religion in favour of new forms of spirituality characterised by highly individualised, subjectively validated belief systems. Alternatively it is claimed that young people are increasingly secularly minded. This paper will argue that the everyday religion of many young people in England lies somewhere in-between these two positions. Based on an extended case study of English Christian youth & community work, which involved a thematic analysis of survey & interview data gathered from over 300 8- to 24-year-olds, it will suggest that Davie's (2007) notion of "vicarious religion" is a useful way of understanding young people's lived religious engagement. Religiosity is a situated phenomenon; for the most part young people in England are benignly indifferent to Christianity but nevertheless many utilize both its tradition & institution in the occasional construction of their religious identity, belief & practice.

2010S00513

Collmer-Hakenesch, Sabine (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, D-82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany [tel: +49-(0)8821-750-2379; fax: +49-(0)8821-750-2688; e-mail: CollmerS@marshallcenter.org]), **State Fragility as Catalyst and Antecedent in Globalized Conflicts: Findings From Comparative Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the 1980's the number of fragile states has risen considerably due to the collapse of states in Africa & Asia, but also accelerated by the end of the Cold War. The Balkan Wars in the 1990A's led to the dissolution of the Republic of Yugoslavia and the formation of a couple of new states - the latest one, Kosovo, declared independence only in 2008. In the Caucasus & in Moldova secessionist conflicts appeared & where misleadingly dubbed "frozen conflicts". However, as those conflicts remain unsolved over an extended period of time, they are all but frozen, but may relapse into bloody dispute any time a as was shown by the five-day war in Georgia in summer 2008. Also, as these conflicts may have ramifications in other parts of the world they may be called globalized conflicts. The paper investigates factors and root causes of the conflicts in Kosovo, Georgia & Moldova. It draws on the results of a comparative research project, thereby asking about the correlation between globalized conflicts & state fragility. The paper looks at structural factors as well as at the role of certain key actors.

2010S00514

Colomb, Claire (University College London, Bartlett School of Planning, Wates House, 22 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0QB [e-mail: c.colomb@ucl.ac.uk]), **Pushing the (Discursive) Urban Frontier: 'Temporary Uses Of Space' and the City Marketing Discourse in Berlin in the 2000s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After the reunification of the city in 1989, the changing landscape of the "new" Berlin under construction was marketed & staged through city marketing events & campaigns which featured the large-scale urban redevelopment sites of the 1990s such as Potsdamer Platz & the new Government Quarter. In the 2000s, new images & narratives began to be integrated into the official city marketing discourse–including sites, places & people which had been left out of the promotional imagery of the 1990s. This paper analyses how former wastelands & vacant buildings which were reused by artists or cultural entrepreneurs for "temporary uses" (such as urban beaches on Berlin's waterfront) have been instrumentalised in the marketing discourse as part of the shift towards the promotion of the "creative city" & of an urban development model which relies on a multiplicity of "creative spaces" whose boundaries & nature are constantly reinvented by young "space pioneers". In the search for new images which can distinguish a city from its competitors, the "imagineering process" needs to be

constantly taken forward by finding "new urban frontiers". This very instrumentalization poses a major challenges for the creators & users of "temporary spaces", because it changes the way such spaces work, their audience, and often threatens their existence by raising investors' interest in previously neglected areas.

2010S00515

Colombo, Alba (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Av. Tibidabo, 39-43 08035 Barcelona Spain [tel: +34 932 537 531; fax: +34 934 176 495; e-mail: acolombo@uoc.edu]), **Impact of Culture Festivals as Urban Development Strategy. Methodology and Conceptualization of Festival Effects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Given the growing needs of urban strategic development, culture events are considered one possibility for the policy makers to provoke direct economical impacts on the city, area or region. Therefore some strategic economical impacts studies of festivals are growing around Europe. The present work aims to analyze the conceptualization about what is understood as "impacts" from different perspectives. Generally the economical impact studies have been used to value goods, public & private, as well as to evaluate the consequent processes of development. Are these studies using the same concept or idea of impact? The interesting fields of this research are at least three; the analysis of different conceptualization of "impact" at different European studies, the identification of other impacts related to the economical one of different European festivals studies & the methodology comparison of different European studies. To be able to identify the meaning of "impact" in different studies, this research is focused on festivals based on different arts & culture sectors. The paper ends with some remarks concerning the need to identify a clear conceptualization of "impacts" of cultural festivals, in order to further the debate on economical impacts related to urban development strategies.

2010S00516

Colombo, Clelia (Government of Catalonia, Av. Diagonal 409, Barcelona, Spain 08006 [tel: 0034935526061; e-mail: ccolombo@gencat.cat]), **The IDEALULEU Project: Fostering Youngster eParticipation in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Citizen participation into the public sphere is a key element to citizen engagement into the democratic political process. This paper analyses the development & results of an electronic participation experience with youngsters at regional level in Europe: the IDEALULEU Project. IDEALULEU seeks to foster electronic citizen participation in public decision-making involving citizens from different European countries. It is focused on youngsters from 14 to 30 years old, one of the less participative groups & the one with highest Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) skills. Funded by the European Commission, it is developed by Catalonia, Regione Toscana & Poitou-Charentes. Its goal is threefold: to encourage an European youngster's debate on climate change; experiment with ICTs as a supporting tool for citizen participation; & develop an educative process that allows youngsters to learn on democracy and citizenship. The main participatory phases combine online debates with offline participation. The phases are: a virtual debate held on an Internet web 2.0 platform & an Electronic Town Meeting developed incorporating electronic tools to offline participation meeting. The project is developed from January 2008 through December 2009. It involves around 1300 European youngsters, and achieves high participation rates, high quality debates and rigorous & seriousness participation.

2010S00517

Conaldi, Guido (University of Lugano, CH, Lugano, Switzerland, 6900-CH [tel: 00415866664471; e-mail: guido.conaldi@usi.ch]), **Informal Hierarchies and Cooperation in Self-Organising Teams: Empirical Evidence from Open Source Software Development Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I examine the role of informal hierarchies in fostering collaboration in self-organising communities by analysing communication networks among members of communities involved in Free/Open Source Software (F/OSS) projects. I document structural properties of the hierarchy both emerging from & being influenced by the self-assignment of community members to tasks. Furthermore, I analyse the interaction between the emergent organisational hierarchy & the network of actual collaboration developed by the community members. F/OSS communities are formed by groups of software developers, who communicate mainly over the internet & collaborate to the production of software products. F/OSS communities may be conceived as natural experiments on the emergence of social structure out of network interaction as virtually no exogenous hierarchy is imposed on production teams. I reconstruct the structure of communication networks by harvesting the official development mailing lists of selected projects. Contributions to collective code bases & to the bug tracking repositories are used to reconstruct collaboration networks & task assignment. In the analysis I control for a variety of sources of individual heterogeneity in production and communication activities. The objective of the study is to investigate whether status-based informal hierarchies generated by local communication patterns influence the productive goals of selected communities through the stabilisation of task assignment and collaboration networks. If in these contexts informal hierarchical structures represent a viable option in order to reduce complexity & facilitate the internal assignment of tasks, it is expected that a balance has to be stricken not to hinder the flexibility & potential for knowledge recombination characteristic of flatter team structures.

2010S00518

Conde, Eugenia, Gorman, Dennis & Poston, Dudley (Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77849 USA [tel: 979 845-5133; fax: 979 845-4057; e-mail: eugeniacd@tamu.edu]), **The Effects of Different Methods of Handling Missing Data on the Estimation of Models of Teen Pregnancy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We argue that proper handling of missing data is a critical component of conducting rigorous scientific research. In our view, rigorous research should be designed in such a way that hypotheses are testable & falsifiable. To achieve this end, researchers should start by addressing an interesting scientific puzzle that is informed by a theory of the problem. Our perspective is based on Karl Popper's philosophy of critical rationalism, which requires that the conditions under which hypotheses are accepted or rejected, & the appropriate analysis associated with identifying these conditions, be stated a priori. We also argue that statistical analyses should be conducted using the most up to date statistical tools that will allow researchers to obtain more accurate estimates. Research on missing data, as well as our own empirical research, demonstrates that the inferences that a researcher draws can change depending upon which specific statistical method is used to handle missing data. For example, we found that the odds of having had a teen pregnancy for Latinas compared to whites were not significant when using listwise deletion but became significant when using mean substitution. Moreover, when using multiple imputation the results changed from significant to non-significant depending on the number of imputations used in the analysis. While the literature on missing data has identified the limitations of the different methods for handling this problem, correct use of these techniques is not yet at the forefront of evaluating & interpreting rigorous scientific research. We contend that missing data play a crucial role when making statistical inferences; therefore, scientific rigor should include correct use of missing data techniques.

2010S00519

Conde, Eugenia, Poston, Dudley & Gorman, Dennis (Texas A & M University, College Station [tel: 979 845-5133; fax: 979 845-4057; e-mail: eugeniacd@tamu.edu]), **Modeling the Incidence of Teen Pregnancy in the Light of Missing Data: Problems and Solutions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the effects on parameter estimates & models of teen pregnancy of using different methods for handling missing data. The three most popular methods of handling missing data are compared, namely, listwise deletion, mean substitution, and multiple imputation. Our results show that estimates and theoretical conclusions can change significantly depending on which missing data method is used. For example, the odds of having had a teen pregnancy for Latinas compared to whites are not significant when using listwise deletion to handle the missing data, but they become significant when using mean substitution. Other kinds of differences are found when using multiple imputation to handle the missing data. Our analysis highlights the need to pay more attention to the roles that missing data & the different ways of handling the problem have on scientific research. We also argue that more scrutiny is required in the reporting of results and conclusions in studies that have missing data.

2010S00520

Conilh de Beyssac, Marie Louise & D'Ávila Neto, Maria Inácia (UFRJ - Program Institute of Psychology of Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur, 250 Praia Vermelha Rio de Janeiro RJ Brazil [tel: 55(21)3873-5348; fax: 55(21)2295-3491; e-mail: marie7@terra.com.br]), **The Paradise Is a Double Click Away:**

Is the Youtube the New Noah's Ark?, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research explores the imaginary of the nature of Brazil with access to internet that share videos through the website YouTube (www.youtube.com - broadcast yourself). The objects of the study are the elements of imaginary present in the moving images associated with nature & the awaken to the finite resources of the earth and the life on it. The study investigates the types of moving images that arise in a spontaneous mobilization on the nature theme, with the observation point standing on the information available within a technology collaborative network. In this empirical study, the theoretical background of Gilbert Durand for the imaginary is investigated in moving images. The theoretical models of Barthes, Goffman, Joly, Gervereau combined sustain a qualitative methodology of film analysis of images, using the Atlas Ti software as a tool for categorization & analysis of the material. In the study, the qualitative data are movies with different durations published up to November 2009 & organized in the site by its registered users, but with no login requirement to be watched by the public. The selection of the movies in the study is according to the following criteria: Portuguese language, location Brazil, inside links channel & play list with the filter key words on the nature theme. The research points to a possible mythic structure & an anthropocentric view in the non-verbal elements–imagery and symbolic–of the imaginary of nature & sustainability. In this sense, Noah's Ark is an interesting metaphor for the collection of different types of social representations that emerge from images of nature & sustainability, which saturate the virtual space of YouTube. They seem to embody a virtual paradise, just two clicks away. In that sense, these representations are closer to everyday life of most Brazilians than the Amazon–more than 80% of the population lives in cities; and, as Noah's Ark, it is indiscriminately occupied by penguins, polar bears & by typical Brazilian tropical animals as onças pintadas. We intend to explore specifically in the "Session 4: The practice of sociology in the realm of virtualization" of the "Research Committee on Sociotechnics–RC26 Sociological Practice" issues relating to the use of the methodology of image & film analysis applied to the investigation of the records "left" by Internet users in a collaborative environment for video sharing.

2010S00521

Connolly, John & Dolan, Paddy (DCUBS, Dublin City University, Collins Avenue, Dublin 9, Ireland [tel: 00 353 1 7008910; e-mail: john.connolly@dcu.ie]), **Globalization Processes and Functional Specialization: The Emergence of Communications and Media Functions in a National Sports Organization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The shifting interdependencies between the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA), the media, & other sports organizations; the increasing integration of Irish people into global networks of production and consumption; & the intertwining of all these processes led to the gradual development of specialist communications/media functions in the GAA. From the 1960s, this figuration became longer & denser; "cross-channel" Association football, & other national and international sports & leisure activities, were increasingly conceived as "competing" with Gaelic games for the allegiance of Irish "youth". This process overlapped with changes in the sports-media complex; an expanding media network–media organizations were integrated into wider, & more differentiated networks of competition & cooperation; & the increasing individualization of Irish society as Irish people became more expansive in their outlook towards other sports & leisure activities. The GAA, particularly those individuals at a high level of orientation in the organization, felt compelled to deploy communications specialists in the struggle for "media space". Such specialists had become increasingly perceived as essential in commercial contexts as means to engage with, & understand, the more nuanced tastes of Irish "youth". Our data comprises interviews & historical data relating to the GAA & wider social developments in Ireland.

2010S00522

Conrad, Peter (Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02454 USA [tel: 781-736-2635; e-mail: conrad@brandeis.edu]), **The Impending Globalization of ADHD,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines ADHD as case of the expanding medicalization of human problems. ADHD emerged as Hyperactive Syndrome (among other names) in the United States in the 1960s. For several decades it remained largely a North American phenomenon & was only rarely diagnosed & treated in other countries. Beginning in the 1990s there has been migration of ADHD diagnoses & treatment to a wide range of countries, especially in Europe, but also in other countries. This migration was in part shaped by the international pharmaceutical industry, the global influence of American psychiatry, & the differential adoption of the DSM-4 & the ICD-10 definitions of the disorder. This paper examines the extent and sources of ADHDs international expansion based on the extant literature of ADHD diagnosis & treatment in various countries. What does the ADHD case tell us about international transfer of medical categories & treatments in an age of globalized Western biomedicine?

2010S00523

Consolim, Marcia Cristina (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, 07252-312 [tel: 55-11-50825093; fax: 55-11-50825093; e-mail: mconsolim@terra.com.br]), **Collective Psychology and Sociology in the Late 19th-Century French Intellectual Field: The Case of the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at contributing to a better understanding of standpoints taken by the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* in the field of social studies in France its first twenty years (1893-1912). The *Revue* was founded by René Worms at a time when the French university was beginning to offer the "social" disciplines and, accordingly, aimed both at disseminating the social sciences and legitimizing a certain view of these subjects and their relationship with sociology. Firstly, this is about showing that recruitment by *Revue* is characterized primarily by "free intellectuals" as opposed to "academics" and that their main contributors, despite their diversity, belonged to two identifiable groups: members of law and economic milieus and pedagogues. Due to their position in the intellectual field, social sciences were considered subordinate to the social and pedagogical demands of the elites. Secondly, this is about showing that analysis of the opposition between collective psychology and sociology for hegemony in the field of social studies may contribute to an understanding of the standpoints *Revue* took. Despite the organicism defense taken by some of its main contributors, psychology and, particularly, aspects of Gabriel Tardes psychology were adopted as a strategy against Émile Durkheim and his journal *L4Année Sociologique*.

2010S00524

Constantopoulou, Christiana (Department of Sociology Panteion University, Syngrou 136, 17671 Athens Greece [tel: 30 210 9201782; fax: 30210 9223678; e-mail: sociolog@otenet.gr]), **Récits Apocalyptiques et Imaginaire Contemporain (Introduction au Thème des Sessions Francophones)** (Apocalyptic Stories and Present-Day Imagination (Introduction to the Topic of the Francophone Sessions)), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ La narration sociale est essentielle (vecteur de connaissance); depuis le milieu des années 90, une "société de rêve" est proposée aux consommateurs; ainsi les récits contemporains véhiculés surtout par les médias sont un terrain riche pour l'analyse sociologique. Analysant le contenu des récits filmiques ayant eu le plus grand "succès" (commercial) dans les dix dernières années (ex. *Harry Potter, Seigneur des Anneaux*) nous essayons de voir les grands sujets qui émerveillent l'imaginaire contemporain mondialisé. Pour longtemps, l'imaginaire des oeuvres à succès (surtout de la Science Fiction) était plutôt centré autour des fantasmes qui rassuraient devant la "crainte du pire"; par contre, l'imaginaire des oeuvres de la dernière décennie est en plein dans le discours "épique": le grand amour inachevé, le sacrifice nécessaire (contre l'injustice, ou le "mal"), le "dialogue" avec l' "autre" (hors la loi, extra-terrestre, mort, etc.); à côté des discours de rêve quotidiens (de la publicité et des séries télévisées), il existe un "imaginaire de base" qui révèle un désir de multiplier les contacts entre l' "ici-bas" et un "au-delà" à redéfinir.

2010S00525

Cook, Brian D. (Stanford University [e-mail: bcook@stanford.edu]), **The Political Economy of Collective Action in Post-Apartheid South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While there is a large literature in sociology & political science that addresses the role of social movements in democratic transitions & the processes leading up to regime change, there is far less research on what happens to social movements after a country has successfully moved to electoral democracy. This research project uses data from South Africa from 1994 to 2009 to investigate two important & related theoretical puzzles: 1) what are the major factors that generate collective action & social movement mobilization following a successful democratic transition; and 2) how do changes in the political economy of a country impact the emergence of social movements & the form & content of mobilization. The results of this research have a number of important implications for theo-

ries related to social movements and democratic transitions. Since 1994, social movement mobilization in South Africa can be directly linked to shifts in underlying political & economic conditions. I argue that future research employing research mobilization & political process perspectives must be broadened beyond narrow questions surrounding mobilization to include a more systematic evaluation of the relationship between socioeconomic inequality, political opportunities, & movement emergence.

2010S00526

Cooke, Lynn Prince (University of Kent, Canterbury UK CT2 7NF [tel: 44 1227 764931; fax: 44 1227 827005; e-mail: l.p.cooke@kent.ac.uk]), **Policy Effects on Gender-Class Intersections of Wage Equality in Six Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent research suggests class-equality policies benefit the least-skilled women, but at a possible wage penalty to highly-skilled women. Here I detail how policies in Australia, East and West Germany, Spain, the UK, & the US structured unique gender-class employment equality intersections. Data from wave 5.2 of the Luxembourg Income Study & a two-stage non-parametric model are used to illustrate how policy set distinct patterns of relative gender-class wage equality. Controlling for employment likelihood, human capital, & family characteristics, employed women in the bottom earnings quartile in the three liberal regimes enjoy a significant wage premium over similar men. In contrast, British and US women in the upper half of the earnings distribution face a gender wage gap of 30 to 40%, whereas that gender gap in Australia is less than 10%. In contrast, employed women in the continental European countries face a wage gap along the entire earnings distribution that narrows along the upper half as would be expected with the corporatist elements of those regimes. The total gender wage gap in former socialist East Germany is somewhat smaller, but displays the same corporatist pattern. Thus class equality policies do not trump other sociopolitical sources of gender stratification.

2010S00527

Corbett, Michael J. (School of Education, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada [tel: 9025851190; fax: 9025851761; e-mail: michael.corbett@acadiau.ca]), **An Improvised Curriculum: Literacies in Tension and Hierarchies of Text in an Age of Accountability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports on a two-year study in Atlantic Canada that investigates the introduction of film-making into a rural middle school. Using semi-structured interviewing, ethnographic & action research methods the project documented the tension between the tested literacy curriculum & broader multiliteracies goals of the official curriculum. Just as the state has developed a comprehensive & traditional standardized means of assessing print literacy, the emergence of digital technologies has transformed the way young people work with text & image. We focus on the perspective of teachers regarding what counts as literacy & what place digital media have in a school literacy program. We analyse the way film-making emerged as a highly improvised pedagogical project. Teachers' attempts to use the film project for curricular purposes came into conflict with students' desire to improvise around familiar media frameworks such as the commercial, the sit-com & the horror/action film. The tension between the unpredictability of improvisation & the predictability of pre-formulated curriculum outcomes generated a new concept we call the hierarchy of text. At the top of the hierarchy is the textbook which encapsulates manageable pedagogical knowledge. At the bottom are relatively unmanageable student-produced improvised digital texts. The competing demands of the textual hierarchy, student interests, an internally contradictory curriculum, & standardized outcomes/testing created new dimensions of professional challenge for both preservice & inservice teachers.

2010S00528

Cordero, Matías (University of the Basque Country, Donostia, Spain [tel: +56 679304672; e-mail: cordero.matias@gmail.com]), **The Voice of the Child and His/Her Right to Play,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is an overview of a larger research project which intends to problematize the apparently aproblematical child's right to play, as spelled in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Using the theoretical framework of the (new) sociology of childhood, & aided also by approaches from critical human rights theory, critical psychology, anthropology & play theory, it asks, from the perspective of children themselves: What right(s) are we talking about? The one that since always has coupled child with incompetence & adult with competence? And if so, is this really a child's right, or an adult's? What child are we talking about? The "universal" child of the UNCRC, constructed as innocent, vulnerable, emotionally priceless but economically worthless? Or about the child of the majority world–i.e. the majority of children–which usually doesn't fit under those categories? What play are we talking about? The one promoted by the psychology of child development as a tool of child learning and education, as the travaux préparatoires of the UNCRC suggest? And if so, is that the play that children most play, enjoy & want to play?

2010S00529

Cordero-Coma, Julia & Breen, Richard (Spanish National Research Council, CSIC, Madrid, Spain, 28037 [tel: +34 916022753; e-mail: jcordero@ceacs.march.es]), **He Said, She Said: Husband-Wife Discrepancies in Condom Use and Reports of Preventive Behavior,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In populations where extramarital sex is common & condoms are not generally used, married people are at high risk of becoming infected with HIV/AIDS. Some preventive practices, such as the use of condoms in marital sexual relations, may be in conflict with specific social norms that regulate marriage. In this paper we examine the influence that the fidelity norm & the traditional association between marriage & reproduction have on condom use within marriage. To do this we apply latent class analysis to estimate a "true" or latent measure of condom use within marriage based on the individual, & sometimes discrepant, reports of husbands & wives. Moreover, we also explore the reasons why individuals tend to misreport their preventive sexual behavior. In order to test the robustness of our results, two different samples of monogamous couples are taken from the Malawi Diffusion and Ideational Change Project (MDICP), 2004 & 2006. The analysis supports the hypotheses that, on the one hand, the suspicion of unfaithfulness & the number of living children increase the "true" use of condoms by married couples, & on the other hand, that having been informed by experts about AIDS prevention at home induces men & women to over-report condom use within marriage in a survey but does not necessarily increase the extent to which condoms are used.

2010S00530

Cormack, Phillip A. & Comber, Barbara M. (Centre for Research in Education, University of South Australia, Magill, South Australia, 5072 [tel: +61883024230; e-mail: phillip.cormack@unisa.edu.au]), **Education Policy Mediation: the Work of Policy-Makers, Principals and Parents with Mandated Literacy Assessment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Australia & other advanced industrial states, standardised testing regimes have become ubiquitous in the measurement and reporting of student learning. Considerable media attention is given to these results & the dangers involved in comparing schools & even states, while proponents argue that they improve educational outcomes. Drawing on institutional ethnography (Smith 2005) & critical discourse analysis (Luke 1995) we report on the methods & interim findings of research into the ways in which mandated literacy assessment is involved in the reorganisation of teachers' work. We argue that education policy is mediated in various ways from its official launching points to the various iterations of practice on different institutional sites. In this paper we explore three different sites where the mediation of policy gets done–online policy sites, schools via principals, and homes through parents. One of the strategies which has characterised recent educational governance reforms has been movement away from traditional policy documents towards more diverse textual practices characterised by their semi-official status, administrative nature & often ephemeral forms. We argue that the reforms introduced into Australian schools around mandated literacy assessment provide an exemplary case of such a move. This paper provides an analysis of the various textual forms through which literacy assessment reforms have been introduced, sustained, exemplified & administered. We show the local effects of assessment processes & how they make a difference in the lives of differently located educators & parents.

2010S00531

Cornejo, Miguel, Mezzadri, Fernando Marinho, Godoy, Leticia, Lemas da Rosa, Ricardo & Matus, Carlos (Universidad de Concepción, UFPR, Barrio Universitario Concepción Chile [tel: 56 41 2204207; e-mail: mcornejo@udec.cl]), **The Public Policies and the Social Sport: Case of Study Curitiba - Brasil and Talcahuano - Chili,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research wants to compare public order, social control, institutional structure, financing & the legal system of the sports & recreational service of the City Councils & of the Sports Board in the Cities of Curitiba, Brazil & Talcahuano, Chile. The focus of this investigation is qualitative & it is based on the comparative method, which considers the existence of a certain degree of simultaneity between these cities. The content analysis of Bardin (2009) is used as a theoretical and methodological fundament, which establishes some parameters to carry out the research. Initially, the public structure that organizes the actions of the government in sports & recreation is defined as the Department or Office of Sports & Recreation. The Local boards, as sports structures, which are created by law and have the characteristic of the group of elements in the different sections of civil society, public & private. The elected board establishes its own procedure rules & has a certain Autonomy with respect to the executive power (Teixeira, 2002). Among the obtained data, the following can be highlighted: the different ways & intensity of citizen participation in the institutional structure, the sports design, administration of public policies in the departments & city council boards of Curitiba & Talcahuano.

2010S00532

Coronado, Gabriela (University of Western Sydney. Centre for Cultural Research and School of Management, Locked Bag 1797 South Penrith DC 1797, Australia [tel: 61 02 9685 9842; fax: 61 02 9685 9593; e-mail: g.coronado@uws.edu.au]), **Selling Culture? Between Commoditisation and Cultural Control in Indigenous Alternative Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The importance of Indigenous peoples for tourism is well recognised but their participation & value are restricted, with limited access to economic benefits & their culture expropriated. Opposing this tendency, an increasing number of indigenous organisations are becoming tourist agents offering alternative forms of eco-cultural rural tourism. The tourist attracted are regarded as having social, cultural & ecological consciousness, but still expect "authentic" cultural representations based on deeply internalised ideologies from old colonialist views. Therefore, for alternative forms of tourism to be successful, indigenous organisations need to manage the tensions between their own culture & identity & the culture the market demands. The focus in this paper is how alternative tourist projects in Mexico and Peru deal with the challenge of managing the commoditisation of their culture & natural resources without losing control of their own cultural values. Based on a semiotic discursive analysis of the indigenous organisations' web pages, considered as hypertexts of meaning, I analyse in their Web-stories implicit & explicit models of cultural representation, organisational patterns & the contradictions & paradoxes they face as tourist agents. My findings point to the simultaneous appropriation of neocolonial representations & indigenous struggles for cultural & political control.

2010S00533

Corrigall-Brown, Catherine & Wilkes, Rima (University of British Columbia, 5303 N. W. Marine Drive [tel: 604-822-0452; e-mail: corrigall.brown@ubc.ca]), **Testing the Protest Paradigm: Images of First Nations Protest in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studies have shown that the media tend to emphasize the negative, violent, & irrational elements of protest. However, these findings are based entirely on the analysis of textual accounts of collective action, with no attention paid to the images that often accompany these articles. This is a problem since, like written texts, images also frame issues & movements. While we know that textual descriptions of protest tend to follow a "protest paradigm" which marginalizes protesters & legitimizes authorities, we do not know the extent to which images of protest conform to, or diverge from, this paradigm of coverage. We address this research question through an analysis of newspaper photographs of one the most significant recent cases of indigenous-state conflict in North America–the 1990 "Oka Crisis." This event was a 78-day armed standoff between Indigenous Peoples and Quebecois & Canadian authorities over the attempted expansion of a golf course onto Mohawk territory. The mass media released thousands of articles & photographs in their coverage of the event. Through a quantitative analysis of these images, we assess the extent to which images frame protest & protesters in the same way as do textual accounts: as marginal, weak, and violent/emotional.

2010S00534

Corte, Ugo (Uppsala University, Sociology Department, Box 624, SE-751 26 Uppsala [e-mail: ugo.corte@soc.uu.se]), **From Play to Sport: An Application of Michael P. Farrell's Theory of "Collaborative Circles" to a Small Group of Professional Athletes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper uses the theory of collaborative circles to explain the developments of a cadre of professional athletes through the analysis of a case study. Farrells theory argues that innovative work is seldom the product of a lone genius, but instead the result of collaboration between small groups of individuals that unfolds through seven stages. Following a recent critique put forth by McLaughlin (2008) this paper argues that while the theory is useful to understand the internal small group dynamics of collaborative circles, it fails to take into account the structural conditions conductive to such processes. In order to fill this gap the author suggests a theoretical extension of specific analytical tools originally developed within social movement theory, and in particular by resource mobilization theory, to contextualize action.

2010S00535

Corten, Rense & Knecht, Andrea (Department of Sociology/ ICS, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, the Netherlands [e-mail: r.corten@uu.nl]), **Alcohol Use among Adolescents as a Coordination Game in a Dynamic Friendship Network,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Alcohol abuse among adolescents is associated with delinquency, mental health problems, & educational problems. Social influence by peer groups has often been found to be one of the important factors explaining alcohol abuse. Whereas most research on this topic studied only effects of personal networks of adolescents, we propose a theoretical approach that allows for predictions on effects of the macrolevel social network structure of a group on average alcohol use in this group. We argue that using alcohol can be understood as risk-dominant but inefficient behavior in a coordination problem, given that adolescents face incentives to align their behavior with that of their friends. At the same time, adolescents are also likely to selectively choose their friends among those who behave similarly. Accordingly, we propose a game-theoretical model in which actors choose behavior in a repeated coordination game in a network, & are also allowed to change the network. Specific predictions on levels of alcohol use as depending on initial network structure are based on computer simulations of this model. We test the predictions using longitudinal data on alcohol use & friendship choices in school classes in Dutch high schools. We are able to replicate the predicted "catalyzing" effect of initial network density on the development of alcohol use: the denser the initial network, the more likely the process will move further in the direction of the initial tendency. However, the predicted opposing effect of centralization could not be confirmed.

2010S00536

Cortes, Jorge D. (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, 4 Sur No. 104 Col. Centro Puebla, Pue. Mexico 72000 [tel: 52+ 222 2466484; fax: 52+ 222 2466484; e-mail: jdcortesm@yahoo.com.mx]), **Social Networks in Areas of Migration. Citizen Participation in Local Elections in Areas of High Marginalization. The Case of the Sierra Mixteca in Puebla, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Sierra Mixteca, located in the south of the state of Puebla, in the center region of Mexico, is one of the poorest areas in the country. For the last 20 years it has been one of the areas with the highest rate of population expulsion, mainly to the United States. It is also an area where many of its communities receive dollars by the remittances. In addition, it is because of these dollars that the families survive & develop socially. This paper studies two communities of the Sierra Mixteca which represent the entire region. In these communities, the families have created groups & living networks that allow them not only to satisfy the basic needs, but also have generated ways of citizen participation (access to goods & services) that in local elections work as organizations of high electoral influence. The paper analyzes the last six years, where three local elections have taken place and these communities have kept acceptable levels of access to consumer goods & services.

2010S00537

Cortes, Soraya Vargas & Silva, Marcelo Kunrath (Department of Sociology, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9.500, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, CEP: 91509-900 [tel: 55-51-33087007; fax: 55-51-33087007; e-mail: vargas.cortes@ufrgs.br]), **Unequal Political Participation: How Socioeconomic Inequalities and Civic Engagement Affect Political Action–Metropolitan Regions of Southern Brazil–2007,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper examines political inequalities using the theoretical framework that streams from the scholarship on political participation & social capital. It analyses how socioeconomic inequalities & civic engagement affect political action in two metropolitan regions, São Paulo & Porto Alegre, located in the most developed regions of Brazil the Southeast & the South. The methodology involves the analysis of quantitative data from a survey carried out in 2006 & 2007, in both metropolitan regions. To represent socioeconomic inequalities it uses the indicator level of education. Civic engagement was examined considering two different types of engagement: political & non-political. The variables engagement to political parties, trade unions or professional organizations, & subjective political engagement (interest in politics) express the first, while association to social clubs & to religious organizations expresses the second. Political participation was measured through two indicators of political actions: signing petitions & attending political demonstrations. The paper's main conclusions are: (1) the socioeconomic inequalities produced unequal opportunities to participate in the political life; (2) engagement to political organizations & subjective political engagement tends to affect positively the predisposition to political action; (3) engagement to non-political organizations also affects the predisposition to political action, but in a lesser way.

2010S00538

Cortesero, Regis (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris La Villette-LAPSAC/Université Victor Ségalen Bordeaux 2, 144, avenue de Flandre 75019 Paris, France [tel: 1 33 06 19 79 57 45; e-mail: regis.cortesero@wanadoo.fr]), **La Discrimination comme Conscience Critique. Sentiments d'Injustice et Discrimination chez les Habitants des Banlieues Sensibles en France** (Discrimination as Critical Consciousness. Feelings of Injustice and Discrimination in the Inhabitants of Sensitive Suburbs in France), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Entre "souffrance et politique ", le concept de sentiment d'injustice peut-être mobilisé comme interface. Dans le sillage des travaux d'auteurs comme B. Moore ou A. Honneth, on définira celui-ci comme une interprétation spontanée et infrapolitique d'une souffrance vécue. Cette interprétation peut entretenir des liens d'affinité plus ou moins forts avec des cadres ("frame") plus structurés politiquement, au moyen desquels elle peut potentiellement s'élever au rang d'une conscience politique. Notre terrain d'investigation sera celui des banlieues populaires françaises: comment qualifier le regard critique que leurs habitants portent sur la société qui les environne? Une recherche par entretiens et questionnaires conduite dans diverses villes françaises entre 2005 et 2008 montre que les sentiments d'injustice des populations des banlieues sont désormais extérieurs aux cadres critiques traditionnels organisés autour du thème de l'exploitation. Ces sentiments décrivent à présent une situation de mise à l'écart, de "bannissement" hors des murs de la cité, et constituent l'horizon de signification de conduites politiques "non conventionnelles" parmi lesquelles figure le recours à l'émeute. Un nouveau cadre d'injustice plus proche de l'expérience du rejet social et articulé autour du thème des discriminations se dessine. Son pouvoir de synthèse explique en grande partie son "succès", mais il présente une image plus morale que politique des difficultés vécues. Il échoue alors à stabiliser les jugements, qui fluctuent, chez un même individu, entre dénonciation des injustices et dénonciation des "victimes" dont les inconduites "expliqueraient" les discriminations dont elles sont l'objet. Incapable de fonder un cadre d'interprétation proprement politique, ce thème vient alors paradoxalement renforcer les logiques "séparatistes" d'enferment dans un "ghetto", ainsi que le rejet aussi violent qu'ambivalent d'un monde extérieur qui exclut a rejet dont les émeutes de 2005 ont constitué une expression paroxystique.

2010S00539

Cortez Ruiz, Carlos (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Calzada del Hueso 1100 Colonia Villa Quietud, Coyoacan, Mexico D.F. C.P 04960 [tel: 52 55 54837066; fax: 52 55 55949100; e-mail: ccortez@correo.xoc.uam.mx]), **Emerging Forms of Participation and Construction of Communitarian Citizenship from Indigenous in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines emerging forms of participation demanding rights in a variety of spaces in Mexico. The analysis of different social experiences is used to reflect on their implication on issues such as citizenship & participation. Since 1994, when a social movement emerged demanding changes in the situation of indigenous population, different forms of participation have been articulated with the purpose to respond to the demands of historically marginalised groups. Along these years, the social movement has fostered changes in relationships with the Mexican state & civil society around an agenda of rights. The experiences show differences in the perspectives on important issues, including the character of the regional development or the protection of natural protected areas, but even about what citizenship, participation and accountability means & how can be realized in complex socio-political context. The social movement has promoted an idea of citizenship that poses limits to individualism, & promotes the idea that communitarian purposes motivate the positive integration of everybody into societal networks. Through a combination of radical ideas of change with a new kind of political praxis, local alternatives have been developed oriented towards sustainable production; democratization of communication; fair trade, community education; health; & even justice systems.

2010S00540

Corvo, Paolo (University of Gastronomic Sciences, Pollenzo -Bra (Cuneo), Italy, 12042 [tel: +390302400566; e-mail: paolo.corvo@unicatt.it]), **The Promise of Happiness in Globalized Tourist,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Western man is dominated by anxieties & fears; on the one hand, he is seized by the excess of expectations he has and, on the other hand, he is gripped by tricky "glocal" problems that can be solved only by means that go far beyond the individual sphere. It is a fragile, insecure, unsatisfied self that waits all the year round for holiday to come & concentrates on it great expectations and hopes, assigning a deep meaning to the vacation, i.e. the conquest of a new social identity generated by means of creativity, self-realization, development of communicative relations. According to people's intentions holiday should be a time of relationships with a strong symbolic quality, a place where it's possible to recoup the identity lost in working time. By pursuing physical and spiritual well being & chasing a vague, but intense dream of happiness, holidays & tourism are given a festive dimension, a privileged time with its own rites & ceremonies in which everything must work perfectly & nothing shall recall the grey weekdays. The desire for enjoying the beauties of nature close to and, at the same time, for living significant cultural experiences fosters the hopes of many people who are going on holiday: nature and culture represent the framework for recovering the harmony with themselves & the others. From such a point of view what tourists prefer are places with a strong link with nature, surrounded by vegetation, where it is possible to do open air activities, play sports & enjoy the beauties of the surrounding landscape. The strong tie established between tourism & rural environment finds expression also in the rediscovery of cultures & traditions, of food-and-wine products & their places of origin, following routes that go through agricultural production, artistic & religious monuments, greenways.

2010S00541

Costa, Marcio da, Ribeiro, Luiz Cesar Q. & Koslinski, Mariane C. (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 22290-240 [e-mail: marcioc@pobox.com]), **Residential Segregation, School Quasi-Market and School Segmentation in the Context of Rio De Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a growing discussion on the influence of education policies that stimulate freedom of school choice by parents & of residential segregation on school segmentation. This paper aims at understanding the mechanisms through which school segmentation is built, considering the context of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Although the Rio de Janeiro model of residential segregation can be partly understood through centre-periphery relations, it also presents very specific characteristics. It combines geographical proximity & social inequality, as one can find favelas scattered through the city. Moreover, previous studies have suggested that in Brazil we can speak of quasi-markets, even in the absence of educational policies promoting school choice & competition among schools. In face of a very limited supply of public schools with outstanding reputation, there is competition among students and the use of obscure mechanisms to select students used by such schools. The paper intends to illustrate the tendencies on school segmentation in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Then it intends to map the results of the working of a school quasi market, as well of the role of residential segregation on the different chances of students access to a high prestige school. We state that territorial segmentation & residential segregation are within the functioning of educational quasi-market & combine with the structure of unequal offers.

2010S00542

Costa, Rosalina Pisco (Department of Sociology, University of Évora, Portugal [tel: +351266740805; fax: +351266703110;

e-mail: rosalina@uevora.pt]), **Leisure and the Consumption of Family through Family Rituals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Family rituals are a specific field where we can find a gender construction & distinction between "leisure organizers" and "leisure consumers". While traditionally men & children are "consumers", women are the main orchestrators (or organizers) behind family rituals (Coltrane, 1998). In this sense, literature usually recognizes in women the responsibility for shopping, house and food preparations or invitations sending. However, women's status & social image is changing fast all over the world & women's increased participation in the labor market, the diversification of family lifestyles, as well as the "new" role of men in family life challenges this traditional way of constructing family rituals. In this paper we specifically take a look at leisure associated with what we can classify as "family rituals" (Wolin & Bennett, 1984; Imber-Black & Roberts, 1992; Gillis, 1996; Pleck, 2000). Methodological anchored upon empirical data from qualitative in-depth interviews carried out to both nuclear & single-parent families, this paper's purpose is, in a more specific way, to discuss family rituals as leisure activities and to deconstruct them as privileged places for 'making' and consuming families' sense of belonging, acquired by the sharing of space, time & meaning. Through an empirical & theoretical analysis of collected data we hope to critically highlight the sociological knowledge of the contemporary relations between leisure & families, discussing mainly the hidden dimensions of leisure in family rituals with a special focus into the stresses and strains impacting both children & parents in different family structures.

2010S00543

Costanzo, Joseph M. (Univ. of Maryland / Univ. de Liège [e-mail: imgnjoe@aol.com]), **Planning to Integrate: Immigrant Participation in Inter-Cultural Community Projects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Immigrant integration continues to be a top priority of the European Commission & a fixture of scholarly & political debate in both Europe & the United States. Although a dominant discursive current in contemporary European & American social science literatures, the fields of urban planning and environment-behavior-society (EBS) have only recently begun recognizing immigrant residents in the planning process. Through the use of mixed research methods, including ethnography, archival research & analysis of available data on public participation, culture, & immigrant integration, this research sets out to study whether immigrants' direct involvement in inter-cultural and participatory planning processes facilitates their integration and fosters host community acceptance. With the onsite support of local experts, artists, & community organizers, I intend to carry out this research by examining immigrant involvement in Zinneke Parade 2010–a biennial multicultural parade & festival in Europe's Capital City Brussels, Belgium–where immigrant residents participate in the planning, design & execution of the city-wide celebration. My research analyzes the impact of this ongoing cultural movement in Brussels & the meaning of its participatory process for the increasingly involved & visible immigrant members of the greater Bruxellois community. (This is a doctoral thesis project in progress.)

2010S00544

Costas, Ilse (Institute of Sociology, University of Goettingen, Göttingen, Germany, 37073 [tel: 0049 551 39 4802; fax: 0049 551 39 7692; e-mail: icostas@gwdg.de]), **Careers and the Reorganization of University and Research Systems in France and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 2005 the university & research system in France is exposed to deep structural changes, which can be subsumed to the neo-liberal credo of competitiveness, commodification of knowledge production, and market forces. It is not only the Bologna process with which Europe seeks to adapt to the Anglo-Saxon New Public Management model of higher education, but also the "Shanghai shock" (low ranking of French universities in a world-wide ranking) that provoked a set of reforms regarding the steering of research fields, research institutions & universities. This paper looks at the ways the institutional set-up & the current changes of the French academic system influence gender relations in comparison to the developments in Germany. It is well known that one of the favourable conditions encouraging women to choose a university career or a career in a research institution in France is the fact that they are often offered a permanent position after a short postdoctoral period. However, now that this career structure is under attack by the "market adorers", women's career choice in academia & the gender make-up in research institutions will be affected. The performance indicators for scientific quality themselves are constructed according to concepts of hegemonic masculinity. Tools for standardization, quantification & controlling, processes of auditing disseminate the illusion of objectivity, neutrality and universalism in the production of knowledge, which has been refuted by feminist & other critical methodology. From a methodological perspective we have to take into account that in the compared countries the new public management policy meets different structures, systems & discourses of higher education & research with different processes of doing gender as well as gender relations. This results in a variety of patterns of more or less hierarchical gender relations.

2010S00545

Côté, Denyse, Simard, Étienne & Tremblay-Fournier, Camille (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Québec, Canada J8X3X7 [tel: 819.595.3900x2268; fax: 819.595.2384; e-mail: denyse.cote@uqo.ca]), **Sociologie Clinique et Espace Public Délibératif dans les Communautés de Petite Taille : Le Cas de l'Égalité entre les Sexes au Québec** (Clinical Sociology and Deliberative Public Space in Small Communities: The Case of Gender Equality in Quebec), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ La décentralisation politique et la transformation du rôle de l'État ont suscité la mise en place de mécanismes de gouvernance dans les régions québécoises auxquels sont appelés à participer les groupes de femmes. Cette communication a pour but de présenter le potentiel et les limites de la sociologie clinique dans l'étude des modalités d'insertion des revendications féministes au sein des instances de développement régional. De façon plus précise, on y analysera comment ces structures peuvent réduire l'espace public délibératif, les actions revendicatives ainsi que la marge de manoeuvre du sociologue analysant la dynamique de co-construction de mesures administratives visant l'égalité hommes-femmes.

2010S00546

Couceiro, Mariña (Department of Sociology/ Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona, Cerdanyola del Vallés, Spain, 08193 [tel: +34 93 581 42 12; e-mail: marina.couceiro@uab.cat]), **Healthcare Reform in Central and Eastern Europe: From Universalism to Increasing Inequality in Access and Financing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is focused on healthcare reforms implemented in the EU8 countries & on how, despite the common influences these countries received from some international agencies during the transition, the reform has give place to apparently homogeneous health care insurance systems which are deeply heterogeneous in regard to levels of inequality in the access & financing of the system. More specifically, the levels of out-of-pocket-payments (OOP) as % of total health care expenditure will be considered a key indicator not only of the level of privatization but also of the degree of universalism of the system, since OOP significantly impact on individual's ability to afford & access health care services. The first part of the paper will describe the international influences these countries received during the transition & the kind of model imposed by these organizations. The second part will analyze from a comparative perspective the particular reform path implemented by EU8 countries. Finally, the third part will focus on the differences found between countries, especially in regard to the differences in the financing of the system represented by different levels of OOP payments, & the implications it has in regard to the lack of equity in accessing health care services based on socioeconomic status of the population.

2010S00547

Coulangeon, Philippe & Petev, Ivaylo (LSQ - CREST/INSEE & OSC/Sciences-Po-CNRS, Paris, France [tel: ;e-mail: philippe.coulangeon@ensae.fr]), **Car Ownership as a Status Marker in France between 1981 and 2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cars, unlike most other status markers, are at once household-level commodities, require a considerable & lasting financial commitment, & are mobile, ubiquitous & ostentatious expressions of social standing. The question therefore is how households combine the functional constraints associated with car ownership (e.g., household's size & composition, residential characteristics & location, etc.) & the symbolic practices associated with dimensions of social status & class. We are particularly interested in the changing role of car ownership as a status marker over the contemporary period. For this purpose, we use data from the "Transport" surveys of the French National Institute for Statistics (INSEE), collected in three separate years: 1981, 1993 & 2008. The surveys consist of random samples for a total of approximately 40,000 households, who report informa-

tion, among other things, on the number, model & capacity of their personal vehicles as well as on standard socio-demographics. The analysis of the relation between social class & car ownership is based on modeling techniques from multi-correspondence & latent class methods. Since this is a study of change over time, we incorporate in the analysis contextual measures of the car industry relative to the evolution throughout the last three decades in economic & environmental considerations.

2010S00548

Cousin, Bruno (Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Sciences Po (France), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75337 Paris Cedex 07, France [tel: +33 6 10 11 21 16; e-mail: bruno.cousin@sciences-po.fr]), **Socio-Spatial Mixing and Upper-Middle Class Self-Segregation: The Refounded Neighborhoods of Paris and Milan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My research contributes to a differential analysis of the upper-middle classes' relation to socio-spatial mixing, diversity & the self-segregation dynamics that characterize the urban spaces in which they are concentrated. More specifically, I present the case of five neighborhoods & residential complexes of close-to-downtown Parisian & Milanese suburbs, characterized by a population composed in majority of executives (especially managers from the corporate sector). In the case of these neighborhoods, dwellers' residential choices & representations of urban space cannot be described with the analytical categories commonly mobilized to explain the role of upper & middle classes in social segregation (and social upgrading of spaces) within European cities. Indeed these choices correspond neither to the preservation of a traditional bourgeois homogeneity, nor to a process of suburban secession, nor to a gradual gentrification. The process and the neighborhoods of refoundation involve on the contrary complete physical leveling of an area & the quick eviction of former residents followed by brand new types of construction, no class mixing, no interest in it by the new residents, nor any emphasis on or glamorization of the historically working-class flavor of the neighborhood. After an historical & a socio-statistical framing that identify several specificities of these neighborhoods, a comprehensive cultural approach a based on the 89 in-depth interviews & the series of ethnographic observations I carried out in Levallois, Courbevoie (France) and Segrate (Italy) a restitutes & analyzes the constructions of meaning concerning the urban space, the symbolic boundaries & the registers of justification used by locals, in order to account for their residential choices & their leaning towards aggregation based on affinity with their own kind.

2010S00549

Cousin, Olivier & Rui, Sandrine (Université Bordeaux 2, 3 ter Place de la Victoire, 33076 Bordeaux [tel: 0142386722; e-mail: cousin@ehess.fr]), **Sociological Intervention. Evolutions and Specificities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our communication proposes to think over the method of sociological intervention, 30 years after *The Voice & The Eye* (Touraine, 1978) was published. It rests on an enquiry held in 2008 among some thirty social scientists who had (or not) resorted to this singular method & also among a few of those who participated in the groups. It also feeds on a review of published & non published literature. If, at the beginning, Alain Touraine endeavoured to specify sociological intervention with regard to group interviews techniques we intend to examine this specificity in comparison with the evolutions this method has undergone, as much on the theoretical & methodological levels as on the point of view of the objects it is used for. From social movements to social problems, from social movement to the subject & his/her experience, this evolution has been accompanied by a change in the orientation of the method but very little in its practice. Sociological intervention lies on the same principles: the confrontation of a group of actors with interlocutors, sociologists as mediators since they present & lay their analysis to the people participating in the research who will thus be able to build a self-analysis of their situation & of their position. But in a more fragmented field of sociology & in a more tensed professional background some variations & arrangements can be noticed. Consequently, the aim is to question the principles again, the rules & the methods of implementation considering the critical debates, the uses as well as the effects on the people participating & the sociologists.

2010S00550

Couto, Gabriela (Master candidate in Environmental Science Post-Graduate Program on Environmental Science (PROCAM) University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil [e-mail: coutogabriela@usp.br]), **Brazilian Environmental NGOs and the Climate Change Issue: A New Approach for the Amazon Forest,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ All of the Brazilian environmental NGOs which work with the Amazon forest and have annual budget over than U $2.500 million are dealing with the climate change issue since the launch of the IPCC *Fourth* Assessment Report in 2007. Created in the 1990s and conceived to contribute and promote a better use of the natural environment resources of the Brazilian Amazon forest these group of NGOs are changing the way they implement their strategies. Internally, they are increasing the "climate team" by hiring new employees or shifting them from others projects. Externally, they have been innovating the way they work in the local scale and diversifying their network of relations. Finally, new donors are come into sight to finance climate projects of those NGOs. A previous analysis shows that the climate change issue in not only settled in the national agenda as a priority but this group of actors sees it as the major and biggest opportunity to reduce deforestation in the Amazon forest. And this "opportunity" is pushing this Brazilian environmental group of NGOs to a gradual and increasing process of rationalization, requiring from them an efficient management system without losing their bindings with social groups which are part of their identities.

2010S00551

Cox, Peter & Howman, Brian (Department of Social and Communication Studies, University of Chester, Chester UK CH1 4BJ [tel: 0441244512039; e-mail: peter.cox@chester.ac.uk]), **Environment and Class Conflict,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper argues that the clash of interests visible in contemporary global environmental degradation, (e.g. human induced climate change, resource depletion) constitutes a new form of class conflict. However, the increasing polarisation of competing interests between the global bourgeoisie & the proletariat are today separated in time. We argue that class interests are now intergenerational, with future generations constituting a new proletariat who have no voice in a system of contemporary capital. The structuring of this intergenerational conflict was manifested and dramatically escalated in the new right project of the 1980s involving the dismantling of established manufacturing production in the early-industrialised nations. In this process, the emerging importance of refocusing production in ecologically sound forms was thus postponed & removed from consideration as production was relocated overseas. Further, when ecologically sustainable manufacturing is considered today, it is structured so as to disadvantage future generations in the new manufacturing locations, as they become disposed of traditional land & livelihoods & are prevented from enjoying the benefits accrued by the traditional industrial nations. The paper thus addresses the constitution of ecological class conflict, drawing upon ecosocialist critiques and revisiting left analyses immediately preceding the rise of the new right

2010S00552

Cox, Robin S. (Disaster & Emergency Management, Royal Roads University & The Justice Institute of British Columbia, 2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, BC, Canada, V9B 5Y2 [tel: 250-391-2600 Extension 4855; fax: 250-391-2619; e-mail: robin.cox@royalroads.ca]), **Looking beyond Individual Preparedness: Civic Infrastructure Engagement and Disaster Resilience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will present the intersecting preliminary findings of two applied research projects. Building Resilience & Rural Health System Capability for Pre-Disaster Planning & Preparedness is a 4-year Canadian project focused on enhancing disaster resilience in rural, remote & coastal communities. Disaster resilience indicators identified through interviews with community members from 8 rural, remote & coastal communities in British Columbia, Canada will be contrasted with those identified in a meta-analysis of national & international risk management & disaster resilience frameworks. Engaging Civic Infrastructure in Psychosocial Pandemic Planning was a project designed to engage social service, mental health, & faith-based organizations from Vancouver, Canada in health emergency planning for the psychosocial consequences of the H1N1 pandemic. Data from 2 participatory workshops (discussions, graphic representations, & responses to a short questionnaire) were analyzed & informed the production of a template for a participatory psychosocial disaster planning process. The initial findings from the resilience project & this planning process pilot will illuminate strategies for community and civic infrastructure engagement in disaster planning, principles and indicators of community disaster resilience. An emerging web-based, interactive

framework for community-driven risk and resilience management planning will be described.

2010S00553

Crage, Suzanna M. (Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260 [tel: 412-648-7587; e-mail: scrage@pitt.edu]), **Policymaker Discourse about Refugee Policies in Munich and Berlin: Local Variation in Approaches to National Policy Concerns,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper compares policymaker attitudes & preferences concerning refugees in two major German cities, Berlin & Munich. During the 1980s through mid-2000s, when Germany received up to hundreds of thousands of asylum applications yearly, did these cities encourage refugee isolation or integration, & why? Germany is one of the top refugee-receiving countries in the world. Scholars have found that federal policies are linked to nationalism & national identity, but this is only part of the story: federal laws set guidelines for refugee housing & aid, but localities implement them. Using records of city policymaker debates & related documents, I show that discourse & policy preferences about refugee housing & aid varied meaningfully between Berlin and Munich. This was related to how refugees were framed, & how those frames linked refugee issues with German national identity concerns. Berlin policymakers more likely discussed refugees using a security frame, which saw them as a group threat to German national identity & encouraged policies that minimized their impact. Munich policymakers more likely discussed refugee issues in terms of human rights concerns of asylum seekers, which made German national identity & culture concerns less relevant & encouraged policies meant to increase refugee quality of life.

2010S00554

Crane, Diana (University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 [tel: ; e-mail: craneher@sas.upenn.edu]), **The Global Art Market as a Reward System: Implications for the Sociology of Art Markets,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent changes in the market for contemporary art have implications for our understanding of how art markets operate, how reward systems in the arts are changing, the extent to which avant-gardes are declining, & the ways in which high & popular culture can be distinguished. Social, cultural & organizational changes in the past decade have produced a global market for contemporary art whose influence on the prestige of art works outweighs that of major urban art worlds & that is qualitatively & quantitatively different from previous art worlds. Bypassing urban art markets and art communities, these transactions take place at four international art fairs under the aegis of a small group of powerful dealers, who have access to a high level of financial resources, & in three national auction markets. Auction houses rather than museums define contemporary art.

2010S00555

Crankshaw, Owen & Goetz, Deborah (University of Cape Town, Sociology Department, Private Bag X3, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa [tel: 27 21 6503501; e-mail: owen.crankshaw@uct.ac.za]), **The Mechanisms of Labour Market Spatial Mismatch: A Realist View,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The spatial mismatch hypothesis argues that low-skilled black residents, who are restricted to excluded ghettos, have been isolated from the knowledge of job opportunities by the suburbanisation of jobs. The result of this emerging spatial mismatch is higher rates of unemployment among low-skilled black workers. Research on this question usually relies on a "deductive" methodology in which causal mechanisms are proposed and then tested using sample surveys. The logic of this argument follows the deductive-nomological model of explanation in which statistical associations are established between independent and dependent variables. We argue that this type of explanation has the characteristics of a "black box" explanation because it ignores the social mechanisms that may cause certain outcomes. As an alternative, we propose a "realist" approach to the study of the labour market spatial mismatch that uses a "retroductive" methodology to discover causal mechanisms. By using this approach, we have established that the residents of excluded ghettos in Cape Town are not necessarily isolated from information on the suburban job market. Through a variety of workplace mechanisms, workers create a wide range of social networks that extend well beyond the confines of their neighbours & reach into networks of both employers & colleagues.

2010S00556

Crespi, Isabella (Dept. Education/University of Macerata, Macerata, Italy 62100 [tel: 0039 0733 258 5957; fax: 0039 0733 258 5957; e-mail: isabella.crespi@unimc.it]), **Living in a Multiethnic Family: The Negotiation of Identities and Cultural Values,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Living in a multiethnic family is a challenge that implies that the couple, the families of origin, & the broadest social context allow & facilitate the possibility of combining differences and negotiation as best as possible. These families seem to be a micro example of what is the meaning of living in a multicultural society nowadays at the macro level. Differences & similarities are played every day in the lifecourse of the couple & their families & requires the entire family group itself (including previous generations) redefines the overall arrangement of cultural equilibrium: it becomes necessary to rethink relational dynamics, but especially to reconsider the hierarchies of values, both individual & familial, due to the different cultural belonging of the partners. The aim of the paper is to show the results of a research which investigates 35 multiethnic families (with life stories collected for each of the partner) living in the centre of Italy. In particular, the paper will focus on some specific questions: what connections can be identified between negotiation and conflict of reciprocal identities in the family life of multiethnic couple? How do cultural & religious values affect family & personal identity? What is the relevance of cultural and familial belonging for the partners when they begin their life together? How & if this changes during life-course?

2010S00557

Créton-Cazanave, Laurence (LTHE, Université de Grenoble, Grenoble, France, 38000 [e-mail: lcretoncazanave@gmail.com]), **The Process of a Flash-Flood Warning as a "Game With Distances": How to Play Together ?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will address a new approach of the flash-flood warning as a socio-technical process that transforms perceived environmental phenomena into significant signals for people that aim to assess the situation/the environment. Deeply linked with skills of action, the warning is processed by many stakeholders, such as weather and flood forecasters, mayors, state representative (préfet) and riverside residents. Based on more than 90 qualitative interviews and observations in situ, conducted during a research about the flash-flood warning process in the Vidourle catchment (Gard, South of France), the paper will show that the stakeholders' practices during a warning process rely on a "game on the distances". Indeed, achieving to assess the situation & to build a collective meaning about what is about to happen requires, both, to reduce the distance between the phenomenon & the stakeholders, & between the stakeholders themselves, & to maintain a "security distance" between the river & the society. Stakeholders' practices are centered around, or linked by, this "game on the distances". Though, it appears to be a relevant framework to study the concrete manner stakeholders do process the warning & to, finally, understand "how it works".

2010S00558

Crocket, Hamish (Department of Sport and Leisure Studies, University of Waikato, New Zealand [tel: 0064 212511888; e-mail: hamish.crocket@gmail.com]), **Beyond Rules and Duties: Creating New Sociological Understandings of Sport Ethics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I will argue that postmodern forms of ethics are an important tool for a sociology of sport that is "on the move". Postmodern ethics, such as those of Foucault, Levinas, & Bauman, allow us to develop understandings of values within sport that go beyond lists of rules & obligations, or romantic notions about the "essential nature" of sports. Further, openness to engagement with postmodern ethics allows for a significant re-evaluation of normativity within ethics. I will draw on examples from my research with ultimate Frisbee players to argue that postmodern ethics offer sociologists an important means of evaluating ethics as a socially negotiated & contested process. As such, the sociology of ethics offers an approach to studying sport that is both new and complimentary to sports-related sociologies of gender, commercialization, ethnicity, globalization, & nationalism. In proposing a revised focus on ethics, I do not argue that sport has a special ethical relevance to our lives, but rather I argue that our understandings & practices of ethics are of vital importance both within sport & broader society.

2010S00559

Cronin, Ann & King, Andrew (University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom [fax:; e-mail: a.cronin@surrey.ac.uk]), **Queer**

Lessons in Caring: Learning from the Experiences of Older Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Adults, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the complex interrelationship between sexuality, gender & caring amongst older lesbian, gay & bisexual (LGB) adults. Data was collected via individual interviews & focus group discussions with older LGB adults aged 50-75 & service providers in an inner city borough in the UK. The study was funded by a local authority equality scheme. In this paper we present results relating to both unpaid care work performed by partners, friends & the wider LGB community & institutional support and/or barriers to accessing care in later life experienced by this group of adults. To this end, the paper contributes to a small but growing body of research that has sought to increase understandings of sexual diversity in later life & the implications this has for care work. Furthermore, the paper argues that older LGB adults' experiences indicate important issues relating to care, support, community & social networks applicable to all adults, whatever their sexual orientation. Indeed, the paper argues that rather than marginalising their experiences, the experiences of older LGBT adults can inform sociological debates concerning ageing in contemporary, late modern society, whilst simultaneously extending our understandings of what it is to age. The paper concludes, therefore, with recommendations for both policy makers and practitioners who are concerned about sexuality & care in later life, together with sociologists concerned with gerontology and identity more generally.

2010S00560

Crothers, Charles (Dept. Social Sciences, AUT, Auckland, New Zealand [tel: 64-9-8156082; e-mail: charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz]), **Agenda Setting and Steering Mechanisms in Anglo-American Sociologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ External attempts have often been made to influence the directions of national sociologies including government agendas which indicate the topics & types of research that are being encouraged–often through the provision of funding opportunities. These have been counter-balanced to a limited extent by internal steering mechanisms within national associations & more general disciplinary contexts, but any collective sense of directions for sociology may be only slightly developed. Nevertheless there are some mechanisms which may attempt to create an internally-directed set of research questions & approaches: Presidential addresses, editorials, inaugurals & on occasion more explicit agencies such as disciplinary taskforces or submissions concerning policy made to government bodies. Other unintentional means are more indirect, with the effects of cues emanating from book reviews, symposia and disputes. This paper describes these mechanisms as they have influenced several Anglo-American national contexts, & assesses the extent to which they have in fact affected the direction of sociology in that country.

2010S00561

Crothers, Charles, Baehr, Peter, Fleck, Christian, Hess, Andreas & Mclaughlin, Neil (Dept. Social Sciences, AUT, Auckland, New Zealand [tel: 64-9-8156082; e-mail: charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz]), **Author Meets Critics Session: Hannah Arendt, Totalitarianism, and the Social Sciences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Hannah Arendt despised the social sciences in general, & sociology in particular. She criticized their debunking modes of explanation; their theories of structural causality; their "functionalism;" & their version of value-freedom. A special concern of hers was the congenital inability (as she saw it) of sociology to understand & explain totalitarian movements: Bolshevism & National Socialism. Peter Baehr's book describes Arendt's consternation & partly endorses her critique. Yet he shows not only that Arendt's picture of sociology was a caricature but also that her view of sociological treatments of totalitarianism was problematic. To do this, Baehr examines in depth three of Arendt's sociological interlocutors and critics: Raymond Aron, Jules Monnerot, & David Riesman. He outlines their theories of totalitarianism, their attempts to vindicate variants of sociological reasoning, & the extent to which their impressions of Bolshevism & National Socialism have been vindicated by modern historical scholarship. A final chapter explores the nature of modern Islamist terror whose specificity Baehr explains adapting arguments derived from Arendt & Aron.

2010S00562

Crow, Graham (University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom, SO17 1BJ [tel: +44 2380592672; e-mail: g.p.crow@soton.ac.uk]), **Studying Young People's Imagined Family Futures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the use of essays written by young people, in which they are invited to write about how they imagine their lives will unfold, as a way of studying their ideas about "family". It compares the re-analysis of essays collected in 1978 (that are now archived) with the results of a new set of essays collected in 2009-10 from young people in the same geographical location, the Isle of Sheppey in Kent, United Kingdom. This comparison will indicate how much ideas about "family" have changed in the three decades since the original research was undertaken. The study is research in progress, but initial indications are that young people's imagined futures include involvement in conventional family forms & gender roles. Essays in which young people write stories about how they imagine their lives will unfold generate interesting data through which ideas about "family" can be studied, & the comparison of two sets of data from young people a generation apart adds another dimension of interest & allows some commentary on social change & continuity.

2010S00563

Crump, Jeff (Housing Studies Program, University of Minnesota, 240 McNeal Hall, St. Paul, MN 55108 [tel: 612.624.2281; fax: 612.625.2750; e-mail: jrcrump@umn.edu]), **Mortgage Lending, Foreclosure and Neighborhood Destruction in the Twin Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota, USA a rapacious mortgage lending industry has stripped the equity from inner city neighborhoods leaving behind a landscape of foreclosed homes. These boarded and abandoned buildings are frequently vandalized by scrappers searching for copper & other valuable materials. Squatters may temporarily reside in foreclosed homes & even former homeowners may return to their home, seeking shelter from the ruthless streets of homelessness. City officials seek to quickly demolish "eyesores" leaving behind empty lots where homes once stood. This paper is an exploration of landscapes of foreclosure and impoverishment in the Twin Cities. The purpose is to understand how equity is stripped from borrowers & their communities & to link real estate exploitation to the landscape of the city. To accomplish the research goal I have photographed foreclosed homes, compiled & analyzed mortgage transactions & conducted interviews with borrowers. At the end of the housing boom what is left are empty lots, grieving & impoverished former tenants and homeowners & the sound of silence as neighborhoods are emptied of their residents.

2010S00564

Cruz, Rui Vieira (University of Minho [e-mail: rmvcruz@gmail.com]), **Will Nanotechnology Be the Vapour Machine of the Sixth Kondratieff Wave?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper centres its focus on the perspectives that see the role of nanotechnology as the innovative revolutionary technology ("the second industrial revolution"; "molecular revolution") which will be the basis for the formation of the sixth Kondratieff wave, and those who see it as a Schumpeterian creative destruction process but without enough strength to create a new wave. This paper also correlates the importance of the relation between nanotechnology & energy, namely in the production, conservation, distribution & efficiency, to create, or not, the sixth Kondratieff wave. Because the energy issue is so important in the construction and/or destruction of all the Kondratieff waves it is now imperative to understand how the national governments (concerning especially the Portuguese context) & supranational institutions such as the European Commission & the European Union in general are responding & will respond to the Terawatt Challenge (Smalley, 2004). The great investment that we are seeing in nanotechnology, both in the public & private sector–but noticing that the public system is losing its preponderance in investments & control (Joy, 2004)–& its relevant applications in the energy sector (starting in the fossil fuels, to clean and renewable forms of production & transport systems) are affecting the economic, social, politic & environmental organization of societies. As empirical research an analysis was made of how the social impacts (real & possible) & motivations of the (r)evolutionary nanotechnology & its relation with the energy sector are (being) constructed & transmitted to the audiences by some of the daily Portuguese press.

2010S00565

Cruz, Rui Vieira & Araújo, Emília Rodrigues ([e-mail: rmvcruz@gmail.com]), **Nanotechnology and the Visions of Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The public perception of nanotechnology is being constructed making use not only of old narratives, such as nautilus entering the human blood-

stream (Nerlich, 2005), but also of new ones such as those which anticipate the existence of nanobots (Drexler, 1990; Crichton, 2006), thus creating a very distended vision of future. It is a fact that culture is constructing new possibilities for nanotechnology in movies, tv shows, videogames, papers, books, etc. That is why it is being assumed that nanotechnologies are building new imaginaries & new forms of society. In parallel it is also presupposed that it is bringing new ethical issues & risks which need to be deconstructed. This presentation seeks to explore the range of effects bring about by nanotechnology as regards social, economical & cultural futures & presents some insights concerning the type of changes to take in regarding modes of governance & regulation of temporal horizons. It is grounded on sociology of science as well as on social studies of science but it is also sustained by several theoretical bodies which have been dealing with cultural changes in emerging networks of power which go behind nation-state action. It is believed that Nanotechnology will become incorporated in all parts of society, including new forms of operating & dealing with machines & new forms of human social interaction. But all these developments bring about important ethical & legal issues which, in turn, require new types of socio-political solutions in several spheres of live (cultural, educational & economic) & interventions that are thus far insufficiently developed, legitimized & justified. We sustain that nanotechnology challenges the concept of culture, understood in a wide sense & integrating the notion of future as well as the concept & the experience of risk, insofar as it basically refers to (as yet) unknown processes of change occurring in the present time with consequences in a near future for individual experiences. From a macro point of view, the presentation shows the tendencies regarding the impact on democracy processes, citizenship & patterns of interaction. From a more micro standpoint, we refer to the specific uses of nanotechnological developments & their implications on ways of life & forms of thinking & representing the future, focusing on two groups–the general public & scientists. Following a methodological path which integrates quantitative data as well as the use of interviews, case analysis, Delphi techniques & focus groups, the paper aims at building up a body of knowledge to more informed policies directed at citizens, policymakers and governments on spheres such as ethics & nanotechnological training.

2010S00566

Cubizolles, Sylvain (CURAPS Université de La Réunion, 117 Rue du Général Ailleret - 97430 Le Tampon - Ile de La Réunion [tel: 02.62.57.95.91; fax: 02.62.57.95.71; e-mail: sylvain.cubizolles@uni-reunion.fr]), **World Cup 2010, Tourism, Township and the Sentiment of Exclusion in an Outstation Town in South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The advent of the 2010 World Cup is indeed, in more ways than one, depicted as an accomplishment for the South Africans. In preparation for this event, many of the Municipal Councils which are depicted on the South African Tourist Map, propose offers capable of attracting foreign visitors. The purpose of the present study is to highlight the way in which one of the initiatives put in place by the Municipality of Stellenbosch, which itself considers Football as a "sport of the Black people", excludes a section of the people of this town who have been playing Football themselves since a long time. This study seeks to explore how, on the one hand, Football & its inclusion in the tourism sector, can rekindle the race barrier between the various south African communities of this provincial town & on the other hand the tensions which can emerge as a result.

2010S00567

Cucca, Roberta (Polytecnic of Milan, LPS, Via Bonardi 3, Milano, 20100 [tel: ; e-mail: roberta.cucca@polimi.it]), **Does the Sector Matter? Economic Specialization and Growing of Inequalities in Six European Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to the literature, in most European large cities, social inequality has been rising in the last years, though in different forms & timing. This trend seems to be related to the economic specialization taking place in these cities, as a consequence of their transition towards a post-industrial/global city. The social impact of such economic transformation depends not only on the peculiar institutional & structural preconditions given in the cities, but also on the capacity of the local welfare & the educational system to match these changes. Based on empirical research carried out in six big European cities, comparable for their socio-economical background (Milan, Barcelona, Munich, Copenhagen, Lyon & Manchester) but partially different in their economic specialization, this paper examines how economic changes and social inequality are entangled to create peculiar patterns of development. The analysis will be developed by selecting social and economic indicators, both static & dynamic, & focusing on the mechanisms by which social changes & economic trends reciprocally interact. Communalities & differences among cities will be finally identified.

2010S00568

Cuellar, Mamen (ISEC - Cordoba University, Cordoba, Spain; 14080 [tel: 0034957218541; e-mail: ma2cupam@uco.es]), **Participatory Organic Guarantee Systems: Supporting Alternative Agrifood Paradigms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The insustainability of the agricultural & food world can be analyzed from different approaches. One of them is the concept of agro food systems, that is, the way the different actors involved in food production, commercialization & consumption establish their relationships, & the role each of them play in these proceedings. Around conventional agriculture, since the "Green Revolution", a complex system has been developed where consumers & producers have been pushed into the background and other actors have assumed the main decisional positions. According to this, the mechanisms that regulate the way food is produced, distributed & consumed have been built, even the public ones, such as the procedures of quality guarantee, based on the system called third party certification. That is, between the interested parts of the guarantee (production a first part; & consumption a second part), there is a third entity (certification bodies) that has the responsibility to generate the demanded confidence on what is being exchange. When alternatives to the conventional agriculture are built, such as organic production, they face the lack of originality of public regulations, deeply influenced by the conventional & unsustainable logic. In this way, public regulations on alternative proposals push to a conventionalisation of these alternatives and, in the end, exclude social basis buildings in favor to big actors & conventional structures. During the last years, we have been researching on the way public regulations avoid the coexistence of both paradigms: corporate based structures & long distance & passivity between producers and consumers; & social & collective structures based on the active role of consumers & producers & their involvement. The field we have been researching & contrasting this hypotheses in is the organic certification system: face to the official and conventional one, other proposals are emerging, called the Participatory Guarantee Systems, that committed to a guarantee based on the direct participation of producers & consumers at a local level. Deep implications are involved in these proposals, not recognized by the public regulation in spite of the demands expressed from the organic sector during the discussions on the new European legislation in the last 2 years. A qualitative & action research on three experiences on PGS supports this communication (one experience in Brazil, another in France & the third one in Spain) where we aim to present: the exclusion of collective & social procedures in the public recognized organic guarantee System; the strengths & weaknesses of these alternative guarantee procedures in sustainability building processes & the constraints that limit their capacity to change the present regimes.

2010S00569

Cuervo, Hernan (University of Melbourne, Melbourne Graduate School of Education - Parkville - VIC 3010 - Australia [tel: 613 83449533; fax:; e-mail: hicuervo@unimelb.edu.au]), **Attracting Pre-Service Teachers to Rural Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines a frequently overlooked reason in the difficulties of recruiting & retaining rural school staff. That is, the lack of focus on the impact of pre-service rural teaching courses on rural school staffing. This includes a deficiency in the curriculum content but also a lack of rural practicum. In other words, pre-service teachers lack significant & meaningful exposure to the benefits & challenges of teaching in a rural school and living in a rural community, which contribute to building teachers' professional & personal self-esteem & abilities and overcome anxieties fostered by negative stereotypes of rural postings. Therefore, I argue that any success in recruiting and retaining staff in rural schools begins with teachers' preparation. In order to reverse the teacher shortage & attract new & experienced graduates there is a need to enhance desirability for rural postings. I propose a way forward by identifying a set of strategies to introduce teachers into what working in a rural school entails.

2010S00570

Cuesta, Marta (Högskolan i Halmstad, 301 18 Halmstad [tel: 004635167100; fax: 035-18 61 92; e-mail: marta.cuesta@hh.se]), **Voices Not Only from the Margins,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My point of departure is that feminisms make clear: the ways & methods into understand emancipation. This paper aims to reflect about emancipation connected to narratives & biographical works. Biographies can be understood as political testimonies, especially if those illuminate people's experiences, for example, of exclusion or marginalization positioning but also about solidarity. My theoretical ambition is to go through & problematize the concept emancipation. Central questions can be; is feminism the only way into highlight emancipation from a subjective point of view? Which is the central link into go through an emancipation's process? In which manners is emancipation motivated? However, my analytical point of departure will focus on differential works (biographies, narratives, or works based on actions or reflections about feelings on emancipation). My critical understanding will contextualize these voices & lives within a "situated knowledge", method.

2010S00571

Culley, Lorraine & Hudson, Nicky (Applied Social Sciences, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK. LE1 9BH [tel: 0116 2757753; e-mail: lac@dmu.ac.uk]), **Making Babies across Borders: User Perceptions of Transnational Assisted Reproductive Technologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Infertility is thought to affect over 70 million women globally & 1 in 7 couples in the UK experience difficulty conceiving a child. Worldwide, some 40 million women are accessing assisted reproductive technologies such as IVF. Increasingly, UK & other European citizens are crossing borders to access this form of healthcare, often using donated eggs & sperm, & giving rise to what some regard as new & "unsettling" family forms. While there is considerable media coverage of what is popularly known as "fertility tourism" & academic debate on the complex social and ethical issues that this raises is increasingly evident, there has been little empirical work which examines the extent & nature of this growing global phenomenon. Transnational reproduction can be explored through the lens of globalisation & theorised as arising from a complex mix of biomedical & business interests combined with an intense personal force which can propel people to go to what some consider extreme lengths to have a child. It may also involve what some regard as an extreme form of body commodification, where eggs, sperm, embryos & wombs are bought and sold on a global market (Spar 2008). It is a process which clearly raises some important issues for sociologists & may tell us much about concepts of risk, autonomy, choice & consumerism in healthcare, as well as the cultural & power dynamics in different societies. This paper is drawn from an ESRC funded, qualitative research project which explores the issue of cross border reproductive care. 1. The project aims to explore the motivations, understandings & experiences of UK based individuals who travel abroad for fertility treatment. The main component of the study consists of in depth interviews with over 40 cases (individual women & men or couples) who have engaged with fertility treatment in countries such as Spain, the USA, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and South Africa. In our paper we would like to explore the ways in which this process has been constructed in popular & academic discourses & compare this with the way in which those most intimately involved in the process perceive it. We will articulate the ways in which individuals are negotiating the consumption of assisted reproductive technologies in a global context. We will address in particular how would-be parents perceive the drivers for this process & how they construct the possible personal and social implications of cross border care. 1. Transnational Reproduction: An exploratory study of UK residents who travel abroad for fertility treatment.

2010S00572

Currie, Cheryl L. (School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G2T4 [tel: 780 2481503; fax: 780 4920856; e-mail: cheryl.currie@ualberta.ca]), **Risk and Protective Factors for Addictive Behaviour among Urban Aboriginal Peoples,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: Indigenous peoples share a disproportionate burden of addictive behaviour with serious implications for health. Social disadvantage is a major risk factor for addictive problems, and many indigenous populations worldwide are in positions of severe socioeconomic disadvantage. The objectives of this study were to examine the extent to which social disadvantage contributes to alcohol, smoking & gambling problems among Aboriginal Canadians living in urban centres, & explore Aboriginal culture as a potential protective factor for these problems. Methods: Data were derived from a national Canadian survey administered in 2006 to Aboriginal, Métis & Inuit adults aged 15 & older. Surveys were administered in 20 Aboriginal languages; the response rate was 80%. Results: Regression models were used to estimate the extent to which addictive behaviour was associated with generated factor scores for Aboriginal cultural continuity & social disadvantage. Results suggest a complex interplay between various addictive behaviours, social disadvantage & the degree to which individuals feel enculturated within Aboriginal, Métis & Inuit traditions. Conclusions: This study promotes a better understanding of the ways in which the social environment drives patterns of addictive behaviour among urban Aboriginal peoples, & identifies potential strengths within Aboriginal cultures that may protect against these problems.

2010S00573

Czech, Magdalena (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland [tel: +48508366454; e-mail: magczech@gmail.com]), **Sociology of Translation–Towards a New Sociology of Language(s),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Translation is not just a linguistic phenomenon, as it is related to the social & cultural context. That is not a very innovative finding. But as such, it illustrates very clearly the surprising absence of sociological reflection on translation. Sociology of culture, language & literature do not pay much attention to the issue of rendering a ubiquitous aspect of the globalized world. That is why the idea of a sociology of translation expressed in the publication Constructing a Sociology of Translation (Wolf, Fukari: 2007) may be considered as a very fresh one (what is demonstrative: among eleven coauthors of this book, there are only two sociologists). I do not intend to state a thesis as radical as the one developed by Eugene Nida, eminent researcher of translation, who wrote that only a sociologist approach to translation is ultimately valid (Nida: 1976). Although, I would like to present several possibilities of sociological study on translation–as a social action & as a social fact. I will also present my research project on rendering strategy applied by institutions of the European Union as an embodiment of the myth of full equivalence in translation.

2010S00574

D'Agostino, Federico (Department of Cultural Studies, University of Rome III, Rome, Italy, 00185 [tel: +39 06 58310135; fax: +39 06 58310135; e-mail: f.dagostino@uniroam3.it]), **The Fragmented Identity and Self in the Postmodernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The identity in postmodernity has gone through a process of metamorphosis to be understood within the framework of globalization & local context. These are steps of my presentation: 1. The dissolution of traditional rationality. 2. The fragmentation of individual identity & self. 3. The end of cultural sharing of collective representations. 4. A multiple ego navigating in ethical relativism. 5. The prevailing aesthetics perspective about ethical issues. 6. A new symbiosis of self with nature. Finally, the wearing of social dimensions encompassing the self & leaving it alone opens a door to a decentered self in facing the "the grounding meanings" of life.

2010S00575

D'Ávila Neto, Maria Inácia, Beyssac, Marie Louise de, Nazareth, Juliana & Jardim, Gabriel (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur, 250, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 5521 38735348; e-mail: inadavila@gmail.com]), **Applying Methodologies Using the Visual Resource on the Narratives of Cultural Minority Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The idea that guides this study is that women's bodies are the focal point of the strategies of power in societies with patriarchal roots as Latin American ones. The historical records of Brazilian culture show that women in colonial Brazil were taught to be silent before the elder, especially men. The patriarch was the absolute master of his domain, which included among its properties the slaves & their own families. Silent women before the authority of the patriarch, express them selves through their bodies. Such models assigned to women coexist nowadays in a dyssynchronic mode, and remain in the imaginary of the society as a kind of identity that confirms women identities in a physical substance, disciplined by control of the expression of their sexuality, naturalizing tasks and roles. The body, like language, is also a place of expression of power. The visual record can capture the expression of women, especially in culturally disadvantaged groups or minorities (DA'Ávila Neto, 1989). The use of images makes it possible to record & interpret data (Joly, 2008). In addition, in a participatory research, the idea is that the subjects can always be included in the process of production of results, becoming co-authors of this process. The drama games allow subjects of study to take part in a set of roles where daily life is staged. Through video feedback, the scenes are displayed to them to be commented on what they saw, provoking new ways

of thinking & participation. The use of video or images becomes even more relevant when subjects are illiterate women. Usually with no voice, because they have to be silent before the father figure, & often the husband, many women keep their expressions in their bodily signs (Goffman, 1979), all their individual & collective memories are bodily memories, accessible only by visual means (Hirsch, 2002; Sarlo, 2008; Braidotti, 2000; Lauretis, 2007).

2010S00576

da Mota Gomes, Sílvia, Machado, Helena & Silva, Manuel Carlos (Department of Sociology of the University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, 4710-057 [tel: ++351 96 8224 931; e-mail: silvia.mf23@gmail.com]), **Crime and Press. How the Gypsies and Immigrants Are Represented in Portugal?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to analyze the discourses provided in the Portuguese daily newspapers when covering criminality perpetrated by immigrants & minority ethnic groups. We gathered & analyzed news published during 2008 & 2009, combining a critical & a cultural approach of the media representations. Our purpose is to understand how media narratives create & reproduce the representations of the established powers and, simultaneously, to discuss the possible implications of those discourses on the creation of stereotypes that associate criminality to specific social groups. Current studies about the effects of the media on the representations about criminality allow for the conclusion they suggest the citizens not only what to think about but also how to think. That is, media visions about criminality tend to produce consensual & shared views, while feeding the general public with stereotyped notions about "criminals", associating criminality with socially excluded groups & ethnic minorities, such as gypsies & immigrants. This paper discusses the media coverage of criminality as an example of a product of a cultural industry; an industry that promotes certain representations of criminals & of causes for criminality, all of which are subordinated to the market's logics & to prevailing cultural & political structures. Thus, these media narratives frame visions of social order & foster consensus & social control, through the exaggeration about victimization risks & by exploring public and social emotion, constituting what might be called "moral panic". These media narratives are nourished by global logics of commodification of the public sphere based on criminalization of poverty & the fear of "troublesome" populations.

2010S00577

Da Re, Dario (University of Padova - University of Verona, Italy [tel: ; e-mail: dario.dare@unipd.it]), **The Visual Tool Kit,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the digital tool kit used by the visual researcher in two specific steps of the research process: data collection & data analysis. Before examining in detail the subject is essentially focused on some methodological differences among these three hierarchical concepts: method, techniques, and instruments. Some authors confuse these stages. Methods (first level) are quantitative or qualitative & one of the peculiarities of visual studies is that they can implement both methods. One of the first questions raised in this paper is the following: can visual be considered as a new different method with its own techniques & with its specific tools? My answer is not so clearly affirmative but in this paper I assume visual as a complementary method. Before collecting & analysing visual data it is necessary to choose a technique (second stage). A reality can be understood using qualitative techniques, such as video interviewing, video storytelling, photo, or video ethnography, video focus group. But the visual approach has its own techniques, such as reflexive video or photography, photo or video elicitation, photo voice & "before & after", the rephotography practice. A section is dedicated to the management of secondary data gathered from archives, media, Internet/YouTube. The core of the paper is represented by the research instruments (third stage), the so-called visual tool kit. In the beginning the digital tool kit has been specified, because this visual method, more than all the others, can obtain a great advantage from the digital convergence. Visual data are collected directly in binary format taking photo or video and nowadays, at last, it's possible to treat them using specific software. In this work are described two kinds of methodological software. The first, well-known in qualitative analysis, is Atlas Ti, the second is Transana, which has been created specifically for handling video. Caqdas (Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis) is an acronym which, in visual key, could be converted in Cavdas (Computer Assisted Visual Data Analysis). The question related to validity & reliability is only one of the many critical points involving visual studies which can be solved working with these kinds of software. Cavdas represent a sort of last frontier in the visual studies but in this paper are presented many different digital instruments (hardware & software) applied in the various visual techniques.

2010S00578

Dabul, Lígia (Departamento de Sociologia / Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil [tel: 55 21 25589796; fax: 55 21 22452843; e-mail: ldabul@uol.com.br]), **Conversations at Exhibitions: The Art Public,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Amongst everything visitors do together at an art exhibition–contemplate pieces, read signs, labels & wall texts, play, study, follow the monitor, date, etc.–talking is probably the most regular activity; & it is also very frequent in other situations of social life. The study of this activity elucidates mechanisms in which a group conveys meaning to objects & events, and refers to common ways–though little known–people have contact with plastic arts. Talking is also an essential way in which people interact. In some cases, despite the subject, what matters to them is the conversation itself, the fact of being talking, an activity that has some rules & puts together this or that social group, depending on the place & historical situation. This text focuses on conversations between visitors at art exhibitions, showing how they can vary, surpass other social activities & have a hand in giving meanings to the art pieces and the exhibitions themselves. Analytic implications for further studies are also given.

2010S00579

Daftary, Amrita (Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto [e-mail: amrita.daftary@utoronto.ca]), **Disentangling the Double Stigma of HIV and Tuberculosis: Accounts from South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tuberculosis is the leading opportunistic infection among individuals infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the greatest impact of which is felt in South Africa. Approximately three-quarters of the country's tuberculosis cases are co-infected with HIV, significantly increasing morbidity and mortality associated with either infection. The clinical challenge of this co-epidemic is further complicated by operational shifts in health care delivery, and social and economic inequities facing individuals at greatest risk. Despite a recent spurt in government responses to integrate health care services for HIV and tuberculosis, stigma is a primary deterrent to their effective uptake and delivery. A deeper understanding requires us to disentangle the social cycles through which stigma attached to tuberculosis in relation to HIV, and vice versa, are constructed and sustained. Based on my research with patients and health care workers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, the epicenter of this syndemic, I examine how the biological and social interplay between HIV and tuberculosis has created a unique platform for new forms of labeling, othering, covering and double stigma. The impact of these is realized in patients' accounts of their health and health-seeking behaviour, access to health care services, illness disclosure, ownership and acceptance. The findings of this analysis form a backdrop for discussing the implications these trends may have on the sound sociomedical integration of HIV-tuberculosis health care.

2010S00580

Dagan, Hagai, Hermoni, Gal & Lebel, Udi (Sapir College, m.P. Hof Ashkelon, Israel [tel: 972544300406; fax: 972777867887; e-mail: ulebel@gmail.com]), **Trauma and Nostalgia in Israeli War Films,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Films about the First Lebanon War (1982) first emerged in Israel some three decades later. Their directors abandoned the traditional discourse in which Israel's military involvement in Lebanon had been discussed; the new discourse was typified by an ideological examination of the war's justness, a focus on the suffering inflicted on Palestinians living in Lebanese refugee camps, & the sense of loss that afflicted the families of fallen Israelis. In the recent films, a new personal, post-traumatic discourse has come to the fore. It emphasizes the core trauma of soldiers (who have meanwhile become filmmakers) following their exposure years before to horrific scenes of battle. All the films we analyze–"Yossi and Jagger", "Beaufort", "Waltz with Bashir", & "Lebanon"–have garnered major international awards & become the "new face" of Israel in matters pertaining to the "Lebanon experience". On the Israeli street too, they have become popular films–not only among adherents of the liberal post-national discourse, but also for many who belong to republican-nationalist groups. In this research, we argue that alongside the trauma in these films, nostalgia is also present. Trauma & nostalgia conduct an inner dialogue between illustrating wartime horrors and presenting war as a negative, victimizing, traumatic phenomenon that must be avoided–with a dimension

of nostalgia for the masculine-familial-national experience of warfare. We intend to illustrate our argument by engaging with the principled question of trauma versus nostalgia, as reflected in the aesthetic-visual aspect of those films, in their textual & content aspects, the public discourse that flared up around their screening, & in the numerous awards they were awarded in Israel. This combination of trauma & nostalgia merits discussion in the broader Israeli context, & perhaps also in the broader national context, as regards ambivalent attitudes to the experience of war. It is a traumatic, victimizing experience on the one hand, but also generates common denominators & formative collective experiences. Examining the films may contribute to a richer debate on the issue of the nostalgia/trauma combination, materially linked to the experiences of war, loss, & bereavement. Collective political psychology condemns those experiences, yet enthusiastically adopts and harnesses them in service of the national ethos. The trend is chiefly discernible in the postmodern era when the experience of battle provides a familial-collective-national sense alongside male (and homo-erotic) comradeship. At the theoretical level we also argue in this context that it would be incorrect to position these films, like the entire discourse of trauma, as a discourse seeking society's demilitarization. For juxtaposed with the traumatic aspect, this discourse also has a nostalgic element, that fosters longing for scenes of battle & the military experience. This, as part of the "militaristic-liberal" discourse, which displays sights of warfare from the perspective of the soldier–a victim of the war–& nurtures identification with his trauma, not his heroism, but without striving to delegitimize it.

2010S00581

Dahan-Seltzer, Geneviève (Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire pour la Sociologie Economique-LISE-CNRS, LISE-CNAM 55 rue de Turbigo 75003 Paris [tel: 33 1 40 27 23 86; e-mail: genevieve.dahan-seltzer@wanadoo.fr]), **La Sociologie à l'Épreuve des Trajectoires Professionnelles** (Sociology to the Test of Professional Careers), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ A l'ère de la mondialisation, où l'injonction est au mouvement perpétuel, où la flexibilité et la mobilité sont de mise, il appartient à l'individu de faire preuve de réflexivité afin d'analyser tant les contextes économiques, politiques et culturels dans lesquels il évolue que ses enjeux professionnels et personnels s'il veut "être acteur de sa trajectoire" autant que faire se peut. Il appartient aux sociologues de s'ouvrir à l'interdisciplinarité, d'adopter conjointement des niveaux d'analyse macro, méso et micro, d'imaginer de nouveaux dispositifs pour accompagner la (re)construction identitaire des individus confrontés dorénavant aux tensions entre chemin subi et chemin choisi.

2010S00582

Dalila Cerejo, Sara & Favita, Andreia (FCSH-UNL (CESNOVA), Avenida de Berna 26C 1069-068 [tel: 00351217970928; fax: 00351217970928; e-mail: dalilacerejo@fcsh.unl.pt]), **Emotions and Women's Reactions to Violence: A Systemic Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper represents an attempt to deepen knowledge within the thematic of gender violence from the sociology of emotions perspective. The objective is to shed light on some questions such as the perpetuation of violent situations, while carefully analysing the victim's reaction: why they never tried to separate from the aggressor, reasons for the continuity of the violent conjugal relationship, why they never reached out for help from qualified institutions, amongst others. In this particular thematic, as so happens in various aspects of social life, the interconnection between the social, cultural & symbolic systems is irrefutable, therefore it is of primal urgency to discuss its articulation with the individual system composed of responses/actions/reactions/interactions & so on, & the social and cultural system which provide the actor with the symbolic and many times, unconscious tolls of actions & interactions. If we carefully observe the results from the several projects, that the research team from Universidade Nova de Lisboa developed, we became aware that most women demonstrates an seeming "passiveness" towards the violent acts that they suffer. Again & again, at the question "what was your reaction to the violent act in question", most women refer "not to do anything/hanging on in silence". Thought such references, it is in our interest to develop new interpretations, allowing us the understanding of the part played by social emotions in the experience of violent situations, particularly within the conjugal ties & the way that those emotions can, eventually, conditioning social action. Inevitably, when we try to deepen questions related with emotions we are, frequently confronted with the presence of the traditional paradigm in which love is subdue, & sometimes opposes, reason. Hence, and as Luhmann argues, "love makes the reasons for its one reasons, prevail" turning into, many times, in a difficult dialogue in which reason assumes the part played by society & thus, reflecting interests & resisting the irrational impulses of love (Luhmann, 1982). Therefore, we start from the hypotheses that some social emotions can inhibited an explicit reaction towards the acts of violence. Social emotions, can be distinguished from other types of emotions since they are the target of a process of learning and assimilation of certain social values: "that which we learn to like or hate, discretely, over a long perception & emotion process relating to groups, objects, activities & places" (Damásio, 2003, 66). On the level of emotions it is therefore important to define what in us is innate & what is socially acquired, since so often emotions are considered an individual experience. Consequently, an approach from sociology of emotions allows us to understand, not only, how emotions influence the self, and the ways they shape the social interaction web, but also, how the individual develops bounds & ties with the social structure and its cultural symbols, concomitantly, the way those same ties condition their experience & express emotions. When we mention action/reaction/decision, we refer to a set of variables, from a very diverse nature, intertwined & related with more justifiable dimensions, hence more rational, & others underlying more emotional or even biological factors. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S00583

Dall, Anna (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia [tel: +61 421 608 447; e-mail: adall1@usc.edu.au]), **"Is PISA Counter-Productive to Building Successful Educational Systems?",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents work in progress on a doctoral project entitled "A cross-national, comparative study of cultural factors underpinning 15 year old students' performance in reading literacy in Australia, Finland, Sweden & Indonesia". The study aims to go beyond the PISA league tables to provide an in-depth comparison of what literacy means to students & teachers in different sites. The paper takes one embedded case study, to illuminate discussion about the purpose of schooling & valid accountability standards. Various national steering documents show there is cross-national consensus that academic achievement is only one of a number of goals that should be attained in educating children. PISA mainly measures cognitive achievement & some affective aspects underpinning academic performance. However, the strong emphasis on students' personal, physical, mental & social development that is found in national steering documents is outside the scope of PISA. Considering the enormous interest PISA attracts & the impact of the outcomes on national education policies, the question arises as to what is in reality the main purpose of schooling and what is simply politically correct rhetoric. In addition, if successful schooling equals fostering independent, socially skilled individuals who can take an active part in a democratic society, would not PISA scores be considered invalid & possibly even counter-productive as PISA not only disregards most affective and conative aspects, but may even lead to a utilitarian, narrowed cognitive scope?

2010S00584

Dallaire, Christine (School of Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa, 125 University, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1R 6P2 [tel: 1 613 562 5800 x4279; fax: 1-613-562-5497; e-mail: christine.dallaire@uottawa.ca]), **Hybrid, Fluid or Singular Linguistic, Cultural and National Identities: Youth Taking on or Reinventing Francophone Identities in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The French Canadian minority youth association, the Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française (FJCF), created the Jeux de la francophonie canadienne (JFC) to foster Francophone identity among French-speaking youth in the hopes of reversing the increasing rate of assimilation to the English language majority and sustain Francophone community development. This ethnographic study draws on interviews, questionnaires & drawings from teenage participants at the 2008 edition of the JFC to examine what type of "Francophone identity" youth reproduce at the games. In an environment that refrains from imposing a predefined Francophone identity & instead invites participants to decide for themselves what it means to be a Francophone, the discourse analysis shows that youth participants are, not surprisingly, reproducing different intersecting versions of what it means to be a "Francophone". Francophoneness is discursively constructed by some teenagers as a hybrid identity that can combine different cultural heritage but mostly refers to an affiliation to both English & French languages. Yet other participants describe their Francophoneness as a singular cultural & linguistic identity, despite the fact that they live part of their lives in English. The analysis further reveals participant

youths' shifting allegiance to the idea, on the one hand, of a pan-Canadian Francophone identity and, on the other hand, their attachment to the cultural, linguistic, political & territorial characteristics that distinguish among them at the games.

2010S00585

Daloz, Jean Pascal (CNRS University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3UQ [tel: +44 1865 285 984; fax: +44 1865 278 725; e-mail: jean-pascal.daloz@politics.ox.ac.uk]), **New Directions in the Study of Social Distinction: Symbolic Consistency vs. Synecdochic Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is an extension of my recently published work on The Sociology of Elite Distinction which sought to offer a systematic discussion on the applicability of the major theoretical frameworks dealing with social distinction. Although this critical examination was a necessary step, the intention is now to go further & to provide explanations for some intriguing dissimilarities emphasised in my comparative explorations. I am concerned here with one of the ten significant subjects I want to tackle in my next book. Comparative research leads one to discover that in some societies the pursuit of social distinction intensely aims at "completeness." On the other hand, there are places where social actors rather try to project a desirable image to others through several attributes only. This calls attention to the art of "synecdochism" which consists in conveying a message of social distinction via investing heavily in a few elements that are particularly valued. Obviously enough, this kind of strategy may be related to an incapacity to cover the whole spectrum of possible signs of eminence. However, it also points to the fact that priorities vary greatly across contexts. The paper examines some important dimensions related to such alternative ways.

2010S00586

Dambrauskas, Alicia (Education and Culture Ministry, Non Formal Educational Area, Montevideo, Uruguay [tel: 0059829150103 Interno 1614; e-mail: aidambrauskas@gmail.com]), **Building a Bridge Towards Social Inclusion through Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The article is focused on the genesis of the National Program for Education & Work, an educational proposal of the Ministry of Education & Culture targeting young people between 15 & 20 who are neither studying nor working, & thereby constituting a vulnerable population that is at risk to plunge into social exclusion. This condition affects 8% of young people of this age segment in Uruguay, a country with an aging population, something unusual in the Latin American context. The origin of PNET is marked by a significant territorial expansion & the promotion of an integral education concept. Its main challenge is acting as a bridge to effective social inclusion of its target, vulnerable youth who carry the stigma of failure or neglect in their transit through the formal education system. The study, which has the specificity to be sustained in a qualitative perspective, through a research & action methodology, highlights several tensions that are experienced by the teachers & that affect their daily practice. The PNET is a flexible & comprehensive proposal, where creativity, interdisciplinarity, & the combination of both group work & personal work with students, give it a distinctive character. However, those strengths, which give the opportunity to consider the demands of a changing & diverse population, without rigid pre-designed itineraries, place educators in need of a permanent reflexivity about the nature of the educational link and the performance of their role. The PNET is located in the border between inclusion & exclusion. Give the tools to engage de formal education system & continue studying with success, or join the labor world through a decent job, is the greatest challenge. Reconciliation with knowledge is not only necessary but also urgent to achieve a place in the information society that is so elusive with the poor the & weakest. If the PNET is a valid option to achieve this goal, linking education & work, seizing the many educational aspects of work, & making education the key to access the world of work with dignity are, in short, what this text discusses.

2010S00587

Dance, L. Janelle (Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588-0324, USA [tel: 402-472-2962; fax: 402-472-6070; e-mail: ldance2@unl.edu]), **Struggles of the Disenfranchised: Commonalities among Native Americans, Black Americans, and Palestinian,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To "disenfranchise" is to deprive of civil privileges or rights of citizenship or constitutional rights. Pierre Bourdieu's notion of "symbolic violence" provides one conceptual lens & John Gaventa's notion of "mobilization of bias" provides another through which more nuanced definitions of disenfranchisement are advanced. Both Bourdieu & Gaventa reveal important mechanisms of disenfranchisement as an active yet nuanced process by which the state or state-sanctioned institutions deprive citizens of basic rights. The histories of American ethnic minorities provide a variety of stories about disenfranchisement & struggles against disenfranchisement for civil rights. This is especially true for Native Americans & Black Americans. To what degree do the historical experiences of Native & Black Americans resemble the experiences of Palestinians? To what extent do such experiences portend a Palestinian future? Which conceptual frame–symbolic violence or mobilization of bias–are most useful for understanding important nuances of these three distinct disenfranchisement processes? To explore & answer these questions, the author has not only conducted reviews of relevant scholarship but has also put these questions to different scholarly audiences, including Arab American, Native American, & Black American scholars. This paper is a work-in-progress that may raise more questions than it answers.

2010S00588

Dance, L. Janelle & Lunneblad, Johannes (Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Linvoln, Nebraska, 68588-0324, USA [tel: 402-472-2962; fax: 402-472-6070; e-mail: ldance2@unl.edu]), **O. Palme, W. Bush, Hipsters, and Hip Hoppers: Ghosts and Stereotypes that Haunted a Cross-National Research Project,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the 2006/2007 academic year we participated in a six-nation research project titled "The Children of Immigrants in Schools" (NSF, PIRE: No. 0529921, 2006). An aspect of this project's research design was that European scholars would conduct research in American schools & American scholars would conduct research in European schools. As members of the U.S.-Sweden team, our research goal was to identify & categorize promising school practices for immigrant students. We would soon learn, however, that our respondents would categorize us. Therefore, in this paper, we provide a candid analysis of the national, popular, & political symbols that emerged as a "White Swede" conducted research in a high school in New York City & a "Black American" conducted research in a high school in a large Swedish city. More specifically, this paper presents how we were managed by "apparitions" resembling Olof Palme & George W. Bush, as well as stereotypes like "hipsters" & "hip-hoppers". We had limited control over our own presentations of self due to the societal, cultural, & national views that respondents held about us. This paper contributes to methodological discussions about the limits of impression management & other unpredictable aspects of ethnographic field relations.

2010S00589

Daneski, Katharine A. (Swansea University, Swansea, UK, SA2 UPP [tel: 01970 635810; e-mail: k.a.daneski@swansea.ac.uk]), **Old Age or Disease? Stroke in Fourth Agers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Stroke causes one third of deaths worldwide & is a major cause of disability. The earlier term for stroke is "apoplexy" & this paper explores medical practices over the last three centuries in which constructions of the older person as "apoplectic" or "stroke patient" are negotiated. Methods: The paper uses documentary evidence from primary sources in the United Kingdom. The data are analysed using a framework informed by the writings of Michel Foucault in which the emergence of different discourses of stroke medicine is described. Results: Old age has been a major factor that influenced stroke medicine over the centuries. "Old age", once classified as disease, has now been refuted by the possibility of pathology existing in older patients. Yet, despite advances in medical technologies, the "oldest old" or "fourth agers" are implicitly excluded from recommended practices in Britain that might improve outcomes for stroke patients. Conclusion: The paper discusses the implications of these findings where it is suggested that the blurred boundaries between pathology & old age affect the provision of health care for the oldest old where status as "stroke patient" is lost.

2010S00590

Danilova, Elena N. (Institute of Sociology, RAS, Moscow, Russia, 117259 [tel: +7 495 7190940; fax: +7 495 7190740; e-mail: endanilova@gmail.com]), **What Depends on "Street Level" Bureaucrats? Changes in Role Forming Identities of Tax Inspectors and Their Professional Behaviour in Russia during 2000s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper looks at the changes in professional identities of "street level" bureaucrats, such as tax inspectors, & their observable behavior as

the key to understanding the outcomes of tax policy in Russia through the prism of role forming identity & regulatory capture theory. The paper will demonstrate that one of the keys to a remarkable turnaround of tax collection is the change in the relationship of the policy makers, the tax inspectors ,& their clients. The key questions are what improves the performance & the capacity of tax inspectors to do their job, how the policy principles turn into actions at the local level of the interaction of inspectors & citizens & firms. The paper utilizes data of a unique panel survey of tax officials & citizens (2001, 2008) as well as ethnographic studies. A 2001 survey revealed a serious gap between the state higher authorities & actual behavior of the rank-and-file tax inspectors & taxpayers. Both tax inspectors & taxpayers were rather on the same side of the "barricade", opposing to policy-makers, state higher level tax authorities. Role forming identities were vague, informal ad-hoc arrangements, corruption & tax evasion were not only wide-spread, but often justified by both sides of the taxation mechanism. In 2008 the situation seriously changed, the reform resulted in increasing state regulatory capture capacity & more obedience of taxpayers.

2010S00591

Dantas, Ana Roque (CESNOVA-FCSH/UNL, Av. Berna 26C [tel: 00351917202517; fax:; e-mail: ana.roque@fcsh.unl.pt]), **Happiness: A Sociocybernetics Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ This paper focus on happiness & its influence on social action, through a sociological analysis of the structural, sociocultural and individual dimensions that condition the importance given to happiness. There's a lack of sociological literature on happiness, but the contributions of authors such as Veenhoven, Layard, Baudelot & Gollac, Frey & Benz & also Lipovetsky help organizing my work, at a theoretical & conceptual level & at results interpretation. The proposed analysis model is a holistic approach that relates several subsystems & the various possibilities of action that arise in this frame. Based on Luhmann's theory of complexity & social systems, the main goal is the comprehension of the social processes associated with the construction of the idea of happiness, as well as the identification of values, expectations, meanings & feelings that guide social action. Research methodology combined a statistic data analysis with the study of the actors' individual trajectories using sociological in-depth interviews. Results show that happiness is subject to evolution, transformation & fluctuations influenced by several conditions of social actor's life. Namely: social relations, work, financial situation, friends & family & life styles as well as social actors' reflexivity of their own life circumstances.

2010S00592

Danteur, Thibault (Sociology Dpt, Paul Valéry University, Lersem, Montpellier, France, 34090 [e-mail: thibault.danteur@gmail.com]), **When Rationality Drives to Irrational Choices : The Example of the Supermarket's Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This text, based on empirical research within the Moroccan supermarket industry, aspires to illustrate, through the example of food product choices, the traditional controversies in sociology regarding action processes. Applying qualitative methodologies such as field observations, anthropological photography, or informal interviews, an attempt is made to go past the classical sociological dualisms–holism/individualism, rationality/irrationality, utilitarism/anti-utilitarism–underlined by the theories of social action & the sociology of trade & social exchange. Its ambition is to suggest that in such an industrialized environment as the supermarket, rationality and irrationality are understandable not only as antagonistic but also as complementary. Therefore, it aims at demonstrating a dialogical principle of recursion that articulates those two notions within the choice's process & situations. In other words, through an interactionist methodology that considers the social situation of choices, it argues that consumers are both rationalizing irrationally & "irrationalizing" rationally.

2010S00593

Daré, Williams, Barnaud, Cécile, Botta, Aurélie, D'Aquino, Patrick & Fourage, Christine (CIRAD/Department of Environment and Societies/UPR Green, Station La Bretagne, BP20, 97408, Saint Denis Messagerie cedex 09, Réunion Island (France) [tel: +262262528037; fax: +262262528021; e-mail: williams.dare@cirad.fr]), **Researchers, Local Stakeholders and Political Decision Makers in Regional Land-Use Planning: Ethical Lessons From a Companion Modelling Approach in RéUnion Island,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We analyse the nature of interactions among local stakeholders, decision makers & researchers facilitating participatory processes. Drawing on a participatory process aimed at stimulating dialogue between local stakeholders & decision makers in the Réunion Island, this article raises the key ethical question of the role & influence of researchers in such political multi level systems. In the Réunion Island, we developed a companion modelling approach to support the revision of the regional land-use plan. A multi-agent system, Domino-SMAT (DS) aimed at simulating the evolution of land-use in the next 20 years was built with stakeholders. Then, the model was presented at the Region, and modified with them to integrate in the model some results obtained in the previous stage of the official participatory process. DS was used to illustrate & explore scenarios. As stakeholders played a part at different stages of the process, we wonder whether by opening the participatory process we did not reinforce asymmetries of power between themselves. We suggest ethical rules researchers engaged as a facilitator in a participatory process should follow in order (i) to explicit his posture to others participants and (ii) to assess his effects on the research process & on the participants.

2010S00594

Darling, Victoria (Programa de Posgrado en Cs. Políticas y Sociales. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, UNAM [e-mail: victodarling@yahoo.com.ar]), **Reflexiones Sobre el Poder Destituyente de los Movimientos Sociales en AméRica Latina** (Reflections on the Dismissive Power of Social Movements in Latin America), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ A lo largo de los últimos años, diferentes movimientos sociales protagonizaron sucesos reivindicativos de nuevo tipo en América Latina. Las revueltas acontecidas han sido de gran magnitud, considerando aquellas que derribaron gobiernos constitucionales como el caso de Ecuador (2000 y 2005), Argentina (2001) y, Bolivia (2003 y 2005). Mucho se ha escrito sobre las características novedosas de estos movimientos que se destacaron en contextos signados por crisis económicas, socioculturales y políticas derivadas del modelo esencialmente neoliberal. En virtud de este particular, realizamos un paneo analítico por las principales dimensiones constitutivas de los movimientos sociales latinoamericanos del siglo XXI, para luego adentrarnos en un aspecto específico: la capacidad destituyente de estos colectivos. El avance de investigación que desarrollamos se ubica en el marco de análisis orientado al estudio de la lógica de las prácticas de los sujetos sociales (Bourdieu, 1999). Hacia el final de la reflexión, nos permitimos destacar que el protagonismo y despliegue intermitente de los movimientos sociales de la Región a lo largo del último siglo, además de realizar una llamada de atención sobre sus novedosas formas de organización y manifestación, ha evidenciado la necesidad de construir nuevos mapas interpretativos para el análisis sociológico.

2010S00595

Darnell, Simon C. (International Development Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4H6 [tel: 902-494-7896; e-mail: simon.darnell@dal.ca]), **Is Sport New? Viewing 'Sport for Development and Peace' through Theories of International Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The recent mobilization of sport in international development, & the institutionalization of the Sport for Development & Peace (SDP) movement, is often positioned as a response to the challenges and/or failings of traditional development approaches (see Kidd, 2008; Levermore & Beacom, 2009). That is, whereas development has been deconstructed as totalizing, modernist and/or ethno-centric, SDP is often looked at as a novel & inclusive means of meeting development goals. To date, though, the practical & political implications of this positioning of sport have not been empirically examined. Drawing on interviews with policy makers & programmers from across the SDP movement (NGOs, charitable foundations, consultants, etc.) I explore how SDP organizations conceptualize and respond to the enduring politics & contestability of development & consider these approaches in relation to contemporary development theorizing. The results suggest that while SDP stakeholders employ a host of critically & politically informed approaches to development, sport in development is clearly produced & constrained within the broader political economy and as such is best viewed as a different, but not transcendent (or even politically challenging), approach to development practice and struggles.

2010S00596

Datler, Georg (University of Zurich, Institute of Sociology, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland [tel: +41 44 6352325; fax: +41 44 6352399; e-mail: datler@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Measuring European Iden-**

tity: A Lack of Content?, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Analytically every collective identity can be characterized by its content & the contestation of its content (Abdelal et. al 2006). I will argue that there is a crucial problem with the quantitative measurement of European identity: The widespread operationalizations do not specify any content of European identity. Drawing on the comparative data of the project "Youth and European Identity" (European Commission, 5th Framework Programme) for 10 regions across Europe & using confirmatory factor analysis these measurement instruments turn out to lack measurement invariance. In this paper I will take my theoretical claim one step further & use data on the meaning of Europe to construct subgroups. If one source of measurement invariance is the systematically differing meaning of the term Europe, this strategy should result in a decrease of measurement invariance problems.

2010S00597

Datta, Ranjan Kumar & Chapola, Jebunnessa (Monmouth University, Criminal Justice, West Long Brnch, NJ, USA [tel: 732-320-3745; e-mail: rda027@gmail.com]), **Immigrants and Crime,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Numerous studies have examined political influences on immigrant communities' allocations of fiscal & personnel resources for policing, & public opinion or public confidence in the criminal justice system. Rational theory maintains that resources are distributed in accordance with the need for crime control whereas the conflict theory argues that they are allocated with the aim of controlling racial & ethnic minorities. Existing research more consistently supports the conflict argument, but important issues remain unaddressed. The study addressed a previously unexamined question: whether immigrant communities & native-born Americans have equal criminal justice knowledge of the United States' criminal justice system. The analysis includes the key variables from the opportunity structure & rational choice, deterrence power, & social disorganization theories. The study contends that American immigrants have limited options in assessing criminal justice knowledge that decreases their understanding of the criminal justice system. This study suggests that this lack of knowledge of immigrant populations impacts the field of CJS, and also creates a great deal of anxiety in these populations surrounding the CJS.

2010S00598

Davidson, Debra, J. & Gismondi, Michael (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G2H1 [tel: 780-492-4598; fax: 780-492-0268; e-mail: debra.davidson@ualberta.ca]), **Discourse and Legitimacy in an Age of Energy Calamity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We explore resistance to the largest & arguably most environmentally destructive of industrial projects today, the Alberta tar sands. While this megaproject has attracted international attention, we focus on local environmental organizations & citizens engaged in public dialogue with state & corporate actors, using transcripts of public hearings & some supplementary data sources. Through discourse analysis, we identify frames & narratives utilized by proponents to extract consent, & the frames & narratives of opponents used to challenge that consent. We evaluate this discourse in terms of narrative consistency, frame resonance, and strategies used to defend/challenge legitimacy. Corporate proponents offer a consistent frame premised on uncertainty and complexity, which has the affect of alleviating corporations from culpability & supports a narrative in which corporate actors are heroes doing their part to solve global problems. State proponents offer a complementary discourse designed to defend their reputation in the global marketplace, emphasizing responsibility for energy provision & calling for "realistic" responses to climate change. Local environmental organizations have taken a moderate approach, offering constructive suggestions for improvement without challenging the growth paradigm, while embracing the pre-eminence of technical & quantitative discourse. Alberta's citizens define the tar sand's contribution to climate change in ethical and ideological terms, holding corporations & the Albertan state directly responsible. Frames suggesting identification with global citizenry are prominent.

2010S00599

Davie, Grace (Department of Sociology and Philosophy, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK [tel: +44 1392 263302; fax: +44 1392 263305; e-mail: g.r.c.davie@ex.ac.uk]), **Europe as an Exceptional Case: Explanations and Implications,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ McLeod & Woodhead compare the European & the American cases, the former in terms of religious activity, the latter in terms of particular policies. They both note similarities as well as differences. Drawing on recently published work, the first part of this paper reflects on this material, weighing the balance between long & short-term changes in both Europe & the US. In order to do this, it will look in particular at two aspects of the debate: the presence or otherwise of territoriality & contrasting understandings of the Enlightenment. The second part will consider the implications of these differences in two respects: firstly for policy-making & secondly for the social sciences more generally. If the philosophy of social science, & the tools & concepts which emerge from this, come primarily from the European case, to what extent are these ideas applicable elsewhere, not only in the US but beyond? In engaging these issues this paper will draw together the themes of both sessions 4 & 5.

2010S00600

Davis, Howard H., Baker, Sally & Kowalska, Marta (School of Social Sciences, Bangor University, Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales, UK LL57 2DG [tel: 01248 382123; fax: 01248 382085; e-mail: H.H.Davis@bangor.ac.uk]), **Language Acquisition in Biographical Narratives: Steps in Supranational Identity Formation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One significant aspect of the theme of international educational mobility in contemporary biographies is the experience of language learning & the role of languages in facilitating & inhibiting mobility. Using autobiographical narrative data from the Euroidentities project, this paper considers some of the contrasts between biographical accounts which involve experiences of international schools, specialist language schools (especially in certain parts of Europe), privatized language learning through family & personal networks, & employer sponsored training. Language is both a means of social interaction & a personal accomplishment & such experiences provide good material for interpreting the relationships between individual & collective processes & identity formation. Narratives suggest that the more proficient the level of language, the more advanced form of international education is available to the individual. However, complex biographical experiences of, for example, minority languages, the acquisition of English as a first or second language, or the use of more than one language in educational settings, are integral to the development of self-conceptions over time.

2010S00601

Davis, Kathy E. (Institute of History and Culture, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands [e-mail: K.E.Davis@uu.nl]), **Accounting for Disappointment: Biographical Choices Re-Visited,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Talking about one's life means making sense of disappointment. In my talk, I will draw upon an interview with a middle-aged woman who looks back on her life & the choices that she made (and the conditions under which she made them). She must balance her initial hopes & aspirations in terms of education, work, & family against the often disappointing realities of her life in ways which can establish her life as one which has been worth living. For sociologists, I will argue, that the analysis of biographies entails justifying the road taken, but also accounting for those which were not

2010S00602

Davis, Mark D. M. (School of Political and Social Inquiry, Faculty of Arts, Monash University [e-mail: mark.davis@arts.monash.edu.au]), **'You Have to Come into the World': Transition, Emotion, Health and (Well)Being in the Everyday Life of the Internet,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I use experience-oriented narrative analysis to examine accounts of everyday life with the internet. Based on interviews with a diverse group of internet users living in Melbourne, I explore stories of encounters with computers, the internet and related media technologies, with a focus on the life course, health, and wellbeing. The analysis presented will attend to personal engagements with the social transformation attributed to the internet, in particular: the internet as an everyday health technology; the marking of internet-related life transitions with the language of emotions; & discourse on "worlds" & being. On the basis of these themes & with reference to an example website, I suggest a narrative critique of health care & the new media. I argue that the health internet does more than instruct, persuade and circulate material & symbolic goods; it offers itself as a method for making emotional transitions & "being in the world".

2010S00603

Davis, Mary Ann (Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, USA [tel: 1-936-294-4083; fax: mad011@shsu.edu; e-mail:

mad011@shsu.edu]), **Intercountry Adoptions to the United States: Saving Orphans or Buying Babies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Are intercountry adoptions driven by supply or demand factors? We note five flows covering the past 50 years: the European war orphans; adoptions from Central & South America; adoptions from the former Soviet Union; adoptions from China; & a recent flow from Africa. We place our analyses in the context of migration theories. Data are the United States Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS), individual migration data, from fiscal years 1972 to 2006. Analyses are descriptive analyses & logistic regressions. Variables for analysis are: orphan, a dummy variable; age group, (categories under 1; ages 1 to 4; ages 5 & above); sex & country of origin. We analyze adoption rates questioning do countries with higher TFRs will send more ICAs; do those countries with an imbalanced SRB place more of the unwanted sex in adoption; are adoptions negatively related to distance; are countries with low GNI PPPs more likely to send ICAs; & finally do countries with a negative net migration rate have a positive ICA flow to the U.S.? None of these "push" factors are significant. Results instead reflect that the U. S. has a continuing "pull" preference for white or honorary white, young, infant to age 4, adoptees.

2010S00604

Davolio, Federica (University of Milan [e-mail: federica.davolio@unimi.it]), **Aesthetics as Politics? The Slow Food Way to Critical Consumerism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Slow Food was born as a gastronomic association for the promotion of local food cultures. Nevertheless, hand in hand with its internationalization, it has definitely broadened the scope of its mission, getting closer to notions of critical consumption and sustainability. Advocating a concept of food quality that relies on environmental, social & sensory virtues (an eco-gastronomic vocation, in SF terms), it has extended its action from consumers to producers. This new course has disclosed the opportunity for interacting with organizations committed to food sovereignty, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity but has also implied a reflection & attitude on the side of SF toward critical consumerism. Drawing on a variety of quantitative (a survey on SF Italy demographics & initiatives) & qualitative sources (publications, speeches & interviews with key members), the paper will address the multifaceted nature of this association, increasingly inclined to the politicization of food pleasure. The aim of the paper is 1) to explore how the notions of food quality and pleasure are developed as devices for common goods such as shared knowledge, environment, global justice via consumer agency; 2) to problematize the actual position of SF into the wide world of critical consumerism, focusing on the inner tensions between the original bon vivant & the acquired "politically thick" vision of food consumption practices.

2010S00605

Dawson, Andrew (Religious Studies, Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 4YN, UK [tel: 01524 592418; e-mail: andrew.dawson@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Consuming the Self: New Spirituality as 'Mystified Consumption',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using the analytical lens of late-modern social theory (e.g. Bauman, Beck, Bourdieu, & Giddens), this paper explores the hermeneutical value of regarding particular forms of new religiosity/spirituality as typically commoditised expressions of contemporary consumer society. In so doing, & whilst acknowledging the dangers of reductionism, the article engages new spiritualities from a number of angles. First, it is argued, new religiosities might be treated as continuous with, & thereby expressive of, the commoditizing processes of late-modernity. Regarded as modes of self-assertion, new spiritualities are held to promote the cosmic aggrandisement of the late-modern self. Second, the countercultural discourse of much new religiosity is acknowledged. Here, new spiritualities may be seen as discontinuous with certain contemporary dynamics and, thereby, to comprise a reflexively orchestrated rejection of modern consumer society. Third, & following Wallis' typology, new religiosities are treated as neither wholly affirming nor entirely rejecting late-modern society, but rather accommodating key elements of it. In effect, the paper concludes, new spiritualities might best be regarded as forms of "mystified consumption."

2010S00606

Dawson, Marcelle C. (University of Johannesburg, P. O. Box 524, Auckland Park, 2006 [tel: + 27 11 559 4272; fax: +27 11 559 1439; e-mail: mdawson@uj.ac.za]), **The Politics of Protest Policing in South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The policing of dissent has captured the attention of social movement scholars in the "global north" for well over a decade, but this area of enquiry is relatively under-researched in the south. This paper attempts to shed light on this issue in the South African context. It addresses the policing of protest primarily from the viewpoint of demonstrators, but also explores the experiences of the police who are called upon to restore public order. The paper begins with an account of post-apartheid restructuring within the South African Police Service in order to problematise the nature and extent of democratic practices within this state institution. The discussion then considers protest action, paying particular attention to the Regulation of Gatherings Act–the piece of legislation that is used to control protest in South Africa–as well as the techniques used by the police to squash dissent & the experiences of repression from the viewpoint of local activists and the police. Relying on the abundant international literature on the policing of protest, as well as the limited, but useful, scholarly work on this issue in the South African context, the paper highlights the similarities & differences between protest policing in South Africa & elsewhere. It also tries to address some of the gaps that exist currently in social movement theorising. For instance, Pamela Oliver (2008) points out that as a consequence of the study of collective behaviour & social movements becoming a sub-field within the discipline of sociology, the study of dissent has been distinguished from scholarly inquiry into crime. As a result, social movement scholars miss the links between repression & crime control & fail to show how the crackdown on criminal activity serves to repress political resistance. Drawing on original field material from four provinces in South Africa, this paper highlights the connections between the control of "ordinary" crime & the repression of dissent. Finally, reflecting on oft-repeated claims by community activists that democracy does not exist in South Africa, the paper presents an argument on the limitations of representative democracy and examines the possibilities of what a participatory democracy would entail.

2010S00607

Daye, Christian (Department of Sociology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria, 8010, Universitaetsstrasse 15 [tel: +433163807417; e-mail: ch.daye@uni-graz.at]), **Notes on the History of Political Gaming,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The RAND Corporation has been one of the major institutions involved in the development of game theory in the United States. Having been established towards the end of WWII by the US Air Force & Douglas Aircraft Company, it focused on research that could inform the strategy of the US Air Force. In parallel to the canonical approaches to game theory, RAND's social science division, under the directorship of Hans Speier, developed a procedure or the study of foreign affairs they called "political gaming". This paper explores the relation between political gaming & the contemporaneous work in game theory. Based on archival materials, it deals with the intellectual & cognitive level of both branches of research as well as institutional & personal factors involved in the formation of political gaming. It ends by outlining the trajectory of political gaming as a method of research after its conception at RAND.

2010S00608

De Bouver, Emeline (Chaire Hoover/Lagis, UCL, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique [tel: 0032/10473969; e-mail: emeline.debouver@uclouvain.be]), **Voluntary Simplicity. Challenge of a New Global Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to present the emergence of new forms of citizen action not enough considered in the field of political sociology. These 'cultural movements' carry a particular definition of political commitment. The analysis of Voluntary simplicity, a characteristic initiative of these movements, enables us to understand the lines of fractures & continuities between a traditional activism & a more "existential activism" (Arnsperger, 2009). This work is based on an empirical qualitative research on the Voluntary Simplicity movement in Belgium. I try to underline what is specific in their political commitment & how they, in practice, try to articulate individual & collective change, following the Gandhian principle : "be the change you want to see in the world".

2010S00609

de Carvalho, Maria Eulina P. (Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, 58059-900, PB, BRAZIL [tel: (55-83) 3226-2345; fax: (55-83) 3247-8368; e-mail: mepcarv@terra.com.br]), **Parental Involvement and Homework Policies: A Discussion of Gen-**

der and Class Implications, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Neo-liberal policy has been calling for parental involvement and family accountability as factors of school success. In Brazil, the Family-in-School National Day was launched in 2002, & in 2003 national testing included questions on family educational/cultural activities, students' domestic routines, parents' monitoring of school attendance, help with homework, stress on achievement and attendance to school meetings. However, family contribution to schooling is mainly through mothers' daily monitoring of homework, a practice that depends on free time & educational & cultural capital. Parental involvement is gendered, & schools have differential expectations on parental roles & blame mothers for students' lack of discipline & poor learning. In a country where daily school attendance is still limited to 4 hours, policy rhetoric stressing the impact of family input on test outcomes is blind to gender & class. This paper presents empirical research evidence on the perspectives of family/mothers, school/teachers, and 5th-grade students about homework in public & private schools in Paraiba, Northeastern Brazil, gathered along 2006-2009 (Concepções e práticas de dever de casa, PIBIC/UFPB/CNPQ), showing that: (1) mothers value schooling but many are unable or unqualified to help with homework; homework time is a stressful experience for many mothers & children; families, including poor single-mothers, have resorted to school help services in order to keep their children busy the other half of the day; (2) whereas low class public school students do little homework & are inarticulate about school & life projects, middle class private school students have incorporated the habitus of school success.

2010S00610

De Grande, Hannelore (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, 9000 [tel: 003292649165; e-mail: Hannelore.DeGrande@UGent.be]), **Typologies of the Career Paths of Doctorate Holders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Stimulating research has been at the heart of the EU policy agenda during the last decade & continues to be a core challenge in the EU plans for 2020. This has resulted in a substantial growth of the number of researchers. Doctorate holders are seen as key players in stimulating society to move towards a knowledge-driven economy. Where they end up after graduation & how their career paths develop, has caught less policy attention. In this paper we seek to address this gap, by uncovering typologies of career paths of doctorate holders using Optimal Matching Analysis, a technique which has proved to be a good tool for career research. We use data of the "Careers of Doctorate Holders" (CDH)- survey to analyze the typologies. This survey was sent to all Belgian doctorate holders in 2005, of which 7160 (partly)completed the questionnaire. Analyses of the full career of doctorate holders was done on a subsample of these respondents. Our analysis differentiates across various disciplines, gender, & age cohorts. The results show among other things that there is great variation in the career trajectories of doctorate holders from different disciplines. Further research is needed to uncover how doctorate holders can validate their specialist knowledge on the non-academic labour market & to what extent the boost in the number of researchers pays off for society as a whole.

2010S00611

De La Fuente Vilar, Graciela (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute; Open University of Catalonia, Castelldefels, Spain, 08860 [tel: +34 93 673 51 31; fax: +34 93 664 19 70; e-mail: gdeULlaULfuentev@uoc.edu]), **Too Much or Too Little? Bolivian Immigrant Women Communicating with Their Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transnational families have incorporated in their daily communication the opportunities offered by the information & communication technologies. The use of ICT by Bolivian women in Barcelona represents a meeting point with their families thousands of miles away. Do these contacts allow families to maintain family ties at a distance? This paper presents an analysis of how Bolivian transnational families are managing the communication moments through the use of ICT & the impact of these in their lives. The preliminary results of the ethnographic work & in-depth interviews based on 10 cases of Bolivian transnational families, with a dual perspective–host & origin societies–are twofold. On one hand for these families communication technologies have become instruments for circulating emotions & decisions, and they are also changing their distance perception. On the other hand, when we look in depth we find that there are technology elements & family dynamics that interfere & affect their long-distance relationships, making it very hard for transnational families to handle the "being while being absent" feeling. Thus, we can slightly recognize that the reconstruction of their family roles, specially the maternity role, it is becoming more complex, as well as their family histories.

2010S00612

De La Mora, Gabriela (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Paseo de la Reforma y Lázaro Cardenas s/n, Unidad Mederos, Monterrey, Nuevo León [tel: 0181 83294237; fax:; e-mail: gabrieladelamora@gmail.com]), **Analysis of Property: A Local Proposal of Payment for Environmental Services in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study & research of property & its rights have an enormous relevance on legal, economic, political, ecological, and sociological matters. Recently, the idea to establish clear property rights over land has been considered as a condition to preserve natural resources, develop payment for environmental services & promote sustainable development at the local level. For these kinds of projects, the definition of the property, as well as the services associated to these resources become important. The linkage between water & forest represents a great complexity in relation to property in the context of compensation for environmental services in Mexico, because several actors with different interests & perceptions of those rights converge with diverse appropriation practices & different regimes of property and institutions governing uses at the local level. My proposal is to explain this complexity through a case study of a rural community in Mexico that has implemented several agreements of environmental services with the municipality. From a sociological point of view property could be considered a process, because its construction over time depends on social perception about legal rights, practices & social interactions in a specific time and space context.

2010S00613

De La Puente, Carlos (Sociología IV / Universidad Complutense, Campus de Somosaguas - 28223 - Pozuelo de Alarcón - Madrid (Spain) (Europe) [tel: +34 91 394 29 74; e-mail: cdelapuente@cps.ucm.es]), **The End of the Descartes' Era Begins the Comte's Era or the Movement of the Sociology Toward a Material and Objective Base,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ To propose the end of the Descartes era, it is supposed that, besides considering the application of philosophy to sociology, the Comte era should have begun, which is supposed to also apply neuroscientific knowledge to sociology. The point of departure is the suggestion that Comte makes in Lesson 45 of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*, & the relationship with the brain of the concepts considered key for sociology & that they were discovered by its founders: social facts, social action, the mean of the action & the ideal type, which themselves related them with the brain, in an explicit or implicit way. Considering that these concepts are in themselves information, they should be part of the cognitive component that is stored in and produced by the brain.

2010S00614

De la Torre, Renée (CIESAS, España 1359, Colonia Moderna 44190, Guadalajara, Jal., México [tel: (52-33) 36 56 62 53; fax: (52-33) 32 68 06 25; e-mail: reneedela@gmail.com]), **Catholicism in Gudalajara, Mexico: Thresholds of Tension between Conservative Orthodoxy and Popular Heterodoxy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work puts the current status of the Catholic church in Guadalajara, which is thought of as the hard core of Mexican conservative Catholicism, into relief. The title is one it has earned by representing a Hispanic Catholicism, & because it has been the cradle of the most radical & intransigent Catholic movements, as well as being a bulwark against protestant missions. Nevertheless, in spite of appearances, changes in matters of religion are occurring under the surface among members of the congregation. This is shown by the adoption of new content in questions of the supernatural, & in new meanings & new ways of conducting ceremonies & rituals, which for the most part run through traditions recognised as popular religion. In short, this paper seeks to demonstrate that Catholic traditions are undergoing profound transformations that present us with the outline of a heterodox Catholicism, which consists of an apparently more conventional Catholic practice now living together with religious movements of the indigenous reinvention type, secular syncretisms, various kinds of esotericism with different origins & stock beliefs, & a buoyant New Age presence searching for Mexican roots.

2010S00615

De Oliveira, Márcio (Department of Social Sciences, Federal Uni-

versity of Paraná, Brazil, Rua General Carneiro, 150 Zip Code 80060-150 Curitiba, Pr [tel: 55 41 33605173; fax: 55 41 33605173; e-mail: marciodeoliveira@ufpr.br]), **A Chapter of Brazilian Sociology History: The UNESCO Research about Racial Relations and the Unexpected Racism Against Poles in Curitiba (Paraná).,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The history of Brazilian sociology has been very influenced by the UNESCO's fight against racism just after the Second World War. In Brazil this fight culminated in a research program about racial relations which took place between 1951 & 1952 in the cities of Recife, Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, & São Paulo. The UNESCO option for Brazil had one great reason: the country was considered to be a successful model of harmonic racial relations and, in this sense, it would be a paradigm for other racial conflictive countries all around the world. Nevertheless, Brazilian history and society disappointed UNESCO's officials because the Brazilian research team had discovered that the model of democratic racial relations–as described by the most famous Brazilian anthropologist, Gilberto Freyre (1900-1987)–was glaringly overestimated. So, after the UNESCO research, a new Brazilian team–headed by the most important sociologist of this period, Florestan Fernandes (1920-1995)–engaged a new research about racial relations on Southern Brazil. This area was left out of the first UNESCO research apparently because of the small number (even the lack) of black people. Nevertheless, in the city of Curitiba (the capital of the state of Paraná), they were surprised by discovering a new type of racism: racism against white people, particularly, against descendents of the Poles. This paper, by returning to this period, intends to recover the details of this unexpected discovery, to analyze these untold dimensions, placing it in its real position in Brazilian sociology history. In order to do so, we analyze the context of the research made in Paraná, such as the articles & books produced after that & published by the researchers Octávio Ianni & the former president of Brazil, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, between the years of 1959 and 1966.

2010S00616

De Pauw, Caroline (Université de Lille 1, CLERSE-CNRS, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France, 59650 [tel: +33 614767999; e-mail: caroline.de-pauw@laposte.net]), **Medical Strategies which Allow to Decrease the Stigmatization of Precarious and/or Vulnerable People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The object of this communication is to present the preliminary results of an empirical research on the care of vulnerability in general medicine. This study is based on the observation of consultations but also waiting rooms in several offices of general medicine of Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France). With more than 30 days of field observations, more than 1000 patients & 4 doctors were analyzed. Our first results show that there are strategies organized by certain doctors, strategies which allow to decrease the stigmatization of precarious and/or vulnerable people (drug addicts, homeless persons, beneficiaries of the additional universal healthcare coverage, …), whether it is in the organization of their exercise (different & additional medical activity to general medicine, atypical group's discharge), during the consultations (attitude towards their patients, arrangement of their office), or in the organization of their waiting rooms. The observations also allow to show that these strategies have a positive influence on the behaviour of the vulnerable and/or precarious people who remobilize & follow the care & the treatments which are proposed to them. Finally, this study allows us to confirm how, when these strategies are not organized, the stigmatized persons conform to the role that was assigned to them by society & have the expected behaviour: no follow-up of the treatment, drug addict patients' aggressiveness, etc. This communication is on the crossroads of the sociology of health, the sociology of disparities, the sociology of occupations, & moral sociology, it will based on authors such as Péneff, Paugam, or still Kellerhalls.

2010S00617

De Silva Ljunggren, N. (Stockholm University, CEIFO, Väringavägen 29, 18263 Djursholm [tel: 0046 8 7534700; e-mail: nilani@telia.com]), **The Role of Informal Market: Petty Trading as a Strategy for Survival in Post-Conflict: Case Study Liberia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates the role of the small-scale entrepreneurs in petty trading as a strategy for socioeconomic survival in Post-war Liberia. The study is based on a number of interviews conducted in the country and related literature. It also provides us with a better understanding and knowledge of petty trading, in other words, survival strategies, socioeconomic activities, sociocultural interactions, and political issues that determine the petty trading sector in post-war Liberia. With the help of social network theory from a sociological perspective & through empirical evidence it is possible to say that petty trading encompasses a wider range or variety of dynamic socio-economic activities than is usually assumed in the literature. It also indicate that these small-scale trading activities dominated by females represent the fastest growing sector in the economy, & they have a growing capacity to absorb large numbers of people who may otherwise be unable to secure wage-earning jobs in the public & private sectors. Petty trading activities entail an extraordinary range of skills, including the ability to engage in semi-skilled labour, & require business acumen & social skills that can often be acquired outside the boundaries of formal education. It is important to introduce an environment to enhance the innovative climate; as such initiatives will create new job opportunities, restrict poverty, & promote gender equality.

2010S00618

De Souza, Leticia Godinho & Cruz, Marcus Vinicius (Fundação João Pinheiro, Al. das Acácias, 70. Belo Horizonte - MG. 31.275-150 Brazil [tel: +55 31 34489646; fax: +55 31 34489613; e-mail: leticiagodinho@gmail.com]), **Beyond a Tough Police for Bad Guys? Prevention Policies in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The increase of crime & violence rates in Latin America contrasts with the economic reactivation & poverty reduction in the last decade. The region, which has 8% of the world-wide population, answers for near 30% of homicides. This scenario has stimulated new crime control standards, characterized for hardening behavior control, tough justice application & old social order conceptions, contrasting with a spread of so-called "prevention policies". However, "repression strategies versus prevention strategies" as category of analysis cannot by themselves afford preventive practices of the new policing standards in Latin America countries. This paper aims to present some of these new strategies of crime prevention recently adopted by Latin American countries, such as Brazil (Community Police, CompStat), Argentina (Zero Tolerance, Law & Order Control) & Colombia (Neighborhood Watch, Broken Windows), highlighting its theoretical framework, mostly derived from central countries. Some findings point that these new strategies express, on the one hand, legal & humanity principles, penalty utility, & socialization of inmates–according to the theorical perspective of penal welfare (in David Garland's account). However, they coexist with punitive & "authoritarian" points of view in which policy performance ultimately expresses social revenge on "potential criminals" & citizens considered "undesirable" for community life. Finally, despite the widespread use of the expression "community" in "prevention" strategies, real participatory & inclusive perspectives are still isolated & have a slight effective impact on conservative and fear-dominated societies.

2010S00619

de Vries, Jennifer (Business School, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, West Australia, 6009 [tel: +61 8 9370 4985; e-mail: jennifer.devries@uwa.edu.au]), **Benevolent Colleagues or Radical Change Agents? Rethinking Mentoring to Challenge the Gendered Status Quo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Benevolent colleagues or radical change agents? Rethinking mentoring to challenge the gendered status quo. Mentoring programs targeted at women within higher education remain popular. Devos (2008:195) suggests this popularity is "because they speak to institutional concerns with improving performance in a performance culture, while being seen to deal with the problem of gender inequity". The mentoring program investigated here was designed, through repeat mentoring, to enable mentors to develop a more systemic understanding of gendering processes & to engage mentors in working for gendered change. The research took place in an Australian research-intensive university. Interviews with male and female professors, mentors in the Leadership Development for Women program, explored mentor's understanding of gender issues & the approach they brought to mentoring & their mentoring role. The majority of mentors relied on an instrumental one-way knowledge transfer approach to the mentoring relationship. This approach clearly diminished the possibility of learning from mentees. A developmental two-way mentoring approach was more conducive to mentor learning & to the development of gender insight on the part of the mentor. However mentors appeared to be captive to the ongoing project of being successful in a competitive & ambitious university, thus interpreting their mentoring role as assisting more junior colleagues to succeed within the existing gendered status quo.

2010S00620

de Vroome, Thomas & van Tubergen, Frank (ERCOMER institute, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3584 CS [tel: +31 302538206; fax: +31 302534733; e-mail: T.M. deVroome@uu.nl]), **National Identification and Settlement Intentions among Immigrants in the Netherlands,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study focuses on two aspects of immigrant integration: national identification & settlement intentions. We use cross-sectional survey data of first generation immigrants from Turkey, Morocco, Surinam & the Dutch Caribbean in the Netherlands (N=2979). We analyze to what extent immigrants' national identification and settlement intentions are related & to what extent they have the same determinants in terms of economic opportunities in the host and origin country & socio-cultural orientation towards the host country, minority group & origin country. We use seemingly unrelated regression in STATA 10 to estimate our models. Results show that there is a positive association between immigrants' national identification & settlement intentions, that education and economic opportunities are differentially related to the outcome variables, & that there are similar relations of contact with natives with the outcome variables. Moreover, we find that country of origin is differentially related to the two outcome variables.

2010S00621

Dealwis, Caesar & Khemlani David, Maya (Mara University Of Technology Malaysia, Samarahan Campus, Sarawak, 94600 [tel: +6082616652; fax: +60826773000; e-mail: cjerdealwis@sarawak.uitm.edu.my]), **Language Choice of Dayak Bidayuh Undergraduates in the Friendship Domain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sarawak is the largest of the fourteen states in Malaysia & is located on the island of Borneo. The Dayak Bidayuh form the fourth largest ethnic group in Sarawak after the Ibans, the Malays & the Chinese. There are four major Bidayuh dialectal groups & the major linguistic problem facing them is that there is no common Bidayuh language. Using Fishman, J. (1968; 1972) as the main framework, the objectives of this paper are to determine the extent of Bidayuh, Bahasa Melayu, English and Sarawak Malay used in the friendship domain by the rural & urban younger generation of Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates & to investigate the reasons for the code selection. The data were collected through three main instruments, namely a questionnaire distributed to 213 respondents & audio recordings of 32 casual conversations. Myers-Scotton's (1993c) Matrix Language Frame Model was utilized to analyze the transcriptions based on different categories of language used & these will be supported by face-to-face interviews to explain language choices.

2010S00622

Debert, Guita Grin (Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp), Alameda Casa Branca, 1088, Sao Paulo, SP, 01408000 [tel: 5511 30855298; fax: 5511 30855298; e-mail: ggdebert@uol.com.br]), **Ageing, Gender and Sexuality in the Brazilian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazil is a country where the cult of beauty, youth & sexuality is seen as one of its most salient cultural characteristics. This cult contrasts with the premature ageing of the population along axes of gender, class, race, & ethnicity. Drawing on the interplay of gender, ageing, & sexuality, the aim of this paper is twofold: (1) to show through content analysis of discourse produced by Brazilian Gerontology, Sexology & self-help literature how gender differences are dissolved in their attempt to demonstrate that the decrease in sexual activity in old age is replaced by a unique and intense sexual pleasure ;(2) to analyze the way in which these discourses on the ageing body & sexuality are differently perceived & evaluated by older men & women participating in "senior citizens clubs" who mobilized mostly women & the "pensioners' associations" that generally congregate men in the city of São Paulo.

2010S00623

Decataldo, Alessandra & Fasanella, Antonio (Department of Social Research and Sociological Methodology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy, 00198 [tel: +390684403323; fax: +0684403346; e-mail: alessandra.decataldo@uniroma1.it]), **Evaluation of the Italian University Reform Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our purpose is to highlight a research program intended to underline weaknesses & strengths of the implementation of the DM 509/1999 within the Italian university system, therefore attempting to understand if the DM 270/2004 has the means to make up for those weaknesses, as mentioned. The University of Rome La Sapienza was identified as an ideal context for this analysis, due to its dimensions & complexity, & because of its variety of scientific and educational areas of academic training. From a practical point of view, we analyzed how the DM 509/1999 was introduced and implemented within & by the university organization (with the goal of understanding the criteria by which the normative innovation was merged with the re-organization of faculty, majors, etc.), by the professors (analyzing how they re-evaluated their activities) & by the students (analyzing a wide variety of phenomena such as dropping out, delayed & decreasing graduations, through either objective & subjective data, with specific attention to the question of "didactic loads"). From a methodological point of view, we came to the creation of longitudinal multidimensional models of the students' careers, aiming at identifying the "mechanisms" through which from an initial state t0, a subsequent state t1 is generated.

2010S00624

Deindl, Christian (University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, 50939 Cologne, Germany [e-mail: deindl@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **Social Involvement and Wellbeing in Old Age: A European Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ All Western societies are ageing. Getting old is naturally associated with changing & even diminishing social networks: people retire, children are moving out, & network partners get frail & die. Additionally, arising health problems may prevent older people from staying socially active. But people today do not only live longer, they also experience more healthy life years they can spend actively. Old age is thus no longer only associated with frailty and loneliness. This might also change social networks & living conditions of elders today: social activities & the social capital derived might influence wellbeing positively–also in older age. Using the Survey of Health, Ageing & Retirement in Europe the connection between wellbeing & social involvement and social networks in old age will be analysed. A special emphasis is given to social support (giving & receiving of money, practical help, etc.) & social involvement. The comparison between 14 European countries is suited to examine the influences of societal contexts on wellbeing in old age–a question that is becoming more & more relevant for welfare policies. In particular the following questions will be addressed: What kinds of networks do older people have? How much social involvement & support can be found? Is there a relation between social ties & wellbeing in old age? And finally, do patterns differ across Europe & how could these be explained?

2010S00625

Del Alamo Pons, Oscar (Consorci de Salut i d'Atenció Social de Catalunya (CSC), Avinguda Tibidabo, 21. 08022. Barcelona. Spain. [tel: (34) 93 253 18 20; fax: (34) 93 253 18 20; e-mail: oalamo@chc.cat]), **Active Aging: Welfare, Dependency, Social Services in the Spanish and Catalonian Reality. CSC's Approaches and Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ According to United Nations' prognosis, in 2050 Spain will be the most aged country in the world after Japan. With a high likelihood, this demographic transition will lead to an increase in the potential demand of social services. Consequently, this emerging demand will increment the public expenditure derived from the cost of care services for the elderly population. Even more when in 2007 the "Ley de Atención de la Dependencia y Promoción de la Autonomía Personal" (also called "The dependency law") came into effect in Spain & Catalonia. This law has become the first step in order to achieve a more exhaustive welfare state. So, apart from the pension, public health & education system, the welfare model has nowadays a fourth axis destined to attend dependency situations & those ones affected by the lack of autonomy. This fourth axis is a very important element to establish the Spanish Welfare State as one of the most advanced in the world. This fact also means that Spain–& Catalonia–has to face some critical challenges: a) more resources & capacities will be needed to satisfy the aforementioned demand; b) consequently, an elevated cost that–unlikely–won't support itself as the population contributing to–in economic terms–the system & the population receiving from the same system will be too unbalanced and will require to be increased; c) the historic delay concerning public expense–in terms of social services that has been usual in the country (overall if we compare Spanish reality with neighbour dynamics from European Union countries); d) the progress in fields such as life expectancy has not been accompanied by better health conditions in the population (especially in elder people). In this sense, strenghtening active aging turns into one of the most suitable strategies in Spain & Catalonia with a view to: a) boost longevity & reduce the probability of falling into loss of autonomy & dependency situations; b) consequently, cut down

the number of incidences that must be supported by the public system, not only because of the case increase but also because of the demographic unbalance (elderly people vs. younger ones). In Spain and Catalonia, despite the importance that the availability of initiatives & policies aimed to promote people health could have in half term, these are limited in contrast to the quick aging of the population. This proposal suggests, concerning the aforementioned aspects: a) to diagnose the challenges that Spain and Catalonia are facing due to their population aging process; b) and to expose in which way fortified active aging policies could reduce the pernicious effects of the mentioned demographic processes. Also, the strategies that CSC designs for the projects it manages–and their registered effects–will also be detailed.

2010S00626

del Mar Griera, Maria, Forteza, Maria & Martinez-Ariño, Julia (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Cerdanyola del Vallès (08193) Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain [tel: 0034 636734131; fax:; e-mail: mariadelmar.griera@uab.cat]), **Beyond the Freedom of Religious Rights: The New Management of Religious Diversity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Religious diversity has become a crucial issue in the policy agenda in European countries in recent years. To face the new challenges in the religious field many new policy instruments are being promoted and the traditional models of state-church relationships are being redefined. However, a look at the new strategies of management of religious diversity shows that the main changes are not at the law level, but rather at the emergence of new "soft governance" strategies such as the establishment of selective funding, the training of religious staff, & the promotion of "official representatives" of religious communities by the governments among others. We will analyze these changes under three hypotheses: an aim of a growing control over religious communities, & especially over the Muslim community; a path dependence dynamic following the dynamics of relationship with the traditional churches; & the opening of a window of opportunity for the recognition of the religious communities' public role. The paper will mainly focus on the case of Spain but we will also refer to some examples coming from other European countries such as Austria or Italy.

2010S00627

Delaunay, Catarina (CESNova a Centro de Estudos de Sociologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: (+351) 21 790 83 00; e-mail: catdelaunay@gmail.com]), **The Beginning of Life at the Laboratory: The Challenges of a Technological Future for Human Reproduction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyses the underlying principles & social consequences of the increasing detachment between human reproduction and sexuality via the process of technological intervention in the biological body, with a focus on current debates in Portugal. With biomedical techno-sciences, conception has become artificial (in vivo or in vitro fertilization). The risks & uncertainties concerning the development of Science & Technique in the biomedical field applied to reproduction present important challenges & bring forth critical questions to future generations and to humanity as a whole. For example, gametes donation (heterologous assisted reproduction) implies fulfilling some ethical principles such as informed consent, anonymity and gratuitous involvement; other possible problems include the potential development of eugenic aspirations, dilemmas arising from the commercialization of gametes, embryos & foetus or surrogate motherhood, from reproductive cloning or embryonic stem-cell research techniques. In this framework, new entities appear on the scene like gametes donors, cryopreserved embryos or rented wombs that demand new laws & governmental regulation. It is essential to study which values the techno-sciences are actually redefining, the range of social choices towards these values & the consequences these choices have. The paper will reflect upon these new values & will question whether they are compatible or not with democratic principles such as autonomy, human dignity or equal rights. I will approach this problem both theoretically, using tools from the Sociology of Science & of Medicine, through data analysis (reports from ethical committees, legislation, media), and through focused interviews to relevant actors (doctors, infertile couples, experts).

2010S00628

Delerue Matos, Alice (Research Centre for the Social Sciences / University of Minho, Portugal, Largo do Paço, 4704-553 Braga, Portugal [tel: +351253604212; fax: +351253604697; e-mail: adelerue@ics.uminho.pt]), **Grandchild-Grandparent Socialization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a context of population aging, the Sociology of the Family has been interested on the influences of the grandparents on their grandchildren but did not devote the attention deserved to the study of the influences of the grandchildren on their grandparents, in spite of the role played by the youngest generation in the family & social integration of the elderly. In this qualitative research, we interviewed 34 children from 10 to 13 years old who were the eldest grandchildren of Portuguese elderly. The study shows that the socialization of grandparents by grandchildren includes a diversity of skills & knowledge, mainly of new technologies (computer, mobile phones skills, etc.), native language learning, and contemporary life styles. Grandchildren also play an important role motivating their grandparents to social engagement in education, leisure activities & family or social events. Finally, grandchildren are active providers of emotional support to their grandparents. They represent a potentially significant resource for a better integration of elderly in contemporary societies.

2010S00629

Delicado, Ana (ICS University of Lisbon, Av Prof Anibal de Bettencourt, 9, 1600-189 Lisbon [tel: 00351217804700; e-mail: ana.delicado@ics.ul.pt]), **Technologies for Change: The Case of Clean Driving,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Scientific research & technological development are heralded by some as the main means for preventing climate change, by devising ways of reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency, or even capturing carbon already released into the atmosphere. However, it is crucial to examine whether R&D endeavours are taking into consideration social needs & concerns, local knowledge, & lay expertise to assess if citizens are being involved in the definition of research questions, in data collection, or in the design & implementation of technical solutions. This paper is based on a case study of a Portuguese R&D project, CleanDrive, an educational simulator for safe & environmental driving. Combining expertise from mechanical engineering & software development, the game tries to accurately reproduce the performance of the vehicle in response to road conditions & to the driver's behavior. But how have human & social characteristics been factored in the project? Which conception of user is explicitly or implicitly assumed by the research team? How was the device tested in real human subjects? What reactions has it been eliciting from users? This case study will be analysed through a combination of methodologies & techniques: document analysis, interviews with scientists & engineers & users, & ethnographic observation.

2010S00630

Delorme, Nicolas (University of Grenoble [e-mail: nicolas.delorme@ujf-grenoble.fr]), **Sports Information into the Internet Age: Position and Professional Identity of the French Online Sports Journalists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last decade, the journalistic field experienced significant transformations with the entrance into the digital age. Beyond the emergence of free press, the explosion of the Internet phenomenon is a major factor explaining the growing "hyper-competition" within that field. If the arrival of this new medium does not cause the disappearance of others, it nevertheless calls into question their acquired positions. The aim of this exploratory study is to determine the place occupied by the online sports journalists in the journalistic field & in the sub-field of sports journalism in order to understand how these spaces were restructured after the arrival of these new entrants. This study was conducted in two separate phases. Initially, quantitative data were collected from questionnaires (n = 97). Then, following the analysis of the quantitative data, semi-structured interviews (n = 22) were conducted. Results suggest that online sports journalists exercise a separate profession, which is still very different from that of their colleagues in the print newspaper. They suffer from lower esteem within the journalistic field; this disregard could however be in balance according to whether the journalist exercises his functions within an incorporated or independent website. Results also show that the sports field plays an increasingly dominant role in the production & circulation of news via the development of its own media. These institutional media would impose a new heteronomy which would be all the stronger towards the online journalists because of its time specificities & working conditions. Finally, this study shows an important structural homology between sports journalism & the other specialized sub-fields of the journalistic field already analyzed in the scientific literature.

2010S00631

Demanet, Jannick (Department of Sociology; Ghent University, Korte Meer 3-5; 9000 Ghent [tel: +32 (0)9 264 91 90; fax: +32 (0)9

264 69 75; e-mail: jannick.demanet@ugent.be]), **Social-Ethnic School Composition and School Misconduct: Does Sense of Futility Clarify the Picture?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the area of school deviancy, important school variables remain understudied: school compositional features. However, we imagine that the placing together of groups in schools, for example groups with differing poverty levels or different ethnic groups, might yield tensions between them, resulting in anti-social and anti-school behavior. Therefore, this contribution assesses whether the social-ethnic school composition influences students' school misconduct. Based on general strain theory, we expect to find that individual sense of futility–an indicator of goal blockage feelings–acts as an intermediate mechanism in this relationship. Moreover, starting from cultural deprivation & oppositional culture theory we hypothesize that a shared school culture of futility acts as a mediator as well. According to these theories, school misconduct can be seen as a shared response of disadvantaged groups to their situation. Multilevel analyses of data from the Flemish Educational Assessment, consisting of 11,872 students in 85 schools, showed that ethnic composition has an impact on school misconduct. There is more deviancy in ethnically mixed schools than in ethnic concentration schools, due to a greater student sense of futility in these mixed contexts. The presence of a culture of futility did not affect the probability of being deviant. These results applied only to natives: school features did not affect migrant students' deviancy. We explain this by reference group theory. Natives attending concentration schools compare their situation more with ethnic minority members, which are disadvantaged in larger society. Natives are a privileged minority in those schools, making the need for resistance superfluous.

2010S00632

Dementeva, Svetlana V. (Tomsk Politecnic University, Russia, Tomsk, Lennin Av. 30 [tel: (3822)563499; fax: (3822)563348; e-mail: demen-svetlana@yandex.ru]), **Prospects of Educational Migration Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the article, after having analyzed trends in development of study migrations in Russia, the conclusion on its potential for improvement of the intellectual, economic, & demographic situation in Russia is made. The following empiric results of a pilot public opinion poll on the problem of educational migration in Tomsk and Moscow are presented, that is content analysis of city press, questioning of foreign students, & transcription of the interviews with various analysts from governmental & educational institutions are conducted.

2010S00633

Demey, Dieter H. (University of Cambridge - Department of Sociology, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3RQ, [tel: +447760497777; e-mail: dhd23@cam.ac.uk]), **Are There Gender-Specific Effects Of Education on the Transition to Parenthood? An Analysis of Belgian and British Panel Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to investigate whether there are gender-specific effects of education on the transition to parenthood. Dominant sociological & economic theories of fertility focus on how the fertility decline in the industrialised world can be explained by the growth in women's economic independence, in particular by their increasing participation in the education system & labour market as well as by changes in women's occupational & income prospects. Descriptive findings of previous studies show that higher educated women have a lower average family size than low educated women, delay entering motherhood, & have higher rates of childlessness. However, there has been scant attention for the influence of education on the transition to fatherhood, even though it has been argued that focussing on changes in both women's & men's lives would lead to a better understanding of changes in family formation. Furthermore, for both women & men, the results of studies which statistically model the probability of becoming a parent as a function of educational attainment (and other factors) are partly inconclusive, showing both negative & positive effects. The paper intends to analyse the influence of women's and men's educational attainment & enrolment on the transition to parenthood & to identify gender-specific effects of education on becoming a parent. Data from two panel studies have been analysed using methods for longitudinal data analysis: the Panel Study of Belgian Households for Belgium & the British Household Panel Survey for Britain. Preliminary results show that, after controlling for educational enrolment, educational attainment has a negative effect on first birth probabilities for women, whereas for men educational attainment exerts a negative effect in Britain and a positive effect in Belgium. Furthermore, Belgian higher educated women & men accelerate entering parenthood after leaving education, while the opposite is observed in Britain.

2010S00634

Demirhisar, Deniz Günce (EHESS CADIS, 54 Bd Raspail 75006 Paris France [tel: 0033 6 71 90 1662; e-mail: denizgunce@gmail.com]), **Social Movements in Contemporary Turkey: Representations of Social Movements in Art Works and Reconstruction of Collective Memory: A Subjectivation Process?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus of this communication is the transformations of social movements in Turkey, through an analysis of a corpus including literary & cinematographic productions in the popular culture and sociological interviews from the field research of my PhD thesis. I will argue that these recent art productions revitalise a certain dimension of social movements, constructing heroes, depolitising them through aventuresque narratives. However, they present an alternative discourse to the official history. Some taboos are being destroyed in the process of democratization. On the other hand, these works of art are often the productions of old social movements actors. The subjectivity of the "revolutionary" figure, mostly heroic & afterwards demystified will be discussed. What are the impacts of artistic expression upon collective memory, new social actors & their link to the past, oscillating between mythification & criticism? I will try to explore the links between the collective memory issues & the subjectivity of actors for a better understanding of actual social movements in Turkey. How do novels, films & a new grammar of collective action, very creative itself, contribute to the democratisation of Turkey? Could we define these processes as a subjectivation processes?

2010S00635

Deng, WeiZhi (Shanghai University, Shanghai, China [e-mail: deng@dengweizhi.com]), **Social Conflicts in Current China and the Solutions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The higher GDP in China, the more social conflicts at the same time, this is present-day China. China rapidly developed economically, but social development is neglected. The conflict between the rich & the poor, the conflict between officials and common people, & cultural conflicts are the key Chinese problems. There are 10 new features of the Chinese conflicts such as: conflicts turn out to be well organized, with high-tech media, & the internet makes the influence of social conflicts "out of control". Moreover, the "official solutions" & "practical solutions" of the conflicts are different. All these tendencies are the background of the new Chinese policies' aim at a "harmonious society".

2010S00636

Denis, Ann (Sociology & Anthropology Dept, U of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1N 6N5 [tel: 613-562-5800 x 1429; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: adenis@uottawa.ca]), **Internet Use as an Indicator of (Ethnic) Cultural Practices of Barbadian and Franco-Ontarian Young People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Internet has been analyzed as both an instrument of cultural assimilation/homogenization (given the Anglo-American domination of the Web), & as a means of promoting the maintenance of ethnic specificities, particularly in the case of minority and/or transnational ethnic communities. We examine patterns of Internet use by senior high school students in three types of minority ethnic communities, in order to explore how this relates to their status as cultural minorities, & to their keeping in touch with their more geographically dispersed (ethnic) community, including possible diasporic/transnational components. Multivariate analysis is used to examine their cultural minority status in intersection with their other social locations (notably gender & social class). One type is composed of a sample of Barbados students, conceptualized as a minority internationally, & experiencing long-standing Anglo-American socio-cultural hegemony. The other two types are subgroups within a sample of Franco-Ontarian students in Canada. All attend schools where teaching is in French, an official language in Canada, but a minority one within Ontario. All are exposed to both Anglo-Ontarian/Canadian & Anglo-American socio-cultural hegemony. The two subgroups are those whose ethnic origins only include some combination of British & French, and those whose origins include other ethnic origins.

2010S00637

Denissen, Amy M., Boyns, David, Gerbasi, Alexandra & DeBose, Herman (California State University Northridge, 18111 Nordoff St., Northridge, CA 91330-8318 [tel: 818-677-4894;

e-mail: adenissen@csun.edu]), **Economic Crisis and the Public University: The Effects of Budget Cuts on Institutional Culture, Commitment, and Resistance at the California State University,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates the impact of the economic crisis at the California State University (CSU) system, & the specific effects of tuition/fee increases, furloughs, & enrollment cuts on the campus community. Using both qualitative & quantitative methods, the study determines how discrete stakeholder groups (faculty, staff, & students) are affected by the economic crisis. Specifically, we examine the impact of the economic situation on institutional commitment, engagement, identification, justice, and satisfaction. The study also asks who becomes invigorated by the economic crisis, & who retreats. Since the nature of the current economic situation at the CSU is unprecedented, the outcomes of this study reveal the disposition & extent of the impact of these cuts on all affected groups, & the various coping & resistance strategies that emerge to contend with these conditions. Preliminary analysis suggests that perceived institutional support and greater institutional identification are negatively related to resistance activities while perceived justice & greater institutional commitment are positively related to resistance activities.

2010S00638

Déplaude, Marc-Olivier (INRA, Paris, France [e-mail: deplaude@ivry.inra.fr]), **Reinventing a Figure : "Foreign Doctors" in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Great Britain & United States have hosted many abroad-trained doctors since the 1950s & have allowed some of them to pursue their careers on their territories. On the contrary, France was, until the late 1970s, virtually closed to doctors who were not trained in its universities. However, since the early 1980s, many French hospitals have employed "foreign doctors", i.e. doctors many of whom came from former French colonies & protectorates. Thus these doctors have become a key component of the current French healthcare system. How did that change unfold? How can it be explained? What does the lasting presence of foreign doctors in France tell us about the recent transformations of the French healthcare system, & about the way the latter is regulated? What does this case teach us about contemporary migrations and North-South relations? On a more theoretical level, to what extent does this issue lead us to reconsider certain sociological and historical analyses about professional closure practices? These are the main questions this communication addresses. The analysis is based mainly on written sources, but also on retrospective interviews with high civil servants & doctors.

2010S00639

Dermott, Esther & Haynes, Jo (Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, UK [tel: +44 (0) 117 9287505; e-mail: esther.dermott@bristol.ac.uk]), **Displaying Mixedness: Difference and Family Relationships,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper builds on existing research on mixed heritage families in order to both explore mixed parentage discourse & practice and expand sociological analysis of the category of mixedness. In the paper we argue that the concept of "displaying families" (Finch 2007) can be usefully deployed in the study of mixed families as a mechanism for understanding the experiential dynamics of parental differences as relational & processual. First, we outline the problems with the mixed category as it is operationalised within academic & policy research & explore the usefulness of the distinction between nominal & experiential dimensions of social identity. Second, we critically engage with the concept of display as a useful for illuminating when, how & for whom experiential dynamics of difference within mixed parentage families are relevant for conveying the meaning of family. Finally, we draw attention to the methodological conundrum of researching mixedness posed by our conclusions. We therefore provide analytical insights into Finch's concept of display by deploying it to address intransigent issues in the study of mixed parentage families.

2010S00640

Dernovaya, Anna (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation [tel: +7 916 946 91 21; e-mail: anna.dernovaya@rggu.ru]), **You Are in the Army Now … Or Socialization of Conscripts from a Symbolic Interactionist Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper argues the army can be considered as a "total institution" if it takes a total control upon the individual by the instrumentality of strong formal & informal rules. This statement is illustrated by the example of the Russian army. The examination of the Russian system of conscription shows that the process of socialization of recruit in the army contains primary and secondary elements. On the one hand, characteristics of secondary socialization, according to theory of Berger and Luckmann, such as internalization of "sub-world", role-specific knowledge & vocabulary, formal interactions, distance, high degree of anonymity, & role-taking are integral features of the relationship between recruits & command staff. On the other hand, at the same time informal relationships, high degree of emotional identification, prevalence of face-to-face informal interactions, & lack of choice, which are characteristics of primary socialization, play an important role in military service. The combination of these elements enables the army to take control of the conscript.

2010S00641

Deschaux-Beaume, Delphine (Institute for Political Studies, Grenoble, 38040 France [tel: +33476826011; e-mail: delphine.deschaux@wanadoo.fr]), **Studying the Military in a Comparative Perspective: Methodological Challenges and Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My paper is based on my PhD in political science (defended in December 2008) dealing with the genesis, practices & uses of the European Security & Defence Policy with a focus on the comparison between France & Germany both in the genesis & daily practices and representations of ESDP actors (both military & diplomats). More precisely, I will focus in my paper on the methodological problems I encountered during my field work. I lead over 130 qualitative interviews with high military officials, diplomats & political leaders in Paris, Berlin, Bonn, & Brussels. Here I will focus on what it means to study the military with a qualitative methodology. I will therefore raise three main issues, which are intertwined in my research: comparison, qualitative method, & reflexivity. The first issue will be the qualitative perspective & the questions it raises regarding the specificity of the military mission, which is often confidential. This raises the question of how to interview military officers & bring them to talk without leading them to transgress their reserve duty. This issue will also lead me to draw the limits of qualitative interviews. Comparison between French & German officers also raises the question of the differences in that matter between the French army (where the reserve duty is very strictly observed) & the Bundeswehr (where the officer is considered as a "citizen in uniform", which allows him to speak much more freely). This will be the second issue: how to construct a comparative research design taking into account the fact that French & German officers have different socialization frames, which of course show up in the interviews. More concretely, how to raise the questions, so as theses questions make sense to the interviewees ? The last issue will address the question of reflexivity, & more precisely of the position of the enquirer before the military officers. What does it mean, & how does it impact the research? This issue of reflexivity will be declined in two ways. The first way will be the question of the enquirer as a civilian & academic person: this raises the problem of the specific language used by the military, which the academic has to manage at least a little so as to show credibility to the interviewees & also to understand what they mean with these specific words. The second question will be that of the impact of the gender of the enquirer (here a woman) in a mostly masculine sphere. My research has enabled me to show that this twofold impact is real, by comparing my enquiry results with male colleagues also working on similar topics & interviewing military officers. As a conclusion, I will try to show that studying the military on a qualitative perspective raises specific challenges linked to the specificity of the interviewees & their profession, but is also a very stimulating kind of social interaction, both for the enquirer and for the military interviewees. I of course rely on my case study (French & German officers in ESDP) to draw empirical examples, so as to illustrate the three issues raised in the paper.

2010S00642

Desfor, Gene & Bonnell, Jennifer (York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J1P3 [tel: 416 767 9859; e-mail: desfor@yorku.ca]), **Nature as an Agent of Urbanization: Torontos Don River during the Nineteenth and Twenty-First Centuries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our analysis unravels aspects of societal relationships with nature by comparing a nineteenth-century improvement project with current plans for Toronto's Don River. The earlier plans for the river spoke ambivalently of a nature that was both exalted & outside the bounds of human control but also somehow in need of improvement. In contrast, contemporary plans use language and images that emphasize sustainability, recognize the importance of promoting & maintaining healthy urban ecosystems, &

expound win-win solutions for both the economy & the environment. The transformations of the Don River differ dramatically in their form–the first a straightening & encapsulation of the river; the more recent an attempt at re-naturalizing, or "un-doing" the effects of those earlier alterations. This paper argues that they share similarities, however, in their intended linkages with urbanization. Both the nineteenth-century "improvement" & the twenty-first-century re-naturalization plan support the city's urbanization ambitions. The late nineteenth century's straightening of the Don was primarily linked with industrialization of the city, while the more recent plans for re-naturalization support a knowledge-based economic mode of development. By the mid- and late-twentieth century, as global economic restructuring was taking hold, industry moved out or closed down on the central waterfront and left behind landscapes of little consequence for Toronto's emerging economy. The "industrialized" Don needed reinvention to be relevant for a new urban space economy, & recent planning initiatives to re-naturalize the river's mouth represent material and symbolic processes for the contemporary production of an urban waterscape.

2010S00643

Desjardins, Mariève ([e-mail: mariekaz@yahoo.com]), **L'expérience de l'Interactivité: L'Engagement dans l'Oeuvre comme Vecteur de Nouvelles Narrativités Individuelles et Collectives** (The Experience of Interactivity: Commitment in Works of Art as a Vehicle for New Individual and Collective Narrativities), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Les oeuvres interactives présentées sous formes d'installations et sur le Web, innovantes par leurs dispositifs exploitant les nouvelles technologies, bouleversent le monde de l'art d'aujourd'hui en invitant le spectateur à contribuer à leur révélation esthétique et narrative via le déploiement d'un mécanisme. Ces changements dans l'art trouvent pourtant leurs origines dans les années 1960-1970, où les artistes démontrent une véritable volonté d'intégrer la présence du spectateur dans la manifestation de l'oeuvre. On pense aux créations collectives dites participatives, qui visent à concilier les rôles du spectateur et de l'artiste dans l'art, et aux happenings, où le public est invité à intervenir dans le déroulement de la narration. Alors que le citoyen est fortement incité à se positionner dans la société, le spectateur se voit investi d'une réelle responsabilité d'appropriation de l'art, ce qui modifie substantiellement sa place dans la création, la diffusion et la réception des oeuvres. Les oeuvres interactives d'aujourd'hui, qui incitent encore davantage le spectateur à exprimer ses subjectivités lors de son expérience de l'oeuvre, sont toujours à l'image des changements sociaux, notamment des transformations dans les formes de communication, plus que jamais marquées par l'engagement d'acteurs individuels à la révélation des histoires personnelles et collectives.

2010S00644

Destro de Oliveira, Glaucia (IFCH-UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brasil, 13083-970 [tel: 55 11 83431443; e-mail: gdestro@gmail.com]), **Aging Well in the International and Local Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research focus is to understand how the Brazilian government thinks & puts into practice the ideas present in Madrid's Letter (2002), which the international organism ONU elaborates, & defines how different countries should elaborate the public policies for the elderly population. It is important to remember that the different points–about political participation, way to live, & habitation, for example–in this document are based on autonomy, independence, & active aging. In Brazil, all of the legislative documents mention this international suggestion. So, this way the ONU defines how being older is reflected in the public policies in this country. On the other side, of course, there are too many particular configurations in these realities–this country is big & includes different economic contexts & experiences according to ethnicity, class, & gender. In this sense, the idea of this research is to understand, through a qualitative methodology, how global & local spheres are articulated in Brazil's public policies & pretends to show how particular situations can bring credentials & transformations in the way to understand aging. The point is to analyze discourses about the elderly.

2010S00645

Devadason, Ranji (Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, UK [tel: +44(0)117 3310609; e-mail: ranji.devadason@bristol.ac.uk]), **Moral and Market Entrepreneurs: Aspirations, Values and Ambition amongst Transnational Employees,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines what is distinctive about global professionals in different sectors: international NGOs, UN agencies and multinational corporations. These are the moral & market entrepreneurs of globalization. It analyses the practices and strategies developed by professionals in order to face the challenges associated with transnational working. The analysis draws on survey data & interviews with transnational professionals working in global organisations to address these themes. This in turn facilitates evaluation of what the "globalizing of minds" entails for these employees, both personally & professionally. Moreover, in order to bridge the gap between individual orientations & the institutional landscape, I will analyse the strategies by which corporate & not-for-profit organisations standardise practices across different sites, countries & regions. This, in turn, may involve analysis of processes of professionalisation & bureaucratization, to examine whether these detract from NGO workers' motivations & passions to "make a difference in society" & corporate employees' more individualistic ambitions. This paper thereby addresses intersections between cultural & economic rationalities for transnational professionals, since their values & aspirations are invariably informed by organisational incentives & hierarchies.

2010S00646

Devine, Paula (School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN [tel: +44 28 9097 3034; e-mail: p.devine@qub.ac.uk]), **Gender and Mental Illness: Measurement and Analysis in Northern Ireland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many surveys report that women have higher levels of mental illness than men do. However, such statements raise many questions about how both the concepts of gender & mental illness have been measured within quantitative survey research. I will begin this paper by identifying & critiquing ways in which gender & mental illness have been measured in large-scale population wide surveys. In particular, the 2006 Northern Ireland Life & Times Survey will be used as a case study. This survey included two well-known scales: the twelve-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), and the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI). Within the paper, I will highlight how more appropriate measures of gender & mental illness have been created, based on factor analysis of these scales. Within the final section of the paper, I will present the results of multivariate analysis of the relationship between masculinities & mental illness, using the components identified in the previous section. These findings indicate that the use of a male/female dichotomy is too crude, & reinforce the need for alternative measures of gender to be operationalised. Whilst the paper reports on results from a regional dataset, its findings are applicable globally.

2010S00647

Di Marco, Graciela (Universidad de San Martín, Buenos Aires Argentina [tel: 54-11-4943-2431; fax: 54-11-4943-2431; e-mail: gradimarco@sinectis.com.ar]), **Women and Trade Unions in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The different stances on neo-liberal policies in the 1990s in Argentina resulted in internal ruptures in Argentina's Trade Unions. Along with the longstanding General Confederation of Workers (CGT), in 1992, two trade unions that opposed the flexibilization policies joined in the creation of Congreso de Trabajadores Argentinos [Congress of Argentinean Workers], better known as CTA. In 1997, the CTA was formally established as a workers' union that offered an alternative to those who did not agree with CGT. This paper aims to describe this process, analyze women's participation in the CGT & the CTA, and compare the outcomes regarding women's labor rights in those organizations. Trade union women furthered the institutionalization of gender areas and, later on, the law of quotas. At the same time, to a higher or a lesser degree, they joined women's movements in their claims for issues that are important to women's lives, whether in labor or in private situations. For these purposes, I have interviewed several women leaders in Trade Unions & reviewed relevant documents issued by the Trade Unions themselves.

2010S00648

Diaz Orueta, Fernando (Department of Sociology II. University of Alicante, Campus de San Vicente del Raspeig, 03080, Alicante, Spain [e-mail: fernando.diaz@ua.es]), **Urban Movements and Urban Policies in Valencia: Challenging a New Order,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In keeping with the experience of other European countries, urban policies have changed dramatically in most of the Spanish cities. This new ori-

entation has meant the adoption of new priorities and forms of urban management. The previous emphasis on social justice as one of the main aims of urban policies has been replaced by new market-oriented tendencies. The paper examines the city of Valencia where new urban policies clearly burst since the mid-90s. Urban mega-projects, such as the City of Arts & Sciences, or mega-events, such as the 32nd America's Cup symbolize the new stage. But the new orientation given to urban policies has been challenged by new urban movements, with a very complex & heterogeneous composition and quite different regarding those of the 70s. They have meant a substantial disagreement with the consensus built by the main political Valencian forces & the local & regional authorities. These new socio-political practices question not only the urban and economic model & the consolidation of a more unequal city, but the restrictions in the local arena as a space of democratic participation. Finally, & considering the experience of other Spanish cities, the paper tries to establish if this is an exceptional case or, on the contrary, we're talking about a majority trend.

2010S00649

Diaz-Catalan, Celia (IESA-CSIC, C/ Campo Santo de los Mártires, 7 14.004 Córdoba [tel: 0034 957421909; e-mail: cdiaz@iesa.csic.es]), **Reward Systems in Spain: Do the Regions Make the Difference?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Evaluation Agencies command a strategic position in public science systems. Evaluation activities make up a vital part of reward systems that are used to stratify scientific organizations. In this way, some of the practices established by evaluation agencies have spread & are accepted as common rules of behaviour by people that work in the R&D domain (Whitley 2007). In Spain, it has been demonstrated that scientific community responds to the incentives (Jiménez Contreras, de Moya Anegón, & Delgado López-Cózar 2003). From 2001 with the new University Law, autonomous governments can provide of additional increase in salaries through the evaluation of merits. The entities responsible for assigning merit to researchers are the National Agency for Quality Assessment & Accreditation (ANECA) & the regional evaluation agencies. This paper examines the mechanisms and criteria in the attribution of merits in four autonomous regions. It aims to analyze if there has been a response by the new incentives. In a second place, it focuses in the criteria, to examine if they are related with the main goals of the Regional Innovation Systems, or on the contrary, they follow the national tendency. The research reported is based on both legal documents and qualitative interviews, with experienced scientists in policy-making or R&D management, particularly those who were involved in the evaluation agencies. The boundary-work focus is useful to differentiate quality activities among scientist, analyzing their own views with regard to the different evaluation criteria. Neo Institutionalism focus is used to trace the origin and changes in the merit attribution in the autonomous regions.

2010S00650

Díaz-Mendez, C., Callejo, J., García-Espejo, I., Southerton, D. & Warde, A. (University of Oviedo. Dpt. Sociology., Departamento de Sociología. Facultad de CC.Economicas. Universidad de Oviedo. 33006 Oviedo, Asturias, España [tel: (34)985105042; fax: (34)985105050; e-mail: cecilia@uniovi.es]), **A Comparative Analysis of Food Consumption in United Kingdom and Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents the first comparative results of food habits in Spain & the UK. At the beginning, we offer an overview of changes in food expenditures & general developments in the last years. Secondly we explore the temporal organization of the daily diet to know when to eat & how food activities are organized, we reefer basically about cooking & eating. Thirdly, we explore the changes in the places where people eat (eat out or at home), with special emphasis on some clear differences between the two countries: eating out is a very common habit in the UK & little practiced & studied in Spain. Our aim is to describe the most significant similarities & differences in eating behaviour of the British & the Spanish people & seek explanations about them. Our data come from surveys of expenditure & time use surveys of the UK (Expenditure & Food Survey Time Use Survey) & Spain (survey of family budgets & time use survey).

2010S00651

Dickinson, David (Wits University, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2050 [tel: +27 11 717 4438; e-mail: david.dickinson@wits.ac.za]), **Grassroots AIDS Exceptionalism within Plural Health Systems: Evidence from South African HIV/AIDS Peer Educators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The existence of a plural healthcare system in South Africa is widely recognised. Reasons for their continued existence include cost, access, & a desire for holistic treatment. Additionally, sections of the South Africa population, view allopathic explanations of HIV/AIDS as the medicalisation of a bio-moral problem. This tension helps explain the limited headway that has been made in preventing new HIV infections. This paper argues that the extraordinary focus on HIV/AIDS by health professionals has created an unstable grassroots understanding of HIV/AIDS. The paper draws on in-depth interviews with 23 African workplace HIV/AIDS peer educators who participated in a research project by recording "AIDS myths" over a six-month period. HIV/AIDS peer educators, who are committed to propagating an allopathic explanation of HIV/AIDS, remain embedded within cultures that maintain bio-moral explanations of misfortune. The findings indicate a, problematic, differentiation between peer educators' understandings of AIDS & other illnesses; something that requires them to utilise creative techniques to keep these parallel belief systems in balance. Insights into the challenges faced by peer educators, who are "between & betwixt" competing explanations of AIDS, helps us appreciate the many & complex ways in which AIDS is conceived & the challenges this presents for health promotion generally & the prevention of HIV infection in particular.

2010S00652

Didham, Robert J. & Choi, Mee Young (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115 Japan [tel: +81-46-826-9589; fax: +81-46-855-3809; e-mail: didham@iges.or.jp]), **Cultivating Sustainable Livelihoods through Education and Capacity Building: Modelling "Education for Sustainable Development" to Advance Communities of Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies research on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) identified a critical need to investigate how ESD moves beyond the formal education sector & into the informal sector to help achieve communities of practice for sustainable development. The current topic, "Modelling ESD for Sustainable Livelihoods", is being investigated through primary field research in South East Asia and through discussions with policy makers throughout the region. The objective of this research is to explicate & model the association between ESD, Community Practice, & Sustainable Livelihoods, & thus develop a framework of good practice to link ESD with Sustainable Livelihood initiatives in order to open an arena of practical, real-world learning & facilitate participation in community-based decision-making. The key question to be addressed in this paper is: "How to advance the sustainable livelihood practices of individual people by engaging them in a process of critical praxis & experiential learning through engendering communities of practice for ESD?" This paper will describe how ESD can be utilised to advance communities of practice and promote Sustainable Livelihoods. Furthermore, it will investigate how the methodologies of ESD (including ideas of experiential learning & critical praxis) can be applied both in policy & implementation to strengthen local-level practice of sustainable development.

2010S00653

Dieckhoff, Martina, Gebel, Michael, Giesecke, Johannes & Steiber, Nadia (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Reichpietschufer 50 [tel: +49 - 30 - 25491 - 150 ; e-mail: dieckhoff@wzb.eu]), **Institutional Change and Age-Graded Inequality in Labour Market Risks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates labour market risks in Europe, with a special focus on unemployment & temporary work. It undertakes a detailed analysis of such labour market risks in different phases of people's careers, focusing on the youth & the population of prime-age. The differentiation between different career phases (i.e. age-groups), allows for an in-depth investigation of the mechanisms that underlie the allocation of labour market risks in different countries. This allows us to test the conventional theories about dual-labour markets for different age-groups. In particular, in addition to established factors such as systems of employment protection, unemployment insurance & collective bargaining coverage as well as macro-economic & demographic change, we investigate institutional & structural determinants of labour market risks that are more specifically relevant for certain career phases (e.g. initial education systems, continuing training policies, skill diversion). Our central aim is to investigate the extent to which certain labour market institutions contribute to an age-graded inequality in labour market risks. In particular, we test whether institutions which may decrease inequality at certain stages of the life-

course might increase inequality in labour market risks at other stages. We apply multi-level regression techniques using harmonised micro-data for 25 countries. The data come from the European Labour Force Survey & cover a period of 16 years (1992-2007). Our analysis is aimed to contribute to a better understanding of how diverse institutional factors may affect inequalities in employment opportunities & labour market risks throughout the life-course.

2010S00654

Diekmann, Andreas & Przepiorka, Wojtek (ETH Zurich, Sociology, ETH-Zentrum, SEW E 24, CH-8092 Zurich [e-mail: pwojtek@ethz.ch]), **Do Voluntary Commitments or Binding Contracts Help to Overcome the Intergenerational CPR Dilemma?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The intergenerational common pool resource (CPR) dilemma captures the fact that unlike cooperation, non-cooperative behavior produces external costs that accumulate over time & decrease future payoffs. In a laboratory experiment we investigate whether voluntary commitments or binding contracts help to overcome the detrimental effects of self-interested decisions in the present on future benefits of all group members. Subjects are randomized into two treatment groups & a control group, each consisting of five subjects. In each of ten consecutive rounds subjects individually decide whether to invest in asset A or asset B. While investments in asset A have a high rate of return & generate external costs, investments in asset B have a low rate of return & generate no externalities. Before making their first decision, subjects in the first treatment can voluntarily commit themselves to invest in asset B. Subjects in the second treatment can sign a contract that enforces subjects' investments in asset B. However, the contract comes into effect only if all five group members signed it. In the control treatment there are no such regulations. We find that investments in asset B are higher in the two treatment groups than in the control. These differences are due to the higher propensity to invest in asset B by subjects who made a commitment & groups in which all parties signed the contract respectively. However, as external costs accumulate over time, average benefits decrease and conditional cooperation remains the driving force of subjects' behavior.

2010S00655

Dijkstra, Jacob (Sociology/ICS, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands, 9712 TG [tel: +31 50 3636208; e-mail: j.dijkstra@rug.nl]), **Put Your Money Where Your Mouth Is: Trust, Civic Norms and Contributions to Public Goods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Communities with a lot of social capital are generally thought to be better able to solve collective action problems, such as the production of public goods. However, public goods that are beneficial for the groups of actors producing them may have either favorable consequences for the rest of society ("benign" public goods, such as fund raising activities of a charity organization) or unfavorable ones ("malignant" public goods, such as mobilization of members of a street gang to commit crimes). As key elements of social capital, trust & civic norms should be related to the production of public goods. However, if these public goods are malignant, the overall effect of their production on society can be negative. Therefore, it is crucial to know whether trust and civic norms are differentially related to the production of benign and malignant public goods. This paper reports an experiment combining questionnaire measurements of trust & civic norms with a public goods game. The results allow four conclusions: (i) important standard trust measurements are positively related to contributions to benign public goods, but not to contributions to malignant public goods, (ii) the interpersonal trust scale (IPT) however, is positively related to contributions to malignant public goods, (iii) standard trust measurements measure trustworthiness rather than trusting, & (iv) the expectation that others contribute is the most important predictor of contributions to both benign & malignant public goods. Thus, questionnaire measurements of trust are generally discriminating between benign & malignant public goods. A direct measurement of trust (i.e., the expectation that others will contribute) however, does not discriminate between these two types of public goods.

2010S00656

Dijkstra, Jacob & Payne, Diane (Department of Sociology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, 9712 TG [tel: ++3150 363 6208; e-mail: j.dijkstra@rug.nl]), **Collective Decisions in the EU: Explaining the Norm of Cooperation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A research puzzle for EU scholars interested in decision making is the repeated pattern of co-operation in the Council of Ministers. Why do individual member states actually comply with this EU norm and moreover how does this norm operate as a mechanism of cooperation across the member states in the EU decision process? We argue the norm of cooperation between member states is sustainable, because the configuration of members' positions & interests gives rise to a decision situation that resembles a repeated Prisoner's Dilemma (PD). It is rational for individual member states to comply since not doing so would mean large forgone gains in the future. We test this by making use of two current models of collective decision making: the Position Exchange Model (PEM) & the Externalities Exchange Model (EEM). The results suggest that the predictive power of PEM should vary inversely with the average proportion of "winners" in the data set. More winners implies that for actors the shadow of the future becomes smaller, since there will be fewer occasions on which they will actually be in a PD payoff structure.

2010S00657

Dillman, Jennifer L., Yeatts, Dale E. & Cready, Cynthia M. (Department of Sociology and Family Studies, Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas, 79601 [tel: (325) 674-2432; e-mail: jennifer.dillman@acu.edu]), **Geographic Distance, Contact, and Family Perceptions of Quality Nursing Home Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The effect of frequency of nursing home contact on family perceptions of quality care is the focus of this research. A family member characteristic, such as geographic distance from the nursing home, affects frequency of contact with the nursing home. Frequency of contact, in turn, affects family perceptions of the care his or her loved one receives in the nursing home. The theoretical framework for this study is based on Allport's intergroup contact theory, which posits that when four contact Conditions–institutional support, equal status, common goals, & intergroup cooperation–are present in an intergroup situation, a reduction in anxiety between groups is likely to occur. Regression analysis tested the hypotheses using survey data collected from 275 family members of residents in 10 Dallas-Ft. Worth area nursing homes. Results support Allport's premise that contact alone between groups–i.e., family members & nursing home staff–is insufficient for increasing or decreasing family perceptions of quality nursing home care. Additionally, three of the four contact conditions were statistically supported by the data. In sum, this research provides nursing homes with an empirically tested model for improving family perceptions of quality nursing home care.

2010S00658

Dilmac, Julie Alev (CERSES-CNRS-Paris Descrates, Centre Universitaire des Saints-Pères, 45 rue des Saints-Pères, 75270 Paris cedex 06 [tel: (+33) 01 42 86 42 42; fax: (+33) 01 42 86 42 41; e-mail: jadilmac@hotmail.com]), **Honor Killings in Turkey: "Their" Honor and "Our" Honor',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Despite the social contestation against this practice, honor killing still tends to have a very important place in the Turkish media and discourses in everyday life. However, how do these crimes, described as barbarian & considered tied to drives, continue to exist in spite of all the regulations instituted by law? These killings made in name of "namus" (sexual honor) seem to be incompatible with the modern women's vision developed in Turkey. Thus, honor is maintained by women's conducts: they have to know the limits, determined by the knowledge of shame & all rules which govern the interpersonal relations, defined & controlled by family. Defying these rules is defying the patriarchal authority, but also all the rules of the group. Although these practices are developed essentially on the country side, they tend to be emerged with the rural depopulation to urban areas, challenging the rules imposed by law. A lot of surveys have been made on honor killings, describing the mechanism of violence committed against women. Yet this paper's aim is to point out the vision of non practicing murder & to try to show how these crimes tend to redefine the frame of otherness, & their consequences on the conception of gender. My field of study is based on interviews with young Turks (mostly from Istanbul's area).

2010S00659

Dimitrova, Svetlana (EHESS, Paris, France [e-mail: svetdi@yahoo.fr]), **Criticize the Illusion, Understand Its Research: The Autobiography of an Organic Intellectual of the Socialist System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To be "dissident", a "protestor" or at least "alternate", proves to be the necessary element for a biography which gives right to an intellectual life in the "post socialists" countries after 1989. If positioning during the communist period does not offer a referent objectifying a "clean" biography, the autobiographical write-up can, on the other hand, create a trajectory of implicit dissidence. Is it necessary to choose the criticism of such an approach which aims to adjust in a universalizing ethnical frame and to rid from the guilt of the past; or, rather, to opt for the understanding of the rewritings accounting for the tensions between the individual constraints & choices transcending the context? We will propose an analysis of the autobiography of Lubomir Levğev, representative of the artistic-creative intelligentsia, having occupied posts of senior officials in the intellectual and the political field in Bulgaria, before 1989. His autobiographical write-up, "You are the next one" with a subtitle "Novel of memories", creates a character who lives inside the system and apart from it, a narrative posture of obliteration of the stigma.

2010S00660

Dimmock, Alexandra K. & Burchell, Brendan J. (Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road Bristol, Bristol BS8 1UQ [tel: +44 151 336 2143; e-mail: soakd@bristol.ac.uk]), **From Breadwinning to Babysitting: An Exploratory Study of Stay-At-Home Fathers' Experiences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the lives, decision making processes and experiences of twenty-six full-time stay-at-home fathers. The men were contacted online, for instance through social networking sites, & the data collection was mainly via emails & online "chats". They discussed masculinity & gender roles in terms that they defined themselves, whilst aware of gender norms and common stereotypes. They reported that reactions from others were mixed, often with emotional & practical support coming primarily from immediate & extended family members. Fathers acknowledge stigma toward their roles, but reported being generally unaffected by the attitudes & reactions of others. The internet as a source of advice & information from other stay-at-home fathers is central to understanding the social support available to this emerging family type that challenges norms in both public and private spheres. The men discuss a range of influences that guided them to the role of becoming full-time primary carers; their own previous careers, their partner's earnings capacity and satisfaction with their jobs, & their beliefs about the importance of parents in child-rearing were all preeminent in their discourses. This study is rooted in a burgeoning body of scholarship including maternal gatekeeping, "doing gender" and identities, ideologies & discourses on fatherhood.

2010S00661

DiMuzio, Tim (Center for Excellence In Global Governance Research, University of Helsinki, 3 Yliopistonkatu PL 4 Helsinki, 00014 Finland [tel: 358 0465726386; e-mail: timothy.dimuzio@helsinki.fi]), **Capitalizing a Future Unsustainable: Global Energy and the Fate of Market Civilization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Liberal capitalist polities are being held up as the ultimate civilizational achievement precisely at a point in time when the energy intensive built environments & rampant & senseless consumerism of these societies are threatened by ecological devastation & the coming end of cheap & abundant fuel. Throughout the twentieth century this pattern of high energy consumption social reproduction was largely shaped by the global energy industry & the industries it spawned and/or allowed to flourish. Yet due to a number of foreseeable, if not entirely predictable, future obstacles & challenges, this blueprint of development seems doomed to failure. However, despite some recognition of these challenges & the recent worldwide collapse in capitalization, it appears as though investors are continuing to capitalize this unsustainable future. In this paper I use a power theory of value approach to critically assess how far & in what ways the global energy industry is continuing to shape & reshape the terrain of social reproduction & governance towards an unsustainable future. In the first section of this paper I historicize the emergence of a more fully globalized market civilization by putting it in the context of the discovery of fossil fuel energy & how this resource has been integral to the "modernization" project of the twentieth century. In the ensuing sections, I outline the power theory of value of Nitzan & Bichler and argue that this perspective can help us account for the rise of a petro-market civilization. This sets the stage for a final section which offers an analysis of the oil & gas industry vis à vis the alternative energy sector of the global economy.

2010S00662

Diniz, Adriana V. S. (Departamento de Sociología y Antropología Social/Universidad de Valencia, Facultat de Ciències Socials, Universitat de València, 46022 - València (España) [tel: +34 96.382.84.54; fax: +34 96.382.84.50; e-mail: adrianavsdiniz@hotmail.com]), **Transiciones Biográficas Formativas y Profesionales de Sujetos Adultos en España y en Brasil.** (Educational and Professional Biographical Transitions in Adults in Spain and Brazil), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Las transformaciones en el mundo del trabajo, de la educación y formación, en el marco del concepto de lifelong learning, parecen atrincherar al sujeto adulto, y le exigen plantearse un conjunto de dilemas respecto a cómo relacionarse con lo educativo-formativo en esta etapa de la vida. Desde la perspectiva biográfica, nos ha interesado comprender de qué forma los adultos, en España y en Brasil, se relacionan con los dispositivos institucionales educativo-formativos disponibles y cómo éstos impactan y/o han impactado en las biografias de aprendizaje para y en el trabajo. La investigación se ha anclado en los estudios sobre transiciones (Casal y Cardenal) y en la teoría de la biograficidad (Alheit y Dausien). Han sido realizadas cincuenta y uno entrevistas narrativas. Los resultados apuntan que el proceso de construcción de las biografías de aprendizaje, en las diferentes fases de la vida adulta (joven adultez, adultez y adultez mayor), no son homogéneas, sino diversas y marcadas por desigualdades; influenciadas no solamente por la oferta pública educativa-formativa, sino que depende también de las decisiones del propio adulto, como sujeto reflexivo, en el proceso de enfrentamiento de dilemas en la (re)vinculación a lo educativo-formativo, desde las condiciones espaciales y sociales en las que está inserto, y desde las expectativas, los valores y los horizontes del mundo de la vida. Sistematizamos zonas de dilemas enfrentados e identificamos modos de transiciones formativo-profesionales. Sugerimos pautas para las políticas públicas dirigidas a ampliar los modos de gestión biográfica de aprendizaje de personas adultas en las transiciones formativo-profesionales.

2010S00663

Dinwiddie, Gniesha Y. (University of Maryland College Park, 2169 LeFrak Hall College Park, MD 20742 [tel: 3014058938; e-mail: gdinwiddie@aasp.umd.edu]), **Does Stress "Get Under the Skin" Differently by Race/Ethnicity? Understanding Social Inequalities in Cardiovascular Risk in Adulthood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is the major cause of death in the United States & racial/ethnic minorities have higher incidence and prevalence rates compared to other groups in the population. Although studies have documented population differences in CVD, the underlying distal risk factors that influence critical levels of biological risk to account for these differences are not well understood. Using secondary data from the 2003-2006 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the article examines the association between social status, socioeconomic status & seven biological markers of CVD risk. The seven biological markers are High Density Lipoprotein, Low Density Lipoprotein, C-Reactive Protein, Homocysteine, Blood Pressure, waist circumference and triglycerides. Results show a significant pattern of association between educational level & biomarkers that varied by race/ethnicity. When a cumulative risk score was applied against risk factors for CVD, lower educational attainment was associated with higher cumulative risk. Results of the paper shows that socio-economic status is a significant predictor of metabolic risks in adulthood & assessing education's relationship to biomarkers appropriate for assessing cardiovascular risks that vary by race/ethnicity & age group is important for understanding disparities in health.

2010S00664

Dix, Steffen (Steffen Dix; Institute of Social Science; University of Lisbon [e-mail: sdix@ics.ul.pt]), **Beyond the Dual Perspective of Being Either Religious or Secular (Modern): Portuguese Catholicism as a Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modernization is often associated with secularization. However, it has become clear over the last few years that modernisation doesn't cause a necessary decline of religion. Even in modern European societies, we have to acknowledge the simultaneous existence and the link between the religious & secular spheres. Based on the case study of Portuguese Catholicism, I endeavour to re-examine the dual perspective of being either religious or secular (modern). Bearing in mind that there has never been a linear transition from the religious to the secular in Portugal, it would be more accurate to say that traditional Catholicism has tried over the last decades to adapt to the conditions of increasing modernisation. In this sense, Portuguese Catholicism in the second half of the twentieth century

is not necessarily an antinomy of or in opposition to modernisation. On the contrary, by modernising & even secularising itself & assuming a role in criticising socio-cultural life & regulating popular religiosity, Portuguese Catholicism should be understood as an important forming factor of a modernity that is singular & typical only to the Portuguese. To sum up, the main aim of this paper is to show that modernity is not only transforming traditional religion, but also that traditional religion can be a formative factor of modernity in a European society.

2010S00665

Dixon, Jane M. (Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia 2064 [tel: 61-2-61255623; fax: 61-2-61250740; e-mail: jane.dixon@anu.edu.au]), **Postcapitalist Politics or Multi-variant Capitalism? Competing Understandings of Diverse Food Sub-systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In seeking to understand the diversity of food sub-systems within and between countries, agri-food scholars have both established and then critiqued several influential antimonies: industrial versus post-Fordist systems; conventional versus alternative systems; fast versus slow food systems; mass versus the quality market; the "food from nowhere" versus the "food from somewhere" regime. In contrast, Gibson-Graham (2006) propose that the contemporary contestation in systems is best conceived as a diversity of post-capitalist experiments: with capitalist markets being important to some & rejected by others. This paper applies this more inclusive perspective to the food sub-systems evident in Western Sydney, Australia, & Thailand. It confirms the centrality of hybrid economic arrangements to livelihood generation, community well-being & environmental protections. It proceeds to argue that the transformative potential of some diverse arrangements can become truncated over time by reliance on access to relatively large markets or non-local markets. These latter examples are better encapsulated by the term "multi-variant capitalism" (see Bugden 2000): where the spectrum of labour relations & variable use of natural resources & space is harnessed to market imperatives. The paper concludes with discussion of the post-capitalism & multi-variant capitalism perspectives within a context of "multiple modernities", a Congress theme.

2010S00666

Dobratz, Betty A., Shanks-Meile, Stephanie L. & Waldner, Lisa K. (Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA USA 50010-1070 [tel: 515-232-7673; fax: 515-294-2303; e-mail: bdobratz@iastate.edu]), **Terrorism and White Separatists in the U.S.: A Look at Leaderless Resistance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the terrorist strategy of leaderless resistance that some white separatists/supremacists claim to be using in the U.S. Based on an analysis of the authors' interviews with white separatists & other available data, we examine how the rhetoric associated with terrorism in general & leaderless resistance in particular is used, why it has been used, & its likely use in the future. Few actual events of terrorism in this movement have occurred, most significantly those associated with the Silent Brotherhood in the 1980s. Yet, the threat of terrorist activities captures the attention of movement members making them feel like they are part of a significant social movement. It also seems to both generate media attention & provide an avenue for recruitment into the white separatist movement in the U.S. Possible implications for the Obama administration will be considered.

2010S00667

Dobrica, Petronel-Mirel (University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Bucharest, Romania, 9 Schitu Magureanu Street,10181 [tel: 040730039428; fax: 040213158391; e-mail: petroneld@yahoo.com]), **Romanian Penitentiary System. The Consequences of the New Law of Prison Punishment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2006, Romania adopted new legislation which fundamentally transformed the penitentiary system & the prison punishment. The new legislation created four different regimes of prison punishment, in the sense that it created penitentiary specialization (ranging from maximum security to open system). It also introduced new punitive technologies. Both elements should influence the prisoners social careers, both inside the penitentiary institutions, as well as after their release. The legal system of penitentiary & prison punishment have been reformed without prior evaluations. This study aims to evaluate the effects of this new legislation. It is based on participant observation & interviews with prisoners & employees of two prisons (one prison of maximum security & the other with all four types of regimes), carried out in 2008-2010, in order to evaluate the institutional changes and the new experiences. The data indicate some major conclusion, such as: (1) although the law allows a relatively high level of freedom and a high level of contact with the rest of society, the reality indicates the stagnancy of penitentiary institutions (the number of prisoners placed in semi-opened & opened regime of execution is scarce); (2) prisoners refuse to claim less restrictive detention regimes, because the existing "architecture" of prisons in Romania does not offer protection against other inmates' aggression, etc. Communication is the preliminary outcome of the project, "Deculturalisation, as an Effect of Detention. Resocialisation in the Progressive & Regressive System Context of Freedom Deprivation Sanctions", which is financed by National Council for Scientific Research CNCSIS.

2010S00668

Doddasiddaiah, N. (Dept. of Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, Manasagangotri, Mysore - 570 006, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 821 2519948; fax: 00 91 8472 263206; e-mail: ndoddasiddaiah@rediffmail.com]), **CSR Profile as a Function of Union Ideological Affiliations and Dispositions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Trade unions, though on decline in terms of their influence on corporate governance & their control on workforce owing to the forces & constraints brought into being in the wake of changing economic trends & process, they are still looked upon as an integral part of industrial culture & civilization. Post industrial era is characterized by decreasing role & diminishing say in matters relating to conditions of work once looked upon and conceded as their prerogatives. Unionism is seen as a response to the need for protecting the interest of the workers, who are even today one of the major stakeholders of an enterprise. It is assumed that the community initiatives of the enterprise in pursuance of its corporate social obligations are looked upon by the unionism as not in the interest of their membership. In many cases unions perceive CSR as a threat, as it transfers yet more power and discretion to managers leaving them with ever lesser sphere to operate & hence, one of the widely debated issues is the impact of CSR on trade unions & their institutional infrastructure which of course is not in the purview of this paper. It is hypothetically assumed & observed as well in their response, that the community initiatives of the enterprise in pursuance of its corporate social obligation, often with considerable resource outlay are viewed by the unionism as not commensurating with the interest of the workers. In many of the responses in the years immediately after emergence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an indispensable component of good corporate governance, the unionism was found to be lukewarm if not out rightly antagonistic to CSR initiatives on the grounds that, the resources made available for CSR programmes could deprive workers their legitimate share in the profit they were responsible to generate. It is also further assumed that the response & disposition of unions on the CSR initiatives are the functions of their ideological subscriptions determined by their affiliations. Thus, the union & ideology subscribed to could be viewed as significant contextual variables in determining the CSR profile of an enterprise viewed from systemic perspective. The paper seeks to put these assumptions to empirical test in the context of Indian firms. Data are gathered from 63 Indian work organizations pertaining to the ideological affiliations of the unions operating in the firms & their dispositions toward CSR activities viewed as a response to their perceived implications for workers as prime stakeholders of unions. Further, implications of union dispositions for CSR profile of the firm have been probed. The findings indicate that the ideological affiliations of unions do not influence their dispositions towards CSR initiatives in a significant way with unions from all ideological backgrounds being skeptical about CSR allocations and spending. However, contrary to what is speculated the leftist unions are less favorably disposed than are the rightist and moderate unions & as such, firms with leftist unions appear to be having relatively poorer CSR profile.

2010S00669

Doecke, Brenton & Kostogriz, Alex (Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway [tel: Burwood Victoria 3125; e-mail: alex.kostogriz@deakin.edu.au]), **Redefining Teacher Accountability: The Impact of High Stakes Testing in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the past decade or more, federal & state governments in Australia have introduced a range of standards-based educational reforms designed to improve the educational outcomes of schools and systems, & to allow comparisons between Australia's educational performance & that of other countries. These initiatives have been directed at improving Australia's

capacity to participate in a globalising economic environment–such, at least, is the rhetoric in which standards-based reforms are based. This paper focuses specifically on the recent introduction of standardised literacy testing in all states across Australia, & raises questions about the impact of this reform on the work practices of English literacy teachers in primary & secondary schools. We draw on data from a major research project funded by the Australian Research Council, involving interviews with teachers about their experiences of implementing standardised testing. We use Dorothy Smith's concept of institutional ethnography to trace how teachers' work is increasingly being mediated by standardised testing & to construct cases which show how they grapple with the tensions between their obligations to students & state-wide mandates. Data collected so far indicate that the introduction of testing does not merely constitute an additional part of a teachers' workload, but that it is having a significant impact on their identity as literacy educators, their capacity to implement rich forms of curriculum & pedagogy, & their relationships with students. Teachers experience these reforms as bringing about increasing surveillance & a form of accountability that is radically transforming the nature of their work.

2010S00670

Doerschler, Peter & Irving Jackson, Pamela (Political Science, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA USA [e-mail: pdoersch@bloomu.edu]), **Immigrant Integration and Trust in Public Institutions: Lessons from GSOEP and ALLBUS,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Council of Europe (2003: 7) has delineated eight key dimensions of life as important to immigrant integration, & the European Parliament (2007: 139) has followed up with an effort to benchmark immigrant integration in these areas: employment, housing, health care, nutrition, education, information, culture, & basic public functions (including equality, anti-discrimination, and self-organization). Civic integration contracts have been developed in western European states ostensibly to focus state efforts supporting immigrant advancement toward economic, social and political integration with the host society. While some have criticized these contracts as tools of "migration control" (cf. Joppke, 2007: 4), there has been very little empirical examination of the assumptions underpinning the contracts. Recent research (cf. Doerschler & Jackson, 2010) using the German Socio-Economic Panel Data (GSOEP) suggests that while immigrants' knowledge of the host nation's language has a limited positive impact on some aspects of their economic success, it does not improve immigrants' experience with discrimination, or their concern for anti-foreigner hostility. In the current paper, we follow up on our initial effort, this time examining the relationship between the indicators of immigrant integration that are currently the focus of the EU-wide benchmarking effort & the degree of trust expressed by immigrants in specific institutions of the German state. Trust has long been viewed as a critical component of democratic legitimacy between citizens & government (cf. Putnam 1993). Without a certain degree of trust in government, citizens may question the value of democracy & eventually support non-democratic alternatives. Using data from the 2008 German General Survey (ALLBUS), we detail differences between Germans & non-Germans in their trust of eleven public institutions & programs in Germany (health care, Constitutional Court, Parliament, local government, justice, public television & print media, higher education, federal government, police, political parties) as well as two institutions of the EU (Commission & Parliament). Beyond describing these core attitudinal differences between German citizens & non-citizens, we also compare differences between select ethnic (Turks and Germans) & religious groups (Muslims, Protestants, Catholics and respondents without a religious identity). The nationality and religious comparisons allow us to assess the extent to which the integration process is generalizable across immigrant groups. Our study provides a foundation for effective policymaking fostering immigrant integration.

2010S00671

Dolan, Paddy (Dublin Institute of Technology [e-mail: paddy.dolan@dit.ie]), **Uneven Social Development and the Oscillating Scope of Identification: Ireland's 'Modernity' Since the Late Nineteenth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ireland serves an interesting case for examining Norbert Elias's theories of the civilizing process, in particular the widening scope of mutual identification & the formation of a more even-tempered habitus in the context of lengthening chains of social interdependencies over time. Elias of course noted that these processes were by no means linear, but he concentrated on the general arc of development in the direction of civilizing processes, particularly in relation to France. The very different case discussed in Elias's The Germans demonstrates a more uneven history of state formation & the developing national habitus. By the late nineteenth century in Ireland, the growing interdependencies between Irish & British people, particularly in the "economic sphere", contributed to class realignments in Ireland & the decreasing power ratio between established landlords & tenant farmers. Rising class tensions coloured by ethnic cultural revivalism (ironically supported by minor gentry groups) led ultimately to state demonopolization of violence & a new nation-state formation (incomplete due to the partition of Ireland) initially with a fragile capacity to pacify the territory. This we-group espoused an ideology of national insularity and economic self-sufficiency despite continued dependence on British people as consumers of Irish produce. The Irish group depended on Britain not only economically but also as a source of within-group identification & pride due to the violent liberation struggle. So the nature of Irish-British interdependencies had contradictory emotional dimensions, which were further complicated by the emergence of a rising Irish dependency on Britain as a destination for emigrants from the 1950s in particular. The national pride in military struggle was overtaken by the shame in failing to provide social opportunities for group members, which in turn compelled Irish politicians to seek more diverse & deep global interdependencies. Eventually this produces a wider circle of mutual identification though not without other emotional experiences of nostalgia, regret & resentment. This oscillating mutual identification & "mixed emotions" is related to the uneven, non-linear social development in Ireland, which nevertheless reveals an ordered structure of social change in Elias's sense.

2010S00672

Domecka, Markieta & Mrozowicki, Adam (Queen's University, Belfast, School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Belfast, the UK, BT71NN [tel: +447521581894; fax:; e-mail: m.domecka@qub.ac.uk]), **Linking Structural Influences and Agential Powers: Biographies, Careers and Reflexivity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contributing to the ongoing debate on the agency a structure relations, we propose to take into account biographies not only as empirical material but also as a theoretical concept linking structural influences & agential power of reflexivity. Biography as a methodological tool allows us to enter the life-world of an individual & to reconstruct the subjective meaning it has for him or her. Moreover, as a theoretical concept, biography allows us to analyse, on the one hand, the structurally defined enablements and constraints connected with actual placement in space & time, and on the other, the agential attempts to reflexively deal with structural powers. In our empirical work, we explore the career patterns of manual workers & business people (mangers and entrepreneurs) placed in the context of Polish post-socialist transformation. The analysis of over 200 biographical interviews makes it possible to reconstruct four career patterns:"construction", "anchor", "patchwork" & "dead end". Different degrees & forms, in which career patters are actualised in the milieus studied, demonstrate the role of unequal distribution of resources in putting life projects & careers into practice. At the same time, the existence of similar career patterns in two contrastive milieus suggests that the modes of practicising reflexivity, which shape occupational choices, are irreducible to the structural positioning of social agents.

2010S00673

Domingo, Eduardo M. (Theology and Religious Education Department, De LaSalle University-Manila, 2401 Taft Avenue, Manila 1000 [tel: +632524-4611 local 534; fax: +632524-4611 local 534; e-mail: eduardo.domingo@dlsu.edu.ph]), **Intertextuality and the Sociology of Religion: Re-Reading Texts and Contexts of Animism in the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Born from concrete historical-cultural contexts, sociological paradigms have not only influenced the topics of interest of researchers but their tools & methods of inquiry as well. Hence the contexts of the sociology of Weber, Durkheim, Marx, & other sociologists have also become the texts of sociology of religion and of the studies of their respective followers. Unconsciously, however, practitioners & researchers have been improperly appropriating these paradigms in different and/or new contexts. Using intertextuality as the key concept, this paper illustrates the importance of considering the contexts of sociological assumptions & paradigms in current studies. The new & changing conditions demand a reading not only of the new contexts for sociology but also a re-reading of the sociological paradigms we use. Re-reading these contexts as texts to be appropriated, researchers are given a better & wider perspective to make the sociology of religion not only meaningful & appropriate but truly relevant.

2010S00674

Dominguez, Fernando (Sociology, NYU, New York 10012 [e-mail: fr547@nyu.edu]), **Media-Art and the Future of Cultural Objects in a Digital Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The emergence of media-art, that is, art which depends on electronic equipment for its display & storage, is acknowledged as one of the most significant developments in contemporary art. Since the appearance of film & video art in the late 1960s, the increasing engagement of artists with different media technologies, like audio, computers, or the Internet, has resulted in a host of new art forms, as audio-installations, digital-art or Internet-art. Unlike traditional cultural objects–like books, paintings or sculptures–which can be preserved for decades or even centuries, the rapid obsolescence of media technologies subjects media-based cultural objects to an endless cycle of "cultural refreshing" whereby these objects have to be continually updated from "old" media (e.g. 5-14 inch floppy, VHS, film) to "new" storage formats (e.g. DVDs) to prevent them from becoming irretrievable or lost. This paper will analyze media-art as one of the key fields illuminating the unprecedented challenges that cultural objects face in a digital age. Specifically it will address the following questions: What are the socio-material networks required to keep up with this endless technological cycle of cultural refreshing? What are the criteria for establishing which cultural objects are preserved & which ones are left to degrade? Who are the key individual & institutional actors involved in these decisions? What are the media-technologies required to assure the future reproducibility & authenticity of these cultural objects? What peculiar version of our contemporary cultural legacy are these technological processes articulating?

2010S00675

Dona, Giorgia (School of Humanities and Social Science, University of East London, 4-6 University Way, London, E16 2RD [tel: 0044(0)208-223-2791; fax: 0044(0)208-223-3296; e-mail: g.dona@uel.ac.uk]), **Challenging the Exclusivity of Ethnicity in Ethnic Conflicts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To date, most representations of ethnic violence have focused on the antagonistic relationships between ethnic groups in terms of victims & perpetrators. This focus has tended to neglect the existence of non-oppositional & non-ethnic social identities that are also present during conflict. I make use of the social category "internal bystander" to violence in order to discuss overlapping and hybrid social identities that can be seen as a counterargument to the primacy of ethnic ones. This category also challenges the exclusive reliance on ethnicity to describe the unfolding of social relations during conflict. The experiences of internal bystanders to violence–individuals who inhabit the social spaces of conflict but who are neither direct targets nor perpetrators of violence–challenge exclusive explanations of ethnic polarization and collapsed social relations. Bystanders' testimonies highlight the existence of other narratives of assistance across ethnic boundaries, as well as resistance to ideologies of ethnic cleansing, & ongoing negotiations of ethnic & non-ethnic identities during violence. In the development & consolidation of post-conflict discourses of national unity & reconciliation, there is a danger that bystanders' testimonies become invisible in historical accounts of past ethnic violence, & that their potential contribution to reconciliation processes is marginalised.

2010S00676

Donat, Elisabeth (University of Innsbruck, Department for Sociology, Universitätsstr. 15/II [tel: 0043-512-507-7302; e-mail: elisabeth.donat@uibk.ac.at]), **The Appeal of Social Theory–An Integrative Approach of Teaching the Importance of Social Theory for Empirical Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is introducing a teaching example of clarifying the importance of a theoretical basis for empirical research to the students. The course has been undertaken at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. Students of this course tried to operationalize the "Theory of Planned Behaviour" by I. Ajzen & to examine this theory by an online survey on traffic behaviour of students at their university. Besides the experienced difficulty to translate theoretical assumptions into empirical research, students reported a better understanding of the theory & the proposed influences, when looking at concrete items & measures. Therefore methods became a key factor for a better understanding of theory & vice versa theory helped them to organize their empirical work more effective & with a larger scientific output. In reflecting these experiences during teaching, our team in Innsbruck decided to provide more integrative teaching in theories & methods courses. In autumn 2010 a course on authoritarianism is offered, which tries to illustrate the relationship of theories & methods by means of team teaching & other instruments. This paper is going to summarize experiences from past courses & offers suggestions for the planning of future courses.

2010S00677

Donato, Luisa & Grand, Martino (IRES Piemonte - Economic Social Research Institute of Piedmont, Via Nizza 18, Torino, Italy, 10125 [tel: +39 011 6666455; fax: +39 011 6696 012; e-mail: luisa.donato@unito.it]), **Equal Access to Education in Piedmont. Gender-Based Differences and Motivations for Vocational Training Choice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within the training offer domain, vocational training is still little investigated although being an instrumental function of active labour policies, in connection with the various requirements of the main target groups, among them young students, women, & men in their compulsory education age. The primary objective of this research has been to define a quantitative framework of gender-based polarizations in educational paths in Piedmont. In the light of polarizations emerging from the quantitative investigation, we decided to investigate this matter by means of qualitative methods using focus groups & tandem interviews. The research-based investigation has been focused on the analysis of gender-based choices & the analysis of motivations at the basis of choice for a given educational path, to draw the attention of the players involved, teachers & students. The objective has been to create a useful source of information in order to analyse the status of vocational training courses aimed at complying with the obligation of compulsory education in the Piedmont Region. The study allows us to provide an effective & interesting reflection on such a widespread situation, although still little known whose quantitative investigations like PISA shall provide a report in the short-term.

2010S00678

Doneddu, Silvia (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain [tel: 0034663888131; e-mail: silvia.doneddu@gmail.com]), **Hypothesis of an Emerging Rural District in Catalonia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Marshall's District model & more specifically its External Open Economy theory, shows that the asymmetric principle of Steindl–which states that anything done by a small company can be done by a big company, but not vice versa–can be argued against by applying a new role to the small companies away from the segregation into the irrelevant part of the global market, where different theories and studies have placed them for a long time. In 2003, a debate about the possibility to apply the District model to the rural path opened in the QA-Questione Agraria journal, involving some researchers already compromised in local development analysis based on the concept of the Marshall industrial district. In this paper I will present a case study that shows the intent of small holdings to gain a niche in the market working in organic food production through an alternative work asset organization & a sustainable development model. The production is realized locally, which supports the growth of the local economic system, creating a hypothesis of an emerging organic district. The case study refers to a rural area of Catalonia, el Moianès, a natural subcounty situated in a high plain. The investigation exposes the positivity as well as the criticism & the contradiction inside on the multilevel governance dynamics. Data from this case study was collected through qualitative screening method using semi-structured interviews with key actors.

2010S00679

Doneker Mancini, Karen (University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716 [tel: 302-312-8282; fax: 302-831-3261; e-mail: kmancini@udel.edu]), **Understanding the Role of Family Support in the Lives of Emerging Adults with Disabilities: Implications for Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The transition to emerging adulthood brings with it many challenges for which students need support. Students with disabilities face additional challenges related to their disabilities. The greatest challenges facing students with disabilities are socially constructed (Levine & Wagner 2007). In addition, to access to courses, institutions need to consider how open & welcoming the campus is to students with disabilities. Many students with disabilities face difficulties integrating into campus life, peer relationships, student activities & career development programs. Support services need to recognize the diverse needs of this population through reevaluating current services & instituting disability specific supports that go beyond accommodations. Integral to the transition is the role of family. Families serve as a resource to help students maximize the effectiveness of the

accommodations & proactively address crisis situations. The incorporation of family into the transition process has resulted in greater numbers of students attending post secondary institutions (Levine & Wagner 2007). Positive family relationships prior to and during the college experience are correlated to higher grade point averages & better adjustment to college life (Cutrona et al. 1994). Families can serve as a prevention mechanism on campus. They are often an untapped resource that when combined with university level support services, can influence student success. However, some families struggle with understanding the disability, how it affects functioning at college & how they can help. As such they are a resource that needs to be cultivated & a broad definition of family should be employed. A model for universities to respond to this challenge will be proposed & implications for outreach to provide a seamless system of support for families will be discussed. Suggestions for future research & evaluation will be provided.

2010S00680

Dong, Weizhen (University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave. W. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1 [tel: 1-519-5887388; fax: 1-519-2088310; e-mail: weizhen@uwaterloo.ca]), **Cross-Cultural Care in Multi-Cultural Society–A Toronto Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Language & cultural believes are reported by the members of ethnic minorities as major barriers in their care seeking. There is a need for the medical professionals to realize these issues, & achieve cultural competency in healthcare delivery. Governments can utilize ethnic minority organizations' rich resources for health promotion and health crisis coping, etc.

2010S00681

Doran, Marie-Christine (University of Ottawa, 55, av. Laurier E., Ottawa, Canada, K1N 6N5 [tel: 613 562-5800 ext 2009; e-mail: mcdoran@uOttawa.ca]), **Human Rights Claims and Collective Action in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last two decades, Latin America has been under the dominant trend of political reconciliation. Looking for compromises that would not challenge military power, torn between opposing views of Memory, political authorities have turned to the political stability paradigm that justified the exclusion of judiciary procedures in cases of State terror & Human Rights violations, in order to avoid unnecessary suffering to the victims by exposing them to testimony. Recently, social mobilization claiming for justice & the end of impunity in many countries begun to challenge the dominant trend of reconciliation. In El Salvador, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, & Colombia, all countries with very different histories of State conducted human rights violations, claims for justice as well as innovative forms of "public expression of suffering" have been a main social trend for the five last years. Moreover, field studies conducted by an international Research on Violence & collective action (GRIPAL 2008-ongoing) are showing that the idea of Human Rights is, surprisingly, one of the core values expressed by the interviewed as a motivation for collective action & desire for the end of violence. Between the international discourse of Human rights, often imposed upon populations through NGOs, & the public expression of suffering, what is the social representation of human rights & struggles against impunity that we find in lifestories? And how does it challenge the dichotomy between autonomous social action & political discourse, be it from those who ban judiciary action for the stake of victims, or from those who believe Human rights is a univocal dominant discourse ?

2010S00682

Dores, Antonio Pedro (Dep. Sociology ISCTE - Lisbon University Institute, Lisboa, Portugal, 1600 Lisboa [tel: +351 964764741; e-mail: antonio.dores@iscte.pt]), **Emotions Build Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Western culture presents fear as opposite of love. Adam & Eve should fear the fruits of the knowledge tree for love of God. Abraham should not fear the death of his own soon for love of God. The faith in the love of God calms all fears, even if it is not a earthly medicine for human relive but, instead, a spiritual heal receipt to the bad parts of the life on Earth. Those who feel no fear are devilish people. They cannot feel love as a sharing and solidarity feeling. They feel love as a possession feeling. Fear and love are emotions calling for social changes. If the people feel afraid, as well when they feel in love, people must do something about it, whenever one can. One has the choice of reinforcing the strongest social links one has for certain, to calm down fear or love or, instead, to leave the fearful or communal situation, as well as the social net linked to it, in order to become safe & to join the subject of the new love, whenever this subject is more powerful than the fearful previous situation. Western culture fears (private) violence against the people, which has been through all history the main subject of change & memory, & loves true love, innocent love, (public) emotion that is able to change even when everything else continues the same.

2010S00683

Dori-Hacohen, Gonen (Department of Communication, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman dr. La Jolla, CA 92093 United States [tel: +1-858-4580571; e-mail: gonendorihacohen@yahoo.com]), **The Discourse behind the Talk: Back- and Front-Stage in the Production of Public Affair Radio Phone-in Program in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Political radio phone-in programs are taken as part of the public sphere. Using ethnography complemented with discourse analysis, this paper describes the production of the leading Israeli program, in order to shed light on the production of a public sphere. Three types of discourse interlace in the production: the service, the radiophonic, & the public sphere discourse. The editors and producers are the agents of the service discourse, which is used to screen callers. The editors, hosts, & mainly the technicians, who check the sound quality of a caller, are in charge of the radiophonic discourse. Only the technicians do not take part in the public sphere discourse. The tensions in the production are both between agents & discourse types & are part of the front-stage a back-stage division. Editors & technicians clash over the public sphere versus the radiophonic needs. At the front-stage, callers complain to the hosts about being screened, though the editors screen them at back-stage. The hosts are famous, old, civilian males whereas the editors are novice, young soldiers from both genders. Yet, this mixture is beneficial in the construction of the public sphere & the production of the radio program.

2010S00684

Dorin, Stephane (Université Paris 8, Culture et Communication, 2 rue de la Liberté, Saint-Denis, 93526, France [tel: +33.6.48.27. 31.65; fax:; e-mail: stephane.dorin@univ-paris8.fr]), **Contemporary Music Lovers: Sociological Portraits,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I would like to present the results of the qualitative part of a survey I conducted over the past 3 years on contemporary music lovers in France. The specific social characteristics of contemporary music lovers must be challenged through the omnivorous hypothesis: are they univorous, in the way Distinction leads us to see them, or are they omnivorous, which would mean they are no more "specialist" & "competent" ? And if they have become omnivorous, is it in a specific way ? What are the social components of their taste structure? A series of 30 in-depth interviews has been conducted in 2009. They allowed us to measure the influence of sociability in a legitimate cultural practice, while this variable was used mainly to study popular culture and media so far. They also provide information about the effects of cultural industry products on the cultural consumption patterns of people relatively away from these cultural goods until recent years. The methodology here draws on qualitative tools, since the evolution of contemporary music audiences has proved to challenge some well-known results of cultural consumption patterns. The results of this survey are then particularly relevant for the study of a specific segment of upper & upper middle classes, with a high amount of cultural capital, as compared with economic capital, a segment clearly associated with creativity & with a strong appetite for legitimate & avant-garde cultural products.

2010S00685

Dormagen, Jean-Yves (University of Montpellier 1, 39 rue de l'Université, Montpellier, France, 34000 [tel: 33-684601918; e-mail: Jean-Yves.Dormagen@univ-montp1.fr]), **Why Do Exit Polls Necessarily Go Wrong? And Why It Matters for Sociological Knowledge of Electoral Behavior.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Since the French presidential election of 2007, we have undertaken research on bias in investigations of electoral sociology. In order to assess the quality & the limits of our data, we chose to study the votes starting from ten polling stations characterized by large morphological, sociological & political differences. An exit-poll has been organized for each of the nine ballots between the presidential election of 2007 & the local elections of 2010. The data produced with the exit-polls will be at the center of our paper. Our method of investigations makes it possible to identify bias in participation in the surveys & bias in declarations of votes. In particular, we have data allowing us to measure with a high degree of accuracy the

bias that we involuntary record. For that, we can use the registration records. They make it possible to calculate bias in terms of age & gender which we record in our various polling stations. We can also compare the electoral results obtained in our polling stations with the declarations of votes obtained in our questionnaires. That makes possible to measure political bias of selection or political bias of declaration among the voters. The advantage of our localized studies is also to be able to identify selection contextual bias. They allow us to know if the social & political properties of the various polling stations studied influence the extent of recorded bias. The objective of this paper is thus to propose a realistic analysis of biases of selections & declaration in their triple dimension: social, political & contextual.

2010S00686

Dortants, Marianne (USBO/USG Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3511 ZC [tel: +3130-253 8101; e-mail: m.dortants@uu.nl]), **The Influence of Leadership on Inclusion and Exclusion in Boxing. How and Why Leaders Manage Diversity by Neutralising Gender and Ethnicity.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is to analyze why & how leaders in boxing create a discourse of gender & ethnic neutrality. I used observations & interviews with coaches & athletes to collect data about the ways in which gender & ethnicity were "said and done" in a multi ethnic boxing club in which both boys & girls participate. I focused on the history & dynamics that produce (or not) gender & ethnic neutrality on different levels & on when, how, & why gender & ethnicity are viewed as legitimate or illegitimate as an issue for discussion & action. The results indicated that trainers (and athletes) have a mix of motives to justify who is allowed to box (matches) or not. Trainers construct a successful boxer as disciplined, which is gender & ethnic neutral. Trainers use a combination of implicit & explicit management techniques to manage diversity. Although trainers have a more powerful position, they always need to negotiate with athletes about what is to be "said & done", especially because of their voluntary membership. Remarkable is the difference between front stage & backstage practices of gender & ethnicity.

2010S00687

Doucet, Marie Chantal (Université du Québec à Montréal, 455 boul. René-Lévesque Est [tel: 514-987-3000 #4508; e-mail: doucet.marie-chantal@uqam.ca]), **Travailler sur Soi, une Sociologie de la Connaissance Subjective** (Working on Oneself: A Sociology of Subjective Knowledge), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Dans la mouvance des transformations socioculturelles, le travail sur soi est devenu central bien quil fasse l'objet de débats sinscrivant tout à fait dans le renouvellement d'une sociologie de la connaissance. Le cadre épistémologique présentant l'intégration de la vie sociale dans un mécanisme objectif a jusquici dominé les approches et construit les objets de recherche. Cependant, ce modèle aujourdhui est de plus en plus remis en question car il laisse échapper un monde en mouvement, qui ne cesse de se redéfinir lui-même à travers diverses formes de communication. Le travail sur soi sera ici défini comme une pratique réflexive, psychothérapique et/ou spirituelle, un acte de connaissance dans lequel les sujets sengagent, à partir de leurs croyances et leurs affinités propres. Selon Giddens, la réflexivité serait le processus d'après lequel les êtres humains agissent en société. De ce point de vue, le travail sur soi est envisagé comme une expérience fondamentalement sociale. l'individu devient ici objet de sociologie, un "laboratoire de l'imaginaire social", suivant l'heureuse expression de Fernand Dumont. l'apparition de l'individu à l'avant-scène de la conscience contemporaine introduit un rapport particulier avec le monde social dont une sociologie de la connaissance de l'expérience subjective pourrait rendre compte.

2010S00688

Douglas, Karen Manges & Sjoberg, Gideon (Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341 [tel: 936-294-1513; e-mail: kmd007@shsu.edu]), **Towards a General Theory of Resource Use: Constructing Alternate Institutions to Cope with the Future and the Commons,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our objective is to delineate analytically a more generalized theoretical orientation regarding the management of water & other resources. We make no claim that we are constructing a general theory: our objective is more modest. We are intent on isolating steps that move the theoretical argument forward. Our theorizing is grounded in the research conducted for about a decade by the Douglas on a major social experiment underway in central Texas: the creation & development of the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA). A social regime has been constructed in order to manage the use of the aquifer's water usage in the event of a major drought. This particular case highlights basic processes that have been neglected by environmental sociologists & by sociologists more generally. In discussing some of these processes we stay in some instances relatively close to the data at hand, but in other instances the activities of the Aquifer Authority becomes the basis for outlining broader theoretical patterns & processes. Our analysis unfolds in the following manner: First, we briefly outline the growth and development of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in central Texas. Second, we specify our theoretical point of departure, employing as we do Walter Firey's pathbreaking book *Man, Mind & Land* (1960) as our take-off point for detailing our perspective. Among leading environmental sociologists Firey stands almost alone in privileging the cultural system. Yet he also stresses the interrelationships among the cultural, economic & ecological systems. Third, our analysis modifies & extends his framework in several differing respects. For example, & in contrast to Firey, we articulate an alternative conception of culture & stress the centrality of the political system. Additionally, the activities involving the creation of the Edwards Aquifer Authority suggests several fruitful areas for sociologists to examine (or reexamine as the case may be) including the role of the future; the nature of property; the construction of alternative institutions & organizations; & a reconceptualization of social planning in order to more effectively address the problem of looming water shortages & related, large-scale environmental issues confronting the globe.

2010S00689

DovilA, KriukelytA & Ramegowda, A. (Department of Sociology, Vytautas Magnus University, K.Donelaiğio 52-310, LT44244 Kaunas, Lithuania [e-mail: dovile.kriukelyte@gmail.com]), **Motherhood Experience while Being Imprisoned: Is It a Social Problem or an Aspect of Positive Social Reintegration? Religion and Reproductive Choice: A Study across Two Religious Groups in the Indian State of Karnataka,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the relationship between religion & fertility decisions in Hindu and Muslim families in the Indian state of Karnataka. The most established stereotype vis-à-vis the influence of religion on fertility patterns is that Muslims have larger families than Hindus. This view tends to ignore the role of socio-economic contexts in which Hindu or Muslim families are placed. It is thus imperative to examine the relationship between religion and reproductive behaviour in the light of empirical data drawn from diverse economic, educational & regional groups among both religious communities. The study would be placed in the context of the following issues: ADT Educational level & fertility decisions ADT Gender differentials in reproductive choices ADT Rural-urban variations in fertility patterns ADT Occupational differences and family size ADT Income levels & number of children Empirical data for the study would be generated from a sample of Hindu & Muslim families drawn from both rural & urban pockets in the Shimoga District of Karnataka. Other factors that form the basis for sample selection are the educational-occupational & income levels of families.

2010S00690

Drago, Alessandro (Lazio Region, Viale del Tintoretto 432 - 00128 Roma - Italy [tel: +39 06 5168 9004; e-mail: adrago@regione.lazio.it]), **Sociology, a Discipline in Search of an Identity for the New Millennium. The Sociological Approach Facing and Crossing the Rising Themes of the Future: Urbanism and Regional Governance, New media and Infotainment, Migration and Social, Integration, Environment and Sustainability, Energy and Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article aims at reconnecting sociology with the real world focusing on jobs sociologists can do, & actually do, in different fields as investigators, consultants or managers. At the same time the question is whether developments in social & sociological theories have helped sociologists to integrate in the world of work. Unfortunately, due to scarce economic resources available this article is not based on empirical research such as fieldwork but inspired by consolidated sociological theories & mainly by the experience of many works as a sociologist curried out by myself in different fields. The observation that follows highlights the transformation of the figure of the sociologist in the world of work that evolved after World War II onwards: from the investigator in the public sector & in marketing next to economists to the multifunctional expert working in the strategic planning of public policies & private investments as well in the management of non-profit sectors. Some prominent sociologists have recently

begun to declare the decline of this discipline which gives way to other disciplines in interpreting reality. This article states that Sociology's demise is far away unless there will be sociologists to interpret the social world they work in. Rethinking sociology is useless if there's not a common ground, which is not only scientific, where sociologists may confront in the light of their daily contributions to their works. In this case it is important to compare the category of sociologists with other professional categories & open a discussion on what is missing to clearly identify & affirm the sociological role & contributions to the social development & how social & sociological theory may help in this. In few words, social & sociological theories need to reconnect to the real world with & through the commitment of its promoters, the sociologists, by drawing knowledge from their working experiences, that can be collected in networked places.

2010S00691

Dreher, Jochen & López, Daniela Griselda (University of Konstanz, Konstanz, D-78457 [tel: +49-7531-882342; fax: +49-7531-883156; e-mail: Jochen.Dreher@uni-konstanz.de]), **Subjectivity and Power,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this work is to examine the potentiality of the issue of subjectivity to give account of the phenomena of power and inequality. We will base our analysis on Thomas Luckmann's phenomenological & sociological considerations, emphasizing the constitutive & the constructive dimensions of the system of typifications & relevances, in doing so we will argue that they are shaped by power hierarchies. In opposition with those perspectives which consider phenomenological reflections as nonpolitical, we will argue that the issue of the subjective consciousness of the individual actor & his or her life-world is of great value to analyze concrete manifestations of inequality, domination, & exploitation. We will offer a specific conception to investigate the relationship of subjectivity & power in describing a "parallel action" which on the one hand phenomenologically studies the subjective constitution of power differences & on the other hand, from a sociological perspective, analyzes the socio-historical construction of exactly these power differences.

2010S00692

Dri, Clarissa (Sciences Po Bordeaux, University of Bordeaux [fax:; e-mail: clarissadri@yahoo.com.br]), **Democracy in Mercosur: What Role for a Regional Parliament?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Mercosur was created in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay with explicit economic goals. But for states leaving behind the military dictatorships of the 1980s & going through a process of internal democratization, it was also a matter of political and social cooperation. Progressively, a relatively complex institutional framework was therefore built up. In 2005, a parliament was created in Mercosur. Its Constitutive Protocol affirms the necessity of reinforcing, deepening & democratizing the integration process. Apparently, the national wave of democratization would be finally arriving at the regional arena. But what are the chances of a regional parliament to strengthen democracy in an organization formed by states with a strong presidential tradition? This paper intends to answer this question based on the institutionalization process of the Mercosur Parliament: the more institutionalized the legislature is, the more it shall influence the political system. The hypothesis to be analyzed is that the limited institutionalization of the assembly so far is related to the unbalance of Executive & Legislative forces in South American nations. A qualitative study of the main moments of the institutionalization period of the parliament, including two conflictive situations in Mercosur, will provide elements for the analysis.

2010S00693

Dromundo Valadez, Rolando Mauricio (Telesur, Luz Saviñon 9 Colonia Del Valle Del. Benito Juárez, Mexico City, Mexico, 03100 [tel: +5255137964931; e-mail: rolmau@yahoo.com]), **Corporate Sport against Public Sport Policies in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Physical activity, recreation & sport haven't been a priority in development policies in Latin America except for the case of Cuba. Sport activity has had many restrictions for almost the entire population in the region. Not enough time for leisure together with conditions where immediate survival is more important have not allowed the population to have access to healthy & active living. Otherwise, sport has become a very profitable business in the area. In Mexico & Brazil, for example, there are markets that are worth millions throughout sponsors, TV rights & other incomes related to sports. The Mexican Soccer League for example, is the fourth most lucrative in the world. Local governments have preferred to finance professional sport & the show related to it instead of implementing policies that increase physical activity & sport practice among the population. In that sense, the biggest benefit has been for all the corporate enterprises that surround sport and their profit rates meanwhile it has signified a decrease in support for sport for all.

2010S00694

Dubied Losa, Annik (University of Geneva, 1211 Geneva 4 [tel: +41223798307; fax: +41223798325; e-mail: annik.dubied@unige.ch]), **Celebrity-News: The New Dominant Stories in Contemporary Media, and its Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, celebrity-news has established itself as one of the new dominant narratives in information media & magazines. It has probably been affected more than any other by the instrumental use of narratives ("storytelling"), particularly when referring to politicians. In this paper we will show how & why celebrity-news is especially suitable to provide all the twists & turns storytelling feeds on. It implies giving a description of its narrative matrix as well as demonstrating how this matrix tends to produce dynamic narratives. Our narrative analysis (part of a wider research project on celebrity: http://www.unige.ch/ses/socio/recherche-people/indexULen.html) will concentrate on the thread of 4 celebrity stories structured around celebrity figures: an actor, two pop singers & the wife of a politician. The analysis of these four different kinds of celebrities will allow us to look at all the different types of celebrity-news & their narrative.

2010S00695

Duelmer, Hermann (University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, 50670 [tel: 492214769430; e-mail: hduelmer@uni-koeln.de]), **Reliability and Internal Validity of Factorial Designs: A Comparison of Experimental Plans,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The factorial survey is an experimental design where respondents are asked to judge varying descriptions of persons or situations (vignettes). The weight that is assigned by each respondent to the different vignette characteristics will be estimated via respondent specific regression analysis. The more complex a research question, the less it is possible for an individual respondent to judge all vignettes. To bridge this bottleneck, random designs are recommended (for instance, Jasso 2006) & used (cf. Wallander 2009) most time, whereas quota designs are not discussed at all. First comparisons of random designs with fractional factorial and D-efficient designs are based on fictitious data (Dülmer 2007), first comparisons with fractional factorial & confounded factorial designs are restricted to theoretical considerations (Steiner/Atzmüller 2006). The aim of this contribution is a) to outline the basic ideas of random & quota designs & b) to shed light on the expected differences with respect to their reliability and internal validity. The conclusions of these considerations are illustrated on the basis of real data. The yardstick for the empirical comparison of most promising designs is established by the estimators of a parsimonious full factorial design. Multilevel analyses confirm that, if they exist, confounded factorial designs are ideal. Randomly selected D-efficient designs are also superior to simple random designs.

2010S00696

Dufour-Poirier, Melanie (University of Quebec (Canada), Industrial Relations Department, 283, boul. Alexandre Tache, C-3827, Gatineau (Qc), J8X 3X7, Canada [tel: 1-819-595-3900 X 2287; fax: 1-819-773-1788; e-mail: melanie.dufour-poirier@uqo.ca]), **Transformations de l'Action Syndicale sur une Base Transnationale: Résultante d'une Analyse Stratégique et Identitaire** (Transformations of Syndical Action on a Transnational Basis: Result of a Strategic and Identity Analysis), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Cette recherche trace une analyse critique et située d'un cas empirique d'alliance syndicale internationale dans les Amériques. Elle aborde plus spécifiquement l'étude des logiques d'action de six syndicats locaux dans la construction d'un conseil mondial d'entreprise dans l'industrie des mines et de la métallurgie. Ses objectifs sous-jacents visent à la fois à reconstituer de quelles façons ces acteurs sinsèrent dans cet espace émergent, à comprendre sur quelles bases ils structurent leurs relations entre eux et à identifier les contraintes ainsi que les sources de tension afférentes à une diversité de contextes nationaux. Dans cette perspective, l'action collective à la base de cet effort de redéploiement doit sappréhender comme un construit interactif constamment remanié par les acteurs, insufflant chez eux des repères stratégiques, identitaires et normatifs en continuelle mouvance et redéfinition. Au total, une soixantaine (60) d'entretiens explora-

toires et semi-dirigés ont été réalisés auprès d'informateurs clés en poste dans des organisations syndicales locales, régionales nationales et internationales au Canada, au Chili et au Pérou: une analyse hypothético-inductive a été privilégiée. Les résultats se dégageant de ces travaux révèlent la présence de trois niveaux de facteurs explicatifs documentant les dissemblances et les similitudes recensées chez ces six acteurs en matière d'implication internationale.

2010S00697

Dugundji, Elenna, Poorthuis, Ate & van Meeteren, Michiel (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Department of Geography, Planning and International Development Studies, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, 1018 VZ Amsterdam, Netherlands [e-mail: e.r.dugundji@uva.nl]), **Diffusion in Large Virtual Networks: Distinguishing Social Connections and Cultural Discourse Influence on the Adoption of Twitter Clients,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the onset of Internet & phone-based technology, people leave numerous traces of their social behavior in–often publicly available–data sets. One of the challenges of analysis of these data sets is delineating meaningful "real life" communities within large & noisy virtual networks. In this paper we look at a virtual community of independent–or "Indie"–software developers for the Macintosh & iPhone that primarily interact online. We use a large data set from the social networking site Twitter. Through pruning methods & a community detection algorithm, we are able to detect the "Indie" community of only 20,000 users within a network of several million edges. Triangulation with qualitative data proves that the proposed method is able to distill meaningful communities from large, noisy and ill-delineated networks. We use this virtual community of "Indie" developers to analyze the adoption of Twitter client software. Within this community, three software developers have developed Twitter clients that compete for adoption by users in the same community. Generally, social networks & social capital are considered to be important variables in explaining the adoption and diffusion of behavior. However, it is contested whether the actual social connections or the cultural discourse causally determine this adoption & diffusion. In this paper we are able to analyze how the two different mechanisms influence the adoption and diffusion of Twitter clients by combining traditional network analysis techniques with discrete choice analysis.

2010S00698

Dunk-West, Priscilla (Flinders University, School of Social and Policy Studies, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, AUSTRALIA [tel: +61 8 8201 5288; e-mail: priscilla.dunkwest@flinders.edu.au]), **Theorising Individual, Everyday Sexuality: De-Differentiation and Late Modern Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent decades sexuality has been a key site whereby empirical and theoretical explorations have been advanced. In sociology sexuality has become central to identity theories. Additionally, the everyday level of analysis is of increasing interest to sociology. What I refer to as everyday sexuality represents the "ordinary", day-to-day, non-problematic sexual self. This paper theorises individual, everyday sexuality in late modern life. Analysing data from thirty interviews with men & women, accounts are critically examined using sociological literature in which identity in late modern life is theorised. Participants in this study were found to have used reflexive action in a conscious, agential manner which saw them draw from what is theorised to be a de-differentiated self. Narratives about sexuality are argued to traverse, whilst being contingent upon, traditionally upheld boundaries between "selves" & interactions with social structures. The creative mediation of identity experienced through both subjective and structural social life simultaneously constitutes this reflexive agential action. This paper argues for a reconfiguration of identity to account for the creative mechanisms through which individuals are locating the sexual self in day-to-day social and subjective life.

2010S00699

Dunlap, Riley E. (Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078 USA [tel: 405-744-6108; e-mail: rdunlap@okstate.edu]), **Climate Change Denial: An Overview,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The denial of anthropogenic climate change is an increasingly international phenomenon, with roots in the USA. This paper examines the "climate change denial machine," focusing on the key actors involved & their major strategies. It describes the roles played by the fossil fuels industry & conservative foundations in providing the funding for a complex array of conservative think tanks, public relations firms, contrarian scientists, front groups, and bloggers who–with the help of conservative media–disseminate misinformation about climate science & the reality of anthropogenic climate change. The key strategy of the denial machine is to "manufacture uncertainty" over climate science, and thus undermine calls for climate change policy. In recent years this strategy has been supplemented by intense attacks on climate science & threats against individual scientists.

2010S00700

Duret, Pascal & Cubizolles, Sylvain (CURAPS Université de La Réunion, 117 Rue du Général Ailleret - 97430 Le Tampon - Ile de La Réunion [tel: 02.62.57.95.91; fax: 02.62.57.95.71; e-mail: Pascal.duret@univ-reunion.fr]), **Sociology of Sport, Global Identity Coherence and Theories on the Identity of the Individual,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation will endeavour to answer the following question : How can the Global Identity Coherence of an individual be analysed through his sporting practices? Based on work in the field of Sociology of Sport, our purpose is to highlight the limitations of recent theories on the Identity of the Individual, considered as a multiple being, when an analysis considers him from the point of view of his Global Identity Coherence. This purpose requires on the one hand, redefining the heuristic aspect conferred on the Sociology of Sport. This needs to take into account the global sociological problems which Sports enables one to encounter instead of concentrating oneself purely on the limitations that have been assigned to the subject & from which it should not ideally deviate. This reflection invites, on the other hand, a keen insight into the limitations surrounding the individual: identified as plural, multiple, or multi-facetted in identity when studying him as a coherent entity. We have identified three limitations: the constant confusion between Identity & Role; the imaginary compartmentalization of different identities & the lack of interrogations pertaining to the link between these different identities.

2010S00701

Durr, Marlese, Patterson, Dana & Harvey, Iris E. (Department of Sociology, Wright State University, 3640 Colonel Glenn Highway, Dayton, Ohio 45435-0001 [tel: 1-937-775-2667; fax: 1-937-775-4228; e-mail: Marlese.Durr@Wright.Edu]), **Race Women: African American Women's Mobilization to Feminists Collective Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the publication of the *Feminine Mystique* in February, six months before the August 1963 March on Washington, the second wave feminism (1960-1980s) received heightened national prominence. As majority women's status was examined, African American women were fully engaged in the battle for civil rights, yet simultaneously faced with a comparable form of nonviolent civic engagement–The Women's Movement. Both sought change & peace within American society for women & girls, but Black women wondered how to reconcile issues of gender over and/or against race & civil rights. Despite the inveigling nature of second-wave calls to arms against inequality, heterosexuality only, family, workplace rights & promotion, and privilege over their bodies, Black women felt that race was inextricably tied to social change & acceptance. As African American women endeavored to participate confederately in this new social movement, they continued the struggle for civil rights across all spectrums of American life; many describe the emotional labor they confronted as part of a race-gender bias toward issues which affected majority feminists. Simply stated, they became spokeswomen for their sisters as they sought to locate their place in a movement which had earmarks of a continuing outsider status. The contests to finding a lasting & equal place within this lobby, despite the publication of Frances Beale's double Jeopardy thesis (1969), Paul Murray's Liberation of Black Women (1970), the Combahee River Collection Black Feminist Statement (1974), Alice Walker's womanist argument (1983), Deborah King's multiple jeopardy, multiple consciousness premise (1988), & Patricia Hill Collins Black Feminist Thought (1991) has proven to be pedestrian. Yet, through their writings, African American women & other Women of Color harvested a definition of feminism they could all share and build from. This paper examines the intersection of race & gender identity as it became a part of Black women's social activism. Data for this paper will be collected by interviewing African American women 55-60 years of age & older that actively engaged in the Civil Rights & Women's Movement, while seeking to maintain their identity, but locating an intersecting place for themselves in both avenues of social change.

2010S00702

Dworkin, A. Gary & Tobe, Pamela F. (University of Houston,

4800 Calhoun Road, Houston, Texas 77204-3012, USA [tel: (713) 743-3955; fax: (713) 743-3943; e-mail: gdworkin@mail.uh.edu]), **Teacher Morale and Burnout in an Era of School Accountability: High-Stakes Testing and Student Misbehavior,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Substantial research on teachers has pointed to the combined roles of school climate, including administrative policies & practices, and student behaviors & attitudes about schooling as central in shaping teacher morale & teacher burnout. Studies by Dworkin and his colleagues (1987 to 2009) & by Gaziel (2004) have suggested that in the presence of high levels of job stress, supportive principals can mitigate teacher burnout, while other research has suggested that disruptive & deviant behaviors of students can exacerbate teacher burnout. Further, in an era of standards-based accountability systems in which schools & teachers are evaluated by the extent to which they can raise standardized student test scores, the accountability system itself serves as a significant stressor that affects burnout. The present study examines the relative power of administrative support & student disruptions on the morale of public school teachers. The current study relies on a large, longitudinal data base consisting of student test scores, student attitudes about schooling, teacher attitudes about their job, their campus administrators & their students, and administrator attitudes about their teachers. Linkages are made between 3,200 teachers, their principals, samples of 12,000 students, & more than 30,000 standardized tests scores per year over five years. The HLM models developed can indicate the relative explanatory power of campus, student, & teacher effects of the morale of public school teachers in a large, urban school district. The present study is informed by prior work on teacher burnout conducted by Dworkin & his colleagues between 1987 & 2009.

2010S00703

Dwyer, Tom & Santos, Jose Vicente Tavares dos (Department of Sociology, IFCH, University of Campinas, Caixa Postal 6110, 13083-970 Campinas, SP Brazil [tel: +5511-32849335; fax:; e-mail: tom@unicamp.br]), **Communication, Development and Interaction in the BRICs–A Sociological Reflection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper begins by examining three dimensions of relations between BRIC partners in a globalized world: economic, cultural exchange and Supra-national organizations. (Wieviorka) Increased contact between the BRIC countries is resulting in greater awareness of differences. Conflicts are inevitable. Should our political and international elites not get to know each other better, build respect for each other, & mechanisms for conflict resolution, these may flee from control. The key assumption of this paper is that the building of a common research agenda can help develop sociological knowledge & provide a basis for building mutual understanding. For example, massive structural changes have been experienced by citizens as the BRIC countries have engaged in modernization & development processes is a fertile field for comparative analyses. Increasingly BRIC cultural content is produced & transmitted to other countries, the study how such content is received & incorporated into the world views of different categories of receivers in the BRICs, especially youth, seems to be a further important area for study. Sociologists can also make an important contribution by analysing emergent conflicts. As the interactions between the BRICs develop meaningful dialogue will become both a value & a necessity. This paper aims to make a contribution to structuring a research agenda for new times.

2010S00704

Dziuban, Agata (Institute of Sociology Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 31-007 [tel: +48691657158; e-mail: agata.dziuban@uj.edu.pl]), **My Self on Myself: Tattooing as a Biographical Strategy in Contemporary Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this presentation is to examine tattoo acquisition, as a beauty practice, enabling individuals to negotiate & reinterpret their identity in the context of contemporary culture. By analyzing biographical interviews with male & female tattoo enthusiasts in Poland, this study looks to explore tattooing as a meaningful practice involved in the broader biographical strategy enabling individuals to gain a stable sense of self, coherence of biographical narrative & establish one's own relations with others. This is done by firstly analyzing motivation & consequences of tattoo acquisition among tattoo enthusiasts. Secondly, examining in what sense body-modification practices reflect changing cultural forms of self-display & self-formation associated with aesthetization of the body. And thirdly, by arguing that interest in tattooing in contemporary Poland may be understood as a symbolic way of differentiating or positioning oneself within the broader community and as a cultural commentary, reflecting social meanings behind tattooing.

2010S00705

Easterby-Smith, Sarah C. (Department of History, University of Warwick, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL [e-mail: sarah.easterby-smith@warwick.ac.uk]), **'Polite Plants': Translating Natural Knowledge in the Late Eighteenth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores how information about the natural world was communicated in the late eighteenth century. I use the historical example of the Scottish plant-hunter Thomas Blaikie (1750/1-1838) to examine how such information was transmitted & translated between actors of different social & cultural backgrounds. Taking "translation" as a metaphor for the (mis)communication of knowledge about science, I discuss how language, social status, and comportment influenced the transfer, & translation, of information about botany in the late eighteenth century. Thomas Blaikie was sent on a plant-collecting expedition to Switzerland in 1775, where he faced problems of language & cultural difference. Blaikie learnt ways of overcoming these, & began to act as an intermediary within local botanical networks, fraternising with all types of "knower". I discuss the interaction between actors' different knowledge systems, will highlight some of the ways in which information is "translated" in accordance with the social and cultural contexts in which it has been produced & received.

2010S00706

Ebeniro, Chioma Daisy (Department of Sociology, University of Port Harcourt, P.M.B 5323, Choba, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria [tel: +2348033427372; fax: NA; e-mail: chioma2nv@yahoo.com]), **The Role of Women in Conflict and Conflict Resolution in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Niger Delta region has been the mainstay of the Nigerian economy due to oil production from the region. This region is characterised by immense poverty, & has suffered from a long history of socio-economic neglect & environmental degradation. This situation has led to serious incidents of conflict & violent protests over the years by the poor people of this region. Against the backdrop of insecurity, conflict, & violence pervasive in the Niger Delta region, the people live in fear of being targets of militia groups whose latest means of making a statement to the government, the multinational companies & the international world, is by way of kidnapping people for ransom money. Several groups & agencies have attempted to solve the wave of conflict in the region with not much success. However one group of people which are the womenfolk have not been given serious attention in their role in this region. Women are not given much attention in conflict resolution in the Niger Delta region due to the socio-economic positions occupied in the society. Despite these limitations the women in this region have either individually or collectively, attempted to contribute to the development of this region. This paper examines the contributions of women in the resolution of conflict in this region

2010S00707

Eberhardt, Christopher (The New School for Social Research [e-mail: eberharc@newschool.edu]), **Environmental Futures Within Networks: Lessons from U.S.-China Collaboration on Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Is the fact that China & the United States together account for 40% (20%:20%) of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions just a matter for treaty negotiators, or are there important lessons for public sphere theory? To varying extents in the media, including print publications & online videos, individuals & organizations have demonstrated a desire to imagine China & the United States as able to work together to address climate change. These efforts result from what the author calls publics, the intersections of networks of individuals circulating between international and domestic sites. But to what extent are these efforts shaping the imaginations of government leaders & private citizens in China and the United States, leading to reductions in GHG emissions? Using interviews & participant observation in China & the United States the author building on public sphere theory creates a new framework for understanding transnational environmental space. The paper demonstrates that transnational environmental space needs to be understood as a complex interweaving of publics with both government & public opinion facilitated by media. Using this new framework, the author argues it is then easier to understand the impacts of transnational efforts to address climate change more specifically & environmental issues more generally.

2010S00708

Economou, Aikaterina (University of Macedonia,, 156 Egnatia Str, GR-540 06 Thessaloniki Greece [tel: 00302106010794; e-mail: vicULpec@yahoo.com]), **Corporate Social Responsibility as a Source of Sustainable Competitive Advantage in Contemporary Firms and Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modern firms & organizations are trying to survive in the new globalised & competitive markets. Businesses embrace multifaceted human relationships, between employers & employees, managers and stockholders, manufacturers & consumers or stakeholders. These relationships are not merely economic relationships based on exchanging goods & services, but they are also moral relationships with ethical dimensions in all function areas of firms & organizations. Thus, business decisions should be taken into account from a business, a legal & a moral perspective. In the last two decades, an increased social sensitivity to business ethical issues has been observed in addition to a greater interest in firms' responsible & social roles. These trends pressure companies to operate ethically & as a result corporate social responsibility is accepted as a core business value. This paper investigates the mean & advantages of business ethics, corporate social responsibility & sustainable competitive advantage serving as a link with organizational effectiveness.

2010S00709

Edwards, Melissa T. (CCS, UTS, Sydney, Australia, 2007 [tel: +61 2 95143319; fax:; e-mail: melissa.edwards@uts.edu.au]), **Propelling Community-Driven Conservation Strategies: Emergent Community Organising,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this study of a diverse community-based coalition, a proactive collective conservation vision was derived & enacted through dispersed leadership, connectivity between disparate networks and consensus decision making mechanisms. Conservation of a "Green Corridor" of remnant vegetation running through the centre of the regional city was preserved, contrary to local government development & planning strategies. This community coalition formed through grassroots participation in order to encourage citizen action on conservation issues where there was a perceived inaction on the part of the state & business institutions. Eventually representing over fifty community-based groups this coalition bridged divides between traditionally disparate groups and individuals. Given the successful community-driven conservation outcome, this exploratory analysis questions what were the critical organizing mechanisms that enabled the collective organising? Analysis of interviews with key participants, online correspondence and other secondary source information were interpreted within a cross-disciplinary conceptual framework combining new social movement & complexity theories to uncover the processes used for organising. Several overarching aims guided the analysis: exploring the emergent organising processes, questioning cohesion within networks, representing the outlying information, unpacking the collective notion of "movement identity" & identifying critical turning points. The cross-disciplinary framework extends civic participation concepts to consider that which is facilitated through collective action in the "space in-between" somewhat disparate associations & individuals. Through a new social movements lens this paper examines how the community coalition emerged in tension between a strongly developed "corridor brand" and loosely coordinated autonomous actions. Mechanisms that enabled the organising were examined through a complexity framework to simultaneously consider tensions between: consensus & conflict; collective action despite centralised control; participation in absence of "active" involvement; and a-political stance despite intense internal politicking. The overarching analysis demonstrates the significance of connectivity, both as a metaphor for negotiating diversity, as well as in terms of network-building to enable collective community organising.

2010S00710

Eerola, Petteri (Department of Education, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland [tel: +358142601712; e-mail: petteri.eerola@jyu.fi]), **Narrating More Child-Centered Fatherhood–Three Narratives of Young Finnish Men Entering into Fatherhood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Finland the discussion on fatherhood has expanded over recent decades. This increased fatherhood discussion has presumably had some influence on how men talk about being fathers. This study looks at young men's narratives of fatherhood & becoming fathers. The research here is based on interviews with sixteen Finnish men who became fathers at 22-27 years old, & who are currently living in traditional nuclear families. Through narrative analysis, stories arise of active, traditional & role-seeking fatherhood. Active fatherhood is characterized by shared parenting, traditional fatherhood by financial support as a form of commitment and participation. Role-seeking fatherhood is characterized by a man growing in fatherhood through challenges. From the bases of these narratives we can see how in all of them fatherhood is spoken differently than in the previous generations' narrative model of fatherhood. We might ask, has our way of talking about fatherhood changed the narrative model for manhood? It appears that in the cultural narrative model for manhood, as young men know it, fatherhood is spoken of according to the postmodern narrative model for it. Further, the narratives investigated here show more clearly than in previous studies how a man's relationship with his spouse is spoken favorably of in those narratives where fatherhood is realized in a desirable way for the man. Through these narratives, we can get an image of young Finnish men becoming more child and family centered as fathers.

2010S00711

Efe, Adem (Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta Turkey [tel: 0090 246 211 45 43; fax: 0090 0 246 237 10 58; e-mail: ademefe45@yahoo.com]), **Mondialisation, les Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux et le modèle de Turquie** (Globalization, New Religious Movements, and the Turkish Model), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Comme Oliver Roy disait aussi, "le mondialisation a formé les nouveaux marches religieux." Mais, ce nest pas juste de caractériser comme la rentrée des religions. La mondialisation est un phénomène économique, et ne concerne pas des régionaux comme apriorité. Et aussi, elle a la spécialité liant au religieux à l'échelle mondiale au cadre de la religion, la culture, et la politique. La mondialisation s'est nomme aussi "la Mondialisation Technologique" ou "l'Ordre de Monde Nouveau" ou "la Deuxième Dévotion" et "New Age". En 1961, Julius Evola caractérisait comme la deuxième dévotion était "défaite" On commence le sujet des Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux. "La notion de Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux s'est manifesté après les années 1950, et particulièrement; a commencé se répandre entre les jeunes à partir des années 1960 et a été utilisé exprimer les caractères de ésotérique, mystique et post catholique. Pour ces mouvements récemment dans Notre Pays, on utilise les notions différents comme "les Mouvements Milleniums" , "les Sectes", "les Sectes de Résurrection", "les Mouvements Millénariste", "les Groupes Religieux", "l'Opinion Religieux". Ceux-ci est formé refusant l'église et son irraisonné commentaire et aussi le modèle de société moderne mais en face de ceux-ci, par les personnes modernes cherchant les pratiques et les doctrines modernes à fermer l'ouverture de la conviction. Les mouvements en question se sont nommés aussi; comme "les Jeunesse Religieux Sectes" pour intéresser aux jeunes le plus. Les Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux est accepté comme une saveur pour la société moderne réchappe les problèmes socio-économiques spécifiques. Les personnes dans une recherche pour réchapper sont enroulées comme les autres mouvements sociales, Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux aussi assure une importante atmosphère pour les constructions compliquées culturelles, sociales; les atmosphères de crise et les tensions; les irrégularités, les blocages, les non-satisfactions,les privations sociales. En général, le fait que l'ordre social maigrit, anéantit, fait obéir quelque pouvoir et aussi les périodes chaos sociales cause à ces mouvements. Quant à M. Özkan, il définit comme la mondialisation, le changement vite, le pluralisme, l'hédonisme, l'individualisme, le consumism, l'indifférentisme contre la religion, le subjectivisme pour les raisons de celles-ci. On se voit tous ces raisons soit au cadre des narrations avancé. On discutera des formations de Ces Nouveaux Mouvements Religieux en Turquie dan ce déclaration.

2010S00712

Ehrenfeld Lenkiewicz, Noemi (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Av. San Rafael Atlixco NAo 186, Col Vicentina, 09340, Izt. Mexico [tel: 55 58046463; e-mail: enoe@xanum.uam.mx]), **Violence in Youth: the Hidden Burden of Sexual Abuse among Students at a Public University,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Violence in all its forms became a daily issue in Mexico, being part of a critical situation that has never been known as that extreme. It is estimated that there are more daily deaths in Mexico than in Iraq, especially in the last 2 years & there are imputed to a war declared by the government against the drug production cartels and drugs traffic. However, violence is a predominant element in all Mexican sectors of society, namely domestic violence & gender violence predominant in the last national surveys. Sexual violence indicators show impressive figures & women, especially the young, are the most frequent victims of it. A survey carried out at the 4 campuses of a public university, reveals that sexual abuse is experienced

by one out of five students, but when looking at the qualitative information given in the interview schedules, these figure rise enormously. In this paper will be discussed if the problems of conceptualizations of sexual abuse & violence in general that young students have, as well as the problems of creating an appropriate methodology that allows to get a better insight & more realistic figures about a problem which is hidden in the educational institution, which produces severe impact in students' lives & which needs urgently institutional & social measures to diminish the negative impact of sexual violence.

2010S00713

Eifler, Stefanie (University of Halle, Institute of Sociology, Adam-Kuckhoff-Strasse 41, 06108 Halle (Saale) [e-mail: stefanie.eifler@soziologie.uni-halle.de]), **A Factorial Survey on the Rationality of Everyday Crime,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a factorial survey (n=494), opportunities to commit a minor form of delinquency within the routines of everyday life are analyzed. In particular, an integrated or unified theoretical framework is developed which allows to study the interaction of beliefs, techniques of neutralization & everyday crime (wrong change, fare dodging, keeping found money).

2010S00714

Ekerwald, Hedvig (Sociological dept, Uppsala University, P.O. Box 624, SE-751 26 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46 18 471 11 94; fax: +46 18 471 11 70; e-mail: Hedvig.Ekerwald@soc.uu.se]), **Biographies by Toril Moi and Yvonne Hirdman: A Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Toril Moi's influential Simone de Beauvoir biography, *Simone de Beauvoir: The Making of an Intellectual Woman* (1994) & Yvonne Hirdman's newly published Alva Myrdal biography, *Alva Myrdal: The Passionate Mind* (2008) are biographies on women living during the same epoch, de Beauvoir 1908-1986 & Myrdal 1902-1986. The biographies are written in the same essayistic style, with the aim to contextualize the exceptional careers. I will here compare the two biographies & try to grip the biographical methods of Toril Moi & Yvonne Hirdman. The biographers are not professional sociologists, Moi being a historian of literature & Hirdman a historian, but being gender researchers writing on two persons of great importance to sociology they both belong to the field of social sciences encompassed by the history of sociology.

2010S00715

El-Menouar, Yasemin & Blasius, Joerg (Institute for Social Sciences, Universtiy of Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany, 40225 [tel: +492118115290; e-mail: elmenouar@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Including Arabic-Islamic Countries in Cross-Cultural Research: Equivalence of Constructs, Response Behavior and Measurement Problems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the growing public & political interest in Arabic-Islamic countries, these countries are increasingly included in cross-cultural surveys (e.g., World Value Survey, Gallop World Poll, Arab-Barometer). One main target of such surveys is to investigate in which way the value orientations of the populations of Arabic-Islamic countries like Algeria, Morocco, Palestine, and Kuwait differ significantly from those of Western countries. Thereby, an important issue to be considered is the question of whether items which were developed in a specific cultural context are applicable in other contexts. Are the items understood equivalently & what do they measure in this specific context? Moreover, specific cultural patterns of response behavior should be accounted for. Especially the inhabitants of Arabic-Islamic countries have different limits of sensitivity with regard to the questions. Other issues are that survey research is relatively new in these countries & the freedom of speech is not as natural as in other countries. Consequently, high rates of social desirability are to be expected. By means of multiple correspondence analyses, we are going to explore, whether differences in the results of the mentioned countries (Western vs. Arabic-Islamic) can be attributed to methodological or substantial data variation.

2010S00716

Eldén, Sara (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, SE-211 00 Lund [tel: +46-708-756075; e-mail: sara.elden@soc.lu.se]), **Scripts for the "Good Couple": Individualization and the Reproduction of Gender Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article discusses & questions the effects of individualization on marriage & heterosexual couples. Processes of individualization are understood in terms of the individualized framework of thinking about self & others permeating Western societies. Theorists of late modernity have declared popular therapeutic manuals for the heterosexual couple a symptom & an effect of individualization processes. In popular therapy, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim encounter evidence of individualism & the disappearance of "scripts for a life together" (protecting "me" against "us"), while Anthony Giddens sees potential for a democratic, pure, & gender equal couple. Drawing on a study of constructions of "the couple" in Swedish popular therapy (self-help books, therapeutic TV-show etc.), this author argues that "new" scripts for heterosexual couples are emerging, scripts that hold elements of both traditional & late modern societies and relationships. In these, a "normal fantasy" of the couple is (re)produced, not in the form of traditional authoritarian scripts but in individualized notions of what is a good, normal & happy life, a fantasy that is the responsibility of the individual/couple to complete. Further, the analysis shows that individualized assumptions enable (an indirect) reproduction of stereotypes and inequalities of the genders, e.g. regarding unequal divisions of domestic work, with reference to "what is best" for a specific individual or couple. The author argues for the necessity of revaluing both understandings of individualisation in sociological theories, & also the "workings" of individualized narratives on cultural as well as individual levels.

2010S00717

Elguezabal, Eleonora (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CNRS, EHESS, ENS, UCBN), 48, bd Jourdan 75014 Paris [tel: +33 1 43 13 62 00; e-mail: eleonora.elguezabal@ens.fr]), **How Architects and City Planners write about Urban Change: An Approach from the Sociology of Professions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do architects & city planners use scholarly research and writing? How can we understand their academic production from the point of view of the sociology of professions? This paper explores the way how, & the possible reasons why, city planners and architects make use of academic writing when they discuss in terms of dualization the changes of the city of Buenos Aires. The academic production of city planners & of architects is, as we intend to show, actually related to the reconfiguration of their profession. This reconfiguration is fostered by the growing dominance of, on the one hand, economic values in urban policies, and, on the other hand, of the global Real Estate sector in city making. In this context, the scholarly practices of some architects and some city planners are connected with an international network of scholars who denounce the "dualizing" urban tendencies of the last decades. Academic writing is, as we will see in this paper, a way for some critical architects & city planners to take part on local urban debates and, at the same time, to establish some autonomy regarding the dominance of the Real Estate sector in city making.

2010S00718

Eliaeson, Sven G. (Uppsala University, Dept of Sociology, Box 624, SE-751 26 Uppsala [tel: +46 (0)18 4717605; fax: +46 (0)18 4711170; e-mail: Sven.Eliaeson@soc.uu.se]), **The Significance of Gunnar Myrdal for the Understanding of Post-1989-Transformations: A Contribution to the Conceptual History of a Public Intellectual,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The relevance of the classics for the understanding of post-1989 transformation processes is a partly unploughed field, for reflection, evaluation, & selection. Stage models such as Rokkan's, based on a number of North-West European cases, seem to have some general value, but do not exclude "exceptionalisms" concerning the design of modern nations. Various classical scholars are relevant. Schumpeter has a double relevance, about capitalism overburdening itself & the historical tendency of demos to define itself. Carl Schmitt, Norbert Elias, and Talcott Parsons are difficult to ignore. Myrdal's institutionalist approach, e.g. his ideas about the soft state, vicious & virtuous circles & cumulative causation, remains relevant; for pan-European problems in the era of EU-enlargement. Friedrich List is an institutionalist pioneer, bringing the state into the political economy. Veblen could also be mentioned. Samuel Pufendorf is as a theoretician of civil society avant la lettre an a peacemaker between religions, just as Axel Hägerström later on is a peacemaker between secular religions (ideologies), in the post-Enlightenment predicament of value-incommensurability. Secular Scottish-Enlightenment four stages theories (Ferguson, Adam Smith) are pivotal. Marx remains relevant. Many classic authors carry straws to the same stack, promoting secularized Western Modernity. Which contributions are still relevant? And where? We cannot answer this question on behalf of post-Communist societies. Perhaps we can help the classics serve as sparring partners. Gunnar Myrdal's increasing relevance for post-1989 affairs, in the perspective of EU enlargement

processes & the consequences of the implosion of the Soviet (read Russian) empire is intriguing. During his travels in Central Asia between two assignments, as director of ECE & the giant project Asian Drama, in 1957, he wrote a very long & as yet unpublished letter to his wife Alva, filled with acute observations & predictions. He does not exactly predict the events 1989 & 1991 but he identifies the tensions, demographic and other, leading up to these events or, more precisely, have steering effects upon events in the wake of die Wende.

2010S00719

Eliasson, Linda (Mid Sweden University, 831 25 Östersund [fax:; e-mail: linda.eliasson@miun.se]), **Making Sense of Uncertain Situations: Spontaneous Volunteers at the Scene of Accidents,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This dissertation explores spontaneous volunteers' response to traffic accidents. More specifically, it is the volunteers' understanding, or sense making, of the situation that is the focus of the study. The study shows that there are similarities between everyday emergencies, crises & disasters when it comes to volunteer response. As has been reported in disaster studies, volunteers also define everyday emergencies, such as traffic accidents, as uncertain situations. When making sense of this uncertainty social interaction has been shown to be of great importance. Results show that spontaneous volunteers do not only interact with each other, victims, & officials, they also interact with the physical surroundings which in this case is the scene of accidents & its material culture. Altogether, these different forms of interaction are being used by the volunteers as a way to make sense of & respond to traffic accidents. The study suggests that some of the results could be applied to other situations, such as more large-scale crises or disasters, especially when it comes to creating an understanding for the interaction between volunteers and officials at the incident site.

2010S00720

Eliseeva, Irina I. (Sociological Institute of RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia, 190005 [tel: 7 812 316 2496; fax: 7 812 316 2929; e-mail: irinaeliseeva@mail.ru]), **Innovations as New Opportunities for Economic Growth in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Innovation is the most important factor of economic growth & social development which is closely connected with globalization. In this respect, Russia wants to become integrated into the international innovation networks. Russia's national competitive advantages include: (1) energy & other raw resources of international significance, including fresh water reserves; (2) financial resources gained from utilization of raw resources & development of electric power sector & mining & processing industries; (3) the country's unique geographical position ensuring strategic advantages for the development of multilateral international economic cooperation & the performance of transit functions; (4) a range of existing strategic trends in economy aimed at innovation breakthroughs; (5) availability of highly competent professionals in the academe, education & high technologies, who create new forms of intellectual scholarly environment; (6) invariably high levels of financing of fundamental investigations & projects. The "brain drain" that has been happening over the last 20 years, too, can become a competitive advantage in terms of Russia's integration into the global innovation networks. If we are to achieve real results, numerous conditions must be met, the main among which is creative freedom, with a system of checks & balances set in place by governmental agencies. Innovation must become the idea to consolidate the nation.

2010S00721

Ellerbrok, Ariane A. (University of Alberta Department of Sociology, 5-21 HM Tory, Edmonton Alberta T6G 2H4, Canada [tel: 780-492-5935; e-mail: ellerbro@ualberta.ca]), **Face Recognition Systems: From Security to Convenience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Face Recognition (FR) is a biometric surveillance technology that is expanding in terms of its technical applications & its popular representation. While FR has traditionally been developed and marketed as a security technology that will assist in the identification of "risky" persons, it has recently become available on home computers & photo networking websites to help individuals organize their personal digital photos. Thus FR has undergone a substantial makeover in terms of its popular representation a from a technology associated with state control, airport security, & "the war on terror" to a benign & user friendly computer application that instead speaks to pleasure, convenience, & user empowerment. This paper examines this shift in representation, & considers the various logics that are mobilized on behalf of FR systems & driving their expansion, including danger, citizenship, convenience, & play. While this paper looks at the expansion of FR specifically, it does so with an eye to analyzing the ongoing expansion of surveillance technologies more generally. As such it provides insight into an emerging technology while also speaking to the dynamics of surveillance on a broad scale.

2010S00722

Elling, Agnes (WJH Mulier Instituut, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 5201 AD [tel: 0031-73-6126401; e-mail: a.elling@mulierinstituut.nl]), **Unifying Orange: Does National Sporting Pride Have No Gender or Ethnicity?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sports media analysis has shown that nationalistic frameworks may partly overrule other identity markers like gender & ethnicity. National elite sports policy is mainly legitimized by the ascribed potential of representing athletes or sport teams to enhance national identification & cohesion. Elite sport is regarded as an "innocent" vehicle for the (re)construction & articulation of national pride & unity in a globalizing & "threatening" world. It is also considered to assist in the confusing process of ethnic integration in multicultural countries like the Netherlands. In this paper we explore relations between achievements of athletes and teams representing the Netherlands in international sport events & feelings of national pride & belonging with respect to gender & ethnicity. We will present the results of national survey data from 2008-2010, addressing possible effects in feelings of national pride & belonging by achievements of Dutch athletes in the men's European Football Cup 2008 & the Olympic Games in 2008 & 2010. More specifically we will reflect on the unifying and "overruling" capacity of "orange" pride among men & women with different ethnicities.

2010S00723

Elliott, Michael A. & Schmutz, Vaughn (Department of Sociology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, 21252 [tel: 410-704-2354; e-mail: melliott@towson.edu]), **World Heritage: The Modern Construction of a Common Natural and Cultural Order,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the passage of UNESCO's 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage' in 1972, the designation of world heritage sites has grown by leaps & bounds. To date there are nearly 900 such designations of both cultural & natural origin from every region of the globe. One striking paradox of the world heritage movement, rarely addressed in the literature, is the belief that certain natural & human creations are the collective property & responsibility of all humanity, despite having vastly different historical, cultural, & geographical origins. Indeed, where did this notion of a shared cultural & natural heritage come from? Furthermore, what has led us to designate an ever increasing number of these creations as worthy of protection and preservation? Drawing on the insights of Roland Robertson & John Meyer, we argue that the expansion of the world heritage movement is rooted in fundamental, globalization processes such as: (1) the expansion of an interconnected global polity; & (2) the diffusion of global, yet contested, cultural conceptions that promote the world as a single place, the universalization of particularized identities, & the salvation of humanity through scientific and technical rationalization.

2010S00724

Eloire, Fabien, Ducourant, Hélène & Balagué, Christine (University Lille 1, Lille - France [tel: 0033684692510; fax:; e-mail: helene.ducourant@univ-lille1.fr]), **What Are Phone Trade Conversations ?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We propose a multi-disciplinary overview of the content & structure of a large collection of call center conversations data (about 1500 recorded inbound conversations from a French call center). The aim of the research is twofold : to define what are phone trade conversations, mainly using a quantitative analysis & to question the efficiency of usual call center's measures of their activity. Our ongoing empirical research aims at linking structural elements (length, number of topics, topics, rebounds, clients' expression of satisfaction…), & agent evaluation criteria used in the call center (use of polite formula, reformulation of the caller's complaint,…). A qualitative approach (conversational analysis) of selected parts of interactions completes the analysis. Special attention is paid to the way partakers use their "localization" during the talks & to the way call center agents orally express the actions they are accomplishing to the callers. Finally, through a comparison of the agent's evaluation criteria & the analysis done, we intend to qualify what are/aren't "perfect talks" according to the call center management's criteria.

2010S00725

Emanuelson, Pamela (University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 [tel: 803-777-1919; e-mail: Emanuels@mailbox.sc.edu]), **Developing Beliefs about Structures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In exchange research, usually actors' beliefs are assumed to be accurate. That assumption, however, is unsubstantiated. Some exchange structures are information-poor & it is unknown if, under such circumstances, actors have accurate beliefs or, if not, if actors can form accurate beliefs after repeated interaction. It has already been shown that limiting information in semi-strong networks affects exchange ratios. Is it possible that the difference between full-information & limited information outcomes is a function of actors' inabilities to correctly infer structure when they lack full information? This paper examines two limited-information networks to determine if actors form accurate beliefs about structure after repeated interaction. I show that they do not. Instead, most actors infer simple networks. By simple I mean networks that have few ties, few positions, & that, in many of the networks, positions are automorphically equivalent.

2010S00726

Emery, Mary E. (Iowa State University, 315 East Hall ISU, Ames IA USA 50010 [tel: 402 304 1531; e-mail: memery@iastate.edu]), **Local Food Systems, Shorter Value Chains and Food Safety: The Conundrum of Good Food,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As the good food movement in the US attempts to expand the eaters supplied, particularly those of limited means, it has moved to link institutions, such as schools, prisons, & hospitals, to local growers. Sourcing food from local farmers is often rejected outright as illegal & not allowed by state & Federal regulations. However, by completing a Good Handling Practices audit, local growers can qualify. But the audit criteria were established by multinational food conglomerates, making it expensive & even theoretically impossible for small farmers to meet these criteria. This paper discusses how the various players in the good food movement in the Midwest addressed these issues and attempted to contribute to the local economy, population health, and ecological sustainability by analyzing the barriers, including a power analysis of how such decisions are made, & engaging in collective negotiations to expand the markets for local producers and the access of institutional populations to good food by complying with & adapting the safety standards of the dominant agri-food regime.

2010S00727

Enarson, Elaine (Women\'s College, University of Denver, Denver, CO USA 80208 [e-mail: enarsone@gmail.com]), **Thinking about Men In Disasters: A Critical Examination of Gender and Disaster Literatures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our understanding of gender in disaster has been constructed predominantly by women thinking about women. It follows that much of what little is known from a gender perspective about men in disasters is derivative. For theoretical & political reasons, the paper offers a new approach. A state-of-the-art summary of current thinking about men & masculinities in disasters is offered & a proposed new global research agenda, both based on review of how men & masculinities are framed in development studies, in climate change literatures & in the gender & disaster subfield as written from the global South & from the North. Taken as a whole, this work suggests the need for sustained, strategic and egalitarian partnerships that bring women & men together in a collective social justice approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. We won't get there without more careful thinking about how the embedded structures of differing forms of patriarchy & global capitalism position boys & men with respect to vulnerability & social power in diverse cultural, political, and environmental contexts.

2010S00728

Encarnación Moya Recio, Maria (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo [tel: 55-11-32887858; fax: 55-11-81778375; e-mail: encaULmoya@uol.com.br]), **Inequalities in Poverty–The Role of Sociability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article aims at understanding the association between sociability and urban poverty. Since the last decade urban poverty in Latin America has received renewed attention. Besides the increasing concentration of poverty in urban areas, recent studies point out the limitations of analyses based on income or only on individual attributes. Indeed, poverty must be considered a multidimensional, relational & also a heterogeneous phenomenon. Using this broader conception to approach urban poverty, the article analyses how personal social networks of individuals in situation of poverty relates to their social conditions. The analysis is based on a research carried out in two Brazilian metropolises, Sao Paulo and Salvador. Network analyses methods were used, which allowed identifying diverse relational patterns among individuals. Social precariousness defined as high dependency ratio households showed to be correlated by these individual relational patterns, with some differences among both cities.

2010S00729

Engdahl, Emma & Carleheden, Mikael (HumUS, Örebro universitet, Örebro, Sweden, 701 82 [tel: +46 19 303519; e-mail: emma.engdahl@oru.se]), **The Transformation of Alienation within Modern Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology arose around 1900 as a response to the general need to understand the ongoing transition from 'traditional' to 'modern' society & the many social problems (anomie, alienation, disenchantment, inequality, exclusion, etc) which had their base in this groundbreaking transformation. While the distinction between 'tradition' & 'modernity' was fundamental for early sociology as a discipline, a number of contemporary social scientists question the adequacy of such a distinction. One problem is that the distinction implies that the last major transformation of Western societies occurred some hundred years ago and that subsequent social change has only been a question of gradual modifications. These contemporary scholars suggest instead that transformations of social institutions & of cognitive and normative convictions within modernity are so fundamental that the history of modern societies itself must be divided into different epochs. Today, distinctions such as between 'early' & 'late' (or 'high') modernity (Giddens), modern & 'postmodern' society (Lyotard), 'first' & 'second modernity' (Beck), 'solid' and 'liquid' modernity (Bauman) have become widespread. Recently it has also been argued that the history of modernity should be divided into three rather than two epochs (Wagner, Boltanski, & Chiapello). In our paper we develop a three-part model of structural transformation within modern society, in terms of the age of asceticism, the age of organisation, & the age of authenticity. The central aim of the paper is to apply this model to the social conditions of self-realization. This includes an investigation of the meaning of failed self-realization in the three different époques of modernity. We understand alienation here as failed self-realization & thus conceptualize three modern forms of self-alienation as counterparts to the three different forms of self-realization.

2010S00730

Engelmann, Wilson (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos - Unisinos [e-mail: wengelmann@unisinos.br]), **Human Rights and Nanotechnologies: Limits and Possibilities Between Technological Innovation and Rights of the Human,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The new technologies, developed by various areas of human knowledge, challenge our capacity to understand the world in which they are inserted. The advances generated by the technology areas (hard areas) must be endorsed by the epistemological assumptions achieved by the humanities areas. Recently, it was common to speak about microscopic discoveries; nowadays it is absolutely common to talk about discoveries generated on a nano scale. This certainly creates curiosity and challenges, clearly showing that culture (here represented by science) joins on an increasingly smaller scale in natural structures, in order to extract the greatest amount of benefits. In this context nanotechnologies are generated, involving students from many areas of knowledge, raising the fascination of creativity. About the discoveries on nano scale, a question arises: what are the limits, possibilities, & consequences of these researches in fractions smaller than ever? This problem of the research pretends to alert, especially, for the dangers for human rights, if they were not considered a necessary ethical reference to justify the results of the researches and of the regulatory marks that will be developed. To approach the problem we will use the phenomenological-hermeneutic method, using as

2010S00731

Engels, Xavier, Ferry, Vincent, Kaldur, Kristjan, Markina, Anna & Strömpl, Judit (AROFE / GREE-2L2S, A.R.O.F.E. 10 rue de la Sajotte 88170 AROFFE [tel: 0033 3.29.06.41.50; e-mail: arofe@club-internet.fr]), **Inclusion/Exclusion of Young People with Immigrant Background: (A Feeling of) Duality in Education and Labour Social Fields,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ 'Otherness' made a remarkable comeback in the common concetion of immigration: the dichotomy between 'us' a nationals, natives, ethnic majority a & the 'others' a migrants, foreigners, ethnic minorities a seems

to spread like it is based on obvious facts. That otherness we want to question in another way, from the point of view of migrants: regarding their own subjective feelings and social experience, this paper intend to consider the processes of inclusion (or exclusion) youngsters with migrant background are allowed to enter in matter of education & labour. Even if the access to education & labour market is widely considered as a primary right through European countries, equality isn't necessary the rule: willingly or not, countries provide a panel of legal and social barriers to prevent specific populations from competiting with nationals. Some of such boundaries may be unwanted side effects that national states try to reduce, while some other have use of them. If legal patterns are easily notified, like the dispositions regarding residence or work permits, social dimensions may be more or less obvious & evident. Education & labour market are two important areas where the inclusion/exclusion of young people into the active life of society happens in general. The basic boundaries are learning opportunities & facilities, which could either help integrating or marginalize one. In, most countries, policies stress the knowledge of national language as a key question in the integration process, yet various strategies exit to elude 'otherness' or to create a dual system on it, bringing either bridges or barriers. The question of the access to qualifications & diploma comes on a second time, after the basic language mastering skill. In those schemes, education may be seen either as an opportunity to be granted access to labour market, or appears to be the place of an institutionalized border, defining which segments may be reach or not with migrant background, even defining further clusters of employment dedicated to specific profiles. Furthermore, the concrete professional opportunities may be questioned in regard to social networks & social capital, which operate as additional or alternative regulations. Our analysis is made on the basis of qualitative data in depth interviews with young people while they spoke about their life experiences. We focus on the young people interpretations and assessment of their education & perspectives or real experiences of entering to the labour market. Despite all studied countries being members of EU, there are more differences than commonalities: the historical background, the development processes, the nature and forms of national economic markets. However, the subjective experiences concerning inclusion/exclusion of young people with immigrant background are in some points quite similar, with clear distinction between nationals & migrants in terms of educative and employment opportunities, while migrants often find themselves behind nationals in terms of qualifications, wage, employment rate, etc.

2010S00732

Engström, Sofia (Dept of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, P.O. box 100, 405 30 Gothenburg [tel: +46 31 7864925; e-mail: sofia.engstrom@sociology.gu.se]), **Identity Construction in Family Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines how caring identities are constructed, in relation to children & care needing elderly relatives, & which practices are made possible by these identities. Special attention is paid to gender & to comparing identities in childcare & in elderly care. The analysis is based on semi-structured interviews conducted in 2008-2009 with 40 employed Swedes, caring for young children or/and elderly relatives. Respondents were interviewed about their views on their caring responsibilities & on using the Swedish municipal care provision, how they combined care & work & how caring responsibilities were distributed in their families. This paper analyses how interviewees present themselves as carers in relation to their ideas of what it means to be a good parent or a good daughter or son. Different but sometimes coinciding moral standards are used as normative models when it comes to childcare and elderly care. Caring responsibilities in relation to children are almost always taken as given while responsibilities in relation to elderly parents often need to be accounted for. Work obligations can to a varying degree be used as a legitimate excuse for not caring, mainly in relation to elderly care. Gender is shaping & is shaped by the construction of caring identities and the consequent caring practices. Women seem to find it harder than men to construct themselves as good carers while also investing in their careers.

2010S00733

Ergi, Zehra & Gärtner, Christel (Universität Münster, Münster [e-mail: zehra.ergi@uni-muenster.de]), **The Transformation of Islamic Religiosity among Young Muslims in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent youth studies have shown that the religiosity of young Germans is less pronounced. Even though one third of them say that they believe in God, this statement correlates with a value system which is highly secularized. Contrary to these findings more than half of the young people with migratory background say that they believe in God. These results reflect the challenges of the adolescent life period, generally. In this phase young people have to position themselves towards certain themes in order to find & form an own identity. Religion respectively religiosity is such a theme among others. The higher religiosity of adolescents with migratory background might be traced back to the fact that in their cultures of origin religion is still deeply rooted. Whereas German adolescents who grow up in a secular culture do not have to deal with this theme, those young people have to gain an attitude–positive or negative–towards it. Especially, the discourse on Islam in the West nearly forces young Muslims to position themselves towards their religious roots. On the basis of biographical narrations we want to show how Muslim adolescents place themselves towards both: their culture of origin & the culture of the receiving country, and, in doing so, how they transform their parents' approach towards religion & develop a new Islamic religiosity (respectively secularity).

2010S00734

Ergin, Nezihe Başak & Eriksson, Maria (Middle East Technical University Department of Sociology, Middle East Technical University,06531 Ankara/TURKEY [tel: +905053854900; e-mail: basakULergin@yahoo.com]), **Counter-Projects Against Urban Renewal in the Cultural Capital Istanbul Negotiating Participation: Vulnerable Children in Family Law Proceedings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing upon a Swedish study of vulnerable children as social actors in family law proceedings this paper explores how children themselves approach & negotiate the issue of participation. The discussion is based upon thematically structured interviews with children whose father has been violent to their mother & who have met with social workers in the context of a legal dispute about custody, residence or contact. The analysis reconstructs how these children have dealt with encounters with social workers & to what extent they used the space for action they perceived that they had. What children are doing in this situation–that they all are somehow prepared for–can be seen as intentional at least to some extent. Therefore the concept of strategy seems appropriate: actions & non-action are chosen for a purpose. Children's strategies are outlined & it is discussed how different child strategies may be linked to children's perspectives on participation expressed in these interviews, & what these links between children's perspectives & their strategies can tell us about children's participation in the context of a difficult life situation.

2010S00735

Eriksson, Lovisa (PhD candidate, Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, 751 26, Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46184717953; e-mail: lovisa.eriksson@soc.uu.se]), **Falling in Love on Internet Dating Sites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using internet for social purposes is common in Sweden, where almost 83 percent of the population has access to internet at home & 78 percent are every day users. According to a national survey conducted in 2007, 13 percent of Swedes had tried online dating in order to initiate sexual and/or romantic relationships. In this paper, the conditions of risk & trust are regarded as fundamental in the formation of interpersonal relationships & the purpose is to elaborate on how those conditions are affected & handled in the practice of digital dating. The study is predominantly theoretical but to a limited extent, empirical examples are collected from secondary sources & used as illustrations. The discussion evolve around the presentation of self in a digital arena & on differences & similarities to risk-management and perceived risks offline.

2010S00736

Eriksson, Ove (Sociological institution, Uppsala University [fax:; e-mail: oen@hig.se]), **Exceptional Local Development in a Period of Housing Market Bust,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By analysing the development of a Swedish urban area & the municipality during a period of international recession I give a perspective on the current crises situation. A large export-dependent employer fired workers living in the housing estate that I studied & in other estates owned by the same municipal housing company. Similar redundant housing appeared in other Swedish localities. The government response was a programme for physical regeneration of only 15-year-old suburban estates. This resulted in favourable state loans to the local housing company for a spectacular reconstruction of the estate, which became so expensive that the company later had to sell out part of its stock. A concurrent local development of policy-induced population changes with international migration aspects led to different response from resident quiescent Swedes & Finnish immi-

grants, & Assyrian households who managed to struggle for relocation in the finished buildings. All was happening within a heavy ideological hegemony of the Social Democratic Party, both at local & national level, but the party lost the following local elections. The study explains how this exceptional outcome became possible at a particular time and place.

2010S00737

Ernst, Stefanie ([e-mail: Stefanie.Ernst@wiso.uni-hamburg.de]), **Thinking in Figurations: A Knowledge Sociological Study about the Next Generation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It was Norbert Elias' aim to expose wrong idealizations, myths, and ideologies. Having realised that he had only partly reached his target Elias was a bit sad as he was not sure whether his work would be continued. He explained that "there are more generations needed to fulfil this aim". Now we realize that in fact it was and still is continued. What was the fascination of Norbert Elias as a person & as a scientist? If one, as a younger scholar, looks at reports about the father of Figurational Sociology one still gets the feeling of having missed something very essential. How else can we explain statements in which his scholars say that he not only was a "grandfatherly teacher", an "intellectual grandfather" or friend & "window opener" but that he completely changed one's life. Having been embedded in a specific phase of modernisation after World War Two the scientific reception of Norbert Elias' work impressed a whole generation. Whether looking skeptical towards his thoughts or honouring & respecting him a Elias had an enormous impact & meaning for a generation that is now going towards retirement or is already retired. I study the connectivity and impact of Norbert Elias (for) the international scientific community by interviewing ten of his scholars, assistants and colleagues. The aim is to find out more about Elias' figurational networks, & herein about one specific chain of generations of figurational sociologists which is relevant for the genesis of nowadays establishment of process oriented thinking in different national contexts & traditions of academia. In detail I am interested in the question which sociological thinker was subject to Elias' theory in the interviewee's intellectual development, and why & how far this had an influence has happened. I would like to report on my figurational study about the elder generation of the Elias-Scholars (the so called 1968ers) from Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, England & Austria.

2010S00738

Ersanilli, Evelyn & Koopmans, Ruud (Social Science Research Centre Berlin, Berlin, Germany [tel: +44 1865 271925; e-mail: evelyn.ersanilli@qeh.ox.ac.uk]), **The Role of Policies, Segregation and Religion in the Interethnic Contacts Of People of Turkish and Moroccan Descent in Six European Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Interethnic social contacts fulfill several important functions. Weak and strong interethnic ties can provide immigrants with access to information & material goods such as jobs & housing. Interethnic contacts are also vital for maintaining social cohesion in diverse societies. For interethnic contacts to occur immigrants need to cross social boundaries with the host society. But when does social boundary crossing & blurring regarding interethnic social contacts take place? Using original survey data from a comparative study on Turkish & Moroccan immigrants & their descendents in six West-European countries (France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, & Sweden), this paper examines the merits of three different theoretical perspectives on interethnic contacts. Firstly, the effects of national integration policies are investigated. The integration regimes in the six countries in the study have provided immigrants differing degrees of inclusion. It is tested whether the degree of inclusion at the policy level, also leads to boundary blurring at the individual level. Second, the effects of segregation are investigated. The study contains information on segregation in the place of residence, neighbourhood, school, & work environment of the respondents. Finally the effects of religiosity are examined. Alba (2005) has suggested that in Europe, religion forms a "bright boundary". It is tested whether people who are devout Muslims have fewer contacts with host country natives, & whether the relationship between Muslim religiosity & interethnic contacts is mediated by the host country context. The six countries in the study have accommodated Islam to varying degrees. The three theoretical perspectives are tested on three measures of voluntary interethnic contacts; contacts in voluntary associations, visits from host country members at home & interethnic marriage.

2010S00739

Ertong,Gunnur, Odabas, Zuhal Yonca & Kasapoglu, Aytul (Ankara University, Department of Sociology, Ankara University Faculty of Letters Department of Sociology 06100 sA-hhA-ye Ankara Turkey [tel: +903123103280; e-mail: gertong07@hotmail.com]), **Two Sides of the Coin: Illness and Health,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Lay people's experiences are considered as pretty important for health processes in sociology of health & illness. In this study, the conceptual framework is based on the "Biopsychosocial Model" which argues an individual's health, considering biological, physiological & social status altogether. "Actor Network Theory (ANT)" seems appropriate for this study & its basic concepts are being applied. According to ANT, individuals, objects & space are all assumed to be in close relationship with each other; furthermore they are generated by highly-linked inter-relations. While considering these relations, illness & the patient should be taken as equal components & their network translation should be considered. Relation networks of the patients & translation of their past networks are investigated by using concepts of ANT. In this presentation, the results of a research which applied techniques of visual sociology & depth interview technique to understand the experiences of chronic illness patients & their families as asthma, AIDS, cancer, hepatitis, diabetes, menopause, pregnancy, & renal failure in Ankara, Turkey by both drawing and expressing their illness period by themselves are discussed.

2010S00740

Erturk, Yakin (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey [tel: 90-312-210 5995; fax: 90-312-210 7972; e-mail: erturk@metu.edu.tr]), **Bridging the Gap in Paradigm and Praxis on Violence Against Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Feminist scholarship inspired & guided the activism of the 1980s that put violence against women on the agenda of the UN human rights system in 1993, which evolved largely de-linked from theory, resulting on the one hand in the treatment of the problem within a humanitarian/welfare approach that viewed women as victims & on the other hand in a gap between paradigm & praxis. Over the years, the problem has increasingly been defined within the context of structural inequalities in patriarchal relationships that intersect with other systems of inequality, thus moving the agenda away from the victimization approach. Recent scholarship also reveals how violence becomes a means of restoring the order of fixed categories when major dislocations in the way social relations are ordered & governed occur. Understanding the diverse trajectories of women's individual & collective resistance to alternative patriarchal regimes provides a powerful insight for grasping the interlinkages in the institutions & structural dislocations & manifestations of diverse forms of violence. This presentation, with violence against women as its central analytical category, explores the interlinkages in manifestations of violence and shifts in hegemonic relations with the aim bridge the gap in paradigm & praxis with respect to violence against women.

2010S00741

Escriche, Pedro J. (Psychology and Sociology Department/Fac. Social Sciences and Work/University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain, 50009 [tel: +34-976-76 1000; fax: +34-976-76 1920; e-mail: pescrich@unizar.es]), **Influence of Tourism and Internet on Oasian Communities in Southeast Morocco: Towards Adaptation or Extinction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nomad communities in Southeast Morocco answered to decolonization and the birth of new countries, by changing gradually their ancestral way-of-life for sedentarization. Nowadays, they constitute micro-societies next to the oasis in order to ensure the access to the most vital & scarce resource: water. Their organisation is fundamentally based on the construction & maintenance of the infrastructures that pick up water (khettaras) & the management of its distribution. In the last decades, with the improvement of communications, the isolation is broken & these communities witness the huge arrival of tourists. In the present work, the social changes that consequently affect these populations are analyzed, with their largely unpredictable consequences. Tourism activities begun in this region with the first Paris-Dakar in 1978; then, thanks to the extension of the road network in the 1990s, it passed from small to large-scale tourism. Such massive tourism flow carried out with it the associated installations: telephone and, above all, Internet. This paper aims also to analyze the consequences: on the one hand, young men immigrate massively to the countries of origin of those rich tourists, which is made easier by the contacts they make on the Internet; on the other, the local economy is developed around tourism, without taking into account the environmental & social sustainability. Traditional structures are shaking & social cohesion disappears. Finally, an analysis is carried out to assess/determine if these Oasian

societies will be able to adapt themselves & survive, maintaining their roots and environment, or if they are doomed to extinction.

2010S00742

Esin, Cigdem (University of East London, the Centre for Narrative Research, UEL Docklands Campus, HSS [tel: London, E16 2RD; e-mail: esin@uel.ac.uk]), **Listening to Sexual Stories within-beyond Modernist Narratives in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on my research, which examines the complex and antagonistic discourses & power relations interwoven in the domain of sexuality for educated young women in contemporary Turkey. Employing a Foucauldian approach to narrative analysis, this research makes micro-analysis of narratives around sexuality, always positioning them within specific historical, political and socio-cultural contexts. The research draws on the sexual narratives of eighteen educated young women & six of their mothers living in the capital of Turkey. Considering power as a productive force that saturates the construction of narratives, the analysis carefully examines the macro-structures of power framing the individual narratives of participants under analysis. This paper looks deeper into the microphysics of power relations surrounding women's sexuality in modern Turkey through the micro narratives of young women in this research. It presents narrative moments that reveal how educated young women of this research become effects & instruments of power through their discursive positions. It is the complex configuration of the "modern" sex/gender system that creates the conditions of possibility for the construction of multiple positions within these individual stories. The participants meticulously craft their precarious gender positions in telling their stories by simultaneously being within & beyond the same sex/gender system. What they do & what they say can be mapped in a site of what I have seen as "technologies of resistance".

2010S00743

Espinar, Eva & Stoll, Pamela (University of Alicante, Campus de S. Vicent del Raspeig. Ap. 99. 03080 Alicante. Spain. [tel: 34 965903888; e-mail: Eva.Espinar@ua.es]), **Female Gender Identities in Participants' Talk in Political Radio Debates,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Media & radio talk have been subject to numerous sociological and communicational studies, often with an interest in how they contribute to creating or modifying the public's political opinion and behaviour. While media sociologists have focused on the way media messages are produced, the topical content they convey and the effects they bring about, analysts of conversation and discourse, for their part, have investigated broadcast talk for its structural & organizational aspects. This paper has the latter as its starting point & seeks to look at how talk is produced and, at the same time, produces, or displays, particular speaker identities in political debates on the radio of two European states, the UK & Spain. Identity is expressed through language use, discourse, & speakers show through their talk in front of others "who they are" at a particular encounter. Guests of the political debates examined include women & men from the main political parties in the UK & Spain, as well as experts & professionals. Their interaction (in the approx. 9 hours' talk for each of the two programmes) will be examined with the aim to identify the ways female gender identities are exhibited in talk through both explicit & implicit procedures. Explicit methods include self-categorizations (as a "woman", a "citizen", a "politician", a "consumer", a "grandmother"), whereas implicit methods of displaying gender identity may be found in what has been termed "style," or "pattern" of talk. Such patterns include amount of talk, frequency of agreements & disagreements, directives, criticisms, & other discourse phenomena. The aim of the paper is to present an overview of female gendered talk as it occurs in roughly the same, or equivalent, speech event, in two distinct European communities. Also, we will briefly reflect on the impact that such public, mass-mediated identities may produce on the public's opinions, behaviours & self-conceptions.

2010S00744

Espinoza Higgins, Monica & Massey, Douglas S. (Princeton University, 187 Wallace Hall Princeton, NJ 08544 [tel: +1 609 258 0081; fax: +1 609 258 1039; e-mail: espinoza@princeton.edu]), **The Effect of Immigration on Religious Belief and Practice, and Vice Versa: Evidence from the New Immigrant Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We draw on data from the New Immigrant Survey, a nationally representative prospective-retrospective study, to describe the composition of religious preference & intensity of devotion among the new legal immigrants. We pay particular attention to the overall religious preference of immigrants to the U.S. & compare to that reported among U.S. residents. We also analyze the intensity with which new immigrants practice their professed religions, & estimate models of religious practice and congregational composition, controlling for aspects of religion prior immigration, socioeconomic status, migration history and demographic characteristics of the individuals. We attempt to analyze church attendance at origin & in the United States & to find out whether immigration is a disruptive event that marginalizes immigrants from religious practice rather than "theologizing" them. Results indicate that new immigrants are like most Americans in that they adhere to some religious tradition, they are quite unlike Americans in their specific religious beliefs and the degree of divergence varies considerably by region, country, education, & visa category. We find that the pattern of religious practice established by immigrants in their home countries prior to departure tended to carry over. However compared to Protestants, most religious groups display significantly lower rates of attendance after arrival.

2010S00745

Essack, Shaheeda S. (National Department of Higher Education and Training, 123 Schoeman Street, Pretoria, 0001 [tel: 00 27 12 312 5444; fax: 00 27 12 324 6343; e-mail: Essack.S@doe.gov.za]), **Mitigating Factors in the Funding of Higher Education in South Africa and Emerging Challenges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Higher Education in South Africa has undergone enormous changes since its first democratic elections of 1994. Unprecedented & complex challenges have given rise to the serious review to matters of qualifications/programmes offered, quality assurance, how students are enrolled & how public funds are allocated to higher education. *The Education White Paper 3: A Programme for the Transformation of Higher Education* (July 1997) makes a compelling argument for the necessity of a new funding framework to facilitate the transformation of the higher education system. Key features of this new funding framework must be goal-oriented and performance-related in order to enable it to contribute to fulfilling the vision & goals for the transformation of the higher education system, which include: "More equitable student access; Improved quality of teaching & research; Increased student progression & graduation rates & Greater responsiveness to social & economic needs." This paper provides an explanatory discussion of the following: 1. Key challenges in the transformation of higher education in South Africa. 2. Factors that led to the establishment of the new funding framework. 3. Key features of the funding framework. 4. Some challenges in the implementation of the funding framework. This paper hopes to generate feedback & pave the way for the empirical study with respect to methodology to be adopted, type of respondent and questions to be investigated in future research with respect to cross-national studies.

2010S00746

Esseveld, Johanna H. (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 221 00 Lund, Sweden [tel: +46-46-2229570; e-mail: Johanna.Esseveld@soc.lu.se]), **Medical Discourses on & Medical Doctors' Stories about Menopause,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on results from a research project entitled "Gendered bodies & middle-aged identities". The project's focus was on the relations between biological, social & cultural factors in the construction of middle age-identity as it relates to the body & gender. The research was carried out in contemporary Sweden & consisted of different sub studies combining a discourse analysis of medical, social science & popular science texts with the analysis of interviews with medical doctors & middle-aged women & men. As it is impossible to present the many findings of the study in one paper, I will limit myself to short summations of the results from the different sub studies & then give a more in-depth presentation of the results of a discourse & narrative analysis of medical texts. The research shows that the interviewed medical doctors provide a complex understanding of the relation between biological & social factors, while leaving room for their female patient's own interpretations of menopause/midlife. However, it also revealed that the dominant discourse in the field of medicine is firmly embedded in a biomedical way of thinking. In this discourse "The climacteric Woman" is created a–steady and identifiable category of person consisting in problems and inconveniences. At the same time, any differences between women–in the experience of menopause & in relation to class, race/ethnicity & sexuality are made invisible. Through its practices & practitioners this dominant discourse reaches a wide audience, influences popular science texts & as such (re)affirms a naturalistic understanding of mid life–an understanding which the medical

doctors in the study could not ignore but this discourse also influences women's own understandings and experiences.

2010S00747

Esteban Castro, José (Newcastle University [e-mail: j.e.castro@ncl.ac.uk]), **Civilization and Multiple Modernities in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the interweaving between socio-cultural and environmental processes in Latin America. Drawing insights from Elias' notion of the triad of controls, I explore the dilemmas facing Latin American countries trapped between what can be called the development imperative (or the modernization imperative), often associated with the search for (or justified in the name of) social justice, & the ecological imperative, expressed both in the increasing awareness of the ecological limits to "development" and in the actual process of ecological devastation brought about by the "modernity" project to the region. I place special emphasis on examining the work of Latin American social scientists in addressing this dilemma, particularly in the classical & current debates around development & underdevelopment. The paper adopts a comparative approach & will examine specific experiences (most likely from South America & probably focused on case from Argentina, Bolivia & Brazil).

2010S00748

Esteinou, Rosario (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Juárez 87, Tlalpan, Mexico DF, 14000 Mexico [tel: 5255 55137605; e-mail: esteinou@ciesas.edu.mx]), **Parental Education and Adolescent Social Competence in Mexico: Some Initial Results From a National Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Parental education & adolescent social competence in Mexico have not widely been studied by scholars. There are some qualitative and anthropological studies which have analyzed some of its traits indirectly but there are no representative data & systematic studies about it. We can say the same about adolescent social competence. In the following months I am going to make a national survey about these themes. Familism has been identified as an important orientation of Mexicans' individual behavior & it has been suggested that parents instill the values associated with it when they socialize their children. Some qualitative studies have pointed out the importance of the family over the individual's interest, family obligation, support & interconnectedness among its members. Though, this information comes from very few qualitative studies so we need more representative studies in order to determine if this is an extensive feature among the population. On the other hand, Mexican familism can be seen as an aspect which might reveal a collectivistic culture. Very few studies have suggested that Mexican society has a rather collectivistic culture but in the last decades individualistic patterns have spread out within social groups. But we do not know the extension of this process. In the paper I will present some of these results regarding the level of familism & the level of individualistic and collectivistic orientations among adolescents trying to specify some important differences according to the region of the country, the socioeconomic strata, & gender.

2010S00749

Esteinou, Rosario (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Juárez 87, Tlalpan, Mexico DF, 14000 Mexico [tel: 5255 55137605; e-mail: esteinou@ciesas.edu.mx]), **The Formation of the Modern Mexican Family over the XX Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The modern Mexican family, represented by the nuclear family, started to show signs of its presence at the end of the nineteenth century. During the 20th century economic, legal, demographic, social, and cultural factors promoted its consolidation. Nevertheless, at the beginning, the modern family did not unfold all the characteristics classical family sociologists have attributed to it. It took a long time to develop many of them. In fact, we can say that the modern Mexican family assumed different connotations of modernity in three different historical periods: from 1900 to 1950, from 1950 to 1970, & from 1970 to 2000. The objective of this paper is to present the main factors which promoted its emergence as well as the different connotations of its modernity & the types of intimacy that developed in these three periods. This is done by taking much of the information given by economic, demographic, social, anthropological, cultural, & historical studies as well as by vital statistics, census & other official sources. The conceptual framework through which this revision is made takes three dimensions of the family: its structure, its internal relationships, & its kinship networks. These dimensions allow us to establish that even though from a structural point of view the nuclear family has a long history, from the point of view of its internal relationships, this process is more recent, has been complex & assumes different forms or connotations of modernity. Within the framework of the different types of family relations, different types of intimacy developed as well, causing the nuclear family to have some similarities as well as some differences regarding the western one.

2010S00750

Esteve, Albert, Spijker, Jeroen J. A. & Riffe, Timothy L. M. (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain, 08193 [tel: +34 935813060; fax: +34 935813061; e-mail: tim.riffe@gmail.com]), **Education and Union Formation in Low and Middle Income Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We use newly harmonized international census microdata from 1980 to 2000 to examine the relationship between education & marriage prevalence among young adults aged 15-39 in a diverse set of 19 low- & middle-income countries. Most countries studied present patterns of young & universal marriage, & have experienced educational expansions in recent decades. We discuss the possible mechanisms behind education effects on union formation & how they may vary between countries. We test the hypothesis that individuals marry later & marry less with increases in education, analyzing differences by educational level, country & gender. Education effects exhibit the greatest change in magnitude between the primary & secondary levels. Country differences in education effects are smallest among women, who consistently marry later and less with more schooling. Between-country diversity in education effects observed among men evidences the variety of values that education may have in marriage systems around the world.

2010S00751

Esteves, Ana Margarida (Brown University, Brown University, Department of Sociology, Box 1916, 02912, Providence, RI, USA [tel: (+1 401) 575 2116; e-mail: anamargarida.esteves@gmail.com]), **The Everyday Life Is Political: Worker Empowerment through Integrative and Parallel Public Spaces by the Brazilian Movement of Solidarity Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I make an analysis of the Solidarity Economy Forums in Brazil as a novel strategy of worker empowerment, based on what Hilary Wainwright calls "prefigurative politics" as a method for the attainment of social & political change. I show how their construction is closely supported by what I call "parallel public spaces", referring to three forms of articulation which act as point of entrance into the Solidarity Economy Movement: (1) Spaces of debate, mobilization & reciprocal help organized by social movements; (2) Microfinance schemes whose functioning is decided collectively through regular meetings; (3) Fairs & other commercialization events that are organized through regular meetings of the participants. The construction of the Solidarity Economy Forums is a form of "prefigurative politic" since implies the idea that the precondition for gaining state power is the previous establishment of solid networks of worker-managed enterprises in which the activities of production and commercialization are inseparable from collective action. Popular education is identified as the "glue" that makes possible the merging of economic & political action within these networks. The term worker-managed enterprise is used in this dissertation to refer to cooperatives, workers' associations & networks of microentrepreneurs both in the formal & informal economy. Social movements & left-leaning governments in Latin America are adopting this strategy as a new attempt at worker empowerment by promoting public policies for the sector through state/civil society partnerships. I use as a case study the process of construction, by the Brazilian Movement of Solidarity Economy, of FBES–the Brazilian Forum of Solidarity Economy–as well as of two state-level Forums that are represented within this federal structure: those of Rio de Janeiro & Rio Grande do Sul. These Forums are hereby conceptualized as "integrative public spaces", meaning institutionalized structures of interaction that fulfill multiple roles. In this case, they integrate functions of: (a) Deliberation on issues of policy-making among civil society members and between these & the state; (b) Political education & skills development of workers taking part in cooperatives, workers' associations & networks of microentrepreneurs; (c) Support to the organizational development & economic activity of worker-managed enterprises. The aim of these Forums is to promote sustainable alternatives to capitalist production by publicizing & promoting, in partnership with the state & in a collaborative effort among its members, the interests of worker-managed enterprises. This form of production has been growing in Brazil in the past two decades as a result of structural adjust-

ment & growing unemployment. As most worker-managed enterprises are currently part of the informal economy, one of the goals of the Forums is to promote legal frameworks & public policies that facilitate their sustainable inclusion in the formal market. With this analysis, I aim to point out what is new & different about the Solidarity Economy Forums in Brazil in relation to previous strategies of worker empowerment promoted by working-class parties & labor unions.

2010S00752

Etxeberria, Igone, Zamora, Gerardo, Galdona, Nerea, Urdaneta, Elena, Yanguas, Javier, Bianchi, Christiana, Marchisio, Chiara & Rivoiro, Cecilia (Fundacion Ingema, Usandizaga, 6 20. 002 San Sebastian Spain [e-mail: igone.etxeberria@ingema.es]),
RING: TransfeRING Supports for Caregivers, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Dementia is one of the greatest health & social challenges of the 21st century. Care givers of people with dementia are very likely to experience stress, such as psychological illness, major depression, & other physical health problems. The Ring project seeks to strengthen the position of immigrant caregivers (ICG) in the labour market by setting up two tested & validated training programmes in Romania, Turkey, Italy & Spain. Methodology: (1) literature review on the effectiveness of experiences of participation, involvement, support & psycho-educational training of care givers & on the use of new technologies; (2) identification of a stakeholders' map in dementia; (3) exploration of stakeholders' needs & discourses on care giving; & (4) development of a training programme for ICGs based on the "family stress & coping theory" model. Results: (1) Two innovative programmes for ICG & related stakeholders on handling emotions, the relationship with the demented elderly, & palliative support at the end of life; (2) Ring Training Kit adapted to linguistic, cultural & technological differences in four European countries; (3) identification of the policy implications of ICG's needs and discourses on care giving to provide policy makers with recommendations on how to improve their labour conditions.

2010S00753

Eun, Ki-Soo (Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea 151-742 [tel: +82-2-880-8976; e-mail: eunkisoo@snu.ac.kr]),
"Asian Family Values": A Comparative Study of East Asian Societies, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study argues that the principal aspect that distinguishes East Asian families from families of other societies lies in family values. It is believed that East Asian families differ from other families because the concept, roles & expectations of family vary and the values & attitudes in many of the sub-fields of families contrast as well. This study also argues that there are "Asian values" that have shaped the unique form of East Asian families. The data used in this study is from the East Asian Social Survey 2006 conducted in Korea, Japan, Taiwan, & China by the Organization of East Asian. This study used principal component analysis to observe the existence of "Asian family values" while also investigating its content. Principal component analysis is a statistical method used to confirm if various questions that are used to measure an intended content, indeed have the same content. These questions are then grouped into a component. Few core components were extracted from the analysis resulting from the pooled data. The first component composed of questions that examined the attitudes that both adult males & females have towards the provision of economic support to their parents. At a glance, the content of the second component seemed unclear. Generally, if it is difficult to identify a common content the component is excluded from the analysis in the next step. However, this research aims to find out if "Asian family values" are shared by Korean, Japanese, & Taiwanese society, so this unclear component was observed & called "Asian family values". The questions for the "Asian family values" components extracted from the data pooled from the three societies were largely about "Asian families." Among these, the following were included: the husband should be older than the wife, the father's authority should be respected unconditionally, the child should bring honor to one's parents, the married female should help her husband's family before her own, & that the individual should prioritize the family's well-being before their own. Namely, characteristics of Asian families such as andro-centrism, male-centeredness, top-down vertical parent-child relationships & the authority of the father were extracted as a component. Through this component, we discovered that "Asian family values" exist in the three societies & we came to the conclusion that the content of "Asian family values" consist of the characteristics observed above.

2010S00754

Evans, Jessica R. (The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA [tel: 01908 274066; e-mail: J.R.Evans@open.ac.uk]),
Audit, Compliance and Anxiety, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the idea of compliance from a broadly psychoanalytic perspective, based on the precept that it is only possible to understand why people comply (as compared to the manner of their compliance) by investigating "below the surface" of everyday organizational routines. My question is: what does compliance mean for those who comply; & can behaviour that appears to be compliant actually damage the capacity of the organization to carry out its objectives? The implication of my argument is that "compliance" by members of an organization is not always straightforwardly consistent with the primary task of an organization as is assumed by some of the more sociological literature. In order to answer such questions, the paper uses the conclusions of public enquiries in the UK (such as the Lord Laming Enquiry) following cases of child protection failures by front line social workers, as well as the views of social workers who must engage with audit & work management processes as part of service delivery. It is argued that social workers 'comply' with audit/quality procedures that dominate in their work culture in ways that disable both them & the broader service ethos of their organization. Following the work of post-Kleinian psychoanalysts, it is argued that audit processes may have the effect of exacerbating defences. In this way, one can argue that we must face up to the "unintended effects" of social policy & the ways it gets worked through in the everyday practices of organizations. It seems that if we take seriously the psychodynamic processes involved in public service organisations such as these, compliance and dissent may be deeply entwined.

2010S00755

Evans-Andris, Melissa & Kyle, Diane (Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 [tel: 502-852-8011; e-mail: mevans@louisville.edu]),
What Keeps Teachers Teaching? An Examination of Teachers Through the Early Critical Years, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As national policy focuses on issues of teacher quality, teacher attrition poses a growing problem for schools in terms of monetary expenditures, disruption of social cohesion, & jeopardy of school performance (Cochran-Smith, 2004; Ingersoll, 2001; Smith & Ingersoll, 2004). High turnover among early career teachers is attributed to job dissatisfaction stemming from low administrative involvement, the absence of an integrated professional culture, and demands of the job (Darling-Hammond, 2003; Ingersoll, 2001; Johnson & Birkeland, 2003). More than 80% of new teachers in the U.S. participate in some sort of induction program (Smith & Ingersoll, 2004), but their lasting effects are not clear. Based on qualitative in-depth interviews with a panel of 24 teachers who successfully completed a two-year pilot internship program piloted in Kentucky beginning in 2003-04 or 2004-05, this report examines their career paths, the extent that they have built on previous internship experiences as a resource, their satisfaction with teaching as an occupational choice, measures they take to protect job satisfaction, & concerns they hold about teaching. In contrast to other studies (Ingersoll, 2001; Johnson & Birkland, 2003; Shen, 1997), findings after seven years reveal that nearly all these teachers are still teaching, continue to value experiences gained in their previous internships, express high levels of job satisfaction, & anticipate remaining in the educational arena. By tracking teachers through their seventh year of teaching, the project deepens understanding about strategies and conditions that accommodate the career aspirations & promote lasting positive experiences, job satisfaction, & retention of teachers through the early stage of their career.

2010S00756

Evers, Barbara ([e-mail: barb.e@iinet.net.au]),
Elias's Manners and "Thomasius's Decorum", *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ New identities encompassing new forms of conduct were shaped by an ethical process Elias termed "courtisation". Drawing people away from regional estates into the royal centre, court life in early modern France transformed men from dangerous warriors into compliant courtiers. The "well-mannered" ideal of the courtier rested on mastering the infinity of niceties set down in manuals of court manners. Christian Thomasius (1655-1728), through his notion of decorum was involved in the search for new ethical doctrines that were capable of teaching peaceful civil conduct so desperately needed in the aftermath of the Thirty Years War. Thomasius sought "working rules", inducing a different relation to the self that

would help towards the formation of appropriate conduct in civil society. Decorum, as a technique for the formation of the self, was a definite new ordering of life. Decorum would teach people how to avoid incivility & impertinence, to cultivate winning ways and manners, & to engage in peaceful interaction with those whose beliefs they may not share. This paper will take "Elias's manners" and "Thomasius's decorum" to explore the ways in which individuals have acquired definite capacities & attributes for distinctive forms of existence as certain types of person. Moreover, by comparing Elias's work with Thomasius's, it will be considered whether the concept of "the civilising process" can be seen to take different forms in different historical & cultural settings.

2010S00757

Evertsson, Marie, Aisenbrey, Silke & Grunow, Daniela (Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University [tel: +46 8 16 26 38; e-mail: marie.evertsson@sofi.su.se]), **Employment Interruptions and Career Penalties in Cross-National Perspective. How Are Work Interruptions Affecting Women's Career Prospects in Germany, Sweden and the U.S.?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on if & how women's career interruptions affect their labor market prospects in the short & long run. We compare women with continuous careers to those with discontinuous careers due to time out on parental leave & homemaking, education, unemployment, or other reasons. Our comparison is twofold. The career penalties for these groups of women are compared within and across different institutional contexts: Germany, Sweden, & the U.S. These three countries represent three different welfare state regimes with differing degrees of de-familialization strategies (Esping-Andersen 1999; Lister 1994). Specifically, we estimate event history models of the competing risks of upward versus downward occupational moves for women with time out experience compared to those with no such experience, all else equal. Depending on welfare state regime, we expect women to be subject to varying degrees of career punishment for earlier time out. We use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), the German Life History Study (GLHS), & the Swedish Level of Living Survey (LNU). These data provide us with detailed employment and family biographies, including information on time out on parental leave, unemployment & education, or for other reasons.

2010S00758

Evseeva, Yaroslava ([e-mail: yarULevseeva@mail.ru]), **Older People in Russian TV Advertising,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In developed countries older people have become an important advertising target. They are addressed by the manufacturers of a variety of goods–from medication to sportswear. In Russia, though, older people are still out of the focus of advertising. More preferable than those of older people seem images of children. The latter symbolize the future, a perspective. Unlike those of children, images of older people do not carry in themselves any self-contained positivity. The aged body is seen as rushing to still greater negativity–fading & decay. In Russian advertising older people are usually portrayed in one of the three main ways: a) as an uncritical background; b) playing some comic roles for the viewers' fun; c) indulging in activities associated with younger people: active leisure, shopping etc. the third kind of advertisements being a graphic demonstration of Western influence. The paper studies images of older people in modern Russian TV advertising, defining its role in the formation of older people's image in society (and its particular constituents), as well as finding out whether advertising can contribute to the creation of a more positive image of the age group in question.

2010S00759

Evseeva, Yaroslava ([e-mail: yarULevseeva@mail.ru]), **Representations of the Ageing Body in Modern Russian Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In pre-revolutionary Russia the old age ideal, for married couples as well as for single persons of either sex, was taking the monastic vows. In Soviet times the ideal body being a young sportive one the ageing body was tabooed. In post-Soviet Russia the bodies of the aged are at the utmost regarded as objects of medical treatment. In contemporary Russia art images of the ageing body are rare. The meanings ascribed to an ageing body are derived from classical art, popular traditional culture, more seldom the world of celebrities, i.e. anyway the framework of publicly approved bodies. The aging body keeps being concealed & repressed. The paper traces the roots of the perception of the ageing body in modern Russian culture. On the base of various sources, including contemporary art, the author studies how the ageing body is seen, what senses it carries in itself & what transformations its representation undergoes.

2010S00760

Eydal, Gudny Bjork & Arnadottir, Hervor Alma (Department of Social Work, University of Iceland, Oddi v/ Sturlugotu, Iceland [tel: +354 5254258; e-mail: ge@hi.is]), **Family Policy in the Times of Crisis: The Case of Iceland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In October 2008 Iceland was hit with a severe economic recession. Unemployment, hitherto almost nonexisting, in 2009 was around 10% & many families have been hit hard by the crisis. The government made an agreement with the IMF on how to restore the country's economy & after long protests from the people elections were held in the spring of 2009 & a new coalition government left of the centre came into power. In light of the heavy debts that Iceland faces the welfare expenditure will be reduced heavily during the next years in Iceland. Such reduction is a demanding task in the case of Iceland since the welfare expenditures have been exceptionally low compared to the other Nordic welfare states, or around 20% of GDP. The paper will examine how family policy has developed in the aftermath of the crisis both on the state and on the municipality level. The paper will examine policy-documents, changes of legislation, budget plans, statistics, & reports on the issue & the aim of the paper is to gain a holistic picture of the changes that have taken place in the field of family policies.

2010S00761

Eydal, Gudny Bjork & Rostgaard, Tine (Professor, Faculty of Social Work, University of Iceland, Oddi v/ Sturlugotu 101 Reykjavik [tel: +354 5254258; e-mail: ge@hi.is]), **Nordic Childcare Policies: Old and New Tensions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to compare the policies & politics on paid parental leave, early education & care of the five Nordic countries from the 2000s & the underlying tensions in policy making as well as the tensions that the policies have created for families, institutions & in politics. The policies of the five Nordic countries will be analyzed & compared. Furthermore the policies of the Nordic countries will be compared to the goals and agendas set by the EU in relation to the adult work model, provision of early education & care, where the Nordic model is often portrayed as the model to aspire to. What has the introduction of home care allowances meant for the Nordic model as a unique policy regime & for the EU policy direction, when it is seemingly necessary to complement services with low-paid, gender traditional cash benefits?

2010S00762

Fabiansson, Charlotte (University of Western Sydney, Australia [e-mail: fabiansson@optusnet.com.au]), **An Australian Study of Young People's Identity and Community Belonging,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explores young people's perceptions of themselves & their self-identity, their community belonging & future aspirations. The research is based on a sample of 750 young people between 14 and 21 years of age living in regional Australia. The findings show that the young people's perception of their own social status influenced their self-identity & community affiliation. The youths who classified themselves as belonging to the highest social status group felt more at home in the community than the low status group, they also felt that people were helpful & that they could trust friends for support. All groups had high educational and occupational aspirations but the low status group had little trust in achieving their preferred aspirations. The research demonstrates that the young people's social, cultural & economic capitals influenced their identity capital & self-identity.

2010S00763

Fachelli, Sandra & López Roldán, Pedro (Department of Sociology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Campus de Bellaterra, Cerdanyola, Barcelona, Spain 08193. [tel: 0034-935811152; e-mail: sandra.fachelli@uab.cat; pedro.lopez.roldan@uab.cat]), **An Attempt to Measure Social Stratification and Social Changes in Terms of Distances,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of a research whose purpose was to analyze the changes in the social & economic model of Argentina in the period 1997-2006, we observed that the social structure, measured by a variable that typifies stratification, remains basically unchanged during the years analyzed in

spite of the profound crisis that occurred at the end of 2001 & along 2002. Within this general framework, the hypothesis that we believe is consistent with the observed behavior is that the distance among social strata can be measured, in an objective way, taking into account the relative positions of the households with respect to primary goods, both intra temporarily (dispersion within the stratus) as well as inter temporarily (changes of the distance among strata). From the Data of the Permanent Survey of Households of Argentina & using Multiple Correspondence Analysis & Cluster Analysis, we have measured these distances in each moment of time. The results show that the distances among the strata express the changes in time, and that they increase during crisis. These distances, measured in terms of inertia in a multidimensional space & starting from the typologies obtained in each year, allow us to have a measure of the dynamics of the social change.

2010S00764

Fairbrother, Malcolm & Martin, Isaac W. (University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1SS UK [tel: +44 117 9288303; e-mail: m.fairbrother@bristol.ac.uk]), **Does Inequality Erode Social Trust? Results from Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Multilevel Models for U.S. States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using data from the General Social Survey, this paper shows that people are less trusting in U.S. states with higher income inequality. The negative association between inequality & trust, however, holds only for whites, not blacks, & cross-sectionally, not longitudinally; since the 1970s, individuals in states experiencing larger increases in inequality have not suffered systematically larger declines in trust. These results are based on multilevel models with individual respondents nested within state-years nested within states. The paper describes a simple but innovative technique by which it distinguishes longitudinal from cross-sectional effects. We also regress income inequality on new estimates of aggregate trust for each state for 1980, 1990, and 2000, & show that longitudinal variation in aggregate trust is associated with change over time in state inequality. Given these findings, we respond to arguments in the literature that mistrust is a consequence of inequality by suggesting that there is at least as much evidence that mistrust is a cause of inequality instead.

2010S00765

Fairhurst, Eileen (School of Social Work, Psychology and Public Health, University of Salford, Greater Manchester, UK. M6 6PU [tel: +44 (0)161 295 6790; e-mail: e.fairhurst@salford.ac.uk]), **Activities and Clothing: Representing Gender in Calendars,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: The rise of post-modernist approaches to the study of ageing has brought to the fore the cultural perspective and, thereby, problematised the dominance of medical discourses. Amongst other matters, postmodernism has introduced to the academy exploration of strategies of age resistance & age-denial & the tensions between them. Methods: Since 2003 there has been a multi-agency Valuing Older People initiative in Manchester which aims to put older individuals at the centre of plans to regenerate and reshape the city. This initiative is organised around a number of themes, one of which is a positive images of ageing campaign. One part of this is the production of a calendar containing thirteen photographs which aim to question stereotypes of older people. Each calendar has a different theme & four of these calendars form the materials for analysis. Results: This paper presents a selection of these visual images to examine the extent to which "heroic"/"marvelling" or "ordinary" images are presented. How such images reflect cultural ascriptions of activities & clothes typically associated with older women & men is explored. Conclusions: The paper concludes by considering the implications of these images for matters of age resistance & age denial.

2010S00766

Fakouhi, Nasser (University of Tehran, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tehran - Iran, faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran [tel: (9821)88004742; fax: (9821)88012524; e-mail: fakouhi@yahoo.com]), **Towards a New Sociological Globality by Interdisciplinary and Inter-Linguistic Strategy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main idea of A. Comte was to consider sociology (or Social Physics) at the top of all the physical & human sciences just besides the Ethics. But far from this noble idea, over the past two centuries, we finally find ourselves in a situation in which we have to experience a traumatized world, losing all its principles of consistency, coherence and sustainability; a world which gave up itself almost unconsciously to the will of power, violence, technocracy, and money. In this condition, the human & intellectual responsibility of sociologists, in a Durkheimian sense of the term, is more committed than ever. We believe that this responsibility cannot be considered to be achieved without first putting some order in our own discipline: not only to bring North & South together in sociological institutions & works, to distance ourselves as far as possible from colonial, postcolonial & exotic attitudes, but also to rethink the whole thing in a new manner issued by the Informational revolution. This means for us at least two main elements: 1) trying to diminish the boundaries between the disciplines of social and human sciences as well as between the different disciplines of science in general; borders established in the name of the specialization but primarily serving the powers of Nation-States, violence, & money. This task must be done, certainly, without decreasing the ultimate goal of science: to expand the human knowledge in the limits of his ethical capacities & help him to develop his material & spiritual wellbeing. And 2) reducing the boundaries between languages by giving a real chance to draw a multiglottism strategy, to go as far as possible not just to establish a lingua franca, today English (like yesterday Latin & Arabic before it) & giving a real chance to a global project to develop social science translations. In short, one needs to come out of small scientific islands & forget about the Babel complex to achieve a real possibility to rebuild the social sciences in a global manner. In this paper, we want to develop these ideas, as preconditions of a global inclusive sociology.

2010S00767

Fani, Maryam (2L2S University of Metz, Ile du Sulcy, 57006 Metz, France [e-mail: mfani64@yahoo.fr]), **The Perspective of the Passage in the Adulthood to Two Generations Mother-Girl,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In traditional society, youth has no social existence. Girls pass directly into adult status. But, in modern society adolescence is a social fact which evolves in connection with economic, political, & cultural changes. The objective of this article is to study the consecutive stages of life as well as the opportunities & the inconveniences of the future for the generation of girls during the passage into adult age. Consequently, we made a comparative survey by questionnaire & interview on the attitudes of girls with regard to those of their mothers based on the fundamental values concerning study, work, & family. In fact, there is a gap of the juvenile life-phase for two generations of mothers and girls, the generation of the mothers, contrary to that of the girls, participated in a period particularly considered as its strong growth of the population, its economic prosperity & its cultural modes of anti-authority. By comparing the journey of entrance to adulthood of two generations, it emerges from it that one of the biggest differences between both groups of individuals is the experience of normative pluralism for the girls more than their mothers.

2010S00768

Farideh, Shahraki (Iranian Rural Development Institute, Tehran, Iran [tel: ; e-mail: shahraki.farid@gmail.com]), **Immigration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: Immigration, poverty, vulnerability, including the most basic and most important problems is the current era. Effective and influential in their different dimensions & different locations and different times, planners & decision makers to solve them has faced with difficult situations. The aim of this study is to clarify the relationships between social-ecological vulnerability of immigration & resilience & human activities from a multi-disciplinary point of view. Accordingly, this paper describes a conceptual approach to data integration for social-ecological change & human activities toward community resilience using multi-disciplinary data. The multi-spatial approach refers to recognizing phenomena on land surfaces from different spatial scales. Earth surface phenomena begin from one point & enlarge to cover wide areas. It is necessary to integrate variable information from isolated studies as GIS attribute data & also to establish logistic concepts for data integration. Human activities are affected by both social & ecological environments. Conversely, human activities themselves affect both social & ecological environments. Thus there is a cross-interaction among them. One of the most social a geography mobility of human society is migration. Migration has ecological environment vulnerability. I study in this research about migration & effects on southwest in Tehran (capital of Iran). Tehran is located at the foot of the Alborz Mountains. The city occupies the northern part of the alluvial Tehran Plain, sloping from the mountains to the flat Great Salt Desert. The urban area is bounded by mountains to the north and east with the ground sloping southward falling 800 m over the 25 km from the northern suburbs to Shahr-e-Rey in the south. This geographical situation of the city makes it difficult to differentiate the urban area from the mountainous & desert area that surrounds Tehran. Analysis of the resulting land cover maps showed that the physical growth of the city is replacing other land cover

classes such as farming, water resources, etc. Immigration is one of the main problems in the field of sociology in Iran. Annual number of many villages & cities to migrate to Tehran & This migration has created many problems for Tehran. Because many of the immigration, the failure is to access facilities & drought. The main problems are ecological environment. In this research, using scientific studies paid on related to effects in the North West of Tehran. Results indicate that migration in two dimensions lead to environmental vulnerability been worse. First, the effect of immigration on the environment, especially in the field of waste is clearly defined. Secondly, to create low-quality housing in areas where nature is exposed to natural hazards, & vulnerability of immigrants has increased. Research findings in the form of a map-based geographical information system (GIS) to specify & poor rural areas are provided. Results Verification colonies & areas of overlapping areas with high potential environmental vulnerability is in the North West of Tehran. Key words: immigration; environmental vulnerability; GIs; Iran

2010S00769

Faris, Jeralyn L. & Miller, JoAnn (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907 [tel: 765-413-5871; e-mail: jlfaris@purdue.edu]), **Great Expectations for Problem Solving Courts: Observations of a Reentry Court,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are at least fourteen distinctive types & no fewer than 2,500 unique Problem Solving Courts (PSCs) operating within the state court systems (Center for Court Innovation 2009). The value of a diversity of PSCs is examined in this paper. Without the differences, communities would be faced with a one-size-fits-all model that can only fail. We differentiate between compliance courts, drug courts, & Problem Solving Courts. We then delineate the characteristics of a Problem Solving Court & focus on one type, a Reentry Court. The policies & procedures of a Reentry Court are explained. An observational study & analysis of one such court is detailed. The dialectical relationship between support & control demonstrates that an ex-prisoner's successful reentry into a community does not occur in a vacuum. The dialectical tension should be addressed with a process of critical self-reflection, not only for the reentering ex-prisoners, but for all members of the Reentry Court scene. Participants of such programs as reentry PSCs will not be the only beneficiaries. Communities across the nation & even the world will be safer and recognize the advantages of courts that exercise the tension between support & control of ex-prisoners who are coming home.

2010S00770

Farquharson, Karen (Swinburne University, Hawthorn, VIC, Australia, 3122 [tel: ; e-mail: kfarquharson@swin.edu.au]), **Doing Race on the Internet: A Study of Online Parenting Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Race is an important social category both face-to-face & online. Using content analysis of online parenting communities, I investigate how race is disclosed on the internet. I argue that race is disclosed in these communities through the posting of photos & racialized avatars, & that racial disclosure is a routine practice. I find that most disclosers disclose Whiteness, making this particular part of cyberspace a largely White space.

2010S00771

Farro, Antimo L. (University of Rome La Sapienza, Rome, Italy 00198 [tel: 00 390649912384; e-mail: antimoluigi.farro@uniroma1.it]), **Social Movements and Economical Crises,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Some social and cultural conflicts involve the defence of the life conditions of individuals & groups who are directly affected by the contemporary economic crises. These actions take the shape of diverse forms of mobilization. Different actors in turn engage in these practices in order to resist dominant cultural orientations that sustain economical activities, which are connected to the financial flows. These activities are increasingly separated from the life experiences of individual. These movements raise questions about how one connects individual & social life experiences to broader economical, social & cultural orientations. This paper explores the various ways the practices of actors & their collective actions underscore the separation between financial flows & the social life of individuals. The paper explores the meanings produced by the impact of these actions in the face of broader economical, cultural, social & political powers.

2010S00772

Farro, Antimo L. (University of Rome Lasapienza, Rome, Italy 00198 [tel: 0039067005559; e-mail: Antimoluigi.Farro@uniroma1.it]), **Sociological Intervention and Social Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the experience of conducting a sociological intervention, which took place within the alterglobal movement in different EU countries from 2005 to 2008. This movement is made up of individuals & groups related to the new as well as traditional radical left, NGOs & other non-violent forces, new social movements, for example environmentalists & feminist, and unions that propose alternatives to globalization. The sociological intervention that was conducted focused in particular on the question of individual subjectivity & its place in cultural, social & political conflicts around globalization. It analyzed notably the subjective implication present in alterglobal movements and espoused by individuals & groups who attempt to shape both individual life experience & broader economical, social and cultural orientations.

2010S00773

Farrugia, David (Youth Research Centre, Faculty of Education, University of Melbourne, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, 3000 [e-mail: d.farrugia2@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au]), **Subjectivity and Contemporary Inequality: Young Homeless Australians.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The continued existence of homelessness amongst young people represents a particularly acute example of the inequality and disempowerment which continues to characterise many young people's experience of contemporary social structures. This paper draws on qualitative interviews with twenty young people to understand some dimensions of the process of subjectivity as it is experienced by young people who have experienced homelessness. Young people who have this experience must negotiate difficult & contradictory social processes in articulating themselves as meaningful and worthy subjects: Structural inequality & cultural marginalisation is intrinsic to the experience of homelessness. However, young people are also called upon to actualise responsible & reflexive subject positions by the institutions & governmental regimes they encounter in their negotiation of this social context. The power relations which structure this context, & which young people must negotiate in experiencing themselves as subjects, make experiencing a form of subjectivity that is considered meaningful & morally worthy a task which young people must constantly work at. This paper analyses examples of this identity work on the part of young people experiencing homelessness, theorising the relationships between the subject positions being constructed in the context of homelessness & the social processes constituting the meaning of inequality more broadly.

2010S00774

Fasche, Melanie (Urban and Regional Economic Studies, Hafen-City University Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, 22085 [tel: +49 40 42827 4568; e-mail: melanie.fasche@gmx.de]), **Geographies of Making Value,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will explore the distinctive spatiality of the art market for contemporary art from a geographer's point of view. It is aimed at bringing together sociological approaches of the production of art with recent geographic discourses on place & space. The art market is perceived as a network of stakeholders, such as artists, gallerists, collectors, critics, curators, funders, connoisseurs and their interrelationships that determine how artworks are produced, distributed, marketed & consumed. This value-setting process is (still) facilitated by geographic concentrations of these stakeholders in cities, primarily New York City & London and a few other art market centers such as Paris, Los Angeles and Berlin–despite the growing complexity of international flows and an expanding art market. Here, the paper will shed light on the value-setting process of artworks & its particular geographies through the lens of gallery owners in New York City, Los Angeles, and Berlin. The value-setting process can be distinguished in four successive though overlapping phases, namely recognition, reputation building, legitimation, & speculation. It is argued that each phase is connected to specific spatial constellations and expressed by distinctive & shifting geographies of galleries in the urban realm.

2010S00775

Fassio, Adriana (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Av. Córdoba 2122 -CABA-Argentina- CP 1120 AAQ [tel: +5411 4572 0931; e-mail: adrianafassio@yahoo.com]), **Harassment in the Work Place,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ All abusive behaviour (gesture, speech, attitude) that threatens, by repetition or systematizing, the dignity or psychological or physical integrity of a person, jeopardizing their jobs & degrading the work environment, is defined as harassment at work. What arises in this research goes beyond the individual consequences of these forms of abuse & their ethical considerations. There are court decisions condemning harassment situations & draft legislation, which focus on a new player: the organisation. The individual harasser happens to the background, the star is the organisation responsible for the harassment, which must face the emerging costs of the court ruling, the external discredit & the consequent deterioration of its internal environment. From this orientation the research inquiries about what responsibility the leadership of the organisation has in the construction of such ways of relating. How does the organisational structure restrict freedom of action of the members to prevent, control, restrain or punish this behaviour? The objectives of this work are: a) to identify organisational variables which are present when moral abuse at work takes place, & b) to obtain empirical evidence which contributes to construct a typology of harassing organisations. The design of this research is exploratory, descriptive, & not experimental. Semi-structured interviews with key informants (senior staff / managers) and written questionnaires (staff members) were used for a sample of accessible organisations under the snowball strategy (case references/links to others).

2010S00776

Fasting, Kari, Brackenridge, Celia & Kjølberg, Gustav (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Department of Social and Cultural Studies, Box 4014, Ullevål Stadion, 0806 Oslo, Norway [tel: +4723262405; fax: +4723262414; e-mail: kari.fasting@nih.no]), **An Analysis of Norwegian Court Reports of Sexual Abuse in Sport,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most difficult challenges facing researchers of sexual abuse is to gain access to data, & very few studies have been undertaken that focus on sexual abuse case data in sport. The project presented here analyzed court reports which present a verified factual account of events that research interviews or media reports cannot do. The following questions were investigated: 1) What characterized the perpetrators who were sentenced for sexual abuse in a sport setting, & 2) What were the dynamics of the power relationships between the perpetrators & the victims? Different search words related to sport were used in examining the Norwegian legal database from 1940-2007. A total of 15 cases of sexual abuse in sport were found. The written court reports were entered into MAXQDA 2007, a qualitative data analysis program. The results showed that all the perpetrators were men, 19 to 56 years of age, but it was not possible to identify "one profile" among the perpetrators. The power dynamics that were found between the perpetrator & the victim were adult, expert, position, economic, charismatic, & gender power. The discussion focused on gender power, risk factors & prevention of sexual abuse in sport.

2010S00777

Fatigante, Marilena & Orletti, Franca (Dipartimento di Linguistica, Università di Roma Tre, via Ostiense 236- 00146 Roma (IT) [tel: +393490595373; e-mail: mfatigante@uniroma3.it]), **Questioning Information or Identity? Doctors and Patients in an Intercultural Encounter,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within the last decades several studies have analyzed the structure of medical interactions (Mishler 1984; Frankel 1990; Heath 1992; Maynard 1991; Heritage & Maynard 2006), revealing their institutional format (Drew & Heritage 1992, Orletti 2000), that is, their being characterized by asymmetries in turn-taking, turn design & type of moves, topic management & many other features. With few exceptions (Orletti 2000) conversational studies have mostly focused on interactions between doctors & native patients. In Italy the increase of immigration flows from several European and non European countries on one hand, & the availability of primary care services by the National Health System to all patients (despite recent legislation prohibits non-regular immigrants to refer to doctors & hospitals) on the other, pose new challenges both to medical practitioners & to researchers interested in language. Our study aims at analyzing sources of asymmetries in a corpus of doctor-patient interactions that include both native and non native patients, with particular regard to the activity of questioning (Frankel 1990, 1995; Robinson, Heritage 2006; Heritage, 2010). Data include a corpus of gynaecologist-patient interactions collected in a public hospital in Italy. For the aim of this paper, 20 interactions between a gynecologist & a patient are analyzed, each 10 of them involving, respectively, a native and a non-native patient. Medical visits were (audio) recorded and fully transcribed according to the Jeffersonian conventions (Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson 1974). We focus, on the one hand, on the interactional strategies employed by the doctors to elicit information from the patients and, on the other hand, on the ways patients format their questions to ask for information and/or convey their concerns. Preliminary analyses show that non-native identity is often made relevant in both cases, & that the status of non-native patient affects the medical agenda (Mishler 1984), in that the domains explored by the doctors' questions differ across the two groups of patients. We finally discuss the specific features of questioning in this medical encounter sustain or, on the contrary, impede, the construction of mutual understanding.

2010S00778

Fattahi, Nasser, Salehi, Sadegh, Khoshfar, Gholamreza, Aghili, Mahmoud & Ebrahimi, Ghorbanali (Mahmoodabad City Council, Mahmoodabad, Mazandaran, Iran [tel: +98 1125224201; fax: +98 11253 42658; e-mail: naserULfattahi@yahoo.com]), **Social Capital Effects on Social Behaviour,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between social capital & environmentally responsible behaviours in the northern provinces of Iran. The study was carried out by survey method & 750 urban citizens were selected as sample of the study. A proportionate stratified random sampling method was used to select the samples. Questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection which was designed by the researchers. The survey results a significant relationship between social capital and environmentally responsible behaviours. It also indicates that there is a significant relationship between main elements of the social capital & environmental responsible behaviours. Consistent with previous research, the relationship between social capital and environmental responsible behaviours varies geographically. The results of the research can be applied for the promotion and development of environmentally responsible behaviours & this requires improving social capital & its dimensions like trust, participation in the local community & increase the network relationship between social groups first.

2010S00779

Fattahi, Serwa & Abdolahi, Kamil (Tehran U, Iran [e-mail: srwa.fattahi@gmail.com]), **Communication Technology and Democratizing Global Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ International communication technology in the 21st century has created Mc Lohans global village. Though internet has played a huge role in this way, poor people in the third world and non democratic countries use satellite TVs more than internet and they have been familiar with western world and other nations more by it. While world system or this global village in the last centuries has moved toward a democratic system, "large- scale slavery and formal colonialism have abolished" (Chase-Dunn, 2007). If in the small villages, in the age of feudalism, at least there was a vertical communication between landlords and farmers, now in the global village there isnt any communication between people and global governance. Therefore, there are many decisions at the international level that can reinstate dictatorship in some countries. Some international organizations like United Nations and Human Right organizations that have emerged after the second world war, aren't suitable at present because they have shaped based on needs of that time and based on interests of big states. For example, as United Nations in reality is United States, many stateless-nations dont have any representative in UN. If these stateless-nations live in the nondemocratic countries, the situation is worse because their interests will be ignored from the direction of both levels: International and local levels. This paper first challenges international organizations polities in the area of middle-east, then expounds the importance of communication technology in direction of democratizing global governance and how it makes equal opportunities to influence global governance by all people in the world. Really we should reach to a global governance that join people together and share them in making global decisions not by representatives of nondemocratic countries but by democratic organizations and social networks in the world.

2010S00780

Faulconbridge, James & Muzio, Daniel (Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK [tel: 00441524510265; e-mail: j.faulconbridge@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Losing Your Identity? The Making and Remaking of Transnational Lawyers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the way English transnational law firms use communities of practice to connect together, as "islands of expertise", offices in different European countries. Through analysis of original empirical

material collected through interviews the paper shows how firms use communities of practice to not only transfer home-country best practices to European offices but also to manage the geographically heterogeneous affects of institutional contexts on the attitudes & values of lawyers–what we refer to as lawyers' geographically heterogeneous identities. As such the contribution of the paper is twofold. First the paper highlights the important "identity regulation" role of communities of practice that coexists & contributes to the wider organizational learning role focussed upon in existing studies. Second the paper shows how transnational corporations use communities of practice as part of their "institutional entrepreneurship" strategies which seek to minimise the effect of nationally variable institutional contexts on overseas activities.

2010S00781

Fawcett, Elizabeth J. & Cready, Cynthia M. (Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas USA, 76204 [tel: 940.898.2052; fax: 940.898.2067; e-mail: efawcett@mail.twu.edu]), **Family Members' Perceptions of High Quality Nursing Home Care in Specialized Units for Dementia and Traditional Integrated Units,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Families are often responsible for placement of their loved-one in long-term care, & they often continue in their caretaking roles by becoming advocates for their institutionalized kin. This is especially true for those families who place a loved-one with Alzheimer's disease or related dementia in long-term care. Qualitative methods are used to explore perceptions of high quality nursing home care through a comparison of responses to an open-ended question on a questionnaire administered to family members of residents who are housed in Alzheimer's Dementia Special Care units (SCUs) & family members of residents who are housed in traditional integrated nursing home units (Non-designated units). The question, "What do you consider to be the best example of high quality care in any nursing home?" comes from a sample of questionnaires mailed to family members of nursing home residents from 10 nursing homes in the North Texas area. Preliminary results indicate that there is a difference in examples given by family members of residents of Alzheimer's SCUs compared to family members of resident in non-designated units. This may infer real differences between the quality of care provided by SCUs and non-designated units.

2010S00782

Fayomi, Oluyemi (Department of Political science and International Relations, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 234-8033342415; e-mail: oluULfayomi@yahoo.com]), **Migration as Result of Food Insecurity from Niger Republic to Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Niger is located in the Sahel region, which is one of the environmentally damaged regions in the world. Niger is a degraded land that experiences recurrent droughts which leads to famine crisis. Nigeria has recently witnessed the influx of Nigeriens to states in the Northern parts of Nigeria. This is due to the food insecurity that is looming in the country. According to Garwood (2009), some 2.7 million, or one in five households, were severely food insecure & another 5.1 million were moderately food insecure. Acute malnutrition has affected more than 12 percent of children in the age group under five. In spite of some progress in the education sector, progress towards the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is still slow & difficult. The principal trade partners of Niger are France, the United States, & Nigeria. Nigeria is a neighbor of Niger Republic. This could have necessitated the need to migrate to Nigeria *en masse* in spite of the language barrier. The recent attempted coup de état has increased the already tensed environment. People of Niger justify their migration to the neighboring country, Niger, on account of food insecurity. An empirical study will be conducted to ascertain the level of food insecurity & denial of the rights to food in Niger Republic, which has led to the massive movement of Nigeriens for better living in already heavily populated Nigeria.

2010S00783

Fayomi, Oluyemi Oyenike & Ajayi, Ola-Rotimi Mathew (Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria [Tel: 234-8033342415; E-Mail: OluULFayomi\Bfm2x41lEndyahoo.Com]), **A Conceptual of Migrant Women from Western Sahel Region to Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Migration has become a way of life & a common feature for the rural household in Sahelian West Africa in the pre-colonial & colonial eras. It has been intensified in the present post-Cold War era. The governments of the countries that comprise the Sahel Region of then Sub-Saharan Africa are not always prepared to the devastation wrought upon their people by severe drought. Mass migration of women has always been an important component of transnational migration. A dearth of data on women & migration makes it difficult of assess the full implications of transnational migration for women. It is a truism that statistics on transnational migration, both authorized & unauthorized, are far from reaching global coverage & are published without classification by sex & age. To the migrant Sahelian women in Nigeria, migration can be an empowering experience. In the process of transnational migration, most Sahelian women move forcefully as a result of environmental degradation, natural & ecological disasters, & recently political crisis which affect their habitat and livelihood. The paper will consider the analysis of the gender perspective essential in understanding both the causes and consequences of transnational migration of the Sahelian women. Interviews & Focus Group Discussions will be conducted to elicit the socio-economic implications of the migrant women in terms of remittances & dissemination of new values

2010S00784

Fehlhaber, Gorden (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena [e-mail: gorden.fehlhaber@uni-jena.de]), **The Cultural Logic of Individual Autonomy and Social Design,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It has been asked how the liberal value system of modern times limits the developmental possibilities of society. To answer this, the conceptual connections of individual freedom & societal design need to be exemplarily analysed by the theories of Comte and Popper. Comparing the 2 theories it becomes obvious that the impact of the liberal logic is limited. Comte prioritizes controlled design. Rational structures are the main requirement for the development of individual freedom. Whereas Popper sees the self-organised structure as a guaranty for individual freedom and societal progress, Popper & others use this principal for the legitimisation of the autonomous forms of operations within scientific, political & economical structures. But the problem is that 1. crisis-laden conditions in self-organised structures are likely, & 2. the regulation of crisis-laden conditions contradicts the liberal values. The liberal legitimation pattern of self-organisation & individual freedom equals a functional & moral negation of a rational societal order. Therefore, controlled societal development is not compatible with the principles of individual freedom. This leads to the consideration that the current liberal society blocks its own cultural development if not even risks its organizational stability.

2010S00785

Feiring, Marte (NIBR, Gaustadallen 21, N-0349 Oslo [tel: +47 22 95 89 35; fax: 22 60 77 74; e-mail: marte.feiring@nibr.no]), **Science of Selection: The Development of a Social Technology in the Educational and Vocational Fields in Norway between 1920 and 1940,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores how the making of a science named applied psychology redefined societies' view on abilities & disabilities during the first decades of the twentieth century. It studies applied psychology as two interrelated processes. First, the early experimental laboratory developments of scientific knowledge and the new understanding of the relationship between body & mind, and second, the intervention of new quantitative techniques for measuring intelligence & aptitudes for schools, the military and employment services–that is, for society in general. I name the first process "scientification" & the second, "politicisation of the new scientific techniques". The two analytical terms point to how abilities & aptitudes were redefined due to scientific and political interests. This article first gives an overview of the international innovations or what I term social technologies in the field, & thereafter it analyses how these technologies influenced the Norwegian system–first the special schools, then the vocational schools, & finally the employment services.

2010S00786

Felix, Criziany M. (University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, 3000-401 [tel: +351239855570; fax: +351239855589; e-mail: crizianyy@ces.uc.pt]), **Is Restorative Justice Emancipatory?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study to be presented analyses the sorts of Restorative Justice existing in Núcleo Bandeirantes (Judiciary) & Gama (Prosecution), both in Distrito Federal, Brazil, with the purpose of verifying their emancipation potential. It inquires whether Restorative Justice is able to overcome the Criminal Justice abyssal lines, a consequence of its western-occidental structure. Aiming to identify the emancipation potential of Restorative Justice we apply the concepts of social reaction criminology to check if it overcomes the critics directed to traditional criminal justice in regard to

(i) definition of criminal phenomenon; (ii) deviant stigmatization; (iii) conflict vision; (iv) criminalised conducts & people selection; & (v) transformation. We used as methodological bases varied techniques of take in data, allowing scales & perspectives variations, because we considered that one technique at the same time that it reveals certain aspects hides others. The methods uses were: (i) semi-structured interviews with Restorative Justice operators; (ii) participant observation of meetings held by Restorative Justice operators, welcome meetings, restorative circles & audiences where restorative intervention was proposed for the first time for the people involved in the conflict; & (iii) documental analyses, including restorative process, reports of restorative justice programs monitoring and institutional legislation of then.

2010S00787

Ferber, Maja (Department of Social Sciences/ J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, 60054, Germany [e-mail: m.ferber@gmx.net]), **Social World Perspectives in the Jewish-Israeli Periphery: The Case of Sderot,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In order to understand the political positioning of a society in a cross-national conflict, life realities & social world perspectives of the involved societies need to be considered in their plurality. Life realities in Jewish Israeli Society–the focus of this presentation–differ to a high extent. On the basis of Interviews conducted with a topic-centered semi-structured manual, "seemingly neglected" life realities & social world perspectives in Sderot will be discussed. Grounded Theory's flexible set of tools was used in order to deal with the danger of presuppositions & to enable an access as open as possible to the field of the observed phenomenon. The sample includes exemplarily interviews with all population groups constituting Jewish Israeli Society in Sderot. Pointing to the "invisible" biographies with their potentials the people's perceptions get importance. The questions discussed will be: what are the different life realities in people's perceptions in Sderot? What stereotypes & ascriptions play a role? Are there potentials in the "seemingly neglected" perspectives for the political positioning of Jewish-Israeli Society? The generalized collective identity excludes the reality of many Jewish-Israelis. The findings concerning these "invisible realities" & their impact on the people's social world perspectives will be discussed.

2010S00788

Ferdman, Alex ([tel: 561 319 2880; e-mail: aferdman@att.net]), **Social Structures in Theory and Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is a hypothesis for a formal language applicable to social structures such as state or human entities. My reasoning is we are systems designed after nature's system & I use formal representation of water molecule as a base for formal language. The conclusions reached are: crime rate is independent number, the government represents itself, the military is organic part of any state, language is a vector for communication, & males & females are the smallest parts of the system.

2010S00789

Fernández Rodríguez, Carlos Jesús, Alonso, Luis Enrique, Ibáñez Rojo, Rafael & Sola Espinosa, Jorge (Department of Sociology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, 28049 [tel: +34 914973740; fax: +34 914973740; e-mail: carlos.fernandez@uam.es]), **Neither Socially Fair, Nor Economically Productive: The Expansion of Non-Standard Employment in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last decades–& due to the increasing importance of globalization & the hegemony of a new post-fordist organization of work–several structural labour market reforms have been introduced in Western Europe with the aim of allowing employers to pursue flexibility: this is considered by European governments as a necessary condition to maintain & increase the competitiveness of European companies & economies in a more turbulent scenario. This has led to an important fragmentation of the employment relations in the European context. In the Spanish case, labour flexibility has been developed since the eighties through a reform package which was justified not only by a call for competitiveness, but also (and especially) as a mean to offer solutions amidst the massive unemployment situation that struck the country after the Oil Crises. Those reforms involved a metamorphosis of the Spanish labour market, developing several non-standard employment forms with major social effects. In fact it represents now an extreme case, due to its persistent imbalances & inequalities, highlighted by the current economic crisis. This paper will critically analyse the labour reforms introduced during the period 1984-2006 & their main characteristics as new employment forms which they helped to develop. Comparative data & discussion on the social consequences will be also provided. Our argument is that, rather than contributing to an improvement in flexibility and competitiveness, the expansion of non-standard employment has been socially disastrous & economically inefficient, insofar as it has allowed firms to compete through low wages instead of increasing productivity. Thus these reforms have helped to spread precariousness in the Spanish labour market, creating important social & economic inequality; especially exclusion & discontent among the younger generations.

2010S00790

Fernández, Germán Darío (Incihusa/Conicet, Ruiz Leal s/n, Parque San Martín, Mendoza, Argentina, CP 5500 [tel: 0054 261 5244300; e-mail: german.fernandez@ehess.fr]), **Ethnic Performativity in Daily Life. Dramatic and Reasonable Interactions between Indigenous and Urban Students in Mendoza,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 2003, a group of indigenous/peasants have a scholarship to study at an Argentinean public university, in Mendoza. The scholarship program is inspired by Affirmative Action politics in North America. Apart from the declared intentions of the institution, I focus on how students give meaning, rationally, to their intercultural experience. Having left their original rural environment, they became bearers of a triple status: indigenous, peasant, & student. These imposed & inherited statuses are not substantial, categorical or complete things; they exist only as concrete practices in daily life. I show that ethnicity must be accomplished in interactions; there is a performativity of ethnicity. Similarly, because of their sui generis capacity of identifying and, if necessary, of formulating common sense rules, indigenous students became "ethnographers" of both environments. This pragmatic consideration contradicts some prejudices against indigenous & peasant people, supposed to be passive, fragile, naïve, & weak individuals. Yet, the daily work of students to accomplish the inherited (ethnic & peasant) statuses is dramatic. Self-esteem & other people's estimation are at stake, as well as the recognition as authentic members of their reference group. Analyzing indigenous people's reasons & rationality, the research focus is how one can become ethnic in Mendoza. Interviews and participant observation have been done. I worked with indigenous & urban students, as well as with people close to them, neighbors from the communities, & University employees.

2010S00791

Feroni, Isabelle (Inserm, Nice, Inserm Umr 912, 23 Rue Stanislas Torrents, 13006 Marseille, France [tel: 0033491598900; fax: 0033491598918; e-mail: isabelle.feroni@inserm.fr]), **Buprenorphine's Generics: The Galenic Prevention of Drug's Misuses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ High dosage buprenorphine, the most prescribed pharmaceutical drug in France for opiate dependency (circa 80,000 people) has been allowed for generic marketing in France in 2006. Despite its success, this drug has been the topic of political debates from the very beginning of its introduction in 1995 due to its opioïd status, misuse problems &, more recently, to pharmacist trafficking. The generic's career observation allows to analyse the effects of the pharmaceutical forms improvements on drug's public regulations and patients uses. Galenic changes are often added by firms in order to increase their products sales in the context of competitive markets. Conversely, they are a growing topic of interest for European drug authorities for safety & misuse prevention issues. Our data show that far from being neutral modifications, pharmaceutical form changes try to orient user behavior & to shape the context of drug consumption. They give an interesting perspective about the technical embodiment of normative (good) drug uses, co-defined by regulatory authorities & industrial firms. Data used for this research gather regulatory reports, interviews with main industrial or regulatory actors & direct observations of medical meetings.

2010S00792

Ferreira, Ana L. P., Moreira, Tatiana S., Sonoda-Nunes, Ricardo J. & Marchi Junior, Wanderley (Department of Sociology / Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil, 80060-150 [tel: 55-41-9600-4777; e-mail: analeticiaferreira@gmail.com]), **Olympic Games in Brazil: The Impact of a Statement from the Brazilian Olympic Committee,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For a short period of time, the world focuses on the end of another Olympic cycle. There is no other occasion that unites so many sports & countries, & mobilizes in this specific way the sport community. In addition, companies, sponsors & television networks participate in this specta-

cle. Philosophical principles that guide this great event are present in the Olympic Chart. In this document we did not find any distinction between the sports, but support for all kinds of sports. As the International Olympic Committee bases itself on this document & such conduct would be applied also in the National Committees, is the Brazilian Olympic Committee acting against its principles when it decides to invest only in sports with chances of winning medals, as its president said? To confirm this hypothesis, we searched the Olympic Chart & other bibliographies about the theme. The content analysis endorsed that the BOC's president statement diverges from the ideal followed by the institution. The action of a privileged agent inside a structure may reflect its values & actions. Thus, the BOC would be incoherent with the conduct adopted & presenting itself in a mercantilist position with more affinity with the economic field.

2010S00793

Ferreira, Leila da Costa, Haddad, T., Martins, R., Barbi, F., Urbinatti, A. & Oliveira , F. (Center for Environmental Studies/ Universty of Campinas, UNICAMP- NEPAM. Campinas/SP/ Brasil. Cep 13081-970 [tel: 55/19/35215103; fax: 55/19/3527690; e-mail: leilacf@unicamp.br]), **Governing Climate Change in Brazilian Coastal Cities: Risks and Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to Beck (1992, 1995) climate change is part of a new set of risks produced by the process of scientific & technological advance, qualitatively different from the risks of pre-industrial or industrial societies. These new post-industrial risks are characterized by their global reach, by incomplete understanding of their causes & consequences, by the fact of being incalculable, impossible to compensate & often invisible (requiring specialized knowledge to recognize & measure them), uncontrollable, difficult to identify responsibilities & often irreversible. From this perspective, this paper aims at reflecting on the challenges of climate change & the responses our society has built to this problem. The objective is to explore how climate change is being framed & how local governments in Brazilian coastal cities are responding to it in terms of policy strategies & instruments. From the institutional perspective, the fact that these governments are equipped in order to advance toward internalization of sustainability indicators in their various dimensions is considered important; nonetheless, the actions implemented are far from the concerns with global issues, such as climate change. Thus, the discussion about institutional & political indicators of sustainability in the cities & global changes gain crucial relevance upon the political agenda at the beginning of this 21st century.

2010S00794

Ferreira, Maria Ines (Universidade Catolica do Salvador, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, 41940-450 [e-mail: inesferreira15@yahoo.com.br]), **Brazilian Youth: Schooling and Work Conditions Inequalites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article discusses research findings on youth experiences and trajectories at school & in the labor market. The purpose was to understand schooling & labor conditions, & gender, racial and economic inequalities in Brazilian youth. Study subjects were all Brazilian youth, from 14 to 29 years old. We have used data from Pesquisa Nacional de Amostragem Domiciliar, elaborated by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), from 2006. Findings show schooling & labor conditions data according to age, sex, color, & family income. It is possible to recognize connections between schooling & labor market conditions from data crossing. Conclusions reveal that women study more than men, but men have better jobs & incomes than women. White people study more years than black people. There are racial inequalities on the labor market, but schooling can diminish these inequalities. Poor people begin to work very young, & tend to abandon school; to the contrary, rich people keep studying for many years. Finally, schooling people who have until 24 years is better than people who have 25 & 29 years. It is caused by new public school opportunities expansion. So it is necessary to provide schooling public policies to youth from 25 until 29 years.

2010S00795

Ferreira, Rialize (Dept of Sociology, University of South Africa, PO BOX 392 Pretoria, South Africa 0003), **Asymmetric Warfare in African Conflicts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Irregular small wars have erupted in African states since colonial independence from Western European countries in the 1960s. The end of the Cold War in 1989 and the changing nature of international politics did not bring about political stability in African states either. These intrastate wars were by-products of historic disputes kept hidden during the Cold War, but when the ideological confrontation ended, they surfaced again. Therefore, intrastate wars and asymmetric warfare are not new phenomena on the African continent and have led to the collapse of state institutions in some countries such as Liberia, Somalia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Sudan and Burundi. The resurgence of African animosities is still suppressed, rather than addressed. The aim of this paper is to investigate how irregular, asymmetric warfare is utilised in African conflicts where rebel and ethnic groups retain residual military capacity, which is quick to deploy against weak central governments if their economic demands are not met in the emerging states. The "grievance" and "greed" models are combined to explain the motivations for conflict, while the conceptualisation and utilisation of asymmetric warfare are questioned. Democratic values such as freedom, justice, equality and human dignity are lacking in conflict-ridden societies where unequal forces compete for political and economic control. Peacekeeping operations applying mostly non-military skills, such as conflict resolution, negotiation and humanitarian action, have thus far not brought about the peace and security the world is searching for, because they cannot succeed unless the basis for equitable participation in wealth and power is established.

2010S00796

Ferri, Mascia (Department of Philosophical Research, University of Rome "Tor Vergata', Rome, Italy , 00133 [tel: +390649918403; fax: +390649918403; e-mail: mascia.ferri@uniroma1.it]), **Social Opinion vs Public Opinion. For a Reconsideration of Sociology in Policy Planning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although techniques used for polling have improved, any discussion of public opinion, whether in a political or an informal & conversational context, involves a confrontation with established prejudices. Some of these are unfounded, but politicians & journalists still refer to them, especially if they talk on behalf of an alleged social "subject", while others derive from large & inconsistent scientific literature. While philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, & psychologists have not found a comprehensive definition of public opinion, they do agree on some uncertainties: the ambiguous role that public opinion plays in Western democracies, the lack of specificity of the concept, the lack of a unique method & therefore the need to resort to other sciences. It's clear, then, that a vague concept of public opinion cannot be able to attend the aim of social sciences, which is to be a pragmatic guide for politics. It's clear that a vague concept of public opinion cannot meet the requirement of social sciences to be a practical guide for decision making. It is also disconcerting that currently there is no clear distinction between public opinion, namely the media representation and linguistic representation corresponding to the results of elections, & social opinion, which is collective thinking detectable with polls but interpreted through historical aspects, economic, political, social & psychological contexts, and statistics. The problem is then to select the relevant treaties and to identify a possible model for the interpretation, bearing in mind that interviewees can respond with an idea on an "illusion", namely on something already altered, instead of a real opinion. Through the development & demonstration of a standard process of opinion formation, we sought to help formulate a functional concept of public opinion for use in research & in policy planning. Specifically, we developed a model of interpretation that could explain the discrepancies between expectations of a vote (recorded through surveys) & the results of the elections.

2010S00797

Ferry, Koster (University of Amsterdam, Leiden University, Steenschuur 25, 2311ES, Leiden, the Netherlands [tel: +31(0)71 527 8569; e-mail: f.koster@uva.nl]), **Economic Globalization and the Management of Human Resources. A Multilevel Study Across 24 European Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Economic globalization is often mentioned as one of the main causes of recent changes in the workplace & the way in which organizations manage their human resources. So far, an empirical study putting this claim to the test has not been conducted. This article investigates the effects of economic globalization by examining how the intensity & consistency of two bundles of human resource practices, namely (1) participation & (2) mobility & security, are related to the economic openness of countries. Using data about employees from 24 European countries, it was found that the effects of economic openness differ for the two dimensions of human resource practices. Human resource practices aimed at employee participation are positively related to economic openness, both in terms of intensity & consistency.

2010S00798

Fersch, Barbara (Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies, Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University, 9220 Aalborg, Denmark [tel: +4599408161; e-mail: fersch@epa.aau.dk]), **'German Angst' vs 'Danish Easy-Going'? On the Role and Relevance of Insecurity and Uncertainty in the Lives of Freelancers in Denmark and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses findings of my PhD research project on work and life patterns of freelancers in Denmark & Germany. In this project I have investigated work & life of freelancers within a cross-national comparative design by means of qualitative interview research. In the paper I am focusing on the role & relevance of insecurity in the narratives of the freelancers. Here a remarkable difference could be found: Whereas insecurity & related fear and anxiety played a huge role in the German interviews ('German Angst') the Danish freelancers attached less importance to the topic of insecurity & showed nearly no sign of related anxiety ('Danish Easy-Going'). Some reasons for this can be found in the different social security backgrounds: The Danish welfare state, characterised by universalism, is much more inclusive for atypical workers (like freelancers) than the German one with its Bismarckian public insurance, where inclusion depends on 'standard employment patterns'. As not all programmes of the Danish welfare state are characterised by universalism (any more) Danish freelancers are faced with exclusion, too. Therefore I am arguing to understand the difference in the context of the concept of "system trust" & its meaning on the micro level.

2010S00799

Feskens, Remco & Kappelhof, Joost (IQ Healthcare, University Medical Center Nijmegen [e-mail: r.feskens@iq.umcn.nl]), **Using a Mixed-Mode Design to Survey Ethnic Minorities?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Increasing nonresponse rates & increasing costs to conduct survey research have led to a search for new data collection procedures. A mixed-mode design is often proposed as a data collection strategy that may increase response rates & reduces interviewer costs. Empirical evidences for both claims are, however, limited. In recent years the Netherlands institute for social research has conducted several large scale surveys among the four largest non-western migrants & their children using a face-to-face mode. Since these groups (from Turkey, Morocco, Suriname & Antillean and Aruba) have traditionally below-average response rates & a face-to-face mode is the most costly interview mode, a mixed-mode design has been considered to implement in the field work strategy. Before any changes are made, experts in survey methodology in general & experts in surveying ethnic minorities & mixed-mode research in particular have been consulted. Above that, literature about mixed-mode research has been reviewed. The results of these consultations & review will be discussed in this presentation. Keywords: mixed-mode surveys, ethnic minorities, nonresponse, measurement Error.

2010S00800

Fevre, Ralph (School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, Glamorgan Building, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3WT [tel: +442920874086; e-mail: Fevre@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Employees' Perception of 'Capricious' Management,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper refers to two substantial British surveys, the Fair Treatment at Work Survey & our own British Workplace Behaviour Survey, as well as our qualitative research amongst employees in four large British organisations. Our data suggest that the problem is not simply employees being driven hard by managers who want more but are not prepared to pay for it. In fact many respondents claim managers & supervisors are doing things that make no sense at all for the organisation they work for, even in the short term. Nearly one in six British employees say their performance at work has been affected because someone, usually a supervisor or manager, has withheld the information they need to do their job properly. Similar numbers say that supervisors or managers have been pressurizing them to do work below their level of competence and three out of ten say their opinions & views are ignored. Capricious & unreasonable managerial behaviour is believed to be damaging to both the organisation & the individual. In part, complaints of unreasonable management are related to perceptions of organisational change, work intensification & reduced autonomy or control. But those who complain of unreasonable management are also more likely than others to have particular expectations of the relationship between the employer & the employee, & to be more likely to apply their own judgement to the behaviour they encounter.

2010S00801

Fiaz, Ahmed Gondal & Idrees, M. (HESJIWE NGO, Raza Block, Iqbal Town [tel: 923007469743; fax: 92426666661; e-mail: hesjiwe@gmail.com]), **Hijra Community and Vulnerable Practices in Pakistan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ On the bottom rungs of Pakistan's social ladder, the eunuch-transvestites or "Hijras" scrape out a hard existence. Cultural descendants of the court eunuchs of the Mughal Empire (1526-1858), the Hijras now earn their living as beggars, dancers, and prostitutes. Though often reported on in India, the Hijras of Pakistan are relatively unknown outside of that country. Most Pakistani cities have sizable Hijra communities, divided into clan groups living mostly in slums & presided over by a leader or guru. Hijra means hermaphrodite in Urdu, but most Hijras are homosexual transvestites, some of whom have gone through a crude sex-change operation. The Hijras are both feared & pitied in Pakistan, feared for their supposed ability to place curses, pitied for being outcast children of Allah. Most Hijras leave or are ejected from traditional Pakistani families around puberty & then join the Hijra community for life. Many have also reported that Hijras will kidnap young men, forcibly castrate them & force them into prostitution, gaining income for the community. More Hijras, however, earn their living by begging, & by dancing at carnivals, weddings & births & sexual activities. Hijras are especially apt to visit the families of recently born male children where they are paid to give blessings–or to simply go away. Objective: To assess risk behaviours including number & type of sex partners, condom use, knowledge of STIs & HIV/AIDS among hijras (eunuch) of Lahore, Pakistan. Methods: Two hundred hijras were recruited through Respondent Driven Sampling & interviewed by a team of experienced interviewers. Results & Findings: The mean age of the respondents was 29.2 ± 6.3 years (Range 18 - 55). More than two third (68.5%) were illiterate; 23% were married. Among married, 89% were married to women & had 1 to 7 children. Sixty percent had taken some hard drug (Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine and Amphetamine) during the last 12 months & 3% had injected drugs. Eight percent had sex with a woman during the last year. During the last one week, 82% respondents had 1 - 21 new clients & 69.5% never used condom; 21.5% had oral sex with new clients. During the same period, 72% respondents had 1 - 12 regular clients & 71.5% of them never used condom while 7% respondents had 1 - 5 non-paying partners. During the last one month, five hijras had paid women to have vaginal sex. Nineteen hijras paid another man to have sex with them. Only 27.1% were not aware of any symptom of sexually transmitted Infections. Majority of the hijras (81.5%) were familiar with HIV/AIDS. However, knowledge about its mode of transmission was faulty. Conclusion: Due to the low level of accurate knowledge regarding STI/HIV & pernicious risk behaviours, hijras may become a potent source of HIV transmission, if necessary remedial measures are not taken.

2010S00802

Fidrya, Efim Sergeevich (Magadan Institution of Economics of St. Petersburg Academy of Management and Economics, Magadan, Russia, 685000 [tel: 8 (914) 8670266; e-mail: efidrya@rambler.ru]), **The Health Practices and the Structure of Capital,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Problem: The paper is devoted to the problem of the social differentiation of health practices. How do different social groups achieve & keep state of health? What kind of resources and practices are they using? How does it depend on the institutional and cultural context? General concept: We assume that the way of living is not a direct function of life conditions, but is a system of culturally & institutionally framed practices, which are performed by actors due to their positions in different social fields & possessed capitals. Physical, mental, & social health are particular states which have evolved from health-oriented logic, values & practices. Empirical base: Statistics on health were analyzed, 540 respondents were questioned in different areas of the Magadan region. Broad data on medical, economical & social infrastructure, morbidity & mortality, physical health practices, satisfaction with life & confidence in the future, practices of coping with life crisis; food, household, recreational, professional, family & educational practices, etc. were collected. Key statements: Physical, mental, & social health strongly depend on the volume of the actor's economic, cultural, & social capital. The role of social networks, political & administrative institutions, & climatic & geographic factors is also analyzed. On the basis of seven variables four groups with different ways of living were marked out.

2010S00803

Fiebig, Rüdiger & Biehl, Heiko (Bundeswehr Insitute of Social

Sciences, Strausberg, Germany, 15344 [tel: +49 3341 58 1816; fax: +49 3341 58 1802; e-mail: ruediger.fiebig@googlemail.com]), **'Subjective Human Security'. A Model for Explaining and Predicting Public Opinion on National Security and Defence Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Germany's National Security is defended in the Hindu Kush, too." With these words, Germany's former Minister of Defence, Peter Struck, justified the Bundeswehr's participation in NATO's ISAF mission. German military contributions to international operations are increasingly legitimised as a means of enhancing national security. The scientific & political concept behind this is the model of "Human Security". Beginning in the 1980s, "Human Security" emerged in academic debate. In 1994 it gained political and public attention through the UN Human Development Report. But what is the empirical base for this concept? Our paper will offer a model for measuring & explaining "Subjective Human Security". It is based on the assumption that the individual's perceptions of security & threats are decisive for his own well-being, social and economic integration, & political behaviour. Our research is based on the annual nationwide public opinion poll of the Bundeswehr Institute of Social Sciences. The survey was first conducted in 1996, is representative for the German population, and covers attitudes towards national security & defence policy. Our analysis begins by tracking the development of individuals' security perception over time. Subsequently, we examine the German population's threat perceptions. Analysing a wide range of potential security threats from nuclear proliferation to global warming, we analyse the structure of threat perceptions & their impact on individual feelings of security. Finally we investigate the impact of "Subjective Human Security" on political attitudes–especially in the field of national security & defence policy. The "Subjective Human Security" model will offer a frame for further international research & multinational polls, and will provide a tool to further explain & predict public opinion on security & defence issues.

2010S00804

Fietze, Simon, Holst, Elke & Tobsch, Verena (Helmut-Schmidt-University/University of the Federal Armed Forces; Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, Holstenhofweg 85, 22043 Hamburg, Germany [tel: +494065413904; e-mail: fietze@hsu-hh.de]), **Explaining the Gender Career Gap: Does Personality Matter?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Women are still largely underrepresented in leadership positions in Germany. In the executive boards of directors of the top 200 private companies in Germany, only 2.5 percent of the members are women. While other studies have investigated the influence of human capital & other 'objective' factors on career opportunities, this study focuses on the role of personality traits. We investigate the impact of self-reported personality traits on occupational success by comparing the leaders & other white-collar employees of private companies in Germany. Our bivariate results, based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)–a representative longitudinal survey of more than 20,000 persons in about 12,000 private households–in 2007, indicate that there are significant differences in personality traits between leaders & other employees & also between women & men in leading positions. Furthermore, women in leadership positions differ to a greater extent from females with a lower occupational status than their male counterparts when it comes to the so-called "Big Five" personality traits (neuroticism, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness) as well as the willingness to take risks for one's own career. This implies that there might by a greater pressure for women to adapt to the male-dominated leadership level than there is for men.

2010S00805

Figueroa, Moreno & Gabriela, Monica (School of Geography, Politics and Sociology, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, NE1 7RU [tel: 00 44 191 222 5816; e-mail: monica.moreno-figueroa@ncl.ac.uk]), **The Dilemmas of Racial Recognition: Racism, Mestizaje and Embodied Privilege in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mexican practices of racism are currently unrecognizable. The protracted separation of race & nation in social, governmental and academic discourse over the last century has created a situation where racism is not recognised institutionally or publicly, but is lived as an individual embodied experience. This scenario is further complicated by the prevalent racial discourse of mestizaje. Drawing from empirical research on contemporary practices of racism & understandings of mestizaje, this paper analyses Mexicans' current dilemmas around racial recognition. Mexicans do not recognise themselves as racial subjects, but as national subjects. In this context, recognition of racism is not preceded by the explicit claim of belonging to the specific mestiza racial identity. In this paper, I explore why there is a difficulty in identifying as racialised subjects, & argue that due to its fluid & relational character, taking on mestiza identity is a precarious, embodied & painful process that carries with it a set of contradictory forces. On the one hand, as an identity akin to "whiteness", the space of the mestiza becomes the unnamed, invisible, national privileged paradigm. On the other, mestizaje disorients any clear sense of coherence between a racial discourse and a discriminatory practice.

2010S00806

Fiorillo, Marilia (University of São Paulo, Cidade Universitária, SP, SP [tel: + 55 11 4115 2794; e-mail: fiorillo.marilia@gmail.com]), **The Media Reception of the Shifting of Religious Proclivity in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the way the mainstream media in Brazil are dealing with the swift & dramatic increase of Evangelical & Neo-Pentecostal churches (they almost tripled in the past two decades), in the frame of a traditional Catholic country. Weve been conducting a two-year research, gathering data from four main Brazilian publications (*Veja* magazine & the newspapers *O Estado de S. Paulo, Folha de S. Paulo*, & *Globo*). The aim is to analyze the assumptions & biases that may be involved in the choices & handling of religious themes in media coverage. The methodology is based on "Critical Discourse Analysis" (the discursive "scripts" that provide the ideological contents of the news reported), & New Rhetoric (Chaïm Perelman & his theory of argumentation). Both approaches, applied to statistical analysis, give us the best tools to relate textual structures to the socio-cultural contexts of news production & reception. So far, the conclusion is that there is a recurrent & generalized "Catholic canon" that presides over the media perspective, whose result is the inability to grasp, & deal properly with, the actual new religious scenario. One of the results of this contemporary disseminated media "script" is the systematic derision of Evangelical denominations by portraying them as solely promoters of venality, with no regard to doctrinal or transcendental issues.

2010S00807

Fischer-Kowalski, Marina (Inst. of Social Ecology Vienna, Schottenfeldgasse 29 [tel: +43 1 522 4000 416; e-mail: marina.fischer-kowalski@uni-klu.ac.at]), **Transition to a Low Carbon Society–A Challenge for Sociology?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Society needs not only to reproduce itself socially, culturally, and economically; it also needs to reproduce itself physically, through material & energetic exchange with nature. These exchange relations, this social metabolism, & its environmental implications, such as a massive threat to earth's climate stability, is my point of departure. It will guide me through the analysis of high carbon society & how it evolved, to a discussion of what a low carbon society would presuppose. I will then reconstruct what sociology contributed to understand the transition towards a high carbon, fossil fuel industrial society, & finally explore the chances of sociology to play an important role in the transition to a next, low carbon society. My presentation will be structured as follows: (1) Which role does carbon play in society? (2) CO2 emissions are a core environmental outcome of the "Great Transformation" that shifted society's energy regime from a land based solar to a fossil fuel based regime. (3) The coal regime and the oil regime. What comes next? (4) The role of sociology in comprehending the Great Transformation. (5) Could sociology provide guidance for a next transformation?

2010S00808

Fisher, Dana R. (Department of Sociology/Columbia University, New York, NY USA 10027 [tel: 1 212 854 9623; e-mail: dana.r.fisher@columbia.edu]), **Reason and Risk in Climate Change Policymaking,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will explore the role that risk plays in environmental governance around the issue of climate change policymaking. Building on the relatively fragmented literatures on the environmental state & climate governance, this paper presents a framework for studying the complexities of the politics around this contentions issue. It concludes by applying this framework to the particularly polarized case of climate change policymaking in the United States.

2010S00809

Fisher, Pamela & Byrne, Victoria (University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH [tel: + 44 0 (1484) 473095;

e-mail: p.l.fisher@hud.ac.uk]), **Emotion, Enabling Practice and the Construction of Professional Identity among MENCAP Workers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We suggest that there is a need to debate some of the received wisdom of good practice in learning disability (LD) services in the UK. Practice in LD services is in the process of being transformed away from a focus on care to one based on an ethos of consumer choice. Technologies of welfare are directed towards promoting a particular understanding of citizenship–the citizen consumer/worker. Drawing on observations & 10 interviews conducted with staff at MENCAP, this paper considers how transitions in current practice are impacting on the identities of those working in learning disability services. It raises important questions as to how enabling practice is constructed within policy discourse, & how this is received & understood by those working "on the ground" in learning disability services. We draw theoretically on MacIntyre's seminal work, *After Virtue*, & apply his conceptualisation of internal & external goods to analyse the discourses of MENCAP staff in relation to their views and approaches to their work. We argue that excellent practice is often underpinned by a desire to pursue the internal goods of practice and that this requires an emotionally based orientation towards work with service users. Such an approach, however, is at odds with official discourse that equates service user empowerment with a need to maintain rational detachment.

2010S00810

FitzGerald, David (Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0533 [e-mail: dfitzgerald@ucsd.edu]), **Migratory Stasis and the Economic Crisis: Evidence from a Binational Mexican Migrant Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws on 1031 in-home surveys & 500 hours of in-depth interviews conducted in 2009 in a migrant sending community in Yucatán, Mexico & its U.S. satellite in California. We find that the economic crisis beginning in 2007 has deterred both fresh migration from Mexico to the USA as well as return migration to Mexico. The U.S. economic crisis, more than concentrated U.S. border enforcement, is deterring migration from Mexico, as all of the most recent cohort of unauthorized migrants was eventually able to cross with the assistance of people-smugglers. However, most potential migrants have put their plans temporarily on hold while they wait for U.S. labor markets to rebound. Migrants already in the USA are not returning to Mexico in large numbers, but rather are reducing their remittances, limiting expenditures, & relying more on their social networks to survive.

2010S00811

Flandorfer, Priska & Fliegenschnee, Katrin (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Demography [tel: 0043 1 515 81 7726; e-mail: priska.flandorfer@oeaw.ac.at]), **Gender Specific Health Behaviour: Perceived Gender Roles and How They Affect Women's and Men's Health Behaviour,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus of the paper lies on behavioural factors & the analysis of sociological issues relating to gender specific health behaviour. Theoretical ideas are developed inductively with the Grounded Theory on the basis of qualitative expert interviews with physicians, researchers specialising on gender medicine in Vienna and carers for elderly people. Our theoretical model "perceived gender roles" is the most important main category. It comprises attributes, habits & generation change. Social norms are responsible for gender-specific socialisation, which, in turn, gives rise to differences in the health behaviours & lifestyles of women & men. The category "generation change" describes how these behaviour patterns slowly change. Our overall findings show that behavioural factors play an important role in explaining the gender specific changes in health behaviour. Although traditional gender roles still prevail, they start to weaken, because men have become more health conscious & care more about their bodies. A special characteristic of our study is the use of qualitative methods to gain a deeper understanding of the changes in gender specific health behaviour. In conjunction with quantitative and interdisciplinary research about this phenomenon, our findings can contribute to insights on the sociological micro level.

2010S00812

Flaschel, Peter & Luchtenberg, Sigrid (Faculty of Economics, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany, 33617 [tel: +49 521 123075; e-mail: pflaschel@wiwi.uni-bielefeld.de]), **Stabilizing Unsustainable Capitalist Societies. Towards New Social Structures of Accumulation in a Globalized World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper considers flexicurity capitalism from a macroeconomic perspective. The point of departure of the paper is the fragility and unsustainable nature of current capitalist societies with respect to financial market institutions & labor market developments. We argue that monetary & fiscal policy reforms are just the beginning of a societal reform of the current forms of unleashed capitalism. The paper then derives a basic framework where mass unemployment is overcome by far-reaching labor market reforms, leading to an employer of 'first' resort (providing employment security, but not job security), added to an reproduction process that is highly competitive (flexible) & thus not of the type of past Eastern socialism. In flexicurity capitalism there is instead high labor & capital mobility, where fluctuations of employment in the private sector are made socially acceptable through a second labor market where all remaining workers get meaningful occupation & sufficient income.

2010S00813

Flecha, Ramon (Sociological Theory Department, Universitat de Barcelona, Tinent Coronel Valenzuela, 1-11 Facultat d'Economia i Empresa 08034 Barcelona [tel: +34 934034548; fax: +34 934034562; e-mail: ramon.flecha@ub.edu]), **Mondragon Corporative Corporation: A real non-capitalist and non-statist economy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Efficiency & equity are often perceived unfeasible to be achieved both at the same time. Efficiency is associated with traditional capitalist companies, & is pursued at the expense of equity. Equity is associated with cooperatives, & is apprehended as a trade-off for the process of expansion & engaging in real competitiveness. A choice is made between small equitable cooperatives or efficient & competitive capitalist companies, with the former existing only in marginal areas & obliging workers to be self-exploited or to subsist on state funding. Within this context, the case of the Mondragon Cooperative Corporation (MCC) proves these assertions to be wrong, being an example of a real utopia. This is due to it being a case of how to make cooperativism highly competitive within a capitalist system, without compromising cooperative values & structure. In this paper, the expansion of the MCC will be analysed. How has the Mondragon model been extended? What are the main challenges it faces while expanding within the cooperative movement? Crucial elements that show Mondragon to be an example of how to make efficiency & equity a reality for all workers will be identified.

2010S00814

Fliegner, Florian & Alber, Jens (Social Science Centre Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 10785 [tel: +49 30 25491 368; e-mail: fliegner@wzb.eu]), **How the Bottom Third Lives in the Enlarged European Union,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on the European Quality of Life Surveys 2003 & 2007, this paper examines how the bottom third lives in countries of the enlarged European Union in various dimensions of quality of life and to what extent the bottom third is uncoupled from growth and progress as postulated by some policy pundits & sociologists. The dimensions we examine include an index of material well-being including satisfaction of basic needs, capacity to afford basic leisure activities, housing conditions, as well as financial stress. Our central questions are to what extent these dimensions of inequality cluster to form national syndromes of deprivation and if one of the key findings of the 2003 survey still holds true, namely that the bottom echelons of the stratification order in rich European nations are better off than even the privileged upper echelons in the poorer countries. Thus we also contribute to the political discussion of the issue to what extent the harmonization of living standards pursued by the European Commission has actually been realized in the enlarged EU if we move beyond the inspection of relative income poverty rates to more complex measures of deprivation.

2010S00815

Flinkfeldt, Marie (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 624, 75126 Uppsala [tel: +46 18 4711169; fax: +46 18 4711170; e-mail: marie.flinkfeldt@soc.uu.se]), **Managing Troubled Positions: Irony and Humour as Resources in Online Interaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines online discourse in a Swedish Internet forum *thread*, using a conversation analytic (CA) framework for analysis. The participants of the analyzed thread are women who are on long-term sick

leave from work (sick leave being the general topic of the thread). The analysis in the paper explores how household chores are constructed as gendered. It is discussed how the participants statuses as being on sick leave from work and, therefore, at home during the days, makes problematic describing the performance of household chores, in two ways. First, it may imply that the person on sick leave is in fact capable of (household) work, which risks undermine the legitimacy of that persons illness (and, thereby, sick leave). Second, it may put the person in a *house-wife position*, interfering with equality ideals as well as working ethics traditions in the Swedish society. The analysis makes visible how irony & humour are used in describing the performance of household chores, indexing gender in a playful manner. Of particular interest is how various textual resources, available in Internet interaction, are used to invoke ironic stance, & what consequences this has in the ongoing interaction. Apart from written descriptions such resources include, for instance, emoticons, quoting, & profile pictures and names. The analysis shows how these resources are used collaboratively, making possible the discussion of serious issues, like gender equality, illness, & household chores, while at the same time maintaining a friendly & non- accusatory atmosphere. It is argued that humour & irony in gendering household chores is used to delicately manage both of the problematic positions described above. It can also be seen as a way to balance the potential tension between debate & friendly small talk, something which can be particularly difficult in online interaction, given the lack of audio-visual context.

2010S00816

Fond-Harmant, Laurence (CRP-Santé, 1A-B rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen Luxembourg [tel: +352 26970 754; e-mail: laurence.fond-harmant@crp-sante.fr]), **De-Stigmatisation de la Maladie Mentale et des Troubles Psychiques: Un Processus Social d'Éducation, de Promotion et de Communication** (De-Stigmatization of Mental Illness and Psychological Problems: A Process of Social Education, Promotion, and Communication), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Le monde change. La psychiatrie est entrée dans un mouvement de réforme et d'ouverture hors des murs de l'hôpital. Les zones transfrontalières constituent des localisations privilégiées au sein de l'Europe pour la recherche en promotion de la santé mentale, entre des visions, des problématiques, des cultures scientifiques et des interventions différentes. Tous les travaux, rapports et réflexions des experts soulignent l'insuffisance de la recherche sur les questions de la dé-stigmatisation en promotion de la santé mentale. Il n'y a, jusque là, aucun travail de recherche interrégional, d'étude ou d'intervention qui regroupe à la fois les points communs et les divergences qui mériteraient d'être définis pour développer des stratégies de dé-stigmatisation de la maladie mentale sur le territoire transfrontalier. Dans notre projet de recherche, les témoignages d'usagers, de familles, les exposés didactiques, les histoires sous forme de contes notamment, ont pour supports la Bande dessinée, le DVD, le site Internet ou le forum : Ils constituent des outils de communication pour une meilleure connaissance de la santé mentale auprès du grand public et des professionnels de santé non psychiatres. Basé sur une approche de "psychiatrie communautaire" et de "psychiatrie sociale" nous poserons une première esquisse des apports attendus de la création d'une "Alliance transfrontalière de promotion de la santé mentale" (Projet financé par le FEDER Fonds Européen de développement Régional).

2010S00817

Fonseca, Jaime R. S. & Xerez, Romana (Technical University of Lisbon/Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal, 1300-661 [tel:(0351) 213619430; email: jaimefonseca@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Some Data-analytical Methods in Social Network Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the past two decades, a growing number of social scientists have invoked the concept of social capital, but there seem to be at least two different usages of this term. In this paper we are more interested in network measures that might be used to formalize the notion of social capital. Technical & mathematical applications of social network analysis have increased in the last twenty years, and we would like to consider the contribution of several techniques such as multidimensional scaling, correspondence analysis & latent class models. The dataset is a recent survey (n = 402) developed in the Social Network Analysis perspective, in a Lisbon neighbourhood. Most real networks contain parts in which nodes are more highly connected to each other than to the rest of the network, & the sets of such nodes are called clusters or communities. Data analysis suggested a three-class latent model, estimated from both network structure & network resources dimensions, & a two-class latent model, estimated from both trust and reciprocity in the neighbourhood & community engagement dimensions.

2010S00818

Fontainha, Fernando (CEPEL/UM1 - CAPES Researcher [e-mail: fontainha.fernando@gmail.com]), **A Gambling Framework to Contest-Like Situations: The Selection of French Lawyers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ This paper proposition aims to formulate a theoretical framework to the comprehension of contest-like situations, the framework I developed to understand the judges selection in France, my PhD subject. The two main concepts are Garfinkel's lay sociology and Berger & Luckman's social distribution of knowledge. The structure of the framework is Goffman's metaphoric use of game theory, applied to face-to-face interaction. The basic distinctions are between everyday situations & fateful situations, & low implications situations & situations of high risk and consequence. In an information control dynamics, with moves and counter-moves, strategic properties of action & face-saving schemes, we intend to develop a model to understand these concrete professional competition situations: the public contest. The sociological study of public contests is rare & very precious, especially in continental tradition countries, where all lawyers are odd to experience at least one public competition to start their legal career.

2010S00819

Fontenelle, Isleide Arruda (Fundaaão Getulio Vargas, São Paulo, São Paulo, 05017-000 [tel: 55 11 3864.8079; fax: 55 11 3864.8079; e-mail: Isleide.Fontenelle@fgv.br]), **The New Ideology? The Construction of Responsible Consumption by the Business Media,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Basing the analysis on the discourse of two economy-oriented periodicals–the UK's *The Economist* and Brazil's *Exame*–the paper shows how the discourse for responsible consumption shaped & developed in 1996-2007, two landmark years for the turnaround in discourse that laid the blame for environmental degradation on the doorstep of excessive consumption. The article analyses the relationship between the mediatic discourse & some central concepts that are always recurrent when the theme is responsible consumption: the relation with the government, the view of social movements, the role of enterprises as well as the individual consumer's share. We can see the construction of a new ideology around the limits of nature and the role of these actors, with an excessive attribution of responsibility to the individual consumer. In the end, we conclude that there has been a return to the universe of social prohibition and guilt that seemed to have been banned from a consumer society that had breached almost all social limits, & thus giving rise to a new commodity: redemption.

2010S00820

Fontes, Breno Augusto Souto Maior, Da Fonte, Eliane & Viegas, FáTima (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Av. Acadêmico Helio, Ramos, s/n Cidade Universitária Recife PE Brazil [tel: 55 81 21268284;fax: 55 81 21268285; e-mail: brenofontes@gmail.com]), **On Mental Health Care Practices: A Comparative Study of Experiences in Angola, Brazil and Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How does society deal with people affected by mental disorders? The types of care provided & the ways to cope with mental disease have peculiar aspects due to the nature of the mental disorder. With a nosology that has not yet been sufficiently developed–which is attested by the recognition by experts of the existence of obscure areas of knowledge–and, consequently, being the object of a dispute within the psyche field–a wide range of mental health practices are found in society. These practices include the public practices–which in Brazil & Portugal culminated in the psychiatric reform, the construction of alternative practices in mental health care–& practices that are strictly based on civil society organizations, as it is the emblematic case of the traditional medical centers in Angola. From a comparative study of mental health care practices in Angola, Brazil & Portugal, the authors analyzed the complex interactions between the civil society and the State, as well as the different solutions encountered by these countries. The present study aims at investigating the "state of the art" of the infrastructure & organization of public services, & also the role of civil society in the field of the health & care to mentally disordered people, in cooperation or not with the State.

2010S00821

Foran, John (Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9430 USA [e-mail: foran@soc.ucsb.edu]), **Global Justice: How Radical Social Change is being Made after Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines ongoing global justice movements in the current context of a multi-faceted global crisis: global warming, peak oil, militarism, new forms of imperialism, economic crisis & deepening world poverty. The cases include the global justice movement, the "Pink Tide" of left governments in Latin America, the Zapatista rebellion in Mexico, & the radical reforms of the past half century in Kerala, India. The paper compares & contrasts these radical social movements, with particular focus on their "new political cultures of opposition." While one set has "taken power" through elections–Hugo Chávez & others in Latin America, & activists/politicians in Kerala, the other is forging a direct action/ participatory democracy model–what John Holloway calls the path of "not taking power"–the Zapatistas in Chiapas, & the vast global justice movement that networks at the World Social Forum. Looking at their diverse, radical political cultures we can ask: What are the strengths & limitations of an electoral path to radical social change versus more horizontally organized attempts to change the world? What do they suggest about new paths to radical social transformation in the future?

2010S00822

Forbes-Mewett, Helen & Nyland, Chris (Sociology, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086 [tel: +61 3 9479 6711; e-mail: H.Forbes-Mewett@latrobe.edu.au]), **Funding international student support services: Tension and power within 'the University',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The international student population in Australia is complex, growing and perpetually changing. The provision of support services by education institutions for a highly complex set of human security needs both on- & off-campus is critical to the success of many international students. Utilising a combination of interviews, internal documents & data, this case study focuses on one internationalised Australian university. Rare insights expose the internal tensions, strategy debates & the use of power relating to decisions concerning the allocation of funds for the provision of support services that provide security for international students. We examine the existing tensions between senior managers who oversee the spending of university funds & frontline staff who argue that a greater level of financial resources is required to adequately provide services to international students. The evidence strongly suggests that a greater proportion of university resources should be allocated to provide support services for international students.

2010S00823

Ford, Margot (School of Education University of Newcastle, Australia [tel: 61 243494413; e-mail: Margot.Ford@newcastle.edu.au]), **Shopping for Identity. Experiences of Inclusion and Exclusion in a Northern Territory Shopping Centre,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates the dynamics of inclusion & exclusion in a highly racially & ethnically diverse city in the Northern part of Australia. Interviews with children, youth & adults from a range of backgrounds demonstrates that the local shopping centre is a space where racial & ethnic identities are constructed, confirmed and contested, both by shoppers, shopkeepers, security guards and those using the space to escape the tropical heat. Qualitative data were collected through a range of one-on-one & small group interviews, using an open conversational style about life in Darwin generally. Topics of inclusionary & exclusionary practices emerged from the conversations. Using an interpretive analysis approach, influenced by Foucault, the conversations were unpacked and interrogated through the lens of racialised practices. The shopping centre in Darwin is a site referred to continually by those interviewed where incidences of overt & more subtle forms of exclusion take place serving to challenge issues of belonging to the local & national Australian community. However, it is also a site to affirm identities & challenge normalised imaginaries of a white dominant Australian citizenry, because of the high percentage of visible racial diversity in this public space.

2010S00824

Förster, Rosalie (Ghent University, Department of Sociology, Korte Meer 5, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium [e-mail: rosalie.foerster@ugent.be]), **When Boundaries Become Permeable–Conversations at Parents Evenings and Their Meaning for the Constitution of an Organization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Parents evenings at school are an annual ritual: parents show up at school to get to know what they in fact already suspect. The knowledge of the teacher as a professional thereby confronts the knowledge of the parents about their child. Parents might ask questions to the teachers but their influence seems limited & the conversations appear to follow a strict scheme imposed by the school. This paper wants to pursue the hypothesis that it is not only the school context restricting the conversations but also the conversations influencing the school as an organization. We argue that the organization 'school' further depends on those conversations since they form a moment where the institution is constituted. Previous research on communication in school contexts often centered around the interaction taking place in classrooms. This paper focuses on conversations between teachers & parents. Examples from tape recorded conversations at parents evenings are used to study how boundaries are discussed, maintained and (re)established in the conversations. Using methods from conversation analysis (Sacks 1992) we can show how the organization school is literally talked into being (Heritage 1984).

2010S00825

Forster, Rudolf, Marent, Benjamin & Nowak, Peter (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute Health Promotion Research, Vienna, Austria, 1020 [tel: +4312121493-20; e-mail: rudolf.forster@univie.ac.at]), **Why & How Participation in Health Issues?–A Theoretical Framework of Good Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Subject: In health promotion participation is a key principle which is seen in close connection to empowerment. So far discourse on and practice of participation in health promotion mainly relate to community settings whereas organizational settings are rarely addressed. In this paper we will present a conceptual framework for analyzing reasons (why) & processes (how) of lay participation in "expert-organizations" (e.g. hospitals, schools) & its implications for health (promotion). Line of argument: Three arguments are elaborated: First, the contribution of participation to the main functions of this type of organizations; second, a model to observe & implement participation; finally, a discussion on the relationship between participation, empowerment & health. Conclusions: (1) For expert organizations participation of lay actors mainly fulfills two functions: "Community participation" may be promoted to be responsive to the ever-changing environment and to address diverse needs. To improve the outcomes of their core-processes (e.g. treatment, education), "user participation" may get relevance. (2) For governing participatory processes in expert organizations a multi-dimensional approach including temporal, factual & social dimensions of participation is needed. (3) For understanding the health impact of user & community participation empowerment is an important concept but has to be complemented by other approaches.

2010S00826

Fortes, Rafael (Departamento de Filosofia e Ciências Sociais / Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO), Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 22290-240 [e-mail: raffortes@hotmail.com]), **Mediating Brazilian Surfing: Analysis of Fluir Magazine in the 1980s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Brazil, surfing became an organized & professionalized sport in the 1980s. This process involved a multiple set of factors, one of which was the role different media played in diffusing the sport to audiences broader than the core participants. Within this scenario, one media feature was especially important: *Fluir*, which quickly became the leading magazine related to that sport. Taking into account all issues published during the 1980s & using content analysis, the study focuses on how the magazine mediates the world of surfing for its readers. The data collected indicate that the mediation emphasizes some issues & approaches on the sport & its culture, while it downsizes or is silent about others. For example, competitions & surf trips receive much more coverage than everyday surfing. Issues of class, gender & location (local, national) arise, as well as conflicts over the different projects for surfing's development & organization in Brazil (e.g. definition of amateur & professional events, judging criteria). The magazine served both as an arena where different agents presented their points of view over surfing & as an agent itself.

2010S00827

Forteza González, Maria (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona [e-mail: maria.forteza@uab.cat]), **Cursillos de Cristiandad: A Case-Study of a Pioneer Lay Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The separation between the Church & the State in Europe in the 19th century provoked the decline of the Catholic Church in the public sphere. The democratic modern States defended the coexistence of ideologies & it began the process of secularization. To confront this situation, the Catholic Action was created, a hierarchical structure that aimed to foster together & to control lay associations with the will to play a relevant role in a new socio-political scenario. In the forties, in Spain, Cursillos de Cristiandad, a lay movement, is born & in the sixties it spread all around the world. The more relevant of its method is the autonomy of the lay to arrive to God, in front of the mediator role of the priest. This was a pioneer proposal that had to face several difficulties, especially for their confrontations with the hierarchy. After the Vatican II, the number of lay movements has increased considerably & nowadays some sociologists are identifying a process of protestantization inside the Catholic Church. To focus on Cursillos de Cristiandad can contribute to shed light upon this process & the research about the pluralism of lay movements.

2010S00828

Fozdar, Farida (Sociology, Murdoch University, South St, Murdoch, 6150, Western Australia, Australia [tel: +61 8 9360 7356; e-mail: f.fozdar@murdoch.edu.au]), **Christianity, Islam, and Australian Identity Construction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper considers the construction of Australian national identity in relation to religious identity. After considering the place of religion in the modern secular nation state, it explores several data sources (observation, interviews, surveys, political speeches, the Australian citizenship test booklet [versions I & II]) to identify both overt & covert examples of the conflation of national & religious identities, & the growing public face of religion in political discourse. The findings support Mickelthwait and Wooldridge's recent argument that 'God is Back', though in the Australian context this is in subtler, & more insidious, forms than they suggest. The paper focuses on the ways in which Islam is both demonized & marginalized through this process, & the implications for issues of social cohesion/ inclusion.

2010S00829

Frambach, Janneke M. (Department of Educational Development and Research, Maastricht University, P.O. Box 616, 6200 MD, Maastricht, The Netherlands [tel: 0031433885775; e-mail: J.Frambach@educ.unimaas.nl]), **Socrates on the Move: Educational Colonization and Domestication across Cultures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Educational methods are increasingly being distributed around the world, which in practice often means a one-way export of western methods to non-western countries. Some therefore characterize educational globalization as westernization or (neo)colonialism, since inherently western cultural traits steeped in these methods are rarely questioned, along with their applicability to different cultural settings. The application of certain western methods to cross-cultural contexts indeed can be problematic, for it may not consider the often different local cultural educational context. While a number of western educational models build on Socratic philosophy, other models may employ very different learning approaches. In this theoretical paper, a two-directional impact of cross-culturally applying a Socratic learning model is analyzed: a) the "colonization" of local learning models, & b) the "domestication" of the Socratic model. Firstly, a background to the phenomenon is provided by a discussion of relevant literature. Secondly, a theoretical perspective to discuss the two-way impact is introduced, based on Habermas' notion of colonization of the lifeworld, & its opposite, domestication of the system. Thirdly, this macrolevel perspective is connected to the framework of Activity Theory, to enable further investigation on a microlevel. Accordingly, the current worldwide implementation of Problem-based Learning is discussed as a case in point. The paper ends with discussing potential implications for issues of educational globalization & (neo)colonialism, & with introducing a future research agenda.

2010S00830

Francequin, Ginette (Centre national des arts et métiers, Paris, France [tel: 33 1 47 33 17 17; e-mail: ginette.francequin@wanadoo.fr]), **Penser, Apprendre Tout au Long de la Vie: Les Universités Populaires en France** (Thinking and Learning for Life: Popular Universities in France), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ A côté des écoles publiques et privées et des structures universitaires académiques, les Universités Populaires (UP) en France sont nées d'un mouvement qui sinscrit dans une longue tradition historique et d'éducation. La première, fondée en 1899 à Paris, sappelait La coopération des idées. Je propose de faire un survol historique de ce mouvement et de ses options critiques de 1889 à 2009 et de présenter les projets en cours (Université des citoyens, Université des parents) et en émergence, l'Université des enfants au CNAM qui s'inspire de l'ambition de l'Abbé Grégoire, député et militant des Droits de l'Homme, créateur du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers en 1794. A travers cette expérience sont mis en cause les enjeux du partage des savoirs comme source de mobilisation citoyenne.

2010S00831

Franchuk, Victor Ivanovich (Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia, 129256 [tel: +7 499 1876025; e-mail: vfranchuk@mtu-net.ru]), **Political Culture as the Answer to Calls-Problems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Now among sociologists & politicians there is no unity of understanding the community & public culture, including political culture (PC), which is a is consequence of the uncontrollable differentiation of social sciences, many of which have refused studying the community as a whole, preferring to study it in parts. However, success can be achieved, if the differentiation of social sciences will be accompanied by their integration. As one of the most effective integration means is offered an updated organicist approach to the community & PC. According to the new organicist approach, developed in the Russian State Social University (Moscow), the community is considered as "the system deciding social problems", & PC as a set of samples of PC such as laws & legal acts, social institutes, social values & norms, innovations, organizational systems, national projects & goal programs being means (tools) for the decision of social problems. Thus, all PC is represented as the answer to new calls-problems arising before the community. On each new call, on each new social problem the community should "answer" to corresponding highly effective samples of PC. Therefore the state must constantly control the PC, otherwise in it will be collected a lot of superfluous, ineffective samples of PC, that can lead to a "paralysis" of the social mechanism of the community. PC has a complex structure. First of all PC includes different means (natural, artificial, & combined) of the decision of social problems. Secondly, PC it is focused on the satisfaction of social needs, including economic, military, medical, educational, & others. Thirdly, PC can include borrowed samples of PC from other communities. Thus, PC can be treated as all that is created by people (purposely or inadvertently), is accepted by the community & is used by it for the answer to calls-problems, i.e. new (unordinary) social problems. In spite of the fact that PC constantly changes under the influence of calls-problems, these changes should not concern the "nucleus of PC", i.e. a system of base values & social norms corresponding to them (P. Sorokin), protected historically formed social mechanism (A. Compte), which includes a political system and executive organs. The social mechanism reveals & solves social problems-calls, creating new samples of PC or using already existing samples. Solving problems the social mechanism aspires to keep the formed order in the community, & the main thing, the system of base social values & norms of the community on which it is "leaning". The political system as a leading part of a social mechanism of the community should be engaged in strengthening of a system of base values (and norms), paying most attention to the problem of moral education of the people.

2010S00832

Frändberg, Lotta & Vilhelmson, Bertil (Department of Human and Economic Geography, University of Gothenburg, Box 630, 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden [tel: 031 -7864680; fax: 031 -7861398; e-mail: lotta.frandberg@geography.gu.se]), **Changes in Personal Mobility–Trends and Counter Trends in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of mainstream trends & counter trends in the development of spatial mobility among the Swedish population, in a medium term perspective. Such knowledge is important for understanding the preconditions for the transformations in spatial mobility regimes required to achieve social & environmental sustainability & also for tracing incipient change in mobility behavior. The analysis of time series and cohorts is based on Swedish national travel surveys conducted intermittently over a period of almost thirty years (1978 to 2006). These surveys cover both daily & long-distance mobility. International travel is included for the last decade. The data have been analyzed in an explorative manner in order to identify significant trends characterizing both everyday & long-distance mobility. With respect to mainstream trends, the results primarily concern the continuation of the spatial extension of overall mobility, of motorization & individualization of travel

modes and an upward convergence between the mobility of women & men. When it comes to counter trends, substantial reductions in daily and long-distance mobility within Sweden are observed among young age groups.

2010S00833

Frausto Martínez, Oscar & Welch-Guera, Max (Universidadd e Quintana Roo - Bauhuas University, Dornburger Str. 19 c, Jena - Germany, 07743 [tel: +49003641332642; e-mail: ofrausto@uqroo.mx]), **Indicators of the Habitat Agenda in Mexico: Local Urban Observatory Programme,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Indicators are regarded as important tools for the implementation of Monitoring of the Agenda habitat in Mexico. Since the beginning of the debate about indicators in 1992 different concepts have been developed. Some of the existing indicator sets have been tested already. The results have led to the conclusion that the indicator concepts of the "first period" need to be improved. One of the most important outcomes of the experiences made until now is that it is almost impossible to develop indicators or indicator sets, suitable for every spatial area or different regions. The results of the testing-program of the UN Habitat Mexico confirm this fact. In the present contribution 37 experiences of sustainability indicator development for a specific regional context are presented. The examples from 37 cities underline the necessity to develop indicator concepts based on the specific problems & goals for the region without neglecting the global principles of sustainability. Furthermore, the description of both case studies (methodology of selection, indicators & her application) illustrates the problems & challenges of indicator concepts for a specific region. Finally the authors give some recommendations for the development of sustainability indicators for a specific regional context in Mexico.

2010S00834

Frederic, Sabina & Ugolini, Agustina (Quilmes National University/CONICET, Roque Saenz Peña 350, Bernal (B1876BXD), Provincia de Buenos Aires [tel: 54-11-4365-7120; fax: 54-11-4365-7120; e-mail: sabinafrederic@yahoo.es]), **Quantity and Quality in Recruitment and Retention of Military Effectives in Contemporary Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The difficulties in the recruitment & retention of effectives affect the current & future composition of the Armed Forces in Argentina. Its particular orientation is worth describing and analyzing in light of: the Defense policies supported since the derogation of the obligatory military service in 1996, & as associated to specific political processes of longer term that have re-defined in this country the social appreciation assigned to the militia. Considering these specific aspects can help us to understand the particularities of the levels & current trends in the recruitment & retention. Though the implementation of voluntary incorporation systems has gained relevance in western armed forces (Böene 2005), in Argentina scene configuration implies also the armed forces' defeat in Malvinas War (1982), military responsibility in state terrorism during the last military dictatorship (1976-1983), & an absence of any conflict hypothesis. While the Argentine State has decided to set in about 70 thousand people the number of effectives–among officers, subofficers & troop–, on a whole of 36 million inhabitants, three indicators worry military authorities, in spite of the concerns of the civil Defense government sphere: 1) rising problems to select & to prioritize quality in the recruitment of officers, resultant of the aspirants socioeconomic origin; & 2) increasing number of leave requesting by officers & subofficers of up to ten years of active service, & volunteer soldiers according to the market's regional pressure. The purpose of this work is to offer an exhaustive description of the current conditions in officers, subofficers & troop recruitment, indicating: incorporation rate, registered trends of selection & retention during the last decade, aspirants' socioeconomic & regional origin, & regional scattering in the permanency of voluntary soldiers. This description, situated in its specific social & political local scene, will help analyzing the problem explanations & the answers given so much by the Armed Forces members, than for the Defense Ministry, addressing social recognition of the armed forces, employment offerings & economic incentives, & Defense policies, among other questions that defy the task of recruiting military personnel in our country.

2010S00835

Fregidou-Malama, Maria & Hyder, Akmal (Department of Business Administration, University of Gävle, Sweden, 801 76 GÄVLE, Sweden [tel: 0046-26-648687; fax: 0046-26-648589; e-mail: mma@hig.se]), **Health Service in a Cross-Cultural Environment:,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By adapting a model of standardization/adaptation we analyze how adaptation/standardization, trust & network development are achieved when marketing a health service in a culturally distant country through handling the issues of intangibility and heterogeneity. Qualitative data are collected in the form of semi-structured interviews to conduct a comparative study on Gamma Knife in Brazil & Egypt. The study shows that cultural adaptation makes service offerings tangible by reducing the gap of misunderstanding between service providers & local customers. It proposes that a foreign company's service offerings, ideas, values and beliefs connected to the quality of the service are to be standardised. This standardisation communicates the idea of offering both a treatment & also a solution helping the company appear visible & tangible. Factors related to the local market are to be adapted to local tastes, habits & preferences to develop trust & networks. A balanced combination of adaptation and standardisation makes services homogenous & tangible increasing success for service providers. The study contributes to the services marketing literature presenting a model of successful internationalization of health services marketing based on adaptation/standardization, trust & network, to overcome problems of intangibility & heterogeneity.

2010S00836

Fregidou-Malama, Maria & Hyder, Akmal (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, 80176 Gävle, SWEDEN [tel: 0046-70-6201601; fax: 0046-26-64 8589; e-mail: mma@hig.se]), **Health Service in a Cross-Cultural Environment: Gamma Knife in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By adapting a model of standardization/adaptation this study analyzes how adaptation/standardization, trust & network development are achieved when marketing a health service in a culturally distant country through handling the issues of intangibility and heterogeneity. Qualitative data are collected in form of semi-structured interviews to conduct a comparative study on Gamma Knife in Brazil & Egypt. The study shows that cultural adaptation makes service offerings tangible by reducing the gap of misunderstanding between service providers & local customers. Foreign companies service offerings, ideas, values & beliefs connected to the quality of the service are to be standardised. Factors related to the local market are to be adapted to local tastes, habits & preferences to develop trust & networks. A balanced combination of adaptation & standardisation makes services homogenous & tangible increasing success for service providers. The research contributes to the services marketing literature presenting a model of internationalization of health services marketing based on adaptation/standardization, trust and network, to overcome problems of intangibility & heterogeneity.

2010S00837

Fregidou-Malama, Maria & Sundström, Agneta (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, 801 76 Gävle, SWEDEN [tel: 0046-70-6201601; fax: 0046-26-648589; e-mail: mma@hig.se]), **Emerging Corporate Social Responsibility: Regional Cooperatives in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study analyses how Cooperative Enterprises approach Corporate Social Responsibility to meet demands from members & other stakeholders. Semi-structured interviews with four managing directors were used to collect qualitative data for a case study of four regional consumer cooperative enterprises in Sweden. The findings show Cooperative Enterprises need a dynamic use of Corporate Social Responsibility approaches in fulfilling social obligations to meet contextual requirements. To legitimate their business cooperative enterprises respond to member demands, proactively invest in collaborations with local & global stakeholders, & transfer responsibilities by putting pressure on others. The research contributes to the literature by showing that the complexity of Corporate Social Responsibility as practised, requires the emergence of collaborative responsibilities. We suggest that in the changing global world collaborations can be an effective instrument for managers to make Cooperative Enterprises visible & transparent, & contribute to sustainable development. Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Cooperative Enterprise, Local, Global, Collaboration, Sweden.

2010S00838

Freire, Dulce, Saraiva, Tiago & Truninger, Monica (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Av. Prof. Aníbal Bettencourt, 9 1600-189 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 21 7804700; fax: + 351 21 7940274; e-mail: dulce.freire@ics.ul.pt]), **The Rocha Pear**

'Quality Battles' in Western Portugal, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is an invitation to embark on a journey where the Rocha Pear (a Portuguese autochthonous pear variety) is followed, from its inception in Portugal in the 19th century until nowadays. In this journey, this fruit variety is shadowed across space-time dynamics (Czarniawska, 2007), & particular attention is given to the conflicting & contradictory ways the standardization of the Rocha pear quality was conducted. One can say that two phases mark this process of quality standardization, crucially both manifesting claims for sustainability, localization & biodiversity. The first phase took place in the 1st half of the 20th century, which was highly influenced by the technical & scientific work of agronomic engineers in seed selection & plant improvement. This work had the ambition to protect the autochthonous varieties of fruit in the region of Oeste (Western region of Portugal above Lisbon, well known for its fruit growing activities). Such scientific work was evocative of biodiversity concerns & the preservation of terroir products. However, this science-based fruit selection invariably was leaving out other pear varieties that were not considered of good quality or simply were not competitive in the marketplace, threatening the biodiversity of the region. The second phase culminated with the granting of PDO status to the Western Rocha pear in 2003, transforming this variety into the icon of the Western region, & fixing in its PDO label the territorial links between place, culture & food. However, this was also a form of standardizing & marketing quality, & soon Rocha pear was crossing profitable spaces, highly intermediated & extended to global corporate supply chains. The case of the Rocha pear is illustrative of the "wars between paradigms", following its journey allows for a close examination of the contradictions of delocalization & relocalization processes in the construction of quality (Morgan, Marsden & Murdoch, 2006). The paper will examine the disputes around "biodiversity" & "sustainability" in the qualification of the Rocha pear by means of documentary analysis of material collected through archive sources, interviews with key actors in the sector, & direct observation.

2010S00839

Freire, Elisabete, Crespo, José & Mendes, Maria (Faculdade de Arquitectura da UTL [tel: 351934285280; fax:; e-mail: mamendesster@gmail.com]), **Local Community Participation Strategies to Mediate Urban Conflicts within Lisbon Metropolitan Area,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Urban conflicts are based on tensions between two or more parts which, at once, may bring into conflict or may stay latent & thus leading to a growing conflictuality environment. These conflicts is based on problems that need urgent response & resolution; they are linked to social inequalities such as the access to house and labor markets, education, & culture but political dialogue and representation as well. Though conflictuality is inherent to human society, it also leads to solidarity & group cohesion that may prompt to urban violence, as those, recently, in Paris, Athens & Lisbon. The aim of this research is to assess the relationship between people's participative process & urban conflict. Therefore, it will be evaluated, though still on an exploratory basis only, in what way these conflicts may be regulated by promoting participative behaviors on the city management, by inhabitants from problematic neighbourhoods. This analysis will be based on two case studies, within Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA): Bairro da Quinta da Fonte (within the district of Loures, at the northern part of LMA) & Bairro do Aleixo & Porto Metropolitan Area(PMA). They are two social neighbourhoods with different genesis though with similar problems; the first is occupied, mostly, by people coming from shunty quarters within the district & the other it was, originally, built for workers & their families from a particular nearby naval industrial area; but when this has closed the houses have returned to the local City Council, & they have brought people from other backgrounds. In both neighbourhoods there is a diverse population in terms of ethnic, cultural & nationalities origins.

2010S00840

Freitas, Any & Godin, Marie (GERME-METICES, Sociology Institute, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie C.P. 124 Avenue F.D. Roosevelt, 50 B-1050 Bruxelles [tel: +32-2-650. 31.82; fax: +32-2-650.46.59; e-mail: anyfreitas@hotmail.com]), **Living "above the ocean": Latin-American migrant women in Brussels,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This contribution will focus on irregular migrant women from Latin-America working in the domestic sector in Brussels. Hired to cook, clean & care, these women occupy the lower level of what has been called the "Global care chain". This chain manifests itself in the predominantly feminine character of domestic work, often depreciated–& thus delegated–by women & men in Western industrialized societies. Responding to the increasing demand of labour force in the domestic sector, Latin-American women have hence been contributing to a progressive feminization of transnational migration movements to Europe, while reinforcing the gender-specific nature of care-related activities. Brussels has known over time a considerable expansion of jobs related to "care services", partly due to the relocation of international elites to the city. Migrant women have been providing the kind care activities these individuals cannot (or do not want to) do, but which are crucial for performing their professional & social dues. Despite the increasing presence of Latin-American women in this particular "niche", they remain largely invisible, at the social & political levels. More than the nature of their work, the irregularity of their statuses forces them to remain at the margins of the host society. They place themselves hence "above the ocean", i.e. no longer in their countries of origin, but not really in their country of relocation. This paper should bring these women to light, revealing not only the diversity of the group's composition & trajectories, but also the way they cope with their "invisibility", the progressive de-localization of their identities & the definition of new ones. Among other things, we argue that the migratory experience has helped many of them achieving an unprecedented (financial, but also social, familiar) autonomy & relative empowerment, which are however not always translated into the breaking from more traditional roles and (gender) relations.

2010S00841

Freitas, Helana de Abreu & Molina, Mônica (FE/UNB, Brasília/ Brazil [tel: (61)3202-0938; e-mail: helana-freitas@uol.com.br]), **Contributions of the Landless Workers Movement (MST) to Build New Proposals for Rural Education in Brazilian Universities.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article will analyze some of the contributions of the Landless Workers Movement (MST) for the construction of educative proposals at universities to the rural areas. From the 80s, with the process of Brazilian democratization, the MST was assumed the protagonism of the struggle for the agrarian reform, involving thousands of agriculturists of all the regions of the country. However, soon was found that one of the serious obstacles to advance the organizational process was the low education level of the farmers. From this observation, the MST began to develop educational practices that generate reflection about the real conditions in rural areas, in line with the perspective of the proposed change. The MST searched partnerships in Brazilian public universities to expand the provision of schooling for farmers involved in agrarian reform. These partnerships, despite the conflicts generated with various academic sectors, are bringing innovations to the universities, especially as regards the integration of the universities in other knowledge not valued by traditional science and organization of the formative process. The academia has being to fit entry of a social group that never had access to the Brazilian public universities. For this analysis we will use the work of the sociologist Boaventura de Sousa Santos that examines the role of social movements in counter-hegemonic globalization and the university in the twenty-first century.

2010S00842

Frere, Bruno (FNRS, University of Liège (Belgium), 7 bd du Rectorat, bat. B.31, 4000 Liège [tel: +32 479 438 809; fax: +32 4 366 47 51; e-mail: bfrere@ulg.ac.be]), **The Libertarian Grammar of Solidarity Economy and the Problem of Power,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Solidarity economy", a widely used term for which the most common French equivalent is *économie solidaire*, is generally thought of as comprising five distinct classes of activity : Social Entrepreneurship Consulting Services, Micro-finance, Local Exchange Trading Systems, proximity services, organic small-scale farming, and fair-trade distributions. Because they try to answer to the Aristotelian theoretical question "what can we do to live harmoniously together?", these solidarity initiatives are deeply political in the philosophical sense of the term. They galvanize civic commitment at the "micro" level. But today, an important question arises regarding the kind of formal political institution that would speak in the name of all these initiatives. In France, some intellectuals who have an interest in these solidarity initiatives see them as new economic models with the potential to solve the current financial crisis, & they are eager for academic specialists & leaders of the movement to achieve some kind of consensus about the kind of concrete political identity such initiatives may be expected to generate. However, my own research studies their way of

establishing a basis for moving from micro level initiatives to substantial "macro" polity unity. This communication, using the insights of French pragmatic sociology, and particularly the notion of grammar of justification, aims to understand what the obstacles to this aim being realised are.

2010S00843

Frericks, Patricia R.H. (Sociology/CGG, Hamburg University, Allende-Platz 2, 20146 Hamburg [tel: +49 40 42838 2463; e-mail: patricia.frericks@uni-hamburg.de]), **Social Protection Change in Europe: Redesigning Social Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Starting in the 1980s & 90s, in various European welfare reforms cost containment policies were introduced, & parts of the social insurance systems & the related resources were transferred to the financial market. Also, different forms of "activation" policies aimed at "motivating" each individual to participate in the labor market. These policies aimed at individualizing social entitlements and at emphasizing their relatedness to labor market participation, and at (partly) privatizing & marketizing social protection. Simultaneously, however, a contrasting & powerful development occurred, which might now, after the "financial crisis" be reinforced. This political & institutional development is moving towards extensive regulatory policies of "private" welfare products, in particular after the stock market crisis in 2001, and towards valuing "solidaric elements" (Myles) such as care giving. In this contribution, I argue that current changes in capitalist welfare societies promote new forms of social citizenship. It is precisely the comprehensively changed combination of measures that establishes new biographical norms as well as new forms of state responsibility & intervention. Moreover, new characteristics on the part of the market are increasingly entering the traditional welfare state areas. Past ideas about participation & commitment to being a "deserving" citizen are no longer considered sufficient. A new ideal of individual "activeness" (a term which I use to distinguish it from generally labour-market-oriented "activation" approaches) has become an important criterion for being considered a "good" citizen. Some gendered outcomes of these reforms will be highlighted, as they illustrate particularly well the implications of current changes and, consequently, their effects.

2010S00844

Frey, Vincnez, Corten, Rense & Buskens, Vincent (Department of Sociology, Utrecht University [fax:; e-mail: vincenz.frey@gmail.com]), **Network and Information Effects in the Emergence of Conventions: Theory and Experimental Findings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Coordination problems occur in many social & economic interactions and are often resolved by conventions. Frequently, one of several possible conventions is more efficient, but is also associated with a higher risk. We study how structural characteristics of interaction networks affect the likelihood of the emergence of efficient conventions in repeated 2 x 2 coordination games. In addition, we examine the effects of information availability. We reason that actors behave backward-looking when they observe only their partners' behavior, but forward-looking when they observe the behavior of all actors & know the structure of the network. Computer simulations based on different decision rules are used to generate hypotheses that are tested in a laboratory experiment. We find no support for the hypothesized network & information effects on the emergence of efficient conventions. Nevertheless, information availability affects individual behavior. In particular, we find that, as assumed in our theoretical model, subjects who know the structure of the network & observe the behavior of all actors use this information to detect situations that allow them to bring about coordination on the efficient convention.

2010S00845

Freyer, Bernhard & Aversano, Valentina (University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, Department of Sustainable Agricultural Systems, Gregor-Mendel-Strasse 33, 1180 Vienna, Austria [tel: 00431476543751; fax: 00431476543792; e-mail: Bernhard.Freyer@boku.ac.at]), **Sustainability as an Aspect of Modernity in Monasteries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modern life is characterized by areas of tension between environmental crises, e.g. climate change, loss of biodiversity or of cultivatable land & a parallel search for new pathways both to reorganize society as well as to develop unique individual ways of life. Hand in hand with these areas of tension, the topic of sustainability & sustainable lifestyles has played an increasingly prominent role in the ongoing public debate, which can be observed at nearly all levels of society, such as politics, economy, science, or education. As regards lifestyle, religions have always attempted to fulfill the function of being role models. Since monasteries as specific & traditional Christian entities provide an alternative model of living that in many cases has endured for centuries, we chose them as the object of our research in order to deepen our understanding of alternative concepts of sustainable pathways. Our study takes place in the context of the research project "Dealing with the Divine Creation" (Umgang mit der Schöpfung) in which we collaborate with six Benedictine Monasteries in Austria (4) & Germany (2). Through a holistic, interdisciplinary & transdisciplinary approach, we aim to prove the following hypotheses: ac Thesis 1: The monasteries' sustainability concepts & convictions are driven by faith and spirituality founded on Benedictines rules. ac Thesis 2: The monasteries' self-understanding of sustainability is based on a broad & actively gained knowledge base, always related to and connected with the public debate on sustainability. ac Thesis 3: There are institutionalized structures in the monasteries dealing with concepts of sustainability & maintaining networks with partners in the surrounding areas. ac Thesis 4: Sustainability is expressed in the form of concrete techniques & processes in the monasteries, promoted by single actors from the secular & the monastic context. Intensive qualitative research as well as a survey of the monasteries' initiatives in the field of sustainable nutrition, agriculture, forestry, energy & tourism are the main tools used for the identification of actors & concrete actions. These will provide a multi-faceted inside view into the active and/or passive management of sustainability as an aspect of modernity in the spiritual context of the six selected monasteries.

2010S00846

Freyer, Bernhard & Bingen, Jim (Division of Organic Farming; University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna, 1180; Gregor Mendelstr. 33 [tel: 00431476543750; fax: 00431476543792; e-mail: bernhard.freyer@boku.ac.at]), **Redefining Organic Agriculture through a Postmodern Lens,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current organic agriculture movement risks losing its promise and sacrificing its original principles as an alternative agricultural and food system to the increasingly corporatized conventional agricultural production & distribution system. We argue that for the organic movement to rediscover its promise, it must become postmodern. We address the following questions: What do we mean by postmodern organic agriculture? And, what are the challenges for organic movement to become postmodern in a society which seems to require that it be modern? Post modernists have a distinct way of seeing the world as a whole, philosophical & aesthetic views and a critical analysis on capitalistic cultural conditions. Post modernity is strongly related with an open reflexive debate / sceptical type of discourse, an integration of philosophical, cultural, sociological & ecologic concepts. This paper explores how the organic movement is deeply & unreflexively embedded in the structures & rules of modern life defined by: 1) the myth of choice and, 2) the often unrecognized, but far-reaching controls regulations that help to maintain this myth. We explore how a neo-institutionalist perspective on organic agriculture offers insights into the tensions which the organic movement must overcome to (re)find its identity between modern homo economicus & homo sociologicus.

2010S00847

Friedland, William H. (University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 [tel: 831 423 8944; e-mail: friedla@ucsc.edu]), **Driving Forces for Alternative Agrifood Movements: Deconstructing Food Horrors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The growth during the past two decades of a host of social movements based on alternative agrifood approaches cries for explanations. While food has been a concern to many people during the past century, the past two decades have shown a remarkable growth of interest in food & the growth of critical movements supporting alternative orientations. This represents something new that indicates the need for explanation of these developments. Concerns about environmental contamination & its effects on people's health is likely one contributor. A second is the remarkable expansion of food chains over ever increasing distances. Demand for fresh fruits & vegetables has increased & networks for production-delivery-consumption have grown involving transport over thousands of kilometers. Accompanied by neoliberal ideologies of free trade & increased deregulation of state control apparatuses, the increased scale of food movements have been accompanied by food horrors of similarly increased scale. On their part, the variety of alternative agrifood movements from organics & Fair Trade have been accompanied by movements such as Slow Food, food security, food sovereignty, food safety, localism, farmer's markets, Community Supported Agriculture, & anti-GMO & other movements focused on various aspects of animal welfare. These move-

ments are much more individuated & separated from each other than the social movements of the working class up to the Second World War and, as well, from the individuated identity movements of the 1960s and early 1970s. This paper explores the character of food horrors and their contribution to the growth of the alternative agrifood movements.

2010S00848

Frisk, Liselotte (Högskolan Dalarna, 791 88 Falun, Sweden [tel: +46-278-36033; e-mail: lfi@du.se]), **Registered Faith Communities in Sweden: Economic State Support,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After the separation between church & state in Sweden in the year 2000, a possibility to register as a faith community was offered for religious organizations. Registered faith communities could also apply for economic support from the state, as well as for collecting the membership fees through the tax payment process. Around 40 faith communities received economic support in 2008. This paper will study the premises on which economic state support is given and also which applications have been turned down & the reasons for this.

2010S00849

Fritz, Jan Marie & Doering, Sharon (University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237 USA [tel: 1-513-556-0208; fax: 1-513-556-1274; e-mail: jan.fritz@uc.edu]), **Women, Peace and Security: National Plans, International Mandates,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research identifies the directives for UN member states in UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 & 1889. In addition, it analyzes the 16 current national action plans that were adopted as a response to UNSCR 1325. This study uses 21 criteria to analyze the existing plans & makes suggestions for those developing or revising national plans.

2010S00850

Fritz, Martin (EUROLAB, GESIS - Data Archiv for the Social Sciences, Cologne, Germany [tel: 00492214769424; e-mail: Martin.Fritz@gesis.org]), **Subjective Well-being of the Creative Class,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to investigate subjective well-being of people in occupations of the creative class. The term is used by the American social scientist Richard Florida to describe the fact that in knowledge-based societies a growing number of jobs & occupations are characterized by the main function "to create meaningful new forms". This applies to occupations in information technologies, culture, arts, education, & science, as well as many occupations in engineering & management. People doing those jobs are all engaged in creative problem solving, developing new and transferable strategies, thinking on their own, & exercising great deals of judgement. They experience high degrees of autonomy and possibilities to express themselves in their jobs. Since this sounds like perfect working conditions for modern individuals one would expect very high subjective well-being among the members of the creative class. However, many sociologists argue that there is an ambivalence of those jobs to produce more freedom & more pressure, more self-determination & more force at the same time. Therefore, the jobs of the creative class may also induce anomic behaviours & feelings & phenomena like exhaustion, depression, anxiety, or disorientation are expected to occur frequently. On the basis of international survey data this paper analyses whether members of the creative class in fact experience negative or positive subjective well-being. Four dimensions of subjective well-being will be distinguished in order to assess the possible anomic consequences systematically: Emotional, evaluative, behavioural, & social well-being.

2010S00851

Frota, Maria Guiomar da Cunha (Federal University of Minas Gerais/Information Science School, Antônio Carlos street 6.627, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 31270-901 [tel: 553134096115; e-mail: frotaguiomar@yahoo.com.br]), **Political and Legal Effects of the Convention on the Rights of the Child at the International, Inter-American and National Scales.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article investigates the possibilities & limits for effectuating the Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC). The following dimensions are questioned: a) the monitoring process of the CRC; b) the contrast between the social organization of children's rights in the National State & the international pressures to incorporate foreign law into the national legislation; c) the role of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the processes of child rights violations. The main conclusion is that the possibilities of effectuating international treaties on human rights are different at three scales. Within international organizations (specifically within the UN & its Committees on Human Rights) it is possible to create conventions & monitor them. At the Nation-State scale it is possible to formally incorporate the rights of the foreign law into national constitutions but the punishment related to the violations of these rights will depend on the hierarchical relationship between domestic & foreign law. At the inter-regional scale one can observe the effective actions of the juridical institutions (specifically of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights) to punish & compensate the victims that suffered violations of the rights guaranteed by international treaties.

2010S00852

Frumusani, Daniela & Stefanel, Adriana (University of Bucharest, Iuliu Maniu 1-3 [tel: +40 21 318 15 55; fax: +40 21 318 15 55; e-mail: danifrumusani@yahoo.com]), **Women and Politics: Case-Study of the Romanian Mediated Public Sphere,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ 20 years after the collapse of the communist regime, in Romania politics is still a masculine profession, traditionally excluding women. Our study's aim is to analyze the way in which women in politics are (re)presented in the public sphere & in the media, how they speak & are addressed by other participants in the debates, the thematic & structural characteristics of their interventions. The research is based on the content & discourse analysis of 48 broadcasted political debates in the electoral campaigns for the European Parliament, May, 7 - June 7, 2009. Only 16.83% of the participants at these debates were women (journalists, experts, politicians), even if the percents of women on eligible places at these elections was 30%, & in one case, the liberal party, the percents increased up to 80%. When present in broadcasted debates (only 30 editions with at least one woman) women talk less than male candidates, even if the last ones came from parties considered "without electoral chances". Women are more frequently interrupted a by male candidates & the moderators (male & female); they are also less solicited to take the floor or draw the debate's conclusions. Obviously, the opinions of male candidates are valued.

2010S00853

Fu, Li (University of New South Wales [e-mail: fuli0710@gmail.com]), **Grassland Degradation, Policy and Local People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Grassland degradation has been identified as a major & increasing problem during the modernization process in Inner Mongolia in China. The current grassland protection policies still cause many problems for local people's lives. Facing life uncertainty and risk, local people are active respondents rather than negative recipients. Using the concept of risk by a sociological perspective, this paper analyzes the impact of grassland degradation & current environmental policies & particularly explores the forms & implications of local people's responses in Inner Mongolia in China. This paper is based on original fieldwork conducted from 2003 to 2008 in pastoral areas in Inner Mongolia. Under a qualitative methodology, the methods of data collecting are in-depth semi-structural interviews of local herders, government officers & NGO staff, participate observation, & extensive literature survey. This paper indicates that local people have a logic of "life security first". Although local people have traditions to protect grassland, these protections are based on the logic of "life security". In order to pursue life security, local people may still resist environment policies or development interventions if they bring life uncertainty & risk.

2010S00854

Fuchs, Christian (Unified Theory of Information Research Group, Vienna, Austria [e-mail: christian.fuchs@sbg.ac.at]), **Critique of the Political Economy of Web 2.0 Surveillance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Web 2.0" platforms such as YouTube, MySpace, Facebook, Flickr, and Twitter that focus on data sharing, communication, community, and co-production have become very popular. It is therefore important to understand the economic organization of these platforms. The discussion of surveillance in web 2.0 is important because such platforms collect huge amounts of personal data in order to work. The basic research question of this contribution is: How does the political economy of web 2.0 work & what is the role of surveillance? For answering this question, further questions are asked: What is the role of surveillance in critical political economy studies? What is the role of surveillance in the political economy of capitalism? How does capital accumulation work on web 2.0 platforms? What is the role of surveillance in web 2.0 capital accumulation? For answering these questions, first the role of surveillance in the classical crit-

ical political economy studies is discussed. Then, a model that conceptualizes the cycle of capital accumulation & distinguishes between production & circulation of capital is introduced. Next, the multiple roles of surveillance in capital accumulation are discussed & the connection of privacy, surveillance, & capitalism is outlined. Turning to the relationship of the Internet & economic surveillance, an overview of existing works is given. The relationship of capital accumulation, web 2.0, & surveillance is discussed, the role of the users in this process is empirically studied, & finally some conclusions that centre on the notion of resistance are drawn. The method employed in this paper is a combination of social theory and empirical research. For conceptualizing the role of surveillance in capitalism & on web 2.0, critical political economy is used as method for theory-construction. Data collection about Internet usage & statistical analysis are used for analyzing the political economy of web 2.0. For analyzing user perspectives, the results of a quantitative & qualitative online survey are reported. In classical critical political economy, there is a focus on surveillance conducted by two actors: capital & the nation state. In the cycle of capital accumulation, the economy is conceived as a dynamic system that is based on labour power, constant capital, surplus value production, commodity production & circulation, and profit realization by consumption. Six forms of economic surveillance in capitalism can be distinguished: applicant surveillance, workplace surveillance, workforce surveillance, property surveillance, consumer surveillance, & surveillance of competition. Privacy & surveillance stand in a paradox relation in capitalism: On the one hand the logics of liberalism, the Enlightenment, & private property have continuously declared privacy as a central modern value, on the other hand continuous economic & political surveillance conducted by corporations and the state has undermined the credibility of this value. Web 2.0 is a relatively novel topic in the discussions about Internet surveillance. Political economy approaches that give a detailed analysis of capital accumulation on web 2.0 & show the underlying strategies, mechanisms, & interests as well as the role of surveillance are largely missing in these debates. It is maintained that web 2.0 is dominated by corporate interests & has not brought about a more democratic society or a more democratic media landscape. For analyzing the political economy of surveillance on web 2.0 the notion of the Internet produsage commodity is introduced & the role of targeted advertising is discussed. The results of a survey show that users see a contradiction of surveillance & communication/community at the heart of perceived disadvantages & advantages of web 2.0. As policy conclusion, the perspectives of corporate watch platforms, online protests, opt out solutions, & non-commercial web platforms are discussed. The paper shows that the economic contradictions of modern society shape contemporary Internet usage. The logic of commodification, commerce, & profit maximization is permanently present in Internet usage. The danger is that users' lives become strongly controlled by corporate interests & strategies. The implication for public discourse, civil society, & policy making is that the political economy of web 2.0 corporations & economic surveillance on web 2.0 should be closely observed, documented, & discussed by the public in order to identify political strategies that aim at limiting corporate control of web 2.0 & try to publicly support the creation of a non-corporate web 2.0 sphere. This paper combines critical political economy & surveillance studies & applies this combination to web 2.0. The role of surveillance on web 2.0 has in the academic landscape thus far hardly been discussed. Web 2.0 is a relatively novel topic in surveillance studies. This contribution contributes to overcome the lack of critical insights into the political economy of surveillance on web 2.0.

2010S00855

Fuerstenau, Rita (Educational Science, University of Kassel, Kassel, Germany, 34119 [e-mail: r.fuerstenau@uni-kassel.de]), **Children's Perspectives on Childhood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The presentation focuses on the first results of an empirical study on children's pictures of childhood & the study's position in current discussions at the rate of actor orientation & context analysis. By means of group discussions with children, children's pictures of childhood & generational order are reconstructed. The data acquisition took place in three German primary schools that differed in their catchment areas & social stratification. Altogether 173 third & fourth graders attended the research project. In the first part of the study 250 children's texts and questionnaires concerning their social backgrounds were collected. In the second part 25 group discussions with contrastive groups were held. Considering the children's different social circumstances the documentary reconstruction focuses on structures & processes of collective statements. In the study the children's perspectives and their active construction of reality as well as the social constitution of their approaches are included. Referring to an understanding of childhood as a social construct, pictures of childhood can be seen as particular expression of significant social constructions of childhood & generational order. For the reconstruction of children's pictures of childhood the concrete children's comments & their embedding in social, political, economical & cultural systems have to be connected.

2010S00856

Fuhse, Jan (University of Bielefeld, Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld, Germany, 33501, PO Box 10 01 31 [tel: +49 521 1063801; e-mail: jan@fuhse.net]), **Structural Equivalence, Established-Outsider Configurations, Allotment Farmers, and Gender–A Network Theoretical View on Social Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Theories of stratification have–following the clues of Marx and Weber–thought of classes & social strata as more or less bounded societal groups with increased internal interaction and very few social relationships in between. This assumption underlies–in various formulations–diverse works of Erik Olin Wright, Nan Lin, Michèle Lamont, & many others. Classes or strata form personal ties mainly within, based on their common socio-economic situation, & on the interaction at the workplace, in class-specific neighbourhoods, & particular leisure activities (e.g. pubs vs. golf clubs). This increased internal interaction (and the particular interests) leads people to form class-specific values, worldviews, & collective identities. We can term this widespread assumption the "interaction group theory" of social strata or classes. The presentation articulates an opposing approach to social inequality from the sociological network tradition of Harrison White & others, which stresses "structural equivalence" instead of "interaction groups". Many dimensions of inequality are not based on increased internal interaction, but on a specific pattering of interaction ties. For example, household slaves, or clients in patronage structures are not necessarily connected to each other, but find themselves in "structurally equivalent" positions in relation to slaveholders or patrons, respectively. The allotment farmers in Marx's analysis of mid-19th century France are a classical example for a class without internal interaction. According to Marx, they formed a class due to their shared socio-economic position–but they lacked the interaction among them to develop class-consciousness & act collectively. Similarly, the genders do not form separate interaction groups (as Simone de Beauvoir observes), but interact quite frequently–albeit in culturally circumscribed & socially sanctioned ways. As a consequence, their personal networks show specific structures and compositions. For example: Women name more kin in their personal ties, men more friends & colleagues. And friendships are still formed mainly with members of the same sex. Thus gender can be seen as a category of structural equivalence, which explains part of the socio-economic inequality associated with it. One theoretical model for this type of socio-structural groups can be found in Norbert Elias's concept of established-outsiders configurations. Here the internal connectivity of the established group made it possible for them to exclude the outsiders, to bar them from scarce resources and opportunities in the community, & to construct a sharp cultural division between the two groups. Elias views this model as applicable to a wide range of examples, from migrant groups to the nobility & gender. However, only some of these instances conform to this model (to varying degrees). Nevertheless, established-outsiders configurations exemplify an important mechanism through which structural equivalence in social structure can lead to material (and symbolic) inequality. Both the interaction group view & the structural equivalence approach start from the assumption of a homologous social structure based on clear-cut categories, with individuals being placed neatly into one of these categories. However, categories like ethnic descent, gender, life-style groups, & class intersect to produce a complex social structure only partially reducible by any clear-cut model. In addition, categories (like gender) might mean different things depending on the socio-cultural context, for example in urban or rural communities, or in different ethnic groups. Accordingly we have to reformulate the strong criteria of "structural equivalence" to a notion of "structural similarity" which is able to incorporate both of these amplifications: (1) the simultaneous effects of more than one category (and of structural conditions) on empirically observable personal networks; & (2) the context-specificity of these effects, when contexts imbue categories with different meanings.

2010S00857

Fujimoto, Masayo (Social Science Department of Doshisha University [tel: Room 314 Keisuikan 601 Genbu-cho Kamigyo-ku Kyoto 611-0002 Japan; fax: +81-75-251-3066; e-mail: mfujimot@mail.doshisha.ac.jp]), **Anomie of Professionals in the Changing Institution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the adaptation of professionals to a changing institution. The transformation examined is the shift of the National Research Institute of Science & Technology from being a state-run to an independent administrative agency. The conventional theory of professionals is that professionals do not depend on organizations as they have a strong commitment to their occupations; however, in dynamic reforms of organizational systems, we found a different tendency. It was found through the interviews that researchers felt uneasiness & dissatisfaction as clerks did. When we analyzed their uneasiness with the type of work they performed & their position in the organization, the full-time researchers felt the greatest amount of uneasiness regarding this organizational shift, while temporary clerks worried about their job termination. This paper explains the above phenomenon by using concepts such as "relative deprivation," "the conflict caused by the old institution & the new institution", & "the dismantling of the researcher's community". The self-subsistence of a person depends on the social norms of the society. Therefore, we conclude that increased uneasiness is the result of the weakening of their superiority. In addition, because each professional commits to a specific field, it was difficult for the researchers to combine against the control of the managers & directors. This paper concludes this phenomenon is a professional's anomie on dynamic organization.

2010S00858

Fujitani, Tadaaki (Soai University, Osaka Japan 5590033 [tel: 81 6 66125900; e-mail: fujitani.biz@nifty.com]), **The Activity of Civil Ombudspersons in Japan: Changing Organizations and Reflexive Modernization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation aims to show one of the activities of civil Ombudspersons, arguing on the basis of participatory research over five years the significance & potential of a Non-Profit Organization (NPO) to encourage improvements in the environment for tenants in special nursing homes for the elderly in Japan. Members of the NPO call at institutions twice a month, hearing from clients, balancing their purposes in terms of 'views of citizens,' and encouraging improvements in the environment for tenants. In fact, their work takes the role of a 'bridge' between clients and institutions. A comparative analysis of this work & other activities of civil ombudspersons scrutinizing the utilization of taxes since the 1980s will clarify a new perspective on changing society in Japan. In conclusion, these activities suggest new ways of coping with an aging civil society. First, they show new ways for decision-making by the elderly, including those who may be regarded as having "dementia." Secondly, they represent a new social movement by lay people as a form of participatory democracy. Finally, they show the situation of changing organizations in the process of reflexive modernization.

2010S00859

Fukuda, Setsuya (MPIDR, Konrad-zuse 1, 18057 Rostock Germany [fax:; e-mail: fukuda@demogr.mpg.de]), **Shifting Economic Foundation of Marriage in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Japan is one of few developed countries in which marriage & higher earning potential among women are negatively associated. As the proportion of births occurring outside of marriage remains low in Japan, fertility is still significantly influenced by marriage trends, which are in turn influenced by societal expectations regarding the marriageability of educated women. Previous studies have suggested that the economic independence associated with higher education is at the root of this negative relationship, but how persistent will this relationship prove to be? As women's education rapidly catches up with mens, there is reason to suspect that marriage trends are also in transition. This study examines the latest marriage-related behavior patterns among Japanese women from 2002 onward, focusing on the relationship between women's economic emancipation & marriage in a gender-traditional society. Using a newly available large panel survey on young adults in Japan, it will demonstrate that the effects of women's education have reversed, & are now in fact positive.

2010S00860

Fukuda, Tomoko (Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Chiba University, Yayoi-cho 1-33, Inage-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. #263-8522 [tel: +81 43 248 4896; fax: +81 43 248 4886; e-mail: cyj05106@nifty.ne.jp]), **The Role of Pakistani Migrants' Associations in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Japan, only 1.7% of the population is foreign residents (2007). However, the rate of inter-marriage between foreigners & Japanese is 6.1% (2006). It is apparent that the ratio of multi-ethnic families is increasing in Japan. In the case of Muslim migrants, the population is very small. Nevertheless, they cannot be ignored, because their social activities have a great impact. In particular, Pakistani migrants are very active in religious or economic spheres. These activities are facilitated by their Japanese wives. Most Pakistani migrants came to Japan after the 1985 Plaza Accord. In the same period, a lot of people from continental Asia migrated to Japan irregularly to earn money. Pakistani newcomers without social resources helped each other, & relied on their ethnic networks. The Pakistani Association was established not by newcomers in the 1980s, but by an elite class, like university students, in 1960s. The Pakistani Association had various roles in each period. This presentation is based on sociological field-work research of Pakistani newcomer migrants in Japan since 1998. The goal of this paper is to make clear how Pakistani migrants organize their own associations, & what role these associations have in community formation or the process of integration with the host-society.

2010S00861

Funabashi, Harutoshi (Faculty of Social Sciences, Hosei University, Machida-shi, Tokyo, Japan 194-0298 [tel: +81 463 61 3895; fax: +81 463 61 3895; e-mail: hfunabas@mtj.biglobe.ne.jp]), **Three Theoretical Perspectives for Analyzing Barriers against the Environmental Reform,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Three interrelated theoretical perspectives are necessary for understanding the actual situation of environmental problems and orienting an adequate strategy of environmental reform. According to the theory of environmental control system, the macroscopic necessary social change toward a sustainable society can be grasped as a deepening intervention of the environmental control system in the economic system. We distinguish four different stages of this intervention. However, there are many obstacles & resistances against deepening intervention. The second theoretical framework necessary for analyzing such difficulties is a theory on mode of accumulation & circulation. As to Japanese energy policy, the economic control system has adhered to nuclear power as a main energy resource in the post fossil fuel age & resisted against the rapid increase of renewable energy. This policy has raised stagnation concerning anti-warming policy & hindered a necessary change concerning the mode of accumulation & circulation. The implication of such policy can be analyzed from the third theoretical perspective on the dual character of social systems, which attempts to grasp social control systems as a management system & a domination system. Using this theoretical perspective, we can point out clearly the merit & fault of two alternatives in actual energy policy.

2010S00862

Funabashi, Keiko (Shizuoka University, 836, Ohya, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka-shi,Shizuoka-ken,422-8529,Japan [tel: +81 54 238 4500; fax:; e-mail: jkfunab@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp]), **A Comparative Study of Shared Care in Sweden, France, Japan, and the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of my research is to identify some types of shared care among government, market & family as well as between genders by comparing four countries with different welfare regimes: the United States, Sweden, France, & Japan. Field work is the basic method of data collection & two levels of data are required in each country: information regarding family policies at a government level; interviews with families with one or more children under ten. From my qualitative analysis of the interviews with parents, I found four archetypes of combined parental roles. The universal early education & care system & flexible work arrangements with sufficiently paid egalitarian parental leave systems are the key points for equal sharing in a couple.

2010S00863

Funes, María J., Fernández de Mosteyrín, Laura, Monferrer, Jordi, Benedicto, Jorge, Morán, María Luz & Robles, José Manuel (UNED (Spain), C/ Obispo Trejo s/n [tel: 0034913987076; fax: 0034913987653; e-mail: mfunes@poli.uned.es]), **How to Become an Active Citizen in Conditions of Limited Opportunities: The Case of Youth at Risk,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our contribution is based on the empirical evidence according to which social & political participation–understood as an expression of active citizenship–is easier & more foreseeable in some social groups rather than others. Starting from this premise, the paper analyzes the ways in which specific young people adopt & gain access to these citizen's rules. Namely, we will consider the case of young people that, due to their position in the social structure, endure clear conditions of disadvantage & therefore come across considerably high opportunity costs for political action. Accord-

ingly, we will limit our work to those young people facing conditions of resource scarcity, instability & risk of exclusion. We will focus on how, when, & why some among them manage to overcome their situations of disadvantage & carry out fully integrated civic behavior. The analysis will present the preliminary results of a research that has been carried out in Spain during the past three years, employing qualitative methodology (i.e. focus groups & biographical interviews).

2010S00864

Funke, Frederik & Reips, Ulf-Dietrich (University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany [tel: ; e-mail: email@frederikfunke.de]), **Detecting Small Effects with Visual Analogue Scales,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ (1) Subject & Hypotheses: It is common practice to use ordinal rating scales to measure continuous variables. Depending on the number of response options & the distribution of true values this practice produces a considerable amount of formatting errors. The authors hypothesize that measurement with visual analogue scales (VASs, continuous graphical rating scales) reduces formatting errors, as there is a perfectly matching response option for every true value. (2) Methods & Analysis: In a Web experiment respondents (N = 240) were randomly assigned to a questionnaire where ratings were either made on 5-point scales, 7-point scales, 9-point scales, or VASs (created with the free Web service http://vasgenerator.net). For analysis the rating scale was used as an independent variable, the standard error of the mean for each of the 58 items was used as dependent variable. (3) Findings & Conclusions: We found errors to be significantly less frequent with VASs in comparison to every ordinal scale, but in comparison to 9-point scales, producing considerably less formatting errors. This leads to more statistical power and enables detecting small effect sizes that are not observable with ordinal rating scales. The authors suggest considering VASs to measure continuous variables.

2010S00865

Furseth, Inger (KIFO Centre for Church Research, PO Box 45, Vindern, 0353 Oslo, Norway [tel: +47 2333 4724; fax: +47 2333 4729; e-mail: inger.furseth@kifo.no]), **Power and Migrant Muslim Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the media, Muslim women in the West are often portrayed either as passive victims of power imposed from above or feminists who challenge power from below. On the one hand, the religion of Islam is a system of power that reinforces & legitimates specific power interests. Islam represents a source that exists outside the individual Muslim woman, as expressed in the Qur'an & the hadiths, & Muslim authoritative male leaders produce and reproduce interpretations of these texts in the mosques & Islamic centers. On the other hand, religiously active Muslim women demonstrate various forms of agency that are not easily placed within the submission/rebellion dichotomy. Muslim women living in the West constitute a heterogeneous group regarding ethnicity, social class, education, & position in the labor market. Some religiously active Muslim women will emphasize the importance of obedience & attempt to comply with religious teachings, whereas others are highly selective in their use & understanding of Islam. A few Muslim women also carve out new roles for themselves as they promote the role of religion in the public sphere. The study of migrant Muslim women in secular Western societies illuminates the different ways in which Islam is used to reinforce existing distributions of power & to change them in various ways and by various means.

2010S00866

Furxhiu, Nevila & Prifti, Amarilda (Department of Education/ University of Vlora, University "Ismail Qemali" of Vlora, Lagja: "Pavaresia" Vlore, Albania [tel: ++355 682231554; fax: ++355 33 224455; e-mail: kocollari@hotmail.com]), **Culture of Poverty and Challenges of Integration of Roma People in South of Albania.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study introduces the challenges that emerge from Roma tradition and strengthen points that encourage the social integration of Roma people living in Levan commune, the most ancient Roma community in Albania. There are two Roma groups living there each with different experiences & expectations: Meçkara, often connected with integration & Kallbuxh, traditionally ambulant but nowadays with fixed dwelling places. The fundamental point of the study is the dilemma, if Roma social segregation comes out as the production of the perception of an ethnicity, or if it is influenced by the culture of poverty. The findings indicate that the biggest challenge that Roma people report continuously to the integration process is begging, which brings for them enough income to challenge the other employment models. On the other side, the models of socially integrated groups bring an incitement to change the mentality, especially among the Roma's youth which are more attentive towards school and business.

2010S00867

Gabe, Jonathan, Williams, Simon & Martin, Paul (Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Royal Holloway, University of London, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham Hill, Egham, London [tel: +44 1784 443144; e-mail: j.gabe@rhul.ac.uk]), **The Pharmaceuticalisation of Society: A Framework for Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing on insights from both medical sociology & science and technology studies (STS), this paper provides a critical analysis of the nature & status of "pharmaceuticalisation" in terms of the following key dimensions & dynamics: (i) The redefinition/reconfiguration of health "problems" as having a pharmaceutical "solution"; (ii) changing forms of governance; (iii) mediation; (iv) the creation of new techno-social identities and the mobilisation of patient/consumer groups around drugs; (v) the use of drugs for non-medical purposes & the creation of new consumer markets, & finally: (vi) drug innovation & the colonisation of health futures. Pharmaceuticalisation, we argue, is therefore best viewed in terms of a number of heterogeneous socio-technical processes, which operate at multiple macro and micro levels that are often only partial or incomplete. The paper concludes by drawing out some broader conceptual issues this raises as to how we might best understand pharmaceuticalisation, based on our analysis, as a framework for future sociological work in this field.

2010S00868

Gabriel, Norman ([e-mail: norman.r.gabriel@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Civilizing 'Natural' Childhoods - Similarities and Differences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Are adults better at being children than children are? Or are they expected to relinquish the pleasures of childhood? And what exactly is supposed to develop in development? (Phillips, 2006) This paper will examine the important concept of "nature" by tracing the different versions of childhood that have emerged, especially since Rousseau. The child as "natural", "pure", & "innocent" functioned as a basis for the late eighteenth & early nineteenth century Romantic vision of childhood. The early Romantics drew attention to the ideal of childhood as an area of interior self with a personal history. These writers believed that to grow up into adulthood & "civilized" society was a journey away from the source that was the most valuable aspects of ourselves–the child as vital, full of energy & passionate.

2010S00869

Gadea, Carlos A. (Unisinos, São Leoppoldo, Brazil [e-mail: cgadea@unisinos.br]), **Neo-Zapatista Movement from Chiapas: Identities and Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the collective phenomena that has allowed a theoretical debate about social movements in current context is neo-Zapatism from Chiapas. From a discussion of some outstanding events and occasional interpretations on its identities, strategies, demands and speeches, one tries to place the movement in a structural dynamic that has taken different faces. In the apparent conformation of an "identitarian resistance community," neo-Zapatism seems to move into a new scenario, in which "its possibility" takes shape from its structural flexibility and fluidity. So the neo-Zapatista movement seems to confirm that theoretical antinomies on social movements relating to the North American school, & the emphasis on the "strategy" of collective actions, as well as those referring to the European version, emphasizing the "identitarian" dimension, cannot be considered fully contradictory. Neo-Zapatism demonstrated that to each particularly developed "strategy" there is a corresponding specific identity construction & vice versa.

2010S00870

Gaertner, Stefan (Institut for Work and Technology, Gelsenkirchen, NRW, Germany [tel: 0049 209 1707164; e-mail: gaertner@iat.eu]), **The Role of Spatial Proximity for Stable Financial Markets: Should the Space Dimension Matter in Market Regulation?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The role of banks for regional development has been neglected in the last decades, but research on this started in the last years. However, the fact that regional banks, which check capital mobility & have long-term relationships with & obligations to their customers, could stabilise financial markets has been ignored until today. This becomes particularly topi-

cal in the current financial crisis. The suggested paper will focus firstly on theory & ask for the role of space & proximity in economy. Secondly it will present some empirical data in regard to the German situation of regional banks & answer the question if they contribute to stable financial markets. Thirdly it will discuss, if factors such as geographical & mental proximity & a sense of responsibility for staff & the region, in other words factors which are disregarded in financial market theory, are significant for the success of small banks. And fourthly it will suggest, how proximity & regional responsibility could be considered in the financial market regulation.

2010S00871

Gagliardi, Adele Stefania & Squillace, Francesco (ARES - Regional Health Agency, Bari, Italy, 70126 [tel: +39 0805403112; e-mail: as.gagliardi@gmail.com]), **Crime and Deviance in Public Administration: The Case of the Public Employee in Southern Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work is based on around 8 years of "observant participation" by the authors in 8 different offices of public health services in Southern Italy. Beginning with several considerations by the American economist Gary S. Becker on the economic approach to analysing criminal behaviour, we attempt to cast some light on behaviours that are as common & damaging as they are often ignored & tolerated. A qualitative approach requires focusing our attention on the figure of the public employee whose behaviour is analysed from an individual cost/benefit point of view, seen as particularly helpful in explaining human action in the work place. The benefits & costs of the work carried out, both of which are differentiated in material & non-material, provide the basis on which to respectively build individual utility & disutility functions. However, individual utility & disutility are conceived very broadly following Amartya Sen's argument that even altruism can be considered as an objective within the concept of individual utility. This study thus leads to the definition of several types of subjects with reference to the possibility of committing an illegal act–honest, opportunistic, corrupt–as well as allowing several generalisations regarding the relationship between the penalty & the probability of being discovered. Specifically, while starting from the small illegal acts committed by persons in their daily life, theory following the analysis of data made it possible to bring out features that are also applicable to much more dangerous crimes & crimes that are more costly for society, such as those of "white collar" workers.

2010S00872

Gago, Paulo Cortes (UFJF, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, Campus Universitário S/N, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 36036-900 [tel: 0055--21-22242805; fax: 0055--21-22242805; e-mail: pcgago@uol.com.br]), **Fomulations and Neutrality in Family Mediation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports a qualitative study on language, mediation, and social interaction combining tools of qualitative research with the framework of Conversation Analysis. Mediation is an important alternative dispute resolution (ADR) & a good example of sociology on the move. One of its most important tasks is its attempt to remove parties from their antagonistic positions & to get them to reach a settlement. This is done largely through language practices, e.g. paraphrasing, recontextualizing, summarizing, or formulating. On the other hand, the hallmark of a mediation is the neutrality concept, understood as equidistance, not taking sides. How does the mediator balance the tasks of being neutral and interpreting someone's talk? How does neutrality work in this setting? Research shows some specific formulation practices, e.g. problem formulation, understanding check formulation, proposal formulation, etc., where one cannot speak of neutrality in black and white terms. Therefore this concept must be understood under a new basis. In this sense we underscore Taylor's (1997) view of the need of an expanded view of neutrality for some types of mediation, as is the case in family mediation here. The data were generated in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, & comprise 6 hours of talk from one legal family mediation case.

2010S00873

Gal-Ezer, Miri (Emek Yezrael College, Emek Yezrael Mobile Post 19300 [tel: home +972-9-7409042; e-mail: miri-gal@012.net.il]), **"Pictures in Our Heads": Christian Iconology & Moslem Symbolization in Al-Jazeera's Transnational News of "Operation Cast Lead" in Gaza,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This ongoing study focuses mainly on visual analysis of "Operation Cast Lead" Al-Jazeera transnational news from Gaza, its possible deciphering & significations, while attempting to draw some theoretical implications. Analyzing news discourse of the operation revealed that due to strict Israeli military censorship, only Al-Jazeera & a few more Arab satellite channels reported from inside Gaza, while the foreign & Israeli media were located on Israel's border side, gazing at Gaza a few kilometers away as "talking heads", mainly combining broadcasting reports aired by Al-Jazeera. Detecting the time span of "Operation Cast Lead" against Hamas in Gaza (28.12.2008 - 20.1.2009), revealed political and cultural-religious contexts, which could be theorized as liminal phases (Turner, 1969; Van Gennep, 1960 [1909]), at local and global levels. Bush administration's last days; Abu-Mazen's (Fattah Palestinian authority) official presidency in the occupied territories and similarly Israel's Olmert government - heading for elections. The time also coincided with three monotheistic religions' holy liminal phases: Jewish Hanukah; Christmas & New Year; Moslem Eid Al-Idha a Festival of Sacrifice & Muharram or Al-Hijra - Islamic New Year. These findings led to exposure of deep cultural symbols embedded within news texts: Christian Iconology & Moslem Symbolization. Al-Jazeera's visual images of bloody bodies paradoxically echoed Lippmann's (1922) classic "Pictures in our Heads" & Bourdieusian habitus (Bourdieu, 1984; 1996). Based on Agamben (1998), Bauman (2000), Nossek (2009), a common news "Spectatorship of Suffering" is possibly emerging, framed as The "Aestheticization of suffering on Television" (Chouliaraki, 2006; 2006); which could be deciphered and legitimized through Christian Iconology & Moslem Symbolization by divergent audiences, leading mainly to convergent significations.

2010S00874

Gale, Peter M. (Division of Arts, Education, and Social Sciences; David Unaipon College of Indigenous Education and Research, University of South Australia, City West Campus, GPO Box 2471, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, Australia. [tel: +61 8 8302 0564; fax: +61 8 8302 7034; e-mail: peter.gale@unisa.edu.au]), **Students across Borders: Images and Imaginings of Nationalism and Transnationalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Media images of violence against Indian students studying in Melbourne in 2009 sparked yet another national debate on racism in Australia. Much of the reporting represented such images as further examples of Australian racism & fears across borders, while alongside such representations there were also debates on the significance of the growing number of students across borders, reflective of an important emerging transnational education system, and transnationalism. This paper examines some of the tensions between media representations of exclusive nationalism on the one hand, and alternative transnational imaginings on the other. The paper explores the visibility of students across borders as an expression of transnationalism, as an alternative way of conceptualizing citizenship & nationalism, & the ways in which students across borders can contribute towards addressing issues of security, immigration & multiculturalism, amidst the proliferation of media images of "racial" violence within nation states & continued representations of the threat of terrorism across borders.

2010S00875

Galent, Marcin (Jagiellonian University, Institut of European Studies, Kraków, ul. Jodlowa 13, 30-252 [tel: +48693161656; e-mail: mgalent@gmail.com]), **Polish Migrants' Social Capital and Its Role in Influencing Trust in Institutions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to focus on the interdependence between the quality & kind of social capital Polish contemporary migrants have acquired from their sending societies & the level of trust they show towards institutions while living abroad. Most Polish migrants come from a social background where the level & quality of social capital is either very low, or has mainly a bonding character. It was at the beginning of the 1980s, when a prominent sociologist Stefan Nowak used a concept of 'sociological vacuum' to describe this phenomenon. The situation in this respect has not changed much & one may even say that it has deteriorated in the recent years. Polish migrants are obviously carrying most of these social predispositions to new countries. One may assume that without a deep understanding of these conditions, any explanation of the issue of trust among Polish migrants towards institutions will be incomplete. The 'habitus' of the migrants determines their ability to cooperate with official state/and non-state agents. The migrants treat them either indifferently or with suspicion, even if these institutions are supposed to support or help them. This is quite visible when one takes a closer look at the modes of collective actions led by informal leaders of Polish communities. They rarely seek contacts with different kinds of local, regional or national institutions & instead they try to mobilize social activities independently,

inside the diaspora circles. The character of their actions is rather inward-looking and based mostly on traditional institutions which in the Polish case are usually either the family or the "Polish" Catholic Church. This is mainly because many migration patterns have had a chain-like character which have made many Polish migrants dependant on close familial or friendship ties. These close interdependences have been mainly determined by the fact that most Polish migrants had been for a long time living & working in host countries illegally. They had lived for a long time on the margins of the host societies, & their social networks have played an extremely important role in finding accommodation & employment. The Catholic Church, in turn, has been seen for decades as a part of Polishness & as an ally against an alien state. On the other hand, the migrants discover a new social reality, where the solidity of the social order creates more predictability & by this token more trust in it. They also learn that there are other forms of interactions & collaborations between ordinary citizens and official institutional agents like the police, local authorities, NGOs etc. then what they knew in their own country. This culture of trust in the host society is quite visible for them, & creates an important point of reference. Western European societies are perceived by Polish migrants as more advanced and most of them aspire to develop similar patterns of social relations. Moreover, they realize very often that a higher level of trust can improve the quality of their everyday lives. One may point out many interesting examples of this phenomenon. The paper is based on a research project conducted in Leuven (Belgium) in 2007 by Institute of European Studies of the Jagiellonian University & Modernity & Society 1800&2000 Unit at the University of Leuven. The research consisted of 40 semi-structured in-depth interviews with Polish migrants of all ages & social classes, dozens of informal conversations & one month participant observation.

2010S00876

Gallo-Cruz, Selina (Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30033, USA [tel: 404-633-7695; e-mail: scruzch@emory.edu]), **Prescribing Global Nonviolence: How Nonviolence INGOs Identify Communities for Intervention,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today over 300 hundred international nongovernmental organizations systematically diffuse tactics & resources for nonviolence throughout the world. In my paper I discuss in-depth qualitative analysis of these INGOs' conceptualization of risk & conferral of global citizenship among victims of violence. I first draw from an analysis of the nonviolence INGO population demographics utilizing data catalogued in the Union of International Associations Annual Yearbook. I explain that although these INGOs carry a form of nonviolence purportedly global in development and universal in application, they overwhelmingly operate in western countries & draw from an organizational support base that is predominantly western. Yet, their aim is to bring peaceful conflict resolution to "world citizens" at risk of violence, torture, and assassination in peripheral regions throughout Asia, Latin America, and Africa. With numerous cases for intervention, INGOs must choose the populations on whose behalf they will intervene. In interviews with nonviolence INGO organizers & through an examination of INGO archives & reports, I identify & discuss factors shaping the conceptualization of risk & world citizenship in the global nonviolence movement.

2010S00877

Gallon, Luciano (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Medellin, Colombia [tel: ; e-mail: l.gallon@ieee.org]), **Poverty and Artificial Sustainability, A Research on the Structure and Dynamics of South America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1950, 113 million people lived in South America. In 2008, 385 million, more than three times as many. Half of them live in poverty. In 2050, about 516 million people will be living there. Population dynamics show, on a global average, that for each birth in a rich family there are 38 in poor families. Then it's necessary to research how new social, ecological & economic systems models are possible & behave & to analyze & synthesize their possible sustainability from two perspectives: natural equilibrium and artificial equilibrium. This paper shows the process of building, with the help of first & second order cybernetics, a theoretical & practical framework for modeling South America using Systems Dynamics. It explores questions such as: Is it possible to reduce poverty following a sustainable path? What is the kind of equilibrium behind the sustainability ideas? In what sense is it possible to talk of artificial sustainability? Which relationship can be found between the scales of space & time of the human perspective & of the sustainability & the dynamics of the new social equilibriums? How does such exploration enrich the understanding of social systems & human behavior? Which contributions can be offered from such analysis & synthesis to contribute to sustainability? How can the structure & dynamics of South America helps to answer those questions? The obtained results help to discover possible inconsistencies & counterintuitive behaviors in traditional conceptions of poverty, development and sustainability.

2010S00878

Gamba, Fiorenza (DISC, Sapienza University, Rome, Rome, Italy,00198 [tel: 00 39 06 85357403/00 39 329 4754107; e-mail: fiorenza.gamba@uniroma1.it]), **Imago Mundi. A Propos des Récits Contemporains** (Imago Mundi. On Present-Day Stories), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ A l'âge moyenne Pierre d'Ailly dessinait des plans presque imaginaires du monde utilisés après par Colombo comme des traces dans ses voyages de découverte. Loin d'être la simple transcription d'un calcul, ces imago mundi étaient aussi bien les descriptions du monde et son imaginaire: un récit entre réalité et imagination. Aujourdhui cette narration visuelle émerge à nouveau au moyen des nouvelles technologies et des nouvelles socialités quelles mêmes favorisent. De facebook à flickr, des système GPS aux vidéophones, le récit qui relie les communautés est tissu par les imago mundi produites et partagés par les usagers. Quil sagit des événements publiques, ou des instantanées personnelles, des commentaires politiques, ou des simples infos, l'image contemporaine, tout à la fois, raconte et imagine le monde, le véhicule et le met en commun dans un récit postmoderne, qui, composé par des fragments, prends la forme d'une mosaïque. A partir de cette Pictorial turn (Mitchell, 1994) un sociologie qui se veuille "en mouvement" peut envisager le défi de la société contemporaine, en s'inscrivant, néanmoins, dans la tradition sociologique la plus pure, laquelle dont Kracauer enquêtait les cas exemplaires déjà dans les années vingt du XX siècle.

2010S00879

Gammone, Mariateresa (Dipartmento di Storia e Metodologie Comparate, Laquila, Italy, 67100 [tel: 0039 3384658305; fax: 0039 0862 319975; e-mail: mgamma@tiscali.it]), **A Sociological Intervention in East and West,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on empirical research given in a project sponsored by the European Union (EU & Turkey: Connecting Identities, Bridging Cultures), conducted by me, Francesco Sidoti, & many scholars in Germany, Italy, Turkey. The hypothesis of the paper is that our modernity is not a liquid modernity (Bauman), but a modernity afflicted by processes of de-modernization (Touraine) & by anti-movements (Wieviorka). The research is based on statistical data, analysis of the World Values Index, sociological intervention made in Turkey and Europe. The research gave an unforeseen insight about the current educational system, both in Europe & in Turkey. Few ordinary people & ordinary students are able to understand the basics about the European Union identity & citizenship. The conclusions are that promoting liberal & democratic values is particularly important in the whole educational system, not only in the schools. There was a European dream; Europe is now a land of opportunity, immigration, social strains, no less than the United States. Constitutional patriotism is the key-word for a good educational intervention & a good popular mobilization on educational issues.

2010S00880

Gangas, Spiros (Deree College (the American College of Greece), 6 Gravias Street, Athens 153 42, Greece [tel: 0030-210-6009800-9; e-mail: sgangas@acg.edu]), **Neo-Modern Cinema and Sociological Theory: Sociologizing Visual Style,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the impact of cinematic visual style in generating sociological meaning & in serving as a valuable adjunct for illustrating concepts in sociological theory. Inspired by film theory with a socio-philosophical scope (Sergei Eisenstein, Siegfried Kracauer, Gilles Deleuze, Yvette Biró), this paper argues that neo-modern cinema (as developed by film scholar John Orr) renders the filmic image an open but sociologically determined register of meaning. Moreover, neo-modern cinema allows us to reconstruct the social in film style. Neo-modern cinema is, as this paper defends, an apt choice, since among its exponents (e.g. Antonioni, Fassbinder, Rohmer & Bergman among many others) visual style reaches its apogee in order to convey irony, criticism, disillusionment & alienation in modernity. However, it achieves these goals without eschewing claims to complex semantic unities. Modernist aesthetics operate in the case of neo-modern cinema, within tight sociological & philo-

sophical narratives through an economical style, yet highly evocative in offering ample semantic nuances on inter-subjective recognition. Italian modernism, Japanese New Wave, New German Cinema, Scandinavian Cinema, Soviet and Eastern European Cinema offer illuminating syntaxes of synecdochic & metonymic imagery that generates impressive visual service to sociologically relevant filmic narratives. Thus, a double goal is realized: Film image is appreciated as a normatively laden aesthetic object, and, additionally, its aesthetic codes prove semantically rich as they visualize concepts generated by rigorous social & sociological theory (e.g. Hegel, Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Simmel, Goffman, Bourdieu).

2010S00881

Ganguly-Scrase, Ruchira (Sociology program, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, 2522, Australia [e-mail: rgscrase@uow.edu.au]), **Marginal Workers in the Era of Neoliberal Development: A Case Study of Women in the Indian Garment Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Until recently India pursued a dualist path in public policies in relation to economic growth & development. The dualistic development agenda comprised large-scale manufacturing and agricultural modernization together with the promotion of small-scale enterprises. The strategy following independence was characterized by inward-looking, state-regulated policies that were largely protectionist & focused on import-substituting industrialization. Reversal of this approach in 1991 marked the dramatic re-orientation of policies, which aimed to foster increased economic development by shifting resources in favor of the market. The paper examines the implications of the neoliberal reforms for workers in the Indian garment industry in the era of the post Multi Fibre Arrangement. I examine the experiences of women workers & argue that the garment industry epitomizes the contradictory outcomes of post-Independence development strategies. The garment industry in the past thrived due to traditional labor skill & expertise, where women's home-based work comprised largely a part of the domestic economy. The industry on the whole produced fabrics & readymade garments for local consumption and production targets were set to achieve self-sufficiency for local needs. Based on recent fieldwork in West Bengal, this paper will highlight the emerging problems workers face as the Indian garment industry increasingly becomes tied to the global market. Focusing on the uneven impact of liberalization I will show that while garment "exporter-manufacturers" have largely accrued the benefits of the demise of the quota regime there is growing informalisation of labor & a rise in concealed inter-border trade.

2010S00882

Gantzias, George (Cultural Technology and Communication, University of the Aegean [tel: 00306945447166; e-mail: ggantzias@yahoo.gr]), **The Info-Communication Globalization and Cultural Management: Global Control and Local Resistance in the Info-Communication Customized Web Sites (ICCWS),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cultural management, digital content, & digital technology have been important factors for developing global and local cultural customized web sites. In the info-communication globalization cultural management, digital technologies, and digital content increase the probability for stimulating world-wide growth incomes. Cultural management & digital content can be seen as two of the most powerful forces shaping human behavior in the global network society. The Info-Communication Customized Web Sites ICCWS) is a global scientific methodology that provides guidelines for developing & managing culturally customized web sites in the info-communication globalization. This paper examines & analyses how the cultural industries are likely to use the ICCWS model to gain knowledge of specific attributes in a web site in order to attract a particular target group & to manage their cultural content. It also analyses the theories of content management, regulation & the public interest in developing & managing digital content in the global network society. Finally, it suggests guidelines for developing the cultural customized web sites in the info-communication globalization.

2010S00883

Gantzias, George (Dept. Cultural Technology & Communication, University of the Aegan, Mytilini, Greece, 81100 [tel: +306945447166; e-mail: ggantzias@yahoo.gr]), **The Info-Communication Industry in the Information Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ability of digital technology to introduce new actors & new content in the traditional audiovisual, publishing, telecommunications & broadcasting markets enables social units (organization or individual) to interact anywhere & anytime. The info-com networks & devices are the global platforms for the new content to develop & the new actors to interact anywhere and anytime. The info-communication industry is likely to be the most efficient industrial platform because its main characteristics are: flexibility, scalability & survivability. This paper examines and analyses the convergence of technologies, markets & regulations, the info-communication industry, & the management of digital content. Finally, it suggests as a solution to global crises on the Information & Communication Technology (ICT) markets the info-communication model for developing a new global network of markets in the information society.

2010S00884

Gantzias, George (Cultural Technology and Communication, University of the Aegean [tel: 00306945447166; e-mail: ggantzias@yahoo.gr]), **The Info-Communication Industry in the Information Society: The Info-Com Content, Services, Devices, Security, Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ability of digital technology to introduce new actors & new content in traditional audiovisual, publishing, telecommunications, and broadcasting markets enables social units (organization or individual) to interact anywhere & anytime. The info-com networks and devices are the global platforms for new content to develop and new actors to interact anywhere & anytime. The info-communication industry is likely to be the most efficient industrial platform because its main characteristics are: flexibility, scalability, & survivability. This paper examines and analyses, the convergence of technologies, markets & regulations, the info-communication industry, & the management of digital content. Finally, it suggests as a solution to global crises on the Information & Communication Technology (ICT) markets the info-communication model for developing a new global network of markets in the information society.

2010S00885

Ganuza, Ernesto & Francés, Francisco (Instituto Estudios Aociales Avanzados (IESA/CSIC), Campo Santo de los Mártires, 7, 14004 Córdoba. Spain [tel: 0034.957.760.526; fax: 0034.957. 760.153; e-mail: eganuza@iesa.csic.es]), **How Participatory Democracy Works,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Participation theory has undergone a communicative shift which has, during recent years, favoured the organisation of new participatory experiments based on classic principles of deliberation theory, such as the principle of inclusion & the equality of individuals with regard to the act of deliberating. These experiments go beyond traditional protest: they include a proactive element with the aim of defining a kind of public politics, which places them alongside models of participatory democracy. The development of participatory budgets over the last decade provides an excellent analytical framework for finding out how the experiments implement the principle of inclusion & to what extent they allow participants to effectively take advantage of the opportunities for deliberation. The present work sets out the characteristics of these new instruments of participatory democracy in order to find out how they work in Spain. The conclusions tell us that the inequalities in participation are significant & that the mobilisation of individuals or the way in which individuals are invited to take part is important. Nevertheless, in contradiction to what the critical theory asserts about the intellectual demands of deliberative procedures, experiments in participatory democracy enable most participants to make effective use of their opportunities for deliberation.

2010S00886

Garb, Maja (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia [tel: +386 (0)1 5805 329; e-mail: maja.garb@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **The Image of the Military in the Movies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Do the movies influence the public opinion & public images? This is one of the important questions especially for military recruiters. Also, the image of the military in its parent society could, to a small degree, depend on the film image of the military. Some surveys carried out in Slovenia show that the majority of the Slovenian public does not get the information on the national army from the movies (normal due to the fact that there are only few films on the Slovenian Army, mostly journalistic documentaries). On the other hand, one third of Slovenian youth gets information on military jobs from the movies. But, what kind of image of the military, the soldiers & their job do the movies create? Tone Stimpfel, a graduate of Defence Studies at Faculty of Social Sciences at Ljubljana University, has made an analysis of 40 military & war movies in order to answer that question. He had analysed several elements of the military image in the movies,

namely the presentations of military techniques; women in the military; images of the enemy; ethnical & race diversities; military leadership; cohesion in the units; consequences of stress; veterans; violence; symbols and rituals; training & discipline; & a presentation of a sense of honor. The key finding of the analysis is that the movies mostly do not show a "boring reality", but the extremes, which are interesting for the audience.

2010S00887

García Contreras, Ilyhada Odisea (University of Rome "La Sapienza", Faculty of Political Science. Ph. D. Candidate in Human Rights and International Order, Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Rome, Italy [tel: 393461674020; e-mail: legge81@yahoo.com.mx]), **La ProtecciÓN de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos IndíGenas en MéXico: Una CuestiÓN Socio- JuríDica** (The Protection of the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Mexico: A Socio-Juridical Question), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ A pesar de ser reconocidos como sujetos de derecho a nivel internacional, los pueblos indígenas siguen sufriendo la violación sistemática a sus derechos humanos. Prueba de ello es la continua explotación y despojo en que ven sometidas sus tierras con proyectos de "privatización y desarrollo" por parte de los gobiernos de sus países, así como la contaminación ambiental de sus ríos y aguas por parte de empresas nacionales o transnacionales que poco a poco está acabando con sus recursos naturales. México, después de firmar y ratificar el Convenio No. 169 de Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), ha implementado con el paso del tiempo una serie de reformas a la Constitución Federal, incluyendo la definición y derechos de las poblaciones indígenas del país, reformas que eran por demás necesarias, en un país donde existen alrededor de 13 millones de indígenas. Es nuestro deseo enfocar pues el presente trabajo de investigación, en el análisis socio-jurídico de los movimientos sociales de las comunidades indígenas de México en los últimos 17 años, que han traido como resultado, una serie modificaciones en el sistema jurídico mexicano en cuanto a la inclusión de derechos colectivos de estas comunidades. Creemos que es aquí donde el derecho y la sociología entrelazan sus caminos, ya que es inevitable que el derecho siga a la realidad social que impera en un determinado territorio, pues el derecho evoluciona, como evoluciona la sociedad. En este último caso, la realidad social que impera en el interior de las comunidades indígenas exige que la normativa mexicana tome rumbo hacia una verdadera protección de los derechos humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas, contenidos en los instrumentos internacionales ratificados por México.

2010S00888

García de Fanelli, Ana M. (Center for the Study of State and Society, Sánchez de Bustamante 27 Buenos Aires (1173) Argentina [tel: 541148651712; fax: 541148651712; e-mail: anafan@cedes.org]), **Linking the Results of Accrediting Procedures and Funding Mechanisms: The Case of Promei in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the design & implementation of the Program for the Improvement of Teaching Engineering Programs (PROMEI), an Argentine non-competitive public funding mechanism introduced by the government in 2005. Its principal objective is to address the main weaknesses detected during the mandatory external assessment of professional undergraduate programs coordinated by the National Committee for University Assessment & Accrediting (CONEAU). The paper shows that this funding mechanism, whose institutional arrangements follow similar patterns to the French or Catalonian contract-programs, could be effective at promoting social change in public universities. The features of this program that facilitate the change are three. First, identifying the problem and formulating this policy based on a bottom-up strategy. It began with the Engineering School's problems & the strategies developed to deal with them. Findings show that the causal theory underlying the reform has been suitable. Second, the degree of commitment to the program's objectives is high among the multiple-level actors that participate in its implementation (Ministry of Education, CONEAU, Professional Association of Engineers, & relevant higher education institutions). Finally, the design & implementation of this public policy is consistent with the bottom-heavy organizational characteristics of universities.

2010S00889

Garcia, Ernest (University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain [tel: 34 96 3828463; fax: 34 96 3828450; e-mail: ernest.garcia@uv.es]), **Society, Entropy, and Evolution in an Era of De-Growth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This papers returns, for the umpteenth time, to an old & endlessly debated issue: the relationship between sociology & evolution, or more specifically, between social change & the theory of evolution. It returns to this issue in a specific context: that of the current debate on natural limits to growth & the perspective of a way-down era, a de-growth one. First of all, it comments on some basic differences & similarities between evolution & history, and then introduces on this basis the notion of social evolutionism. Next it maintains that social evolutionism is based on a fallacy, consisting of the assertion that the conditions which require taking into account the evolution (the existence of strong environmental constraints) apply to all technological, institutional & cultural changes, whatever the conditions in which they occur. Following it, it is assumed that humanity is entering a phase of economic & demographic de-growth, as a consequence of having unnecessarily accelerated the entropic degradation of the environment, exceeding thus the limits to growth: a phase, therefore, strongly conditioned by environmental constraints, where evolution could again be relevant. Different visions of the de-growth phase are then summarized. And it is argued that the way to define evolution as well as human nature is crucial to assess these visions. In conclusion, the paper states that an evolutionary perspective supports that there are some potentials for conscious social change, but it does not justify the belief in a particular only line of history (this belief is itself social evolutionism, but it has nothing to do with biological evolution). This conclusion does not satisfy the desire of knowing the future; nevertheless it may be the only one possible. The future is not written. Neither in history nor in evolution; not even in the mixture of history & evolution that conforms us as inhabitants of the Earth.

2010S00890

Garcia, Leticia (Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France, 75006 [tel: 33 0615289849; e-mail: leticiacortellazzi@yahoo.com.br]), **Changes in the Meaning of Schooling in Three Generations of Women in Brazil (1930 a 2000),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ The meanings of schooling change depending on the period of time analyzed as well as the student population studied: boys or girls; lower, middle or upper class. Through an empirical research this paper aims to understand the value attached to female schooling in three generations. In the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil, the secondary education (or High School) for girls started in 1935. In this period, the meaning of schooling was mainly decorative for the clientele–women from the local elite. They attended mostly to acquire bourgeois "savoir-faire" & to prepare themselves to make a "good marriage". At that time, in Florianópolis, only the first cycle of the secondary education was offered, so that it was fairly difficult for women to pursue studies at the University. Therefore, for the children of these women, born between the 1950's & the 1960's, to attend high school & go to the university represented a form of achievement, & even emancipation. However, in the 21st century with the "democratic school" the meanings of schooling have changed considerably. Nowadays, the differences between the sexes are not as prevalent as they were. However, attending high school or to the university is not a guarantee to have a good job. Using the tools of gender studies & researches in the socialization of elites, this paper explores the life-stories of these women. Through interviews it seeks to determine how & why the meaning of schooling has change over the years.

2010S00891

Garcia, Marisol (Universitat de Barcelona, Avenida Diagonal, 690 [tel: +34 93 4039848; e-mail: marisolgarcia@ub.edu]), **Social and Territorial Effects of the Global Crisis on the Contemporary Spanish Urban Growth Model,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present global crisis has manifested itself in Spain with special force, but what is happening today has its roots in the recent economic & urban growth model. Spain is once again registering the highest unemployment rate in Europe. Are there territorial consequences? What are the forces at work? This article aims at answering some of these questions by first looking at the recent dynamics of the construction industry–with a brief incursion into the tourism industry–& their territorial economic importance. It points to some of the differences within Spain & singles out the social groups most vulnerable to the breakdown of the growth model. Secondly, it offers a brief look into the government's policies to tackle the crisis & on the pending reforms, such as the labour market reform as part of a new economic model.

2010S00892

Garcia-Landa, Laura, Trujillo Tamez, Alma Isela & Herrera Lima, María Eugenia (Departamento de Lingüística Aplicada

Unam, Circuito Interior s/n Entre Facultad de Química y de Ingeniería, Ciudad Universitaria México D.F. [tel: +52 55 56220682; e-mail: garlanster@gmail.com]), **The Changing Role of Women in Language Shift in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper our purpose is to show the phenomenon of the changing behavior of women in minority language communities where habitual communication is slowly shifting from the use of the minority language to that of a majority language. As Labov (1979: 243) and others have pointed out, women appear to be more sensitive to certain pressures brought upon by changing prestige patterns than men are. In our data on language shift in various Mexican indigenous communities we have found the same phenomenon, having found that women are more likely to use the national language Spanish than the local indigenous language. However, this seems to be only partly true. In our research we have found that in indigenous communities where a great part of the speakers do not know any Spanish, it is more likely that men are bilingual while women remain mostly monolingual in the minority language & are thus more conservative. At the same time there are communities where this pattern does not occur. So we would like to analyse if this phenomenon could tell us something about the progress of language shift in Mexico.

2010S00893

García-Ojeda, Mauricio O. & Tena-Sánchez, Jordi (Departament of Sociology and Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)/ Group of Analytical Sociology and Institutional Design (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), Universidad de La Frontera: La Frontera (Chile)/ Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona: Barcelona [tel: +5645230550; e-mail: garciam@ufro.cl]), **Trust as a Rational Expectation. Definition, Building Mechanisms and Implications for Institutional Design,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When specialized literature links trust to social capital, it argues that trust contributes to social goods related to economic growth, poverty reduction or democracy improvement. However, there is no agreement on a precise & operational definition of trust, and there is little work (both empirical & theoretical) that tries to offer a systematic account of trust building processes. In this paper, trust is defined as a belief, specifically as an expectation. This expectation is rational when it is built on the information owned by the trustor. We argue that information refers to trustee's trustworthiness, and, after that, we offer an overview of trust building mechanisms (which are related to ways of acquiring this information). These mechanisms are different in the case of interpersonal trust (trust in acquaintances), and generalized trust (trust in strangers). In both cases, we explore the relationship between trust & social capital. Moreover, we make proposals of institutional designs to create, maintain and restore trust.

2010S00894

Gardiner, Jean & Robinson, Andrew (University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK [tel: +44(0)1133433218; e-mail: j.gardiner@leeds.ac.uk]), **Ethnicity and gender in later life transitions: Evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: The paper examines gender inequalities in private pension wealth in England, using data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Gender inequality in pension coverage in the UK is well established, as is the much greater risk of poverty in retirement for women of working age & beyond. However, most research in this area in the UK has used survey data for working age cohorts only, & there has been relatively little research on inequalities in actual pension wealth. Methods: The paper investigates gender inequalities in private pension wealth for individuals aged 50-89 in England, by means of a cross-sectional analysis of ELSA data. We utilize a range of univariate and multivariate techniques to investigate the influence of gender, occupation & marriage on private pension wealth. The first part explores the factors influencing private pension coverage, including both endogenous & exogenous factors. The second part explores how gender interacts with occupation & marital status in influencing private pension wealth. Results & Conclusions This research throws new light on the gender pension gap in England and on the relative effects & interactions of gender, class and marriage in influencing patterns of inequality in later life.

2010S00895

Garg, Sushma (Political Science, R.G.P.G College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India 250002 [tel: +91 9871361375; e-mail: drsushmagarg2110@yahoo.co.in]), **Impact of Growing Violence on Children–Study of Electronic Media,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In today's world, the Generation X shows more signs of vulnerability towards aggression, not just in their attitudes but in the physical side of their lives also. One is forced to think of the causes of such behaviour in today's child. What is the factor that we relate to for such aggression? Some experts suggest the major cause for this aggressive behaviour is the exposure to media violence, be it a news flash, or a television programme, or a cartoon show. There are studies that show that one of the causes of such behaviour is the incidence of playing violent video games in childhood. There are other studies revealing the fact that children who are exposed to violent attitudes at home are also affected so they act aggressively in their adulthood, if not in their childhood. The study shows that family attitudes & social class are stronger determinates of attitudes towards aggression than is the amount of the exposure to television, which is nevertheless a significant predictor. There are campaigns to fight against this violence. Steps are being taken by the media: as the caption revealing not to try stunts or certain actions that are precisely being performed by experts, that certain programmes are to be watched in adult's supervision or prohibiting children to watch certain kind of programmes or films. But it is the moral responsibility of parents and school management to ensure the accessibility to such violent programmes & avoid the aftermath resulting in aggressive behaviour & violent actions & reactions in real life by children in their growing years.

2010S00896

Garner, Mark WJ (University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen AB24 3UB, United Kingdom [tel: 01224 272631; e-mail: m.garner@abdn.ac.uk]), **Teaching Methodology through Engagement with Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The curriculum for a research methodology course requires much more to be omitted than can be included. At postgraduate level, a full year's course is barely enough to present students with a basic outline of the various stages of designing & conducting a project and even the basic methods of data-gathering & analysis. There is a natural temptation to try to cover more & more in the available time, but any experienced teacher knows that this only results in less & less real learning. A number of writers on methods pedagogy propose an alternative approach: instead of teaching about the ever-expanding field of methodology, to introduce the students to the practical & intellectual challenges of doing research. It is arguable, in fact, that this is how most successful researchers have learned their trade. As Earley (2009, p. 103) writes, "a researcher does not 'do' research by simply following a series of steps. Rather, a researcher engages with these processes researchers both "think about" & "do" research". The RM pedagogy literature does not as yet, however, offer many case-studies of how this approach can work in practice. This paper is a small contribution to filling that gap. The Master's programme in Applied Linguistics at the University of Aberdeen requires students to undertake a two-semester course in research methodology. The first semester consists of an introductory survey of project design, data-gathering techniques, analyses, and research ethics. In the second semester, students work in supervision groups with a lecturer, developing their project design in full. Over the summer they conduct their research & write their dissertations. In 2009 nine non-native speaking students, working with the author & a colleague, decided to conduct a group project on teaching English intonation to foreign learners. The study involved the students as both subjects & researchers. They designed & organised two, five-hour intensive intonation courses, to be taught by Linguistics lecturers, in which the students were themselves the learners. Various forms of pre-, mid-, and post-testing enabled them to measure the extent of their improvement. The students kept journals in which they recorded their reactions to the processes of research design & practice, as well as to the content & the teaching techniques of the intonation courses. This paper discusses the advantages and shortcomings of this approach to teaching research methodology, using as prime sources the students' journals & final dissertations. The general conclusion is that the approach can be highly successful as a means of developing competent & reflective researchers; it does, however, demand a considerable commitment of time & effort by both staff & students. Reference Earley, Mark (2009) "Developing reflective researchers", in Garner, M., Wagner, C., & Kawulich, B. (Eds.) Teaching Research Methods in the Social Sciences, Aldershot: Ashgate.

2010S00897

Garreton, Manuel A. (Department of Sociology. University of Chile, Ignacio Carrera Pinto 1045. Santiago. CHILE [tel: 56-2-

2266571; fax: 56-2-2778415; e-mail: magarret@uchile.cl]), **How Social Movements and Mobilizations Affect Public Policies. The Chilean Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper starts with an unorthodox vision of public policies, that is to see them not only as the action of the State, but as a result of demands, mobilizations, ideas coming from social actors. Then we study the formation of National Commissions or Councils created during the Chilean process of democratization in order to solve conflicts produced by the mobilization of public opinion, student and worker movements, among others. Finally we try to assess this form of institutionalization of civil society & social movements from the point of view of cooptation or new form of participation of social actors in the state apparatus.

2010S00898

Gasior, Katrin & Zaidi, Asghar (European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria [tel: 0043 319 45 05 - 18; e-mail: gasior@euro.centre.org]), **Well-Being of Older Persons with Disability in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper studies the well-being of disabled older persons across European countries, by analysing various social dimensions (e.g. respect, social participation, satisfaction with living standards). The particular focus on "social" well-being for disabled older persons is justified in its own right, but also useful in supplementing measures of economic well-being for this group. Our premise is that disability as well as old age are social constructs leading to poverty & social exclusion, largely due to biased public attitudes, the expected social roles & inadequate social services. The European Social Survey has been used for the empirical part of the paper. Multivariate analyses are performed identifying various factors underlying social well-being, & the prime focus has been to show how disability alone affects social well-being of older persons. Results show that disability has a strong negative impact on the social well-being of older people, and this is true after controlling for other relevant factors such as education, gender, marital status & income class. The paper provides insights into social welfare of older disabled persons going beyond the economic welfare concepts. Further research needs to be done in order to address social & economic challenges for social & disability policy in Europe.

2010S00899

Gasouka, Maria & Kladi-Kokkinou, Maria (University of Aegean, Rhodes, Greece, Leoforos Dimokratias 1 [tel: 210 2615331; e-mail: kokkinoukladi@yahoo.gr]), **From Folklore to Sociology: The Evolution of Female Folk Networks into a New Type of Partnership from a Gender Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For a long, long period there were several types of female traditional networks aimed to support women in their daily lives. Today, because of the phenomenon of the social exclusion of women–& not only–the interest in this whole procedure of tackling female poverty and social exclusion focuses on the establishment of axis, such as partnership & the involvement of aim groups in their implementation, as well as the variety of ways to approach them. Partnerships between the organizations of the public & private sector are proving to be a determining factor for the success of the enterprise. The latter takes on new qualitative characteristics, to the degree that the participation of the aim group is secured & its word in relation to its needs and expectations is articulated. As already mentioned, the networking of human & technical resources with a non-hierarchical structure and philosophical concept, open to the gender dimension of the issues for which it was formed, is a new qualitative fact in the collective action, a New Type Collectiveness (NTC). The question is if the strategies adopted by the NTC, the way they are operated, the results they are seeking & in general the climate they are forming, make them attractive to those women who are experiencing social exclusion, the disappointments & the disbelief accompanying it, in order to accept not only to become users of the services provided by such a network, but also to become relatively active, constituting active members & participating in the forming & decision-making concerning them. So, the problem of the role, the content, the aim & the services provided by a NTC is raised, & indeed collectiveness aimed at supporting the socially excluded women, cultivating the awareness of the local & broader societies, & developing cooperation & partnerships with organizations of a public or private nature.

2010S00900

Gaspar, Sofia (CIES-ISCTE, IUL, Ed. ISCTE - Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217 941 404; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: sofia.gaspar@iscte.pt]), **Family Educational Strategies among European Mixed Couples,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to cast light on children's upbringing and education in families of mixed EU nationality living in Lisbon. After a brief introduction, I will dedicate the first two parts to the theoretical contextualization of European mixed couples as a new family arrangement born of EU social integration; as to entail, thereafter, an attentive reflection on issues related to transnational children's upbringing. Qualitative evidence from 24 in-depth interviews with three different groups of couples (Portuguese women married to European men; Portuguese men married to European women; married non-Portuguese European couples of different nationalities) will be then presented & discussed. According to the original findings, when certain variables–children's language capabilities (one, two or more languages), type of school (national/international, state/private), & social networks (national/mixed/international)–are taken into account, three types of educational strategies emerge among EU mixed couples: a family assimilation strategy, a bi-national family strategy & a peripatetic family strategy. In the final part, a critical appreciation will be carried out of the role that these family strategies have in the theorizing & research on migration and minority child-raising, not only within an EU socio-political context but also in a wider global environment involving cultural heterogeneity.

2010S00901

Gasteyer, Stephen P., Johansen, Rachel & Benveniste, Elise (Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, 316 Berkey Hall, East Lansing, Michigan, USA 48824 [tel: 00-517-355-3505; fax: 00-517-432-2856; e-mail: gasteyer@msu.edu]), **Social Capital, Service Delivery, and Claiming Spaces: Networks, Neighborhoods, and Community Revitalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper attempts to combine the "networked urbanism" literature (Blokland-Potters, Blokland & Savage 2008) with a growing literature on "shrinking cities." Social capital & linkages to municipal government & other resource networks have been key variables in explaining the process of gentrification. But how do these processes impact efforts to revitalize declining urban municipalities? This paper examines the role of social capital and social networks within urban neighborhoods in Flint, Michigan, USA, which exemplifies the "shrinking city" having lost more than half its population & most of its economic base in the last 30 years–leaving miles of abandoned housing. This paper describes a municipal government reaction of devolution of responsibilities, planning, & decision making to neighborhood level groups in partnership with a plethora of city & non-governmental actors. Through content analysis of neighborhood strategic plans, media accounts, interviews & surveys of neighborhood residents and stakeholders, we find that communities envision improved social capital (through reclaimed control of built & natural capital) as a cornerstone to successful revitalization & improved social order. Empowered neighborhoods replace urban services through existing social networks. The question is how this leads to re-imagined urban life, public space, & sustainability?

2010S00902

Gato, Maria, A. (CRIA - FCSH - UNL, Avenida de Berna 26C [tel: +351 21 790 83 08; fax: +351 21 790 83 08; e-mail: saogato@iol.pt]), **The Neighbour Relations in the Lisbon's Parque Das NaçOEs: "This Isn't Our's, But It's Like a Big Gated Community",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Parque das Nações is the official name of a new part of the Lisbon city, inherited from the World Exhibition Expo '98. With an extension of three miles of waterfront, this multifunctional urban project, constructed from nothing in barely ten years, was the opportunity to recover obsolete industrial & port land for waterside urban renewal. The geographical situation, the urban and architectural solutions, the scale & quality of public spaces and the symbolic meaning inherited from Expo '98 are responsible for a scenario of quality, socially directed towards upper socio-economic levels. Identified by its residents as a "holiday" place, a space within the city that seems like "countryside", or as a magical sort of place, the Parque das Nações can be seen as an example of a new socio-spatiality & a new culture of dwelling. However, the conditions offered by the quality of the public space and some equipments also exert a high attraction among the population of the neighbourhoods, causing in some residents an attitude that might be understood as a collective wish (though a silent one) to privatise the territory. Focusing analysis solely on the resident's perspective, based in extensive interviews with 20 familiar units, this presentation pretends to discuss the Parque das Nações as a new urban enclave that can

be understood as part of a wider programme of self-ghettoization of daily city life, which the middle & upper middle classes are tending to accept.

2010S00903

Gaytán Alcalá, Felipe (Universidad La Salle Mexico, Benjamín Franklin 47, Col. Condesa, 06140, México, D. F. [tel: 01525552789500 ext. 2386; fax: 01525555157631; e-mail: fgaytan@colmex.mx]), **Municipality or Sacristy, the Secularist Estate in the Municipal Space, Mexico 2006-2009,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The discussion on the construction of the secularist State in Mexico has concentrated on the national scope: administrative and political laws & public structures. However, there's very little governmental scope studied that shows the tensions & conflicts between the society, the churches & the policy around the laicism. This scope represents the municipality, first space of contact between the society & the State in which the basic demands of the citizens are solved in the churches, particularly in the catholic church, that have had a decisive influence on the local public policies & in the regulation of the public life. In Mexico, the municipality, without concerning the political party, have negotiated & yielded to the pressures of the catholic hierarchy. The mayors, under the criterion that the majority of its population is catholic yield public resources & properties to the Church, still more, incorporate the moral rules dictated by the priests in health, culture & economic subjects, which they will repel in all the citizens, independent of their ecclesiastical connection. This text presents a comparative study between Merida and Guadalajara, to analyze how the laicism in these two Mexican cities is constructed.

2010S00904

Gazareth, Pascale (Institut de Sociologie, Université de Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 2000 [tel: +41 32 718 14 29; e-mail: pascale.gazareth@unine.ch]), **Precarious Occupational Integration: When Employment Leads to Social Exclusion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Employment is a central source of security, social importance and well-being in (post-)industrialised societies. In many discussions, unemployment is seen as the origin for poverty, lack of securities and social exclusion. But precarious occupational situations can lead to the same social disadvantages, especially when it is during over years. Such situations can be summarised in an indicator of occupational integration. Transposing Serges Paugam's typology of "integration professionnelle", this indicator crosses a dimension of employment security with a dimension of work satisfaction. The theoretical background of this indicator & its empirical construction using data from the Swiss Households Panel will be presented. The distribution of favourable & unfavourable occupational situations into social structure will be commented using classical indicators of inequality like education or working position as well as indicators of modern transformations of work like underemployment or unconventional working-time. Comparisons with French, German or English founding will be mentioned. In a second part, consequences of a long lasting exposition to precarious occupational integration on various dimensions of social integration & well-being will be discussed: standard of living, social ties & health.

2010S00905

Geisler, Esther & Kreyenfeld, Michaela (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Konrad-Zuse-Str. 1, 18055 Rostock, Germany [tel: +49-381-2081211; fax: +49-381-2081511; e-mail: geisler@demogr.mpg.de]), **How Does Policy Matter? Fathers' Use of Parental Leave in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper studies fathers' use of parental leave in Germany. Our main research question is how male education links to men's chances to take leave. Furthermore, we investigate how the family policy reform that was enacted in 2007 & that included an income-related benefit has changed this relationship. Our argumentation rests on the one hand on value change theory which assumes that highly educated individuals are vanguards of new behavior & ideas, including an equal understanding of gender roles (Inglehart 1997). Given this, one would expect that highly educated males are more likely to reduce their working time to care for their children than others. We contrast this assumption with hypotheses derived from economic theory (Lundberg & Pollack 1994, 2003; Amilon 2007) that stipulates that highly educated men should be less likely to take leave. We use the German microcenses of the years 1999-2007. We apply logistic regression models to examine the determinants of men's use of parental leave. Our results show that before the reform men's education did not have a significant impact on behavior per se. However, men were more likely to be on parental leave if they had a highly educated or older partner. After the reform, men from all educational groups have become more likely to be on leave. However, the increase was strongest for highly educated men.

2010S00906

Gensior, Sabine (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus, Chair of Economic and Industrial Sociology, PF 101344 D - 03013 Cottbus (Germany) [tel: + 49/355/692544; fax: +49/355/692551; e-mail: sgensior@tu-cottbus.de]), **Practices of Globalisation and Localisation and the Crisis in the Financial Sector - Remarks on a Gender Oriented Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Financial services covers a wide range of professions, fields of activity, and activities in various sections of the services sector. These include: (1) the banking industry; (2) insurance companies; (3) other independent financial services (such as those in the areas of credit card organisations, financial brokerage, investment advisory services, pawn offices, leasing companies, commercial credit companies, equity investment / investment companies). The key influence impacting on the situation in the financial services sector is obviously the way the major banks develop - An increasing number of foreign banks are struggling to get a foothold in European markets, raising the bar on competition. Faced with this situation banks have begun to focus on their core competencies, to optimise their processes and lower their costs. The impact of this restructuring process can be seen on the one hand in a significant wave of redundancies which mainly affects women, and on the other in the segmentation of value-added chains and the outsourcing of part processes. In summary one can say that there will be a significant decline of both the financial sector, and the branches of the so-called real economy, and also workplaces of women. The paper will focus on empirical research in the financial sector and the 'real economy', as well as on the positioning of women in these processes. The current crisis of economy and society will also be analysed in a theoretical perspective: Is the "crisis" characterised either by systemic traits or more action oriented developments?

2010S00907

Georgieva, Nadezhda Georgieva (Economics Department, Trakia University, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria 6000, Student Campus [tel: +359 42 666689; e-mail: nadyageorgieva@yahoo.com]), **Language and Identity: Minority Language Policy, Turkish Soap Operas and Language in the Bulgarian Mediascape,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses the centrality of language in the construction of Bulgarian national identity, the image of the Turk in Bulgarian nation-building processes & the contemporary Bulgarian private media, represented by the extreme popularity of Turkish soap operas. Critical discourse analysis is applied for audience meaning decoding practices. Dominant discourses are deconstructed and boundary-maintenance analysed together with the institutional limitations concerning media ownership, regulation & control. Indicators are traced to study the effects of popular culture on social structure & the function it performs in everyday interaction in terms of identity construction & value transformation. Conclusions drawn reflect the strong politicisation of the issue concerning the presence of the Turkish language in the Bulgarian media, explained by the very nature of Bulgarian nationalism, the role of language, history & the present political context. Globalisation trends & the laissez-faire media model are seen as allowing for reconsidering a holistic view on national culture. Popular culture is interpreted as functioning as a "toolkit" (Swidler, Ann *Culture in Action: Symbols and Strategies* 1986) for solving present issues related to a recurrent identity crisis, reflecting the nostalgia for certain patriarchal family & gender values & a missing sense of community. It serves an ordering, ritualistic function through signifying practices, focusing on shared cultural values & allowing for new "third spaces" of identity negotiation.

2010S00908

Gerber, Alison (Yale University, New Haven, USA [tel: +12035007846; fax:; e-mail: alison.gerber@yale.edu]), **Public Is Everyone Else,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I look at one community's use of the concept of publicness. I focus on artists' writings from the past ten years to illuminate the "public" in public art. I demonstrate that, despite the centrality of place in most definitions of public art, site is generally unconsidered or actively denied as a feature of public art by contemporary practitioners. I show that, for these artists & their community, public is an audience–an audience made up of "everyone else," of strangers. I find that this audience is of par-

ticular interest to contemporary artists & show how claiming an audience made up of everyone else is a way to assert that an artwork has "real" effects. Through careful consideration of a vernacular use of the concept of "public", I consider some problems with the application of theoretical discussions of publicness to empirical evidence, particularly with the conventional binarization of the concept. I show how, for artists, the concept of publicness alters & creates meaning, informs action, & frames practice.

2010S00909

Gerdes, Christer (Swedish Institute for Social Research, SOFI, Stockholm University, SE-106 91 Stockholm [tel: +46 (8) 6747815; fax: +46 (8) 15 46 70; e-mail: christer.gerdes@sofi.su.se]), **Does Immigration Induce 'Native Flight' from Public Schools? Evidence from a Large Scale Voucher Program,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent studies point to a positive correlation between ethnic heterogeneity due to immigration & the propensity of opting out of public schools for private alternatives. However, immigration across regions is hardly exogenous, which obstructs attempts to reveal causal mechanisms. This paper explores changes in the immigrant population in Danish municipalities 1992-2004, a period marked by a substantial influx of refugees, where a state-sponsored placement policy restricted their initial choice of residence. Besides such demographic changes, for more than one hundred years Denmark has allowed parents to enroll their children into so called 'free schools', i.e. schools that are privately operated. Taken together, this provides a unique opportunity to determine if there has been a 'native flight' from public schools to free schools. Results from OLS estimations on municipality data indicate an increase in native Danes' propensity to enroll their children in free schools as the share of children with immigrant background becomes larger in their municipality of residence. The effect is most pronounced in small & medium sized municipalities, while it seems absent in larger municipalities. One explanation for the latter holds that residential segregation within larger municipalities makes a choice of private alternatives less attractive.

2010S00910

Gerhold, Lars (Freie Universität Berlin, Fabeckstr. 15, 14195 Berlin [tel: 0049 30 83856193; e-mail: lars.gerhold@fu-berlin.de]), **The Future of Research on Safety and Security in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This contribution presents the results of a qualitative, exploratively set up Delphi study. The achieved results supply an image of German research on safety & security from the perspective of all relevant disciplines as well as of its future challenges in the next 20 years. Based on developments relevant for safety and security & exemplary research topics, challenges are defined for the future of research on safety & security. In this context, this contribution will deal with the question of using different definitions of the term, alignment of research for different recipients & use of different research strategies & methods.

2010S00911

Ghaneirad, M.Amin (National Research Institute for Science Policy, 9 Soheil Ave.,Shiraz St.,Vanak Sq. P.O.Box 13145-554,Post Code 14358 94461 Tehran-Iran [tel: +98 21 88254774; fax: +98 21 88069760; e-mail: ghaneirad@yahoo.com]), **Indigenization of Social Science as a Cultural Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At least since the second half of twentieth century, Third World intellectuals, academicians & Politicians have emphasized on the Indigenization of social science as a socio-cognitive need. The conception of Indigenization, however, has shifted in accordance with political, social, cultural & economic developments at local and global levels & the intellectuals' & academicians' experiences of the ways in which the projects of Indigenization have been defined, proposed or implemented in their countries. This article attempts to track the changing nature of the encounter between Iranian academicians with the Indigenization in recent decades. In this regards, we enumerate five phases. In the paper, the Indigenization project is defined as a project of knowledge management & a practice of cultural politics. The paper presents a set of indicators for evaluating Indigenization projects as knowledge management & cultural politics practices, and, then, utilizes these indicators for assessing the various proposed Iranian Indigenization projects. Keywords: Iranian social science, Indigenization, alternative discourse, knowledge management, cultural politics, knowledge politics, knowledge creation projects, democratic criteria.

2010S00912

Ghanshyam, Saini (Verdhaman Mahaveer Open University, India, V.M.O.U. Campus, Kota, Rajasthan, India [e-mail: sainigs2003@yahoo.co.in]), **Social Problem in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction India is one of the developing nations of the modern world. It has become an independent country, a republic, more than a half century ago. During this period the country has been engaged in efforts to attain development & growth in various areas such as building infrastructure, production of food grains, science & technology and spread of education. The life expectancy has increased & many diseases have been controlled. However, there are many areas in which Indian society is experiencing a variety of problems. Some of these problems have their roots in our colonial past while others are related to demographic changes, socio-political conditions and cultural processes. This lesson tries to acquaint you with some of the problems & the psychological factors involved in them. You will learn about some of the possible ways in which psychological interventions can help in dealing with the problems. Poverty A large section of the Indian society is suffering from poverty. Poverty is a phenomenon which is objective as well a subjective. Objectively poverty implies a dehumanizing condition in which people are unable to look after the basic needs. Subjectively poverty stands for perceived deprivation. As such it is relative and anybody can feel poor by comparing himself as herself with a rich person. Poor people lack the necessary resources & capacity to satisfy basic needs like food, shelter, health & education. They live under difficult conditions which are not conducive for development of their human potential. As you have learned earlier in the lesson 10 & 11 that for healthy human development a child needs environmental support for survival & development. Poverty interferes with development in many ways. For instance lack of or inadequate nutrition arrests mental development during early childhood. The unavailability of stimulating environment and absence of effective role models decreases the motivation level. A large section of poor children do not go to school. Even if they go they become drop outs & fail to complete education. In this context it may be pointed out that poverty is also related to the social structure. A number of low caste, scheduled tribe and backward communities have been put to discrimination for many centuries. They are socially disadvantaged & are deprived from the experiences necessary for development on account of their membership of specific groups. In this sense they are doubly deprived. Studies have shown that the children from the background of poverty & social disadvantage lag behind their counterparts from the enriched background. Their cognitive development and performance is found to be at a lower level. Studies of perception, memory and intelligence have demonstrated it several times. The studies have also shown that the performance between the advantaged and disadvantaged children increases with advancing age. It has also been found that the poverty condition is demotivating and makes a person more vulnerable. Low level of achievement motivation and greater need for dependence in these people make them less effective in coping with the problems of everyday life. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S00913

Gharaibeh, Roa'a Hamdan (Department of Sociology, University of Bordeaux II, U.F.R des sciences de l'Homme, 3, ter place de la victoire. Bordeaux France [tel: 00 33 67 37 50 615; fax: 00 33 55 79 58 002; e-mail: roaULg@hotmail.com]), **Feminists' Experiences and Approaches of Subjectivity for Feminisms in Patriarchal Contexts: Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Feminism(s) still have difficulties to be defined & unified in this world. Feminists themselves have more than a definition for what they are living as feminists. Thus, Jordanian, Egyptian and Lebanese feminists & activists have different practices, aims, approaches & agendas. How did Arabic women come to be activists and feminists? What does feminisms mean in neo-patriarchal contexts and societies? What are the most important differences about feminists' experiences between these three Arab countries? My paper aims to answer these questions, by juxtaposing the literature review & the fieldwork. Arab feminists advocate gender equality and equity for all levels; from social, juridical, political to economical. The core of the debate about Arabic feminisms was the nation. That led a lot of scholars to describe these movements in their beginnings as a nationalist feminist approach. Now, Arab feminists utilize the formula of gender, race, modernity, nation and religion. The post-colonial approach helps us to reread the feminisms of Arab countries which are on the move. Starting with Islamic feminism, I realized how such approach can make controversies, especially for the norms of universal feminisms. Therefore, feminists whom I reviewed see this approach as a new product of American Islam

that can't help them to accomplish their mission for achieving full rights in their inherent contexts.

2010S00914

Ghasemi, Zahra & Habibi, Maryam (Department of social science and psychology Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Valiaser building, Damavand street, Emamhosian Square, Tehran , Iran [tel: (098)511-7286269; e-mail: zahraghasemi9@yahoo.com]), **Study of Changing Level of Participation & Type of Members in Iranian's NGOs (Quantity Research In Supporting NGOs),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Because of the transition of the traditional form confronted with anomie, antagonism & disorganization in Iranian society, there are many deficiencies that society could not solve. To change the society decries these needs & dissociation. The voluntary association charity responds to some needs of society during thousands of years in Iran. With social change norm less & disorders these charities go to change their structure to provide & solve no responses people problems. They found new functions & restructure their organizations (attractive volunteers, do election in space of association). These charities NGO's have developed throughout social changes. The type & level of participation & the kind of members in NGOs have changed. The research has studied 41 NGOs out of 180 ones. With case study & participation during 2 years. This study has two parts. 1) The study of 5 kinds of participation in NGOs, quality or level of participation that members are allowed to do. 2) To find the kind of members in NGOs. Frequency distribution of members changed during its establishment up until now. The findings show that we have more ritual participation than active, obligatory, apparent & slight participation. The Selective structure of NGOs has formed to elective. Also little of NGO's have an election structure such as public leagues, we see more interest to voluntary doing work between members.

2010S00915

Ghazi-Tabatabaei, Mahmoud & Karimi, Zeinab (Department of Demography, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, 0098 [tel: 0098 9121301091; e-mail: smghazi@ut.ac.ir]), **Socio-Demographic Determinants of Road Traffic Incident Death in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Road traffic incident sustains heavy burden of injuries in Iran, as it currently turns out to be one of the main causes of death, disabilities and losing potential years. The socio-demographic perspective of this article has an overview on Epidemiological Transition of Iran with specific attention to the death rate trend caused by road traffic incident in recent years, as well as its distribution by age, gender, residential & socio-economic characteristics of road traffic victims. Using national survey gathered in hospitals by Ministry of Health & Medical Education of Iran during 2005, 2006 and 2007 has been addressed to the questions of this article. The results indicate unequal burden of road-traffic incidents according to the socio-demographic factors. Also in macro level, data suggests that population in cities which caused by migration can't solely explain the high rate of road traffic death in recent years, while the socio-cultural factors are an important predictor of this phenomenon in Iran.

2010S00916

Ghorbanzadeh, Sakineh & Sharepour, Vadadhir (Tehran; [tel: 01924251251; e-mail: ensi.ghorbanzadeh@gmail.com]), **The Impact of Lifestyle on Road Accidents among Young Adults,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: Lifestyle is a choice of different practices within the structural situation. Healthy behaviors like other forms of social behaviors are affected by agency & structure. Agency is the actors abilities to choice their behaviors whereas structure refers to the regularities in social interaction, symbolic social relationships, & access to resources that may constrain or empower choices. According to Cockerham, the structural situation such as: age, gender, marital status & socio-economic status can limit choices of actors. In this article, using factor analysis, we found 8 factors underlying dimensions of lifestyle among 450 sample of young adults who lived in Tehran. These dimensions are risky driving, car addiction, elegance-pleasure, cultural consumption, interest in social affairs & physical activity, religious activity & alcohol consumption. The findings showed that some of these factors like risky driving, alcohol & car addiction had direct positive impact on the risk of accident, whereas interest in social affairs had negative impact on the risk of accident. It is also found that young adults who consumed alcohol had intensive desire for risky driving & they liked to drive without destination & had no interest in religious affairs. On the contrary, there was little risk of accident among young adult who had interest in social affairs but they were involved in the religious activities & culture consumption. In addition, there were some differences between men & women in the risk of accident.

2010S00917

Giannini, Mirella (Dipartimento Sociologia–Università di Napoli Federico II, Napoli, Italia, Vico Monte della Pietà, 1 -80138 [tel: 39 347 9426963; fax: 39 081 2535 800; e-mail: migianni@unina.it]), **Women in Universities Transforming Professions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The University has been placed in the core of the process of professionalization as well as the reproduction of masculinity of the professions. Nevertheless, more & more women have been entering into the male-dominated professions, breaking through institutional & cultural barriers. Could the relationship between the institutional extension of the higher education & the feminization of professions be focused as important occurrence in moving contemporary society? In Italy, the research on the "academic field" suggest that this relationship could be questioned in the frame of the transformation of values & skills in professional groups. Statistical data show that girls make use of social & educational resources to put up their own professional trajectories. Regarding the professions in the "academic field", the increase of women is observed, although they are still minorities in the academic elites & in the scientific–still male-dominated–disciplines. Our research project on the University of Naples–Faculty of Engineering has collected women's stories & analyzed specific gender relations. It results that combining high social standing & cultural resources, women seem to act on this structured field and contribute to change traditional–i.e. "built upon males"–professional values & marketable skills.

2010S00918

Gieryn, Thomas F. & Oberlin, Kathleen C. (Sociology; Indiana University, 744 Ballantine Hall, 1020 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, Indiana, 47405 [tel: (812) 855-9973; fax:; e-mail: kcoberli@indiana.edu]), **Place and the Production of Culture: Geographic Clumping in the Emergence of Artistic Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In processes of cultural production, does it matter where the producers happen to be–and if so, how? We examine the formative years of 49 twentieth-century schools of painting & our data suggest that in almost every instance, artists identified with a certain school tend to live in the same region or city during its emergent period, & often even in the same neighborhood of a large metropolitan area. This pattern continues throughout the twentieth century, despite changes in communication & transportation that would seem to make physical co-location less vital for the formation of small collaborative circles in the arts. Therefore, we suggest that using a geographic location to name an artistic school is not merely a convenient short-handed way to avoid listing the names of individual members. Rather, we argue that place itself–the co-location of artists at a circumscribed geographical location in the immediate presence of diverse material, social & cultural surrounds–plays a critically important role in the emergence of artistic schools & in the success of member artists in the art market.

2010S00919

Giglia, Angela (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, Mexico City [tel: 52-55-58044763; fax: 52-55-58044767; e-mail: ag@xanum.uam.mx]), **Residential Segregation, Social Distance and Spatial Proximity in Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a large metropolis like Mexico City very different ways of inhabiting coexist, which refer to different ways of producing and using living space, from the most precarious & unplanned to the most modern. Especially in the last 15 years a lot of new residential condominiums have been built by the private sector for the upper classes. The result of this renovation process is a change in the social composition of urban space, which entails an increasing degree of social distance associated with physical propinquity. New upper class residents arrive to live in neighborhoods which are already populated by lower class residents, which often live in self-constructed housing. The architectural and social contrast is evident, but it is considered as "natural". The coexistence of social distance & spatial vicinity does not mean an absence of social relations. Based both on quantitative and qualitative data, the paper will show some recurrent narratives and practice in relationship with neighborhood, focusing specially in the relation between social avoidance & practical utilization.

2010S00920

Giglietto, Fabio (Department of Communication Studies at Università di Urbino "Carlo Bo', Via Saffi, 15 [tel: +393805207820; fax: +39 0722305726; e-mail: fabio.giglietto@uniurb.it]), **From Visibility to Observability: Internet and the Accelerated Process of Self-Observation in Social Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last few years the Internet is increasingly used by people as a read-write medium. Thanks to the dropped prices & skills necessary to afford & use technologies aimed to create digital contents (camera phones, video, & digital cameras), people are now able to create persistent digital information. A large share of this information is today exposed to so-called networked publics on the Internet. For the first time in history people have access to mass medium not just on the side of the audience but also of the producers, & user generated contents (UCG) have been emerging all over the net. At the same time the rise of social network sites, such as Facebook or MySpace, made it possible to create a digital version of offline social networks. These networks are often browsable. The access we have to the vast amount of UGC available is often largely influenced by the friends we decided to add to our online social networks. Our perspective of the online world is therefore filtered even if it appears an objective view of what is happening around us. This paper will discuss the implication of these limited perspectives of the observer in the online world leveraging on the ideas developed by Heinz von Foerster & Niklas Luhmann.

2010S00921

Gil Alonso, Fernando (University of Barcelona, 08001 Barcelona, Spain [fax:; e-mail: fgil@ub.edu]), **New Europeans or Transnational European Union Citizens with Multiple Citizenship or Cultural Backgrounds. The Spanish Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transnational ties are more obvious among the European Union citizens living in another EU country, due to cultural proximity & the political framework built by the European construction process. Indeed, free movement of EU citizens to travel, work & live anywhere in the European Union, increasing worker & student mobility, common European citizenship & other European wide policies have encouraged EU citizens to settle in other member states. Therefore, their numbers have grown & the same should be stated for mixed marriages between EU citizens with different nationality, & for the number of children born from parents from two different European Union countries. As this trans-European group could be closer to a sense of European identity allegiance than to a national one, European institutions are starting to talk about the emergence of the New Europeans, i.e. European citizens with a multiple national or cultural background residing in the EU. The two main objectives of the paper, which will focus on Spain as a study case, are, firstly, to explore & assess the availability of data sources on the various types of New Europeans in order to, secondly, estimate the size, composition & recent evolution of these groups in Spain. This country has been chosen as it is a paradigmatic case of the recent arrival of large numbers of European foreign citizens with potential transnational ties.

2010S00922

Gilad, Noga (Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel [e-mail: giladnoga@gmail.com]), **Performing Collectivity–The Case of the Israeli Settlers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How is "collective identity" performed? Talking of collective identity means, that we can't talk about individuals as entirely different from each other, yet mentioning individuals means they are not all the same. What is the mechanism that constitutes a sense of collectivity between both aspects of identity a sameness and difference? How can we transcend from the single level of performance to the collective level? Analyzing biographic narrative interviews show how a particular person performs his "identity": at the same time, he performs various aspects in a similar typical manner that is thus different from other interviewees. How then can we formulate a collective identity out of this difference? It is demonstrated in performing movement in space & military performances in the case of Israeli settlers in Gaza. The analysis of five cases showed that these themes were performed distinctly in each life story, framed differently in every case. Thus, each person located them in a different context in his/her entire collection of stories & arguments. However the repeated performances across the cases created a common ground, in fact applicable to all community members that are treated differently than by non-members. A second look made it possible to see how the particular performance of the theme by one person correlated to the particular performance by the other in a way that clarifies the notion of community. While each is a stranger to the others, the distinct performance on the single level accumulates & the multiple levels produce the collective level. It is my claim that the problematic of movement in space under increased militarized conditions can be reconstructed on the community level better from the accumulation of perspectives & performances of different community members, than it would be generated by the conventional "typical" case.

2010S00923

Gilbert, Leah (University of the Witwatersrand, Sociology, Wits, Private Bag 3, WITS 2050, South Africa [tel: +27117174429; fax: +27865536014; e-mail: leah.gilbert@wits.ac.za]), **The 'Social' in HIV/AIDS research–Introductory paper to the session on "Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Quite early in the onset of the epidemic it was argued that HIV/AIDS was not merely a medical problem but primarily a social one. More recently this has been demonstrated by its differentiated spread as well as by the inability & inadequacy of the medical establishment to control & curtail its expansion. Unfortunately, since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic it has been framed and perceived primarily as a medical condition (which it is!) & the focus has been on technical solutions within the bio-medical model. In the quest to find a cure & a vaccine, the social aspects, although acknowledged, have been somewhat neglected and marginalised. As early as 1988, Jonathan Mann, former director of the WHO Global Program on AIDS, stated that the social aspects of HIV/AIDS would be the most difficult to handle world-wide, and consequently stressed the necessity for major inputs of social and behavioural sciences in AIDS research. Later on Paula Treichler emphasised this by arguing that the social dimension of HIV/AIDS is far more pervasive & central than we have been accustomed to believe a this is aptly illustrated by the papers presented and distributed in this session.

2010S00924

Gilding, Michael D. (Institute for Social Research, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia 3122 [tel: +61 3 9214 8102; fax: +61 3 9819 0574; e-mail: mgilding@swin.edu.au]), **Entrepreneurship, Morality and Institutions: The Making of a Private Paternity Testing Market in the United States and Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper examines the creation of a private paternity testing market in the US & Australia during the early 1990s & early 2000s, through the launch of a new product variously described as "peace of mind" tests, "informational" tests & "non-legal" tests. In particular, it identifies the institutional contexts in which the product was launched, & the moral terrains which entrepreneurs had to negotiate. The paper draws upon a combination of industry records & interviews with industry players (17 from each country). It argues that different institutional architecture in the US & Australia gave rise to a different moral terrains, which in turn meant that the tests became a mass market in the US but not in Australia.

2010S00925

Gill, Fiona J. & Elder, Catriona (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 2006 [tel: +61 2 9351 6889; e-mail: fiona.gill@sydney.edu.au]), **Space, Place and Connections: Australian Life in the 21st Century Experimenting with New Technologies in a Classic Project,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In January 1937, "Mass Observation" was launched in Britain, a project seeking to identify meaning in the mundane, meaningless and routine, & to hinder the tendency of mass society to deaden individuality & creativity through habit. Space, Place and Connections seeks to replicate the initial "mass observation" study within contemporary Australian society. Substantial developments in technology since the 1930s mean that the methods of data collection for contemporary mass observation will differ significantly from the original. This paper presents the results of a pilot study, assessing the efficacy of new technologies in conducting mass observation today. Data will be collected using both "traditional" methods of data collection, such as time use diaries & photography, but will also use technologies such as blogging, text messaging, digital photography & the development of an interactive website where respondents can answer questions by the researchers & discuss among themselves their experiences. Using these methods, the efficacy of different data collection techniques, utilising the available technology will be assessed.

2010S00926

Giorgino, Vincenzo Mario Bruno (University of Torino, Dept. of Social Sciences, Corso Unione Sovietica 218 bis Torino Italy 10134 [tel: +39 11 6706093; e-mail: vincenzo.giorgino@unito.it]), **The AURIGA Program for Smoking Cessation and Reduction, Stress Reduction and Well Being. A Trans-Disciplinary Approach for an Experimental Program in Clinical Sociology.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The AURIGA program is addressed to smoking health workers of two local health agencies in Torino (IT). It is designed as an experiential based research-action program in which the detached observation of oneself is considered a basic social experience. Fundamentally, the programs main idea stems from the ambition to put together biomedical parameters & personal data as elements of the general process of the smoking experience. Methodologically, third person data (questionnaires) & personal inquiries (journals and self-observation) are integrated with observations of the experience emerging from the contemplative practices. Two criteria of selection have been set up–smokers of at least 10 cigarettes on a daily basis & no enrolment in any drug treatment for smoking cessation. During the two-month program, once a week a group meeting took place, in which the group experienced some contemplative practices (sitting meditation, body scan, & others) and dedicated some time to dialogue; participants were expected to do daily home exercises & keep a journal. Pre-post questionnaires and biomedical tests have been used to evaluate the programs effectiveness (before/end of program & three & six month after it). 25 health workers completed the two-month program. At the time of writing this abstract, the data collection is closed and preliminary analysis is undergoing.

2010S00927

Girard, Mélanie I. (Université de Hearst, Timmins, ON, P4N 0A8 [tel: 1 705 267 2144 x 233; fax: 1 705 267 2344; e-mail: melanieULgirard@uhearst.ca]), **Analyse du Pouvoir dans les Groupes** (Analysis of Power in Groups), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Il existe trois théories du pouvoir en sciences sociales: celle qui présente le pouvoir comme détenu, celle qui conçoit le pouvoir de façon relationnelle, celle qui estime que le pouvoir est une catégorie non analytiquement utile. La première nous présente un acteur qui agit dans son monde en faisant faire aux autres en fonction de son pouvoir ; elle est le propre des théories de l'acteur. La deuxième présente le pouvoir à la fois comme se livrant dans la dynamique dont il dépend et comme détenu par l'acteur ; elle est le propre des théories de l'action, mais aussi de celles des systèmes. La troisième insiste sur la socialité plutôt que sur l'action ; elle s'articule notamment à une approche relationnelle, qui remet en question l'appareil usuel des théories de l'action et ses dérivés et qui propose de comprendre l'action sociale en fonction de la socialité, de l'historicité et de l'émoraison. À partir d'un corpus constitué de la transcription de cinq rencontres filmées au sein d'un même comité, sur six mois, il procède à une analyse du pouvoir dans les groupes en soumettant les propos des acteurs sociaux à une grille analytique construite de questions se rattachant à une série d'hypothèses formulées à partir d'indicateurs du pouvoir. Ce faisant, il permet d'effectuer une analyse comparative de la valeur heuristique de deux modélisations : une première qui centre tout sur l'acteur, une seconde qui place la relation au centre de son analyse.

2010S00928

Giufrida, Guilherme (University of Campinas [e-mail: giufridagp@gmail.com]), **Your Life Deserves Credit: The Uses of a Payroll Loans Program to Retirees in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the relationship between old age & money through an ethnographic account. It took place in a consumer finance company specialized in a Brazilian governmental program of payroll loan for seniors, in which interest rates are below the market. The research objective was to explore the social dynamics involved in the interaction of the agents of the financial system and working-class retirees who make use of this loan program. The paper highlights the following issues: (i) the confluence of cordiality & a strong capacity to convince which indicates the manner in which the ethics of treatment matches with economic spirit, (ii) the reasons given by retirees for the loan showing that a significant proportion of cases involves covering the amount spent on education & professional improvement of client's children & grandchildren, (iii) low educational level of the customers makes it hard for them to understand the exponential growth of debt & the pitfalls of the bank language. The main argument is that the program is applauded by its clients in so far as money is the mediator of a series of relationships that seem to elevate the position of working-class retirees at the banks & at their families. At the same time financial groups expand their ability to accumulate capital, & the retirees–confident in their rights to interest rates below the market–transfer their income to the financial sector. The study builds an analysis of the specialized credit for retirees contracts & the agreements in the consumer finance company, not only understanding them as benefits, debt & credit, but also as a symbolic exchange, in which prestige and power are a central part. The analysis show how social policies aimed at improving elderly life condition may serve the financial capital.

2010S00929

Glass, Jennifer, Brainer, Amy & Risman, Barbara J. (University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa [tel: 319 621 6304; fax:; e-mail: jennifer-glass@uiowa.edu]), **Becoming Similar or Growing Further Apart? The Effect of Religious Fundamentalism on the Family Lives of Americans,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our research focuses on whether Americans raised in conservative Protestant homes during the rise of the "New Right" politicization of Christianity have adopted more traditional gender attitudes and family behaviors as they form families of their own. Have the differences between conservative Protestants & other Americans increased or decreased between 1977 & 2008? Is religion a more or less potent explanation for women's status in their families in contemporary America than in the 20th Century? We use General Social Survey data to examine change over time in family attitudes and behaviors among women & men ages 18 to 35. Our analyses compare women & men who were conservative Protestants as teenagers to those who were affiliated with mainline religions and those who were unaffiliated. We find that while some differences by religion have remained stable over time, attitudes towards women's roles are growing more dissimilar. We also find a growing gender gap in the attitudes & behaviors of conservative Protestant women and men. Although women who were raised in conservative Protestant traditions are more likely than others to marry & enter motherhood young, & to have more children, they are no less likely than other women to be in the paid workforce. In contrast, men who were raised in conservative Protestantism are more likely than other men to have a spouse who is not in the paid workforce, and when their wives are employed, they earn less than other wives. The increasing labor force participation of young conservative wives & mothers despite the continued preference of men in their communities for the traditional breadwinner-homemaker family, suggest provocative gender politics within religious communities as well as between them.

2010S00930

Gnevasheva, Vera Anatolyevna (Institute of Fundamental and Applied Researches, Moscow University of Humanities, 111395 Russia Moscow ul. Unosty 5/1, corp. 6 (17) [tel: +79039667939; fax: +74953747540; e-mail: veraULcos@rambler.ru]), **Priority Directions of National Policy of Regulation of Mutual Relations between Youth and Mass Media: The Theoretical and Empirical Researches,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present theses are concerned with the problem of Russian youth, with a special emphasis on the history of the theoretical and empirical research devoted to youth issues. The research delineates the term thesaurus & its connection with the formation of the outlook of youth. The study presents a detailed analysis of the impact that the mass media have on the socialization of youth, its generations, its influence on public opinion formation & priority directions of national policy of regulation of mutual relations between youth & mass media. The essence of the problem can be summarised as follows: mass media impact is so overall and all-purpose that technological & social progress of a state, its position in the world economy & economical competitiveness, effective realization of a role in the international labour distribution & development of democratic institutes depend on it. The completed research is fundamental for the sociological & the philosophical generalisations that underline comparative research on the youth problems in Russia, its social & cultural value orientations & the influence on public opinion formation and priority directions of national policy of regulation of mutual relations between youth & mass media.

2010S00931

Godin, Marie & Rea, Andrea (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Avenue F.D. Roosevelt 50, 1050 Bruxelles [e-mail: godinmarie@gmail.com]), **Gender and Clandestine Migration in Belgium: Social Network Theory Analysis Revisited through the**

Observational Window of the 2000 Regularisation Campaign, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Regularisation programmes have come to play an important role within the irregular/clandestine waves of migration. Astonishingly, while these campaigns flourish, few researchers devoted their time studying their effectiveness. Far from being only a strategy to tackle irregular migration, regularisation programmes have opened the way to new kinds of socio-economic integration for migrants by providing residence & work permits. As a result, there is a need to provide scientifically analyzed data on the various impacts on the trajectories taken by some, especially at a time that sees political discussions on their raison d'être arise. This paper focus only on the Belgian case of 2000; the biggest regularisation campaign that the country ever knew and which granted papers to almost 50.000 people. We will consider this regularisation program as an "observational window" allowing us to explore in depth one specific moment of migrant trajectories on how the social construction of gender may influence men & women differently in their "strategy to stay" (Engbersen, 1999) but also in terms of socio-economic integration after regularisation took place. Men & women migrants come to rely on & to be involved in different types of social networks which lead to different societal incorporation. Inspired by Granovetter's concept of "strong" & "weak" ties (1983) we will shed some new light on the sociological understanding of clandestine population. Social networks are gendered leading to a different sensitivity for men and women in regard to the regularisation program.

2010S00932

Goebel, Jan & Dittmann, Joerg (DIW Berlin, Mohrenstrasse 58 [tel: +49 30 897 89 377; fax: +49 30 897 89 109; e-mail: jgoebel@diw.de]), **Growing Up In the 21st century: Leisure, Lifestyles and Unequal Chances of Children and the Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For Germany the PISA & IGLU studies show that adolescents from educationally marginalized & deprived social milieus show on average lower school performance & attain lower graduation and school certificates. This paper uses data from the longitudinal study SOEP to analyze for Germany the educational biography of people between 17 & 25 years of age, who have grown up under rough living conditions & experienced poverty in their childhoods. This study focuses on those socially deprived people who gained successful educational attainments. How do people succeed in seamless transitions to job training & occupation in spite of growing up in poverty? Based on concepts of resilience and personality ('big five') we assume that "successful" people with experience of deprivation & poverty in their childhood and adolescence have more protective factors, individual & social resources, & this fact allows positive developments in different life domains including the school & educational domain. Hence, successful educational attainments of socially discriminated people can be explained by the following resilience factors & resources: a) Individual protective factors like self-esteem & cognitive abilities, b) Intra-familial-factors like positive family climate or positive relations to mother & father, c) Extra-familial-factors: For example a well-functioning relationship system or memberships in associations. Our research aims to deduce empirically tested prevention & intervention measures, which are crucial for successful educational careers. These measures could include parental support to foster the family climate. Prevention and intervention measures could also contain leisure activities which evidentially support intellectual skills & social competencies.

2010S00933

Goerres, Achim & Prinzen, Katrin (University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany [tel: + 49 (0) 221 / 470-2079; e-mail: prinzen@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **Citizens' Views on Intergenerational Relationships and the Welfare State in an Ageing Society. New Evidence from Focus Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (GER)

¶ Whereas we know a lot about the factual problems of the welfare state in ageing societies, we know very little about citizens' mind maps of this topic. We conduct the first thorough investigation of what people think about the welfare state & intergenerational relationships in ageing societies. We analyse qualitative data of 12 focus groups conducted in Germany in spring 2009 that were stratified by age & education. The thematic analysis of verbal expressions, interactions & additional standardised survey responses gives a good picture of the heterogeneity of citizens' mind maps. In contrast to the meager findings from survey research, the study yields a multitude of highly relevant themes that occupy German citizens. (1) Individual experience matters for expectations from the welfare state: cohorts' historical circumstances or relationships to family generations framed participants' utterances. (2) Self-interest & solidarity shape intergenerational relationships & are sometimes inconsistent or ambivalent. (3) Participants, even when given information about the exact figures, were unable to relate to problems of financing the welfare state & implications for future generations. (4) Members of recent birth cohorts were frustrated about their insecure and–in comparison to older cohorts– negative future in the welfare state.

2010S00934

Góes, António, Óscar Santos & Carvalho Ferreira, José Maria (University of Technique of Lisbon and SOCIUS, Portugal; UESC Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz., Rua Miguel Lupi, 21, Lisboa - Portugal - 1249-078 [tel: +00351 213 951 783; fax: +00351 213 825 800; e-mail: oscargoes11@hotmail.com]), **Changes in Worklife: The Multiple Demands in the Qualification of Banking Employees–A Case Study of Banco do Brasil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the program Educação Corporativa (Corporate Education) of the Banco do Brasil, one of Brazil's main financial institutions. It dwells on extensive empirical research (both surveys & semi-structured interviews) conducted on a specific agency of the Bank, with the purpose of evaluating employees' assessment of this program. Accordingly, particular attention is devoted to a comparison between the Bank's official discourse about its "skill development model" & employees' views regarding its actual implementation. In effect, results have shown that the program has been met with mixed feelings, especially in that it fails to address all employees equally. Furthermore, while many employees recognize the program's efforts in supporting qualification & competence development, they report that most of their daily tasks are still characterized by routine and repetition, more attuned with a taylorist world.

2010S00935

Goettlich, Andreas (Sociological Department, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, 78457 [tel: +49 7531 883399; e-mail: andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de]), **Alfred Schutz's Theory of Relevance–A Way To Conceptualise Power Relations from a Subjective Point of View?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper deals with the question, whether an investigation of the perspective of the subjective actor may be of some help for the sociological analysis of power relations. It does so by analysing a specific theory of subjectivity, namely Alfred Schutz's theory of the life-world, especially his theory of relevance. In his theory Schutz explains the way in which a theme constitutes within the subjective consciousness of the actor, that is, how he selects among its different topics, which stock of knowledge he applies when interpreting it, & which motives stand behind his interpretation. The theory of relevance has an implicit connection to the question of power, disclosed in Schutz's differentiation between "imposed" & "free" relevance. The answer to the question, if Schutz's phenomenological description of the subjective consciousness may provide a basis for an empirical investigation of social power structures, tends to turn out negative. The reason for this scepticism lies in the phenomenological approach as such with its introspective method, which transforms a problem of social relations into a matter of the perception of inner time.

2010S00936

Goffette, Céline (CREST, Sciences Po and INED, 3 Avenue Pierre Larousse [tel: +33683272545; e-mail: celine.goffette@ensae.fr]), **Using Household-Level Predictors to Explain Smoking Disparities Between and Within European Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One out of four European Union citizens aged 15 & over is a daily smoker (Flash Eurobarometer 253, European Commission, 2009). Country variations of smoking prevalence are strong. Analyses of smoking practices have hitherto mainly focused on micro (individual level) & macro (national level) determinants of smoking. We aim at investigating the influence of household membership on smoking practices, beyond individual & national factors. We take advantage of data with a hierarchical structure in order to identify & quantify the sources of the variation of smoking practices. Data from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) are used. The 1999 dataset provides information on smoking practices for 10 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain). All individuals aged more than 16 years were interviewed within the selected households. Individuals are therefore nested within households and country. Logistic multilevel models are implemented on these data, in order to disentangle household-level & individual-level contributions to smoking patterns. Results show that a sub-

stantial part of the variability in the propensity to be a daily smoker can be attributed to the household level.

2010S00937

Gohn, Maria da Gloria (University of Campinas/Uninove/CNPq/ Brazil, Rua Manoel Jacinto 932 BL 11 Apto 161-05624-001-são Paulo-Brazil [tel: 55-11-37713167; fax: 55-11-37713167; e-mail: mgohn@uol.com.br]), **Social Movements Nowadays in Latin America–Brazil and Argentina: Where Are Their Roots?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazil & Argentina present, in the first decade of this new century, a series of new social movements. These movements have constructed their identity in a different form from that used by the movements of the 90s. Nowadays they are moving their roots. Some of these movements resulted from collective actions, organized as answers to economic/financial crises which occurred in those countries, such as the "piqueteiros" & the unemployed movement in Argentina & paper recyclers in Brazil. Other movements resulted from the effects of the actual economic model, such as the movement that works with the biodiversity thematic & the movements of Indians. Other resulted as reactions against that model, such as the World Social Forum and other anti-globalization movements. Women have a great participation in all of them. Some movements have participated in the social policies of the government. The aim of this paper is to characterize these movements by asking: which are they, what are their demands, how are they organized & which are their relationships? Who researches these movements? Which theoretical and methodological strategies have been used? The used data sources are books, articles & theses about social movements in the last five years.

2010S00938

Gomes, Eduardo R. & Kirschner, Ana Maria (Fluminnense Federal University, Niterói, RJ, Brazil [tel: + 55 21 2569 2857; fax: +55 21 2569 2856; e-mail: gomeduar@gmail.com]), **Brazil's Pioneering Initiative of a Society-Oriented Business Social Audit and Today's Myriad of Options: A New Business Social Responsibility?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article is aimed at analyzing a unique Brazilian experience of social report, in the context of the transformation of what business social responsibility has been understood & practiced since the 1950s, when Bowen coined the expression "social responsibility of the businessman" (Bowen, 1953). Although he was thinking of the importance of businessmen as persons, to be tuned to society's values, this is seen as the starting point of the modern conception of "business social responsibility". Since then, consumers, social movements, governments & others began to claim that companies–not their owners–had "obligations" towards society, such as quality, reliability, & safety of the products (or services provided), as well as fair relations with their employees, a non damaging relation with the environment, along with others, beyond the legal ones. As a result, little by little, the idea of Business or Corporate Social Responsibility took shape, & ended up becoming a part of the administrative principles, as "total quality", "just in time", & others, and not "social responsibility of the businessman" as persons (Grayson & Hodges, 2002; Kirschner, 2006). Anyway, the case at stake is a proposal from the Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses (IBASE) of a one page report of the main dimensions of social responsibility of firms, to be voluntarily presented. Named "IBASE's Social Audit" ("Balanço Social do IBASE"), it was designed in 1997, by this organization that was then the most important Non Governmental Organization (NGO) of the country, & it was aimed at enhancing the accountability of the social responsibility of firms, given its simple format & ample exposure, both inside & outside them, according to IBASE's top officers (Torres, 2007). It was received with great enthusiasm, but it lost importance in recent years, up to the point that IBASE decided to discontinue this activity. By & large, this pioneering initiative was followed by quite elaborated documents such as sustainability reports, social & environmental reports, a sophisticated tool for measuring BSR created by the well known Brazil's Ethos Institute, not to mention other documents with similar goals, such as local & international auditable norms for the social & environmental aspects of business. As a conclusion, we may consider that the myriad of reporting forms existing nowadays correspond to a new "market for virtue", to the changes that BSR has gone through recently, but differently from IBASE's original concerns, they are rather a tool for various economic relations among corporations, & not at all a "society-oriented" instrument towards enhancing societal accountability of business. As in many other realms of the economic life, this will depend on the State regulation, as pointed out by the same Vogel. After recognizing that "labeling, disclosure, auditing, and certification components of civil regulations are not subject to state scrutiny", he concludes that "many 'voluntary' agreements between firms & governments are voluntary in name only, as the state retains final legal authority" (2007:6).

2010S00939

Gomez Schettini, Mariana, Gonzalez Bracco, Mercedes, Almiron, Analia & Zunino, Dhan (Gino Germani Research Institute, Social Sciences School, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: +54 11 3527 5582; e-mail: mariana-gomez@mail.fsoc.uba.ar]), **Local Strategies in Global Contexts: The Role of Urban Culture in the Tourist Policies of Buenos Aires, Argentina (2002-2009),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the early 1990s urban renewal plans have been applied in the historical centre & waterfront of Buenos Aires. In the context of a "tourist boom," as a consequence of the devaluation of the Argentine currency in 2002, public & private investments in urban renewal have been related to those policies which promote cultural tourism. Several cultural manifestations, strongly linked to renewed spaces, have been protected under heritage legislations for being considered authentic values of local identity threatened by Globalization. The main purpose of this paper is to analyse the role of the tourist, cultural, & urban policies of the Buenos Aires Government in the invention of local identity & the value of the urban culture heritage through two strategies: the Plan of Tourist Marketing for Buenos Aires (2007) & the Nomination of Tango for intangible cultural heritage of humanity (UNESCO, 2009). The paper states that urban heritage has a cultural value as well as an economic one, not to mention the fact that the commercial uses of culture has been the main objective of the local strategy has as its main objective the commercial uses of culture in order to insert Buenos Aires into the global market. All things considered, since the authenticity of places operates as an attraction in the international market of tourism, globalization, far from being a threat, seems to be the condition to revalorize local culture.

2010S00940

Goncalves, Ana (Institute of Social Sciences–University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal [e-mail: ana.goncalves@ics.ul.pt]), **Performing Lisbon: The Entire City in a Brief Song,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ If understood as a performative expression–both musical and Literary–that evokes images & organizes common discourses on the city, the Grandes Marchas de Lisboa [Lisbon Great Marches] acquire a renewed interest. Once these popular songs are a poetical-musical component of the Marchas Populares de Lisboa [Lisbon's Folk Marches Parade], one of the main cultural events on municipal festivities in June, whose motto is the city & its "traditions", the collection of more than forty lyrics provide a unique opportunity to examine a specific part of Lisbon imaginaries over the last seven & a half decades & its variations, its trajectories & its possible meanings. Briefly, this presentation aim to call attention to the way the city of Lisbon is being conceived & shared as a single & personalized space & thus made into urban culture, as well how those acts of imagination and communication are being shaped by social & political contexts. In order to accomplish those purposes, two themes will be particularly highlighted throughout it: the role of local authorities in the promotion & dissemination of narratives around history & place in urban public space, & the function of musical & cultural expressions as media to spread urban imaginaries.

2010S00941

González González, Norma, Tinoco García, Alicia Margarita, Angeles Constantino, Martha Isabel & García Rosas, Alfredo (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México UAEMex, Cerro de Coatepec s/n Ciudad Universitaria, Toluca; Estado de México, CP. 50100. México [tel: 722 2 15 92 80; fax: 722 2 15 04 94; e-mail: gogn@uaemex.mx]), **Salud Mental e Infancia. Un Acercamiento a Viejos y Nuevos Problemas de Violencia en un Mundo Globalizado** (Mental Health and Childhood. An Approach to Old and New Problems of Violence in a Globalized World), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ El problema de la violencia es un tema que cada vez se hace más complejo al interior de nuestras sociedades, y al que a las expresiones "tradicionales" habrá que sumar nuevas formas de representación, todo esto ante los cambios que ocurren en un mundo globalizado y en el marco de un proyecto económico neoliberal. Los niños son una parte de la población que presenta más grados de vulnerabilidad, con consecuencias socio psicológicas determinantes a lo largo de la vida. Metodología En el presente trabajo se aborda esta problemática desde una perspectiva sociológica y

crítica, recuperando en un primer momento una discusión que abarca desde el replanteamiento histórico contextual de lo que en llamada sociedad moderna ha dado lugar a los conceptos de infancia y de violencia; en ésta parte del trabajo se realiza una revisión documental de las diferentes teorías y perspectivas de investigación que han ido conformando una discusión en torno a estos dos conceptos, y el vínculo que para efectos del trabajo se puede tejer entre ellos. En un segundo momento, se recuperan y analizan estadísticas que en México y en el mundo refieren un panorama de violencia, con expresiones psicológicas que en por lo menos las tres últimas décadas, se traducen en un sensible incremento de registros sobre diagnósticos de padecimientos mentales en los diferentes grupos de la población, y con un particular impacto en ese periodo de la vida llamado infancia. Conclusiones Los contextos sociales, económicos y culturales en los que actualmente tiene lugar la producción de lo social, constituyen la referencia básica no solo para explicar sino para comprender el fenómeno de la violencia, y su lamentable y preocupante expresión en un grupo de la población que muestra una particular condición de vulnerabilidad, ahora agravado por una violencia estructural que se expresa en el deterioro de las condiciones de vida de amplios sectores de la población en México y en el mundo, afectando de manera alarmante a la población infantil. Resumen curricular González González Norma Doctora en Ciencias Políticas y Sociales por la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, España. Profesora-investigadora de tiempo completo en la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales/ UAEM. Integrante del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores S N I 1999-2005 y 2008-2010. Autora de publicaciones en revistas indexadas. gogn66@yahoo.com.mx. Líneas de investigación: Sociología de la salud, Investigación cualitativa en salud y Reforma del Sector salud. Actualmente, se trabaja en un proyecto de investigación sobre "nuevas enfermedades mentales y salud pública", es un proyecto en red apoyado por la SEP.

2010S00942

González Morales, Laura (Labcomplex UNAM, DF, México, 04510 [tel: 0445540623496; e-mail: thezin@labcomplex.net]), **The Concept of Development of Social Groups in the Context of Digital Technology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Technological innovation has been an explanatory factor in the historical evolution of societies & has been seen as a premise of social change. However, as noted by the 2001 United Nations program, human development report development entails more than the simple increase or decrease of national income. Means creating an environment in which people can realize fully their potential and live in a creative & productive way in accordance with their needs & interests. This paper presents a proposal to argue a concept of development in the digital technological context based on the autopoietic proposal of Humberto Maturana & Francisco Varela in relation to the existence of third order units approach those who set third order links. These units are characterized by meeting their individual ontogenies primarily through mutual links in the network of reciprocal interactions, is a proposal directed to the recognition of the interaction processes of a social group of members that make possible the permanent rejoining of the environment in which they develop themselves. In this proposal the social groups are considered emerging systems whose interactions are self-observables by the members of the group permanently, allowing them earn degrees of consistency over time & respond to changing & specific needs of their environment, it recognizes that social groups as emerging systems are dynamic and self-organized.

2010S00943

Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo J., Vega-Lopez, Maria Guadalupe & Cabrera-Pivaral, Carlos (University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico, 44630 [tel: 523336411119; e-mail: ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx]), **Social Context and Childhood Homicide in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Homicide rate in children <15 years old in Mexico is even relatively high; however, the causes of these homicides have been scarcely studied. This paper seeks to analyze the evolution of childhood homicide in recent decades & to identify the socioeconomic conditions that better explain the differences in homicide rates among states in triennial 2006-2008. Information on social indicators & homicides was obtained from Mexican official sources. Homicide rates were calculated for age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14; triennial homicide rates were calculated for each Mexican state; through the use of the multiple regression analysis ("stepwise" method) the variables that better explained the interstate variations in the homicide rates were determined. Findings show a falling trend in the childhood homicide rate, with groups 0-4 & 10-14 presenting the highest rates. The proportion of murders by firearms is increased with age, but among children <5, physical abuse & neglect play an important role as cause of homicides. While in age group 10-14 the variations of homicide rate are explained by variables that reflect the presence of drug trafficking cartels & high levels of impunity in states, in youngest ages the variables that indicate high levels of poverty have a major weight to explain the homicide rate interstate variations. In such sense, results suggest that the context of social violence & social disparities currently prevailing in Mexico is a key element to understand the dynamics of childhood homicide in the country.

2010S00944

Goods, Caleb (Department of Social Science, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia, 6845 [e-mail: caleb.goods@postgrad.curtin.edu.au]), **Fusing Labour and the Environment: the 'Green Jobs' Solution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a growing scientific consensus that human actions are generating an environmental disaster, particularly in the form of global warming, which demands significant targeted policy action if this ecological crisis is to be averted. This need for action has however coincided with the global financial crisis, potentially the largest economic crisis within capitalism since the Great Depression. Critically, the global financial crisis has placed jobs and economic growth at the forefront of the environmental debate within Australia. The connection between the economic and ecological is consequently becoming an integral aspect of sociological research & inquiry as ecological issues increasingly impact on state policy, economic relations & electoral politics. It is within this economically skewed environmental debate that the concept of green jobs has emerged as an important element of the solution to both economic & ecological concerns. Within Australia the promotion of a green jobs agenda has been broadly welcomed and encouraged by labour unions; however, it has also created tensions between unions who feel threatened by the push to promoted green jobs & industries, & unions who view this changing dynamic as an opportunity for job growth & "industrial renewal". This paper will therefore briefly outline the current state of contestation of the green jobs agenda within the Australian labour movement, the state, business & the environmental movement, while also considering the international context of sustainable employment.

2010S00945

Gopal, Meena (Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi, Teenmurti House, New Delhi- 110011 [tel: 00919953721030; e-mail: 4meena@gmail.com]), **Shifts in Women's Identities around Work and Ideology in South Tamil Nadu, India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores: - shifts that have taken place in different forms of women's labour & their identities around it, in Tirunelveli district over more than a decade, with the labour process of women workers in home based beedi (cheroot) production as a point of departure. - specifically, changes in work processes, migration strategies & organisational efforts in the decade of active liberalisation policies with respect to labour & capital to induce growth in the Indian economy. The analysis indicates that: a) A sexual division of labour is entrenched in the beedi work of women, placed in the centre of household relations, social norms, and the ideology of women's work prevalent in the community. The ideology traverses between a notion of dependence that devalues women's labour in the domestic sphere & women's pride in accumulation born of the power of labour in beedi versus the freedom in agricultural labour. b) Migration induced work such as construction labour, or knitwear factory work, provides the context for women to negotiate between the restrictive work conditions and ideological traps of marriage, & construe it as comparatively liberatory. c) Women workers manage to balance participation between employer backed organising, traditional trade union initiatives & women's entrepreneurial collectives.

2010S00946

Gorbunova, Marina (Department of Sociology, Saratov State Socio-Economic University, 89, Radischeva str., Saratov, Russia 410003 [tel: 7 (8452) 333-173; 734-745; fax: 7 (8452) 332-212; e-mail: margor7@yandex.ru]), **Particularities of Emotional Labour of Social Workers in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Particularities of emotional labour of social workers in Russia In the paper, a work of social workers is considered as process, which includes emotional experiences. Emotions of social workers have an influence on effectiveness & quality of interaction with the clients. The analysis of the place of emotions in the structure of social interactions is based in the article on the works by J.M. Barbalet, W.S. Johnson, J.H. Turner, J.E. Stets.

The role of emotions in labour process is considered with regard to the concept of emotional labour by Arlie Hochschild. Emotional labour is defined as a degree of manipulation by a person their internal feelings or behavior in order to show the proper emotion according to organizational rules or professional norms. The paper considers the results of the research of professional labour of social workers in the context of emotional labour. The method of interview was used in the research. 20 respondents participated in it. They are employees of social services of Saratov (Russia). The work experience of the respondents is from 2 to 8 years; age varies from 24 to 51, 19 respondents are women & 1 respondent is a man. All interviews show the emotional orientation of labour of the social worker. Sensations, feelings, emotional experiences play a greater role in labour of social workers. Interview analysis enables to single out three groups of emotional experiences, which connect with professional of social workers.

2010S00947

Gordon, Judith B, Lopes, Mathew, Pavlis, Shelia D & Raisz, Helen (Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, City of New Haven, Department of Public Health, AIDS Division, Ct. Mental Health Center Center, Retired, Department of Sociology, University of Hartford. New Haven, Ct. 06520 [e-mail: judith.gordon@yale.edu]), **Multidisciplinary Perspectives on AIDS Education, Then and Now,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This session has created an opportunity for us to reflect together about the ways we have gone about AIDS Education. The methods we applied in different settings include those advocated by Dean Winternitz in his 1931 proposals to establish a Department of Clinical Sociology at Yale School of Medicine and to also support sociological research at the Yale Institute of Human Relations (IHR). One of the first foci of IHR was to link the scholarship and research of the University to the city, state, nation and world via the acts of its undergraduates, graduates and fellows. An example of this process is the creation in 1986 of the New Haven Mayors Task Force on AIDS (MTF), which continues to date. The founding chair, Dr. Alvin Novick, reached out to other organizations. The Ct Society of Gerontology (CSG) responded. We turn to accounts about the IHR, MTF and the CSG to illustrate the complexity and challenges of developing, doing and sustaining AIDS education projects over time. We use archival data. We conclude by considering the relevance of these histories and practices to global understanding and local responses to HIV/AIDS as a health issue in the 21st century.

2010S00948

Gordon, Sara (Inst. Inv. Sociales Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico Distrito Federal 04510 [tel: 525556227400; fax: 525556227417; e-mail: gordon@servidor.unam.mx]), **Leadership in Civil Society Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of our paper is twofold: on one hand, to explore the relationship among authority & leadership in civil society organizations (CSO). On the other hand, to analyze the relationship between decision-making rules & leadership forms. We use some insights about leadership in private enterprises & public administration organizations formulated by organizational theory to analyze a different kind of associations: CSO relying mainly on solidarity & on norms criteria & characterized by voluntary relations. Drawing on a perspective emphasizing the relational character of leadership, we part from organizational theory two main distinctions in order to inquire on the type of leadership which best suits the fulfilment of functions assuring membership commitment; among others, cohesion enhancement, motivation maintenance & consensus building. The first distinction is formulated at an individual level, among "soft" & "hard" leadership, the soft type implying a slight directive form, & the "hard" one, a great control on the organization members. The second distinction refers to an organizational level proposing three leadership categories: centralized, dispersed, rotational. We will analyze information gathered in questionnaires applied to 9 civil society Mexican organizations.

2010S00949

Gorshkov, Mikhail Konstantinovich (Institute of Sociology (Russian Academy of Sciences), Moscow, Russian Federation, Krzhizhanovskogo Street, 24/35, bld. 5, 117218 [tel: +7 (495) 719-0940; fax: +7 (495) 719-0740; e-mail: tiourina@rol.ru]), **Russian Society as a New Social Reality in the Face of the World Financial Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Overcoming the system crisis of 1990th century, Russia has followed the path of step-by-step & stable development. This gives us grounds (in spite of manifestations of world financial-economic crisis) to insist that for almost twenty years, & especially for the latest decade, reforming Russia became a post-reform one with a relatively developed & corroborating state, political & social institutions, supported by the civil majority as well as by stable social frames of mind. Sociologists have good reasons to believe that during the years of reforms the most qualitative new and quantitative widespread changes took place in three spheres of Russian society: social stratification, social inequalities, & social ordinariness. Qualitative & quantitative characteristics, by means of which we could describe the depth of the above changes, let us conclude that in fifteen years of reforms Russian society was formed as a new social reality. Undoubtedly the current situation in Russia as well as chances of its improvement are predetermined today by the present-day financial-economic crisis turned at an edge between 2008 & 2009 from a virtual, manifesting itself in a rather uneasy & panicked state of public opinion, into a real & actual one. The majority of Russian nationals started to a greater or lesser extent to experience its negative consequences directly (unemployment, wage cut) or indirectly (rise in prices). Moreover, there is a kind of risk group (approximately 15% of Russians) suffering extremely considerable–according to their self-appraisals–losses. Against a background of crisis Russians start to perceive the outward social realities otherwise. Confidence in Russia as a successful country taking the lead of long-term step-by-step economic & social development, growth of common wealth gives place to a sense of uncertainty. However, the current crisis is felt less critically & oversensitively than the one of 1998, when it seemed to everybody that the country was at a deadlock. Only about a quarter of Russians see the government & other power structures as responsible for the crisis, & it's an important factor which led to support stability in a situation of crisis. Russians don't expect from crises any serious political shocks, revolutions or even considerable changes in power. Most Russians believes that the crisis will last for a long time, maybe two or three years. At the same time they are not ready yet to change their lives or domiciles and master new professions. Even those social strata which suffered from the crisis a lot prefer to wait, spend savings, cut down their expenses & try to find additional earnings counting at the end of the crisis. Ratings for state officials came down as a result of the crisis, especially if we take as a reference point the most favorable period of spring & summer of 2008. However, a decline in ratings is not dramatic, but is regular and uniform in practically all social & age groups. The crisis demonstrated not only the potential of a political stability, but also the passivity of a national socio-economic system, the inability to take and realize non-standard decisions, transform economic policy and develop new social mechanisms. So, we take the risk of a stagnation of crisis phenomena for a long-range outlook as well as of a step-by-step development of the economic crisis into a system state one. Most likely the way out is not only economic modernization, but social modernization of a social system taken as a whole–the one which led to solve, even if step-by-step, a lot of the most difficult problems & questions–to stand up & counteract global crisis & hardship of competitive struggle, to modernize army & govern a big & complicated country–as regards its national and cultural structure–consolidating its democratic institutions & supporting stability.

2010S00950

Gorski, Philip S. & Sharma, Vivek (Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-8625 [tel: 203-432-3730; e-mail: philip.gorski@yale.edu]), **Beyond the Tilly Thesis: Why States Didn't Make War, and War Didn't Make States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A quarter-century ago, Charles Tilly famously quipped that "the state makes war, & war makes the state." This claim, rooted in Michael Roberts' contention that the early modern state was the product of the 16th-century military revolution is now the conventional wisdom in the social sciences & policy communities. In this essay, we argue the Tilly thesis rests on a fundamental misunderstanding of premodern war and, indeed, of war tout court. More positively, we contend that the strong states of Western Europe have a dual root: the new family regime established in the 11th & 12th centuries, and the confessionalization processes of the 16th & 17th.

2010S00951

Gottschall, Karin (Centre for Social Policy Research, University of Bremen, 28203 Bremen, Germany [e-mail: k.gottschall@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **Women Friendly Welfare States? Understanding the Role of the State as Employer,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Welfare capitalism has been characterized by a gendered division of labour, disadvantaging women. Irrespective of this general trend, women's situations vary substantially across Western European countries. These

differences have been attributed to varieties in welfare state & market systems, with strong welfare states and coordinated market economies seemingly most favourable to women's social status. Obviously, the state plays a crucial role here, in providing services & in acting as an employer. While there is rich evidence on the favourable effect of service provision on women's labour market integration, the gender equality impact of the state as employer is more disputed as strong welfare states and coordinated market economies tend to display relatively high gender segregation & vary in state employment rates. The talk will address this puzzle by investigating the dynamic & profile of state employment in selected European countries. Special attention will be given to problems of definition of state employment & the analysis of its quality & relation to market employment uncovering the often overlooked interaction of class & gender.

2010S00952

Gouda, M Sateesh (Gulbarga University, Sateesh Gouda, Data Analyst, KHPT, IT/BT Park, 1-4. Behind KSSIDC Admin Office, Rajaji Nagar Industrial Town, Rajaji Nagar- Bangalore-560044 [tel: 080-40400200; fax: 080-40400300; e-mail: sateeshgouda@gmail.com]), **Globalisation and Emerging Corporate Social Responsibilities Structures in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rational of the study: Globalisation is the slogan that has come to dominate the world since the nineties of the last century with the end of the cold war & the break-up of the former Soviet Union. Globalisation opened up economics world over & offered scope for investment in any part of the world & also brought the new opportunities to developing countries to participate globally in socio-economic & cultural affairs. Globalisation has not only brought new opportunities to developing countries but also has given rise to the practice & concept of Corporate Social responsibility (CSR). CSR is a concept with a growing currency around the globe whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations & in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. Organizations, now, are realizing the need to shift their focus on the interest of society. Many of the thinkers & the experts express their opinion that there are very few studies conducted to understand the practice of CSR in India in a true sense. Therefore an attempt is made in the present study to understand the CSR Structure in Multi National Companies in India. Goals and Objectives: As the scope of CSR increase, the amount of attention and approach increases every year. This has led to some of organisations to change the structure of CSR or hunt for better structure. Moreover the effectiveness of services & the response to organisatioanl responsible activities are depending on the way companies are planned to reach their motto, so it is important to understand the structure of CSR in any organisations. Therefore the effort was made to understand the different structures of CSR bodies to achieve the goal/motto in India. Methodology: In order to service the study purpose, the information about the MNC's CSR structure was collected through available published corporate annual reports gathered for the last few years & data was also used from the surveys conducted from different organisations and individuals. Conclusion: Previously, each division was engaged in its own CSR activities. To integrate such divisional efforts into overall group engagement & develop the efforts even further, the CSR Committee & CSR Department were established in recent times. At meetings of the Committee, chaired by the president & CEO, CSR challenges for the entire company are discussed & the divisions can then tackle such challenges.

2010S00953

Goudsblom, Johan (University of Amsterdam [e-mail: J.Goudsblom@uva.nl]), **Evolution of Culture and Cultures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cultural evolution is the continuation of biological evolution by other means. This is a familiar allusion to the famous saying attributed to Clausewitz about war & politics. It is an appealing phrase, elegantly put. In my talk I shall explore its implications. In the first two parts I shall discuss the two basic concepts and their history, first evolution, & then culture. In the third part I shall link the idea of cultural evolution to a series of events that I call "the expansion of the anthroposphere"- that is, the increasing human presence in & imprint upon the biosphere

2010S00954

Gourdin, Gregory & Schepers, Rita (Centre for Sociological Research, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium [e-mail: Gregory.Gourdin@soc.kuleuven.be]), **A Political Perspective on the Relation Profession - Management. The Medical Council in Belgian Hospitals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Archetype-theory gained prominence in the literature dealing with the "managerialization" of professional organizations. However, this theory has been criticized. Due to its functionalist legacy it underplays the role of agency in the organisational structure or in its change. Following this critique we develop a political perspective on the relation profession - management. Such a view stresses the interlocking of organization & domination. However, control does not just apply to workers & work–"rule by rules" implies rulers are also object of regulation. Agency will be directed at having an impact on rule creation. In the end organizational structure is designed to control the agency of both profession & management. The elaboration of structure is not to be seen as a function of the qualities of work, or of organizational performance. Rather our analysis of the genesis of the medical council in Belgian hospitals suggests that it results out of the actors' agency within a specific policy process.

2010S00955

Gouvias, Dionysios (Department of Pre-school Education and Educational Design, University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece, 85100 [tel: +30 22410 99147; fax: +30 22410 99147; e-mail: dgouvias@rhodes.aegean.gr]), **'One Step at a Time': Strategic Planning and Practical Steps in Accountability-driven Reforming of the Greek Higher Education System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last few years, dramatic changes have taken place in the Greek Higher-Education sector. New legislation has been gradually introduced, which challenges the traditionally high autonomy of institutions of Higher Education (HE) in matters of administrative regulations, study structures, assessment of students & teachers, financial provisions etc. The Greek State, after a period of a relatively low degree of involvement in issues of "academic quality", is becoming surprisingly "interventionist". The most important feature of this legislation is that its provisions link–for the first time in Greek history–the outcome of the (planned) assessment of the HE Institutes to their future funding. This paper, using a critical-policy analysis framework, examines how the implementation of the new "accountability system" is evolving in terms of strategic planning, as well as of specific practical steps. It also raises issues about the power balance between the State on the one hand, & the–hitherto highly autonomous–academia, on the other. In this endeavour, the use of Bourdieu's concept of the "field" will be operationalised, in the sense that higher education will be examined as a field consisting of cognitive & structural mechanisms that mediate sociopolitical and economic forces.

2010S00956

Govind, Madhav (Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, INDIA, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India [tel: 91+9868732956; e-mail: mULgovind120@rediffmail.com]), **Socialization of Science Students in Indian Academia in the Era of Liberalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study explores the impact of market forces unleashed by economic liberalization on the pattern of socialization of science students (doctorate) in Indian academia. Many studies have shown that proper socialization mediated through effective mentoring of students during their doctorate training is directly related to their academic success, scholarly productivity & subsequent career achievement. As the preparation for an academic career in science goes beyond a mere understanding of "cognitive dimensions" of scientific principles & laboratory techniques, a researcher is also required to imbibe ethical values, professional standard & expectations of his/her peer groups in the discipline. The lack of these additional professional skills not only hampers the success of researchers in their career but also often compels many potential scholars to abandon the field of scientific research. In India a slew of reports have indicated a steady decline in interest for pure science amongst students showing a discernible stagnation of PhDs & research publications in science. This is a serious concern for a country like India which is moving towards a knowledge-based economy. The researchers in Indian academia are facing new challenges posed by the global and liberalized economic regime. The paper is based on the in-depth interview /observation of 200 research students & their supervisors from three disciplines–Life Sciences, Physical Sciences & Computer Science–from the five academic institutions located in the different parts of India. The process of transmission of knowledge has been examined along four variables: organizational culture, socio-economic background, disciplinary culture & the source of funding for the research group. The study shows that market-oriented commercial research in academic institutions in India is gradually transforming the mentoring practices, the recruitments of students & the selection of research topics.

2010S00957

Grabowska-Lusinska, Izabela (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Banacha 2b, 02-097 Warsaw, Poland [tel: + 48 22 6597411; fax: +48 22 822 74 05 e-mail: i.grabowska@uw.edu.pl]), **Post-accession 'Intentionally Undpredicatble' Returns to Poland and Their Selectivities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Poland's accession to the European Union in May 2004 and subsequent emigration to countries, which opened their labor markets for Poles were events widely discussed in migration literature. What has been noticed was that this migration process was a very specific form of mobility, related to the movement of "New Europeans". It featured mechanisms unobserved before. Due to a significant, in terms of quantity, yet relatively short history of post-accession migration, little discussion has been devoted so far to issues related to return migration of this group of migrants though. This paper aims at answering the questions of who is the post-accession return migrant and what are the patterns of Poles' contemporary return migration. The gathered material allows to conclude that returning to one's home country may have either a long-lasting character in the intentionally ended returns or a short-term perspective captured in intentionally unpredictable migrations. The analysis was carried out on both - quantitative data, extracted form public statistics (National Census and specially adjusted data from the Polish Labor Force Survey) and qualitative data, gathered by means of in-depth, individual interviews with experts and return migrants.

2010S00958

Graffe, Gilberto J. (Universidad Central Venezuela, Caracas [tel: 00582126930814; fax: 00582127518452; e-mail: graffeg@cantv.net]), **El Enfoque Pedagógico de Paulo Freire** (The Pedagogical Focus of Paulo Freire), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Desde una perspectiva histórico documental, la presente investigación examina la experiencia de las Comunidades Eclesiales de Base (CEB) como expresión de educación social en los sectores cristianos populares comprometidos con el desarrollo de América Latina a partir de finales de la década de los 60. Estos grupos, se caracterizaron por la utilización del enfoque pedagógico de Paulo Freire: El Método de Concientización. Al aplicar este pensamiento pedagógico, las Comunidades Eclesiales de Base (CEB), conscientes de su condición de oprimidos y a la luz de su fe como cristianos de sectores pobres de Latinoamérica, desarrollaron un proceso de reflexión crítica, caracterizado por un proceso de diálogo comunitario sobre las acciones que debían emprender para salir de esta condición humana de opresión. Todo ello desde su propia praxis liberadora, para transformar su realidad histórica, a partir de la reflexión de su praxis concreta, apoyadas en el desarrollo de la Teología de la Liberación, adaptando, además, el método Ver, Juzgar y Actuar, creado por la Juventud Obrera Católica de Europa a los principios esenciales del Método de Concientización de Paulo Freire, que fueron desarrollados fundamentalmente en sus obras "Pedagogía del Oprimido" y la "Educación como Práctica de la Libertad", a saber: El reconocimiento de la condición de oprimido, el diálogo como instrumento esencial de la educación para la libertad y el sujeto que aprende debe apropiarse del conocimiento para transformar su realidad histórica. Palabras Clave: Método de Freire de Concientización, Teología de la Liberación, Educación Social, Comunidades Eclesiales de Base.

2010S00959

Grahn, Karin (Department of Food and Nutrition, and Sport Science, University of Gothenburg, Box 300, Gothenburg, 405 30 [tel: +46-(0)31-7862072; e-mail: karin.grahn@ped.gu.se]), **Bodies, Norms and Gender in Sport–Constructions in Textbooks Used in Coaching Education Programmes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many young people in Sweden are currently involved in organized sport. They meet norms & ideas about being girls & boys. Some notions state already-established ideas, while other notions are challenging & create new ideas. The paper describes & analyses ideas generated about boys & girls in sport, as they are presented in textbooks used in coaching education programmes. The paper especially focus on discourses of gender in relation to descriptions of the body & bodily development during puberty. Gender theory is adopted. Gender is socially constructed and notions of femininity & masculinity are discursive. Selected parts from 14 textbooks, in six sports, dealing with adolescent years were analysed. Text & discourse analyses were carried out to answer how gender is constructed in relation to the body. Analyses of genre, style & discourse types were done to see how knowledge is formed & stated or challenged by the textbooks. Femininity & masculinity are constructed by treating girls and boys bodies as opposite or as comparable. The paper will present gender in relation to a problem discourse respectively a functional discourse, the former constructing girls as problematic in sport and the latter constructing boys as "normal" & natural athletes.

2010S00960

Gran, Brian K. (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, 44106-7124 [tel: 2163682694; fax: 2163682676; e-mail: brian.gran@case.edu]), **Advancing Children's Rights? : The Work of Independent Children's Rights Institutions. An International Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Across the world, independent children's rights institutions (ICRIs), sometimes called children's ombudspersons & children's commissioners, have been established by national governments to implement, promote, & monitor children's rights. Recently, the U.N. Committee on the Rights of the Child has specifically asked leaders of a number of national governments to establish an ICRI in their country. Yet the goals, the organization, & the contexts facing these ICRIs vary widely. Little is known about what attributes of ICRIs aid in the implementation of children's rights, and what characteristics weaken these efforts. This paper will discuss how differences in independence & legal powers, key attributes of these offices, & other characteristics, shape efforts of ICRIs in implementing, promoting, & monitoring children's rights. It will ask to what degree ICRIs are capable of advocating for children in public & private domains. This paper will contribute to research on which institutions are necessary for ensuring rights and are useful for changing children's lives across the world.

2010S00961

Gran, Brian K. (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, 44106-7124 [tel: 2163682694; fax: 2163682676; e-mail: brian.gran@case.edu]), **Children's Rights: Universal, or Is It All Relative?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Are human rights universal? Or are they western ideals? Children's rights brightly shine a spotlight on universalism v. cultural relativism debates on human rights. At this point, rarely are children given the chance to vote for their rights. Instead, children's rights are imposed from above. After all, the most widely ratified international human rights treaty is the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. This widespread ratification implies children's rights are embraced all over the world,

2010S00962

Gran, Brian K. & Bryant, Rachel (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, 44106-7124 [tel: 2163682694; fax: 2163682676; e-mail: brian.gran@case.edu]), **The UN Does Not Go It Alone,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Does the United Nations serve its purpose? Is the United Nations perhaps a necessary, but by itself insufficient force for implementing human rights? This paper will employ an innovative methodological approach, Fuzzy Set Analysis (FSA), to examine whether the United Nations is capable of implementing human rights in contexts in which national governments are widely breaching citizen's rights. It will ask whether other factors must combine with the work of the United Nations to implement human rights successfully. This paper will also examine failures in implementing human rights: are factors producing failure the opposite of those producing successful human rights implementation? FSA permits an analysis of multiple causal combinations to explain degrees of human rights implementation. It is anticipated that, by demonstrating that other institutions are essential when gross violations occur, this paper will contribute to debates over the utility of the United Nations for implementing human rights.

2010S00963

Grant, Otis B. (Indiana University South Bend, South Bend, IN 46634-7111 [tel: 574.520.4157; fax: 574.520.5031; e-mail: ogrant@iusb.edu]), **Juvenile Identity in Contemporary Society: A Post Structural Approach to Adolescence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Almost by definition, adolescence is a time of development and transition, of significant change in virtually every aspect of the child's functioning. These changes are physical, psychological and social. This is also a period in which many youth have increased behavioral problems. A post structural elucidation of adolescence signifies that human development is a fundamental part of society, and thus, adolescence is a social institution

with a professional prescribed structure & a public presence which operates at both the conscious & unconscious levels. For instance, the fact that African American children were once slaves means that any conjectures of African American adolescence must be conceptualized within a paradigm of White Supremacy. Accordingly, Black identity, although intertwined with White norms & values, actually manifests distinctly from Whites. A juvenile's self knowledge and subsequent identity is shaped within a post structural world that is complex dominated by everyday interaction which is consumer orientated. Consumerism becomes the way of life, a ritualized, almost spiritual aspect of being. It is within this framework that adolescent identity manifests, & as such, behaviors that are aggressive, violent & conflict oriented are not only valid, but expected.

2010S00964

Graser, Leonor (Université Paris 3 Sorbonne nouvelle / Cerlis (Paris Descartes-CNRS), Paris, France [e-mail: leonor.g@free.fr]), **From Socialization to Literary Creation. The Use of the Fiction for a Sociology of Novelists?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What if literature threw light on the practices & social representations of those who present themselves as writers? Can we consider that fiction is a heuristically pertinent object for the scientist? This gamble introduces our study. From a corpus composed by thirty novelists livening up the Parisian literary scene–all generations, all social origins & positions, all literary styles taken together–we have mixed discourses analysis & works interpretation to produce qualitative data about the being & living as a French writer in the twenty-first century. Putting declared representations (produced in interviews) and fictive substance (written works) into perspective, we suggest to examine the interactions between socialization & the creative process. In the context of this session, we will present the theoretical & methodological tracks at the origin of our empirical survey & more particularly the use we made of two hundred contemporary novels, to illustrate how the analysis of literary texts allows the researcher to provide sociological knowledge on the writers.

2010S00965

Grau i Grau, Marc (Social Policy/University of Edinburgh [tel: ; e-mail: marcgraugrau@gmail.com]), **Father's Quality Time with Children: The Cases of France, Spain and Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A large number of studies have tested the hypothesis that positive paternal involvement benefits children. Reading, playing and talking to children has a positive impact to their behavioral and cognitive outcomes. This paper analyses whether the allocation of quality time devoted by fathers to children differs across parental education level, employment status & receiving (or not) help with childcare in three countries: France, Spain & Sweden. The data are based on HETUS (Harmonized European Time Use Surveys). The results show there are substantial differences in the time devoted to children between married males (fathers) & married females; however, the quality of childcare is very similar across genders and countries. Second, Sweden is the country in absolute terms where the time devoted to children by fathers & mothers is more similar. Third, the respective educations of the father & the mother are important indices of the quality time they spend together.

2010S00966

Grausgruber, Alfred, Grausgruber-Berner, Rosemarie, Meise, Ullrich, Koren, Gernot & Schöny, Werner (Department of Sociology, University of Linz, Linz, A-4040 [tel: +43.732.2468.8574; fax: +43.732.2468.8561; e-mail: alfred.grausgruber@jku.at]), **Does Society Matter? Evaluation of the Austrian Anti-Stigma-Campaign "Schizophrenia Has Many Faces",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The "Schizophrenia has many Faces" campaign conducted in Austria between 2000-2002 was prompted by World Psychiatric Association's (WPA) campaign "Open the Doors–against Stigma & Discrimination because of Schizophrenia". In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Austrian campaign, a comparative study was undertaken to assess the possible changes in the general public's attitudes towards issues relating to schizophrenia. In 1998 & again in 2007 a representative survey was conducted to assess these attitudes. The 2007 results suggest that this campaign had not been very effective. Twenty two percent of the population was not familiar with the term "schizophrenia", 81 % did not want further information about the illness, & 64 % agreed with the statement that patients suffering from schizophrenia are dangerous. With the exception of the last indicator, all the others have not substantially changed. A further finding is that there has been an increase in social distancing towards this group of patients. There were also some positive results. There was an improvement in the attitude of the public towards the possibility of a cure for schizophrenia & experts generally agree that the campaign has had a positive influence on psychiatry. Generally these results lead one to question whether a campaign which focuses on schizophrenia is a suitable strategy to diminish social stigma towards mental illnesses.

2010S00967

Grebenyuk, Alexandr Alexandrovich, Ryazantsev, Sergey Vasilievich, Pismennaya, Elena Evgenievna & Manshin, Roman Vladimirovich (Centre of Social Demography and Economic Sociology of Institute of Socio-Political Research of Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Leninsky Prospect 32A, Russian Federation, 119991 [tel: +79264544942; e-mail: gaamma@mail.ru]), **Immigration of Compatriots to Russia: Potential, Effects and Perfection of State Migration Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The stimulation of migration is one of the ways to improvement of the negative demographic situation in the Russian Federation. Compatriots are considered the most favourable migrants, because they know language, culture, traditions & they accommodate better than other migrants do. Now more than 17 million Russian people live in CIS & Baltic States. A part of this population forms the forecasting migratory potential (3-4 million people), which Russia can receive for medium-term outlook. The experience of the last years shows that we can expect a beneficial effect of the migration flow of compatriots on persistence population. There is an interest of the Russian government in return migration. In 2006, the President signed the decree "On the measures to aiding voluntary return of compatriots living abroad to the Russian Federation". The government will give them citizenship, payment for passage and baggage delivery will pay a benefit & travel allowance in accordance with proper governmental scheme. Despite of some weak points of the migration scheme in 2008-2009 more than 17 thousand compatriots have migrated to Russia with the help of this governmental scheme & about 90 thousand are in different stages of resettlement. Our investigation was based on statistic data and used sociological methods. The conclusions contain a analysis of a structure of a migration flow, a forecast of compatriots return in medium & long-term outlook & a survey of migration factors and weak points of the governmental migration scheme.

2010S00968

Green, Brian E. (Keene State College, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Keene, NH 03435 USA [tel: 1-603-358-2519; e-mail: bgreen@keene.edu]), **Global Governance for Resource Dispute Resolution: Connections between Energy Scarcity, Ecological Conflict, and the Future of International Regimes for Addressing Environmental Crises,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Numerous scholars in the social sciences, international relations, and other areas related to public policy have been discussing the evolving regimes of global governance over the last half-century, particularly as they relate to clearly international or global problems such as global warming & energy supplies. Some go so far as to argue that formal, constitutionally established international institutions are necessary to create binding mechanisms for adjudicating between conflicting parties & to seek justice for under-represented groups, such as indigenous peoples or very small countries. Others, recognizing the complexity of establishing such institutions & the traditional bounds of national sovereignty, suggest developing existing global governance mechanisms through the UN & other international political & economic organizations to implement strategies that are both democratic in principle and effective at solving international crises. In terms of environmental concerns, peak oil, global warming, and transboundary water conflicts, for example, all present unique and challenging problems that the societies of the twenty-first century will need to address. Do we have governance mechanisms in place that will prevent these issues from erupting into regional or global conflict? What are the specific mechanisms that are necessary to prepare for potential environmental problems that are unique in comparison to society's past problems? This presentation identifies specific problem areas in international energy and natural resource policies & considers the effectiveness of both existing global governance avenues & alternative models.

2010S00969

Green, Brian E. & Kryszczuk, Maciej D. (Keene State College, Dept of Sociology and Anthropology, Keene, NH 03435 USA [tel: 1-603-358-2519; e-mail: bgreen@keene.edu]), **Social Implica-**

tions of the Digital Divide, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The most interesting characteristic of the internet, in comparison to other types of contemporary ICTs, such as mobile phones or GPS devices, is the exceptional extent to which it enables the user to access a nearly infinite amount of information, often in an interactive way. While the internet can be used for a wide range of purposes, from professional work like occupational or academic research to pure entertainment like gaming or watching streaming television video, we hypothesize that, in general, internet users attain human & social capital that translates into tangible benefits for social status attainment. This study tests that hypothesis by analyzing data from the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN) collected in 2003 & 2008 from a representative sample of Poles. Our work is situated in the growing body of work on the digital divide & other work on the social aspects associated with the IT revolution & its resulting impacts on post-modern societies. In previous analyses of POLPAN data, we have documented the evolution of household PC possession & the growth of internet use in a post-communist country. Our results show that there are clear distinctions in access to & use of ICTs in Poland across rural and urban groups, different levels of educational attainment, and occupational groups. Our recent analyses give some preliminary evidence that possessing a PC & using the internet have a small, but statistically significant effect on income. In the current analysis we use regression analysis to compare people who use the internet alone & those who use it with the help of others to those who do not use the internet to determine if there are significant differences in income growth among internet users as compared to those who do not use the internet at all. After controlling for age, educational attainment, pc possession, previous income, previous internet use, sex, & occupation, the results show that internet users do have significantly higher incomes than non-users. The paper also addresses issues of measurement & methodological concerns for a sociology of the internet.

2010S00970

Grieder, Andrea (EHESS, CADIS & University of Zurich, Paris, France and Zurich, Switzerland [e-mail: aULgrieder@access.uzh.ch]), **Exploring the Trustworthiness of the Other,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The youth, survivors of the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, have lived with barbaric violence, death & loss. They have been born and grown up with the genocide & they are the generation of the future. How to believe in & construct the future when the past has been marked so heavily by destruction? Official discourses call for social cohesion & unity, but survivors have lived through multiple forms of betrayal. How to trust in the other, the world and in the own being? As many authors have stressed (Luhman Niklaus, Ernst Gellner) trust is one of the pillars of social cohesion, a crucial element in social order to anticipate the future, avoid chaos & reduce complexity. According to Diego Gambetta, trust is the expectation of not being betrayed, deceived again. It may open the possibility to imagine the future. Within the emotional & relation context of post-genocide society, trust is a risky & fragile moment in the process of individual and collective reconstruction. Drawing on my anthropological research in Rwanda (from 2006 - 2008), I focus on socio-cultural meaningful situations to demonstrate how individuals explore the trustworthiness of the others through acts of speaking & how these intersubjective interactions shape their being in the world.

2010S00971

Grigsby, Janet P. (Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308 [tel: 5183888023; fax:; e-mail: grigsbyj@union.edu]), **The Community Service Miniterm: An Effective Innovation in Service Learning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since Hurricanes Katrina & Rita devastated the American Gulf Coast in 2005, thousands of American college students have donated their time to the recovery efforts. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of an innovative undergraduate sociology course at Union College that combines a service experience in Louisiana with academic study of the 2005 disasters. It argues that embedding a service trip within an academic course maximizes service learning outcomes generally, & is especially effective for helping students cope with the extreme challenges hurricane recovery work presents. The course also benefits from 1) a strong but balanced sociological approach underlying the academic work, 2) strong financial & institutional support, & 3) the urgent and sympathetic situation in south Louisiana that stimulates prepared students to confront the reality of contemporary social problems and develop critical thinking about how to find & implement solutions. It argues that compared to other course formats & to non-academic-based service, this course has greater benefits for students themselves, the communities they serve & the larger academic institution.

2010S00972

Grime, Janet, Richardson, Jane & Ong, Bie Nio (Primary Care Sciences, Keele University, Staffs, UK, ST5 5BG [tel: +44 (0) 1782 734833; fax: +44 (0) 1782 733911; e-mail: j.c.grime@keele.ac.uk]), **"Don't Give Up, Keep Going": A Longitudinal Qualitative Study of Resilience and Wellness in Older People with Osteoarthritis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A rise in the numbers of frail older people in Western society is predicted, & seen as problematical because of anticipated pressure on health care resources. Definitions of frailty are contested. It is considered to involve increased vulnerability to stressors due to physical, age-related decline. Some have criticised the concept for its negativity & argued that older people can be resilient in the face of frailty. In our longitudinal qualitative study we explored resilience amongst 27 older people who had osteoarthritis but rated themselves as healthy. During base line semi-structured interviews we explored respondents' experiences of health over their life course. Diary sheets were sent for 11 months to record changes in circumstances. Respondents decided on further contact with researchers. Apart from osteoarthritis, many respondents had other problems. All felt it important to keep going and not to give up. Many factors helped people cope, including previous experience of overcoming adversity, reciprocal relationships with others, sustaining roles and interests, & having sufficient socioeconomic resources. Frailty and resilience were not mutually exclusive states. Those aged eighty & over, like the younger ones, in our study drew on strengths & resources developed over the life course. Health and social services can affect resilience.

2010S00973

Grodach, Carl W. (University of Texas Arlington, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Arlington, TX 76019 [tel: 2149061806; e-mail: grodach@uta.edu]), **Cultural Economy Planning in Creative Cities: Discourse and Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While much research has been devoted to understanding the functional mechanisms of the cultural & creative industries, there has been little attention to how local governments translate this work into policy. Moreover, existing work in this vein tends to focus on the influence of Richard Florida's creative class thesis on urban policies rather than considering the wider body of work that may influence cultural economy planning. This paper seeks to develop a deeper understanding of how municipalities conceptualize & plan for the cultural economy through the lens of two cities held up as model creative cities–Toronto, Ontario & Austin, Texas. The work pays particular attention to how the cities adopt & adapt leading theories, strategies, & discourses on the cultural-creative economy & how the cities are modifying their approach to address the effects of recession on different types of cultural economy activity. While municipal policy documents indicate that the cities have embraced the creative city model, in practice, agencies involved in cultural economy planning predominately adapt conventional economic development strategies for cultural economy activity & appropriate the language of the creative city to suit their own purposes. The recession has had contradictory effects on cultural economy planning & policy.

2010S00974

Grondin Augustin, Georgia & Velazquez Vilchis, Virna (School of Languages, UAEMex., Jesus Carranza casi esq. con Venustiano Carranza. Colonia Universidad. 50 130 Toluca. Estado de Mexico. Mexico. [tel: 52 722 219 59 90; fax: 52 722 219 59 90; e-mail: georgia.ag@hotmail.com]), **Code Switching as a Marker of Identity among Foreign People at the School of Languages,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is said that the knowledge of two or more languages modifies the competence a speaker has; this is true for foreign people at the School of Languages at the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico (UAEM,) in Toluca Mexico. Teachers from different countries alternate words from one language to another during their speech because they share a common knowledge, so they share a common identity. The purpose of this talk is to present different examples of the use of code switching as well as some hypothesis who could help us explain this phenomenon.

2010S00975

Grosglik, Rafi (Ben Gurion University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Beer-Sheva, Israel [tel: 972523293111; e-mail:

rafig@bgu.ac.il]), **"The Global Ingredient": 'Organic Hummus' and Cultural Glocalization in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Hummus be-Tahini" is an ancient dish customary in Middle Eastern Cultures. In Israel it is appropriated as an icon of Israeliness. Tracing the production, marketing & consumption of a recent version of the Dish–"Organic Hummus", while focusing on its ingredients–local chickpeas, imported sesame seeds from which 'organic tahini' is made in a Jewish factory situated in the Palestinian authority area, & 'fair trade' Palestinian olive oil–uncovers the social & political layers embedded in it. My claim is that the global socio-economic conditions & ideas embedded in the concept of 'organic' attached to 'hummus' allows an imagined re-localization of the dish. "Organic hummus" is a culinary-ideological-dissonance dish steeped in paradoxical aspects. It is a product which was perceived as representing local simplicity, but nowadays wears an economic & symbolic framework of global values used by the Israeli westernizing elite to demonstrate a widespread-environmental cosmopolitan identity.

2010S00976

Grosjean, Sylvie, Huet, Romain, Bonneville, Luc, Gross, Christiane & Jungbauer-Gans, Monika (Université d\'Ottawa, 554 King Edward, Ottawa, Canada, K1N6N5 [tel: 6135625800; e-mail: sylvie.grosjean@uottawa.ca]), **La Mise en RéCit de l'activité de Travail : Une Activité RéFlexive sur la Pratique Soutenant l'appropriation de Connaissances** (The Effects of Social Capital and Mentor-Mentee Characteristics on Productivity and Success in Academia), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ In this contribution we examine which forms of social capital and characteristics of a mentor-mentee relationship are beneficial for the mentee's productivity & success in the academic labor market. Various social mechanisms have been elaborated to explain the effects of social capital on success in the labor market. It has not yet been investigated though whether the strength of weak ties (Granovetter 1973) & structural holes (Burt 1995), structural autonomy (Burt 1980) & rank prestige by a powerful mentor (Newman 2004) influence opportunities in the academic labor market. In a second step we consider the characteristics of the mentor-mentee relationship. Due to homophily, we expect the relationship to be more intense when the mentor & mentee do not differ strongly in age & gender. The intensity of this relationship is not in all respects favorable for the mentee. To exemplify this, one can bring the Mathew effect back in, arguing that the achievements of a common paper are ascribed to the senior rather than to the junior coauthor. To test the hypotheses we use data from a sample of 713 German academics, who passed their "Habilitation" in one of three different subjects (sociology, mathematics, or law) between 1985-2005. Academic success is measured by the chances of being promoted to an associate or full professor, whereas productivity is quantified by the total number of publications & the number of those publications listed in the Science Citation Index (depending on discipline). We find slight evidence for the beneficial effect of weak ties & dense networks for the subsample of sociologists, whereas mathematicians and jurists benefit most from a mentor with high reputation, underlining the importance of rank prestige. Nevertheless, mathematicians even diminish their academic success by writing papers together with their academic mentor. Male academics are more likely to publish together with their mentor than female academics. The presentation concludes with the results concerning the influences of the mentor-mentee characteristics on success and productivity.

2010S00977

Gross, Jochen & Gross, Christiane (Institute of Sociology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 80801 München [tel: +498921806216; fax: +4989218013517; e-mail: jochen.gross@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de]), **Rational Choice Explanations on Smoking Behavior and Empirical Relevance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Smoking related diseases are responsible for millions of cases of death each year. Although smoking can be seen as the most effective causation of mortality & people (at least those in highly educated countries) know about the health danger of smoking, about a third of the German population is a regular smoker. Consequently, the question arises what theories of rational choice can contribute to the explanation of smoking behavior? In order to answer this question, two approaches of the rational choice paradigm are presented: Theories of habit & addiction & the human capital approach. The hypotheses derived from these theories are tested with four datasets (Eurobarometer 1995, Bundesgesundheits-Survey 1998, telefonischer Gesundheitssurvey 2003 & ALLBUS 2004). The Hurdle-Regressions used do not only allow the qualitative discrimination between smokers & non-smokers, but also treat the number of cigarettes consumed as a count variable. As a result, mainly stable effects of age, sex, & education upon the smoking-status (smoker versus non-smoker) & the mean number of cigarettes consumed by smokers are found. Indeed, unemployed persons are more likely to be smokers, but they do not smoke more cigarettes per day. The effects of marital status, income, & size of domicile vary heavily depending on the dataset used, which might explain different findings in previous publications. Although addictive behavior intuitionally appears to be an anomaly of the rational choice paradigm, we can show that this approach provides feasible hypotheses for the explanation of smoking behavior.

2010S00978

Grötsch, Florian & Schnabel, Annette (GSGG University Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany, 37083 [tel: +49 (0)551 3914698; e-mail: florian.groetsch@mail.uni-goettingen.de]), **Integration–What Integration? The Religious Framing of the European Integration Process,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For modern western democracies, but especially for the European Union, social cohesion is an important indicator of integration. The presentation asks if religion still plays a role for framing social cohesion: historically, religion became an increasingly important aspect of shaping European identity & thereby social cohesion on the EU-level. But is this mirrored on the individual level as well? In this paper, we empirically test the central assumption of the European Commission that religion possesses special powers for integrating & linking people in the European integration project. We therefore combine a document analysis of the importance of religion for the self-concept of "Europeaness" at a European level with a quantitative multi-level analysis of individual attitudes. For the multi-level analysis we use data from the European Value Survey 1990 & 2000 & include country-level data from different sources to include the nation-state's legal and institutional framework. The data show that in fact over a ten years' period, the European project starts to turn into an identity project with religion as a key factor. The analysis presents a comparison between countries on different levels taking the broader historical context into account. Although limited to Europe the analysis adds to a broader insight into the complex relationship between religion, social integration & social cohesion.

2010S00979

Gruic, Igor & Bartoluci, Suncica (Faculty of Kinesiology University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000 [tel: +38513658754; fax: +3853634146; e-mail: igruic@kif.hr]), **Reinterpretation of National Identities in Sport: Iztok Puc–Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the modern top-level sport, national identity ceases to be the only basis for the individual's identification with the community due to the "natural" characteristics of the bond. The examples of athletes who have changed citizenship, thus assuming a new "professional" identity for numerous reasons, such as better training conditions, higher salaries, life partners or refugee situations, etc., are no longer exemptions as they are rather common in recent decades. In this paper the case of the team-handball player Iztok Puc is defined in the framework of national identities associated with career & sport achievements on one hand, & the geopolitical & social dynamics in ex-Yugoslav space on the other. This case is unique because of the fact that Puc participated at three summer Olympic Games representing three different countries; in 1988 in Seoul for the SFR Yugoslavia, in 1996 in Atlanta for the Republic of Croatia, & in 2000 in Sydney for the Republic of Slovenia. This is also a typical case since he was born in Yugoslavia & he played for various clubs from several former Yugoslav republics during his career, therefore his understanding of national identity within the trinity territory-language-community remained within the same contours, which enabled "mobility" in & between citizenships. The described case-study is an attempt of reinterpretation focusing on the dynamic character of the relations between national identity and sport in contemporary society.

2010S00980

Grut, Lisbet, Thorsen, Kirsten & Grant, Abby (SINTEF, Oslo, Norway, NO-0314 [tel: +4799368151; e-mail: lisbet.grut@sintef.no]), **Life Course and Ageing Among People with Rare Disorders. "You Got to Have a Good Life While You Can",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Progress in medical treatment, better quality in training & follow-up have led to longer duration of life & an expected improved quality of life for many living with a rare disorder. The elderly within these groups are experiencing a complex ageing process. Knowledge on life course & ageing processes for people living with a rare disorder is scarce. Methods: The data are collected by qualitative in-depth interviews about life course, focus group interviews & qualitative semi-structured interviews. The sampling method is strategic. Data are analysed within theories on life course & ageing. Results: The interviews reflect wide variations in life course & ageing experiences. This is related to the interplay between type & severity of the disorder & the individual's social life. Some informants belong to the first generation elderly within their group. Family & social life, education & employment have been more important to them than coping with the rare disorder. Still, for some the disorder has represented significant limitations through the life. The signs of ageing seem to appear at a much earlier age than expected. This creates insecurity as they have few others with whom they can share the experience about ageing with a rare disorder. Conclusions: More knowledge is necessary in order to develop relevant services of good quality for persons with rare disorders that are in the second half of life.

2010S00981

Gudmundsson, Henrik (DTU Transport, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark, 2800 [tel: +45 45266543; e-mail: HGU@transport.dtu.dk]), **Re-Framing the Use and Influence of Indicators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The use of information in policy making has been critically examined in research areas such as evaluation research, planning & policy sciences. This research has moved the understanding of how information is adopted (or not) in policy making beyond assumptions of instrumental use (=knowledge applied to problem solving) towards the recognition of for example symbolic, tactical, or, more broadly, "enlightening functions". "Indicators" is a particular knowledge type with high pretence of relevance & usability for policy. The paper will be written in the context of the research project POINT, which studies how indicators are used in practice, & to what extent & in what way indicators actually influence policy. A preliminary theoretical framework for how to describe, evaluate, and possibly explain how indicators are influencing policies has been developed in POINT. The paper will present this framework, and discuss how to review it, based on emerging lessons from empirical studies of indicator use in areas like sustainability, environment, and transport policies. The aim of the presentation is to seek a dialogue with sociological indicator scholars on how to conceptualize study & interpret the role of indicators in policy making.

2010S00982

Guenter, Sandra (Department of Sociology and Sport, University of Bern, 3012 Bern, Switzerland [tel: 0041 (0)31 631 8324; fax: 0041 (0)31 631 4631; e-mail: sandra.guenter@ispw.unibe.ch]), **Doped Bodies. State of Exception?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the assumption "higher, faster and further" in competitive sports, doping is illegal. Doped bodies or even cases of death are still tabooed & marginalized in the field of (doping) sports. Under the assumption of (re-)construction of social order doping & doping tests establish effective mechanisms of inclusion & exclusion in society. Therein the attempt to sustain the ethos of sports, which are honesty, equality and naturalness, is reflected. This discourse analysis focuses on the question which kinds of bodies are created by society and social subsystems & it will show how marginalization causes normalization (Foucault). The attitude of the community towards death through doping & the acceptance of the responsibility for it will be discussed & then opposed to the doped body as "homo sacer" as described by Agamben. According to Giorgio Agamben the "homo sacer" is bare life, the figure of (in)justice, who was and is existing in almost every society beyond human civilization and was outlawed in medieval times. For him the constant renewal of the borders drawn between what is inside & what is outside is an essential trait of modern biopolitics & produces lethal exclusion and consequences. This theoretical framework will be applied and discussed with respect to doped bodies & the border between inclusion & exclusion in sport.

2010S00983

Guerini, Michela (Department of Sociology, University Milan-Bicocca, Via degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126, Milano [tel: +39 3389256639; e-mail: m.guerini4@campus.unimib.it]), **Social, Cultural and Economic Capital Predict Happiness and Satisfaction of Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study focuses on happiness & satisfaction of life in relation with Bourdieu's definition of Capitals (social, cultural and economic) in selected European countries using the dataset of the European Social Survey (ESS-Round 2). The first part of the paper describes how the three indicators are composed, which values ensue from them & which differences exist among the considered countries. The second part of the paper presents the statistical models developed applying logistic regression analysis with the purpose to define how happiness & satisfaction of life are individually influenced by the three types of capital. The results show significant differences between countries on the prediction of how people felt (happy & satisfied by life) in relation with Bourdieu's Capital Indicators. For each result some explanations are proposed to better understand the relations between subjective and objective data & to contribute to the advancing of social studies on wellbeing.

2010S00984

Guerini, Michela & Boffi, Marco (Dep. Sociology, University Milano-Bicocca, Via degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126, Milano [tel: +39 3389256639; e-mail: m.guerini4@campus.unimib.it]), **Degrowth into Political Practice. Wellbeing and Sustainability as Intrinsic Effects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the spread of a degrowth proposal into Italian politics & highlights the results that such proliferation entails. The research emphasizes the individual activity and explains the increasing of degrowth practices not as the result of institutional driving forces but as a consequence of single actions fostering altogether a cultural change. We focused on Virtuous Municipalities' Association (VMA), a network of several Italian municipalities that, since 2007, officially refers to degrowth principles applying locally a decrease of consumptions, wastes and ecological footprint of the administrative establishment and promoting social relations, conviviality & citizens participation. Activism is promoted by subjective well-being, which is the result of intrinsic motivation that allows individuals to experience a state of self-determination & a sense of competence. Individuals mainly reproduce situations connected with their own well-being promotion. In conclusion, the spread of degrowth proposal into Italian politics is due to an individual process and to an activation endorsed by the public administration. Such process reproduced in each municipality, makes the degrowth practices expand. The openness toward society explains the effectiveness in creating a wide network starting from local actions & the achievement of a new model of sustainability for Public Administration.

2010S00985

Guerra, Joao (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon, Av. Prof. Anibal de Bettencourt, 9 -1600-189 Lisbon [tel: +351 966654148; fax:; e-mail: Joao.Guerra@ics.ul.pt]), **Local Government and Local Sustainability–Local Conditions for Public Involvement in Sustainable Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The impact of environmental degradation on the quality of life and ecological conditions seems to be a large promoter of some new tools of public engagement, which are gaining room in the area of confluence that this paper sets out to analyse: sustainability and governance. Getting greater public awareness & social significance in the late 1980s, sustainability & governance are sharing basic purposes & characteristics and, consequently, overlapping their main potentials. Based on some particular results of a survey applied to Portuguese municipalities & focusing in particular on the central role of Portuguese local administrations and their openness or reticence to citizenry & civic engagement in local sustainability decision-making, this paper will discus and analyse present conditions for public participation in local sustainability initiatives (Local Agenda 21 Initiatives, Participative Budget; Municipal Environmental Plans; Revision Processes of Municipal Master Plans). The results show that the key to success of those participative initiatives in Portuguese municipalities would reside in a clear engagement of executive municipal administrations & an unreserved involvement of political authorities. Only this can guarantee an effective transfer of power, and, of course, the necessary clarification of deliberative methodologies & efficient regulation of the instruments for sharing decision-making powers.

2010S00986

Guerreiro, M. Dores, Rodrigues, Eduardo & Barroso, Margarida (CIES, Lisbon University Institute, Avenida das Forças Armadas, 1649-026, Lisboa [tel: 00351217903077; fax:

00351217941404; e-mail: cies@iscte.pt]), **Healthy Organizations and Quality of Work in Europe. New Challenges for Organizations and Professional Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study of the quality of life at the workplace constitutes a very dynamic research area in sociology. In a worldwide context shaped by the intensification of global competitive demands and organizational efficiency, the need to identify & recognize the characteristics of the "healthy organizations" has been accentuated, which are understood as the organizations having the dual agenda of pursuing their core business objectives while simultaneously meeting the human resources needs of quality of life & work. This paper aims to present the results of the European project *Quality of Life in a Changing Europe*, which intended to analyze quality of life & work in four sectors of activity (Telecommunications, Retail, Health Services & Finance) in eight European countries (Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden & the UK). This paper will discuss how the organizational demands are influencing the quality of life and work of professionals, highlighting how professional groups are coping with change & how organizations are meeting their need for sustainability. The research project took place from 2006 to 2009 and was developed based on a quantitative & qualitative methodological approach. 32 organizations were surveyed & around 8000 questionnaires were applied to European workers.

2010S00987

Guerreiro, Maria das Dores, Rodrigues, Eduardo, Caetano, Ana, Couto, Ana Isabel, Barroso, Margarida & Oliveira, Ana (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217903077; fax: +351 217940074; e-mail: ana.caetano@iscte.pt]), **Gender and Entrepreneurship in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The increasing importance of entrepreneurship in European public policies is strongly connected to a growing awareness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises' (SME) contribution to central dimensions of contemporary societies: economic growth, quality of life, employment & qualifications. Gender inequalities in entrepreneurship are now in the European agenda, & specific initiatives are being directed at increasing entrepreneurship activities among women. The profile of entrepreneurs in Portugal shows high perception of financial difficulties related to starting business, low risk tolerance & high probability of starting a business out of necessity. This situation is particularly relevant considering the low levels of qualification of the Portuguese population, especially in connection with labour market, quality of work & tensions from reconciling work-family life. Using a gender perspective, the aim of this paper is to examine entrepreneurship patterns in Portugal, how they affect the daily functioning of SME, and how they influence the life course of entrepreneurs. We'll give emphasis to the gendered dynamics of sameness & difference identified from the concrete entrepreneurship experiences found on the field & from the existing indicators on entrepreneurship activity, & also to the way existing policy measures to promote entrepreneurship integrate a gender dimension.

2010S00988

Guerrero, Cristina Joy (NISAL, Linköping University, Kungsgatan 40, 60174 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +46 11 363402; e-mail: cristina.joy.guerrero@liu.se]), **With This (Disabled) Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Couplehood is an area of relationship between disabled people that is under-researched in comparison to self-evident family relationships with their parents & siblings. Although there are expanding networks between disabled adults, few texts explore partnerships of love between disabled people. Most texts that discuss disability and relationships usually only describe spousal care by an able-bodied partner to a disabled one. It is also taken for granted that the disability was acquired after the marriage. This paper discusses the preliminary results of a qualitative interview study with couples, where both partners have a long-term disability and have had the opportunity to live long lives together with their impairments. The aim of the study is to contribute to knowledge about disabled people's relationships, as well as to explore the meanings & actualizations of care in these relationships over time, changing bodily states & age. The study is ongoing & is being analyzed using a Grounded Theory approach. Preliminary results indicate that the dichotomy between caregiver & care receiver become less clear as partners usually take on both these roles simultaneously. Care in the relationships might also have different meanings & actualizations depending on the changing needs & bodily states of both partners.

2010S00989

Guerrero, Sandra (Zayed University, P.O. Box 4783 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates [tel: 971 2 599-3614; fax: 971 2 443 4847; e-mail: Sandra.Guerrero@zu.ac.ae]), **Gendering Urban Space in Abu Dhabi,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research started with the premise: the introduction of postmodern spaces, as part of the modernization of the city of Abu Dhabi, has challenged normative behavior regarding strict gender segregation in public places. It attempts to answer the following questions: Are the pressures of the modern world eroding ancient gender spatial segregation practices still taking place in Abu Dhabi? Is the future of the city to be westernized? The following locations where observed: shopping malls, cinemas, cafés, public beaches, beauty salons, events such as concerts, weddings, elevators and means of transportation such as buses & taxis. Researchers gathered data through participant & non-participant observation and interviews with students of Zayed University, over a three year period. Students participating in the course "Gender & Urban Space" taught this spring gathered data over a three month period. Findings were discussed & analyzed in the context of the course. Despite of the apparent mingling of genders in modern public spaces, there are rules that are followed in order to maintain segregation, as there are also strategies that attempt to break those rules. The city struggles with both its identity as a modern metropolis & its past way of life.

2010S00990

Guerrini, Daniel & Oliveira, Renato de (Sociology Department - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, [tel: +55 51-32736283; e-mail: danielULguerrini@hotmail.com]), **Administrative Action in Brazilian Free Software Public Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article discusses the free software implementation policies in Brazil in the federal government, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná, from 2002 to 2008. The aim of this study is to comprehend the procedure behind the public legitimation of these policies. In order to develop this analysis, we have observed the action of the policies' managers, whose objectives were to achieve technological autonomy & to establish collaborative practices towards economic growth. As a theoretical framework, the technical innovation debate was placed as part of Habermas' theory about the moral-practical rationalization of a society. Journalistic material available on the Internet which contained those managers' discourse to pursue the public legitimation of the analysed policies was therefore gathered. Thus it was possible to observe an administrative action towards the legitimations of the policies. Among the observed instances that validated such hypothesis are the predominant action of the Executive Branch conforming those policies & the identification of the technical qualities of free software to the solution of social problems. We concluded that these policies were used by a particular group of civil society to achieve political privileges, rather then creating an autonomous environment of innovation in national informational economy.

2010S00991

Guevarra, Anna Romina (University of Illinois at Chicago, 1007 W. Harrison Street Chicago, IL 60607 USA [tel: 312-996-5904; fax: 312-996-5104; e-mail: guevarra@uic.edu]), **"You Have to Beat Them in Their Own Game": Filipino Immigrant Caregivers and the Informalization of the Home Care Work Industry in Southern California, USA,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the working lives of 30 Filipino caregivers, a majority of whom are highly educated or worked previously in higher paying positions, & are now toiling within an ethnic labor niche and low wage informal economy in Southern California. The paper illustrates how they manage their vulnerable citizenship status or low social capital to ensure their job security due to an outmoded U.S. immigration system & an unregulated private home care industry that produce enterprising individuals who provide precarious employment. It also examines their partnership with the Pilipino Worker Center, a grassroots organization working to reform this industry.

2010S00992

Gui, Marco & Stanca, Luca (University of Milano-Bicocca, Via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126 MILANO [tel: 02 64487577; e-mail: marco.gui@unimib.it]), **Television Viewing, Satisfaction and Happiness: Facts and Fiction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the increasing consumption of new media, watching television remains the most important leisure activity worldwide. Research on audience reactions has demonstrated that there are major contradictions between television consumption & the satisfaction obtained from this activity. Similar findings have also emerged in the relationship between television consumption & overall well-being. This paper argues that television viewing can provide a major example where consumption choices do not maximize satisfaction. We review the evidence on the welfare effects of TV consumption choices, focusing on two complementary dimensions: consumption satisfaction & overall well-being. Within each of these two dimensions, we consider both absolute & relative over-consumption, referring to quantity & content of television viewing, respectively. We find that research in different social sciences provides evidence of overconsumption in television viewing. We also outline how social & contextual variables can influence the size of overconsumption effects. The relevance of these findings for consumption of new media is discussed in the conclusions.

2010S00993

Guidi, Riccardo (Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche e Sociali - Università di Pisa/Fondazione Volontariato e Partecipazione, Lucca, Italy, 55100 [tel: +39 583 587645; fax: +39 0583 312748; e-mail: riccardoguidi@gmail.com]), **Social Policy at the Crossroad: A Dual Path For a Re-Formulation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Keynes, Polanyi, Marshall, Titmuss, Myrdal. Contemporary social policies were based on the theories & on the proposals of heretical thinkers. Mediated by a rediscovering of their thinking, the current crisis may be used as a chance for a new design of social cohesion. This paper tries to design an approach to social policies that is based on (and renews) the lessons of the classics. First of all I propose a path of crossed re-reading between them that is focused on three key-points: 1. the ineffectiveness of laissez-faire & the consequent need for a new centrality of politics; 2. a definition of equality which is not paternalistic; 3. the need for a dynamic vision of citizenship. This promise can be updated with the reference to the "capabilities approach" (Sen) and to the plural & deliberative theories on democracy (Dahl, Habermas). But another contribution to the reformulation of social politics comes from the collective actions of social movements. In Italy (one of the more distorted welfare systems in Europe), in the '80s, voluntary associations developed a very interesting debate about the need of a new social policy. From the bottom of the organized voluntary action we can find some confirmation to our theoretical effort to found a transformative social policy. The result is an orientation to new social policies based on three interconnected dimensions: 1. empowerment (user), 2. sociability (citizenship), & 3. institutions building (institutions).

2010S00994

Guijarro, Jan (Juan March Institute, Madrid, C/. Castelló 77, 28006 [tel: ; e-mail: jguijarro@march.es]), **The Use of Personal Traits as a Screening Device in Different Educational Settings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent research in both economics & sociology has shown that cognitive skills & personal traits play a significant role in the stratification processes. However, there is still uncertainty about the institutional settings, in which the impact of these factors is greater. This paper tests the hypothesis that employers will rely more on educational credentials & less on personal traits in countries where the educational signal is clear, whilst the opposite is expected when signaling is diffuse. In the latter cases, firms will rely more on personal characteristics such as ambition, sociability & creativity as indicators for individual productivity. Hence it is expected that the pay-offs to personal characteristics are larger in low-signaling educational systems. The study will test this hypothesis using data drawn from the European Social Survey, which includes a battery of questions about personality traits together with very rich information on individual, job & firm characteristics. Countries will be selected on the basis of the reliability of the dependent variable (entry into occupational classes) as well as on the characteristics of the signals their educational & training systems provide.

2010S00995

Guillaume, Olivier (EDF R&D / LISE CNAM, Clamart France 92140 [tel: 01 47 65 26 51; e-mail: olivier.guillaume@edf.fr]), **Organization of the Operator's Work and Organization of Nuclear Power Plants,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the analysis of the process operators' work in French nuclear power plants, this communication analyzes connections between the profession of operators & the global organization of nuclear power plants. The omnipresence of risk & the hegemony of the technical culture bring power plants to be strongly centralized and organized into a hierarchy. But uncertainties & technical difficulties weaken the hierarchical organization & infer the teams of operators to adopt a collegial organization. This last one allows the aggregation of specialized knowledge to elaborate consensus within forums. The team leader then evolves from a decision-maker's position towards the driving force of the team. Furthermore, the incapacity of some members to demonstrate their technical skills over the long term or to support the specific working schedules, lead them to go out of the shift teams. The driving services split into segments with space & temporality differentiated. The global organization tries to coordinate the multiple professional segments by a standardization of time in a sequential way. But their work is also punctuated by negotiations with the maintenance professions, emergencies & speed which alternate with phases of looseness & waiting.

2010S00996

Guimaraes, Antonio S. A. (University of Sao Paulo, Av. Luciano Gualberto 315 FFLCH Departamento de Sociologia Sao Paulo SP Brazil [tel: +55 11 30913703; fax: +55 11 30914505; e-mail: asguima@usp.br]), **The Search for African-Descendent in Brazil: New Data on Racial Classification,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Brazilian population for centuries experienced what is called "whitening" in the literature, i.e., a process of racial reclassification through which mixed-blood people were inclined to self-define in lighter colors. In the last decades however there is evidence of an open process of darkening–i.e. the re-classification of whites as *pardos* (brown) & of *pardos* as *pretos* (black)–as suggested by different sources data, such as the census bureau & the PNAD (National Sample Research of Households). Using recent pools on race relations, specifically data on racial classification in Brazil (DataFolha 1995 & 2008; Abramo 2003) as well as administrative data of a public university that adopted a racial quota system of selection, the author explores the ways self-classification & classification by others are changing in the 21st century due to a bunch of new incentives for Blackness: affirmative actions, Black pride, cultural negritude, and political mobilization. This empirical framework will be the basis for a more historical approach to the changing meaning of race in Brazil.

2010S00997

Guimaraes, Nadya A., Hirata, Helena & Sugita, Kurumi (Department of Sociology/University of Sao Paulo, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315 - Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil - 05.508-010 [tel: (55-11) 3091-3703; fax: (55-11) 3091-4505; e-mail: nadya@usp.br]), **Care Work in a Comparative Perspective: France, Japan and Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Although situated in contrasting historical contexts, France, Japan and Brazil are all facing the same reality of aging of the population & the tendency of growing professions related to care. Named "auxiliaires de vie", "helpers" or "cuidadoras", it is mostly women who occupy these professions & provide care for elderly & sick, which is carried out as unpaid work in the private sphere. This paper tries to explore the activity of care in the three countries by analyzing the social politics, labor markets and family forms as well as social networks. The authors will discuss the question of female migration (transnational or internal) related to social care work, & will try to analyze how the emergence of paid care work is related (or not) to the process of "de-housewifization". The socialization of care work goes with the formation of the profession. The national definitions of the professional categories, the training & the certification, as well as the potential conflicting situations in the transnational confrontation of these professional categories will also be studied.

2010S00998

Guinteiro, Maria Da Conceição (Núcleo de Pesquisa em Relações Internacionais; Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil; São Paulo, Brasil 05410-002 [tel: 00 55 11 3081 32 07; fax: 00 55 11 3081 32 07; e-mail: mquim@usp.br]), **Portuguese Women in Brazil–Family, Collective Memory, Myth, the Dreamt Dream,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Portuguese Women in Brazil a family, collective memory, myth, the dreamt dream Maria da Conceição Quinteiro Abstract/Summary This paper is the result of qualitative research, in which ten Portuguese women's stories were compiled through interviews. These women emigrated to São Paulo, Brazil, in the 50s, when they were still very young, with no parents or relatives. They were born and lived in hamlets located in Trás-os-Montes, Minho & Beira Alta in Portugal. In their native settle-

ments they were taught by their families a mothers, grandmothers, aunts & neighbours, a socialization group of utmost importance, as the hamlets were their hometown, their place of origin. These women acquired from neighbours & villagers knowledge to guarantee their own survival and that of their families, as well as how to reproduce values and rules of their social group, which was hierarchically established within the hamlet at a time when precarious life conditions and pre-modern social relations still existed in those Portuguese small communities. Despite the strong female discrimination, it did not prevent those women from daring & facing adversities that they would encounter on the way, as they emigrated to Brazil on their own, contrary to custom that enhanced individual male or family emigration. If poverty & famine had not swept Portugal at that time, never would a well brought up woman transgress & leave her family behind to emigrate in order to work to support herself and her next of kin. Dreams, legends & myths permeated the collective memory in those hamlets, isolated & distant from dynamic urban centers. Dreams that were forged throughout the centuries, glorious deeds, solutions to misfortunes, such as King Dom Sebastian's return, are still vivid & printed on the dwellers' collective memory. To be able to understand the dreams that triggered those women's decision to "go aboard", I resorted to Bandarra's dreams, whose prophecies were reinterpreted by Father Antonio Vieira and rescued by The Portuguese poet Fernando Pessoa in The Message. The "earth Garden of Eden" myth complements the dream dreamt by these Portuguese women. Key Words: women, migration, collective memory, daily life, dreams.

2010S00999

Gulbrandsen, Liv Mette & Ulvik, Oddbjørg Skjaer (Oslo University College, Faculty of Social Sciences, Box 4, St Olavs plass, 0130 Oslo [tel: + 47 22453655; e-mail: oddbjorgskjar.ulvik@sam.hio.no]), **Sociology of Childhood and Developmental Psychologies: Could They Tango?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within the sociology of childhood, there has been a comprehensive and relevant critique of traditional developmental psychology. In this critique of the "child as becoming", there is a risk for making the growing & changing child theoretically invisible. There is a need for a reconceptualization which includes the processes of change the child is involved in, that means, an alternative comprehension of development. In this paper, we will discuss how concepts for processes of social participation could be included & developed within childhood research. Within various sociocultural theoretical traditions, the concept of social participation encompasses the child's continuous interplay & interaction with other people, including, amongst others, its parents, teachers and friends. The social participation of children is seen as being a basic premise for human development. In these traditions, the child's interplay & interaction with other people is embedded in the greater socio-cultural context. The everyday life of the child contains the forms of social participation that include the child and its partners in social interaction, & which binds together the stream of experiences that make up the child's developmental potential. The child's participatory opportunities change over time, & are highly regulated by the child's age.

2010S01000

Guliyev, Rufat (Azerbaijanian Sociological Association, Baku, Azerbaijan, AZ1102 [tel: +994 50 3249246; fax: +994 12 4978330; e-mail: azsocas@azdata.net]), **Court Reform in the Mirror of Public Opinion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The conducted survey allowed to determine that one of the main factors that prevents development of the private sector is a lack of knowledge about laws by the entrepreneurs. Many citizens are not informed enough about their rights guaranteed by the law & do not realize the potentially useful role of the judicial system in democratic society. One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able to fully satisfy demand for the services is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust by the population of the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for judicial services is a lack of economic growth, which doesn't foster growth of the need in resolution of economical arguments. A study of the public opinions, analysis of their judgments & proposals allowed to reveal the most relevant problems related to the work of courts & render of the judicial services, to determine the paths for extension of population's and business sector's access to the judicial services, which will help to further improve the judicial system & will become a cause of the more effective implementation of the goals of the judicial reform in Azerbaijan.

2010S01001

Guliyeva, Sveta (Azerbaijanian Sociological Association, Baku, Azerbaijan, AZ1102 [tel: +994 12 5302736; fax: +994 12 4978330; e-mail: sevdaguliyeva@mail.ru]), **Domestic Violence Against Women: Condition and Ways of Resolution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research has allowed revealing scales of violence against women in society, a degree of probability of susceptibility to violence, which is characteristic for women in the country. Women are exposed to sexual harassments by men frequently. More often these harassments are in a veiled, hidden form. Women are exposed to harassments at work and in the family, on the street and in different public places. Violence against women has the certain traditions in a way of life & mentality of Azerbaijanians. Frequently, children at a young age observe the facts of violence against the women in the family in which they grow up. Some teenagers get used to permanent violence & start to look at it with indifference. The idea of the total submission of women in a men's society has taken a strong place in the consciousness not only of men, but also of women. Therefore, the resolution of gender problems & the problem of eradication of violence against women demands not only influences on a men's society, but also thought over & the effective measures directed on revolutionary changes in the consciousness of women & their clearing of psychological dependence on men.

2010S01002

Gulshetty, Basawraj S. (Gulbarg University, Inamdar MSW PG college, Gulbarga, Plotno, 86, Sangamma-Jaynagar, University Road, Gulbarga 585105 India [tel: +91-8472 245503–009342352517; fax:; e-mail: drbsgul@rediffmail.com]), **Industrial Employees Leisure, Health and Safety–A Case Study of ALSTOM Projects India Ltd,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Industrial activities are the key to development of an economy. Managing the labour force is essentially an important factor in containing the negative consequences. Three of such factors are health, leisure, & safety, in the process of gaining high profits through optimum utilization of manpower. These factors are neglected thoroughly. Leisure, health, & safety measure play a vital role in maintaining industrial growth & harmony. The aim of undertaking this study is to find out the importance of leisure and safety measures on health at ALSTOM Project India Ltd. It is important that proper safety & leisure measures involve certain technical as well as non-technical specifications that employers should adhere to, this would help in enforcing a comprehensive procedure that would specify safeguard for employees. Leisure and safety measures improve employees morale & productivity. They help in improving work standards & reduce the fear of ill health. Research design: The methodology adopted for the collection of primary data is a field survey method. We used the technique of questionnaires & oral consultation on a sample of 50 respondents at ALSTOM Project India Ltd. Statistical tools were used for data analysis. Tables are used to represent the percentage at a satisfactory level. This study is totally descriptive and an analytical method is used.

2010S01003

Gun Cuninghame, Patrick (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico City, Mexico, CP04960 [tel: +52-55-54837000 ext.3110; e-mail: pcuninghame@hotmail.com]), **Cognitive Capitalism, Labour Precarization & Social Conflicts Related to the Production of Knowledge in the Public University: A Comparative Study of Mexico and Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, there has been increasing research interest in the effects of long-term crisis, globalization & now of the planetary economic recession on higher education & the public university. However, the creation of a global market in the provision of higher education & regional initiatives such as the Bologna Process in Europe have also begun to have an impact on Mexico & Latin America. While there have been several recent studies on these processes, few have examined the radical changes in work practices and conditions, particularly the precarization of part-time academic, research & administrative staff, one of the main causes of growing conflict within this sector over the issues of the production & distribution of knowledge in the public university. The main objective of this paper, therefore, is to identify the causes & effects of labour precarization in the globalized, commercialized public university, as a social conflict related to the production & dissemination of knowledge & as an integral part of the current transition from industrial to cognitive capitalism. In addition, this paper is part of a research project that is undertaking a comparative study on the impacts of the commercialization & globalization of higher

education both in Mexico, which is at an early stage, & in Italy, where these processes are at an advanced stage, mainly due to the Bologna Process, that has also led to a series of strikes & university occupations in opposition to its proposals, particularly among postgraduate students & researchers about to start an academic career, as well as part-time academic & administrative staff.

2010S01004

Gunderson, Shane (Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33334 [tel: 954-684-7015; e-mail: sgunders@fau.edu]), **Intellectual Work, Transnational Contention, and NGOs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The East Timor transnational peace movement failed to galvanize momentum to intercede & suppress genocide in East Timor until the 1990s because there were competing & conflicting frame disputes that erupted among peace groups within the movement that eventually gained momentum through the media. The US & UN human rights policy debate on East Timor was situated in interstices, acquiescence, & reticence as a result of U.S. relations with Indonesia during the Cold War. Understanding United States relations with East Timor can only be explained by looking at Indonesian relations with the United States & by looking at the relationship of non-governmental organizations, churches & other public intellectuals' work as they successfully intervened to assist policy makers. Sidney Tarrow calls for scholars to "Consider the absence of Non-governmental organizations & unions from the purview of most social movement research on transnational contention: rather than ignore these entities, dismiss them as 'insiders', or place them under the social movement umbrella, we should see them as other forms of contentious politics & examine their relationship to movements, states, & international institutions"(66). This qualitative study is the antidote for this absence in social movement research.

2010S01005

Gunnarsson, Lena (School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden, 70182 [e-mail: lena.gunnarsson@oru.se]), **Theorising the Structural Forces of Sociosexuality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my paper I draw on Anna Jónasdóttir's theory of love power in order to conceptualise the structural forces of sociosexuality. Jónasdóttir's concept of love power is developed as a parallel to the Marxist concept of labour power. It denotes the fundamental human sociosexual capacity to produce persons, not only in the procreative sense but also as the process of recreating existing persons "as socio-sexual individuated an personified existences" (1994, p. 221). Jónasdóttir argues that the fundamental material base of contemporary western patriarchy is to be found in the specific exploitative ways that the productive force of sociosexuality is organised. In the paper I examine a bit closer the parallel that Jónasdóttir makes between the gendered sociosexual power structure & the capitalist structure. Jónasdóttir suggests that women, by virtue of their sociosexual 'poverty', are forced to 'voluntarily' give their love to men to exploit, much like the worker is forced to 'voluntarily' sell her labour to the capitalist. Conversely, men must exploit women's love power if they are to "remain the kind of men that historical circumstances force them to be" (p. 225), like the capitalist must exploit labour in order to stay capitalist. Is this parallel viable? Are the forces compelling women to 'comply' with unequal sociosexual conditions just as based in material necessities as those forcing the worker to enter unequal labour contracts?

2010S01006

Gupta, Avita Khawas (Mrs. Avita; Hotel Management and Tourism/Suresn Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India [tel: +919829064043; e-mail: avitakhawas@yahoo.com]), **Responsible Tourism: The Must for the Changing World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Responsible Tourism " . . . creates better places for people to live in, & better places to visit." We are into an ever changing world with changing economies, social parameters, environment issues, climate, demographic changes (population growth, aging), diseases & epidemics & the various other products of this complex phenomenon of globalization. In this globalised system we cannot expect tourism to remain the same. It is also changing with that of demand & supply. The pillars of responsible tourism are therefore the same as those of sustainable tourism, an environmental integrity, social justice & maximizing local economic benefit. There are a number of forces that are driving the growth in Responsible Tourism, among them few are demographic changes, intellectual levels & so called globalization. Tourism is no more merely a leisure activity these days; rather it is a responsibility to undertake before moving for leisure or pleasure. Countries with tourism as major deciding factors in the GDP have already started various programmes on responsible tourism to understand the very basic concept of Sustainability. The 2002 Cape Town Declaration on Responsible Tourism in Destinations[1] defines Responsible Tourism as follows: 1.generates greater economic benefits for local people & enhances the well being of host communities 2.improves working conditions & access to the industry 3.involves local people in decisions that affect their lives & life chances 4. makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural & cultural heritage embracing diversity 5. provides more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people, & a greater understanding 6. is culturally sensitive, encourages respect between tourists & hosts, & builds local pride & confidence. This paper specifically focuses on the various projects undertaken by various countries for responsible tourism & what are the various factors that initiate it.

2010S01007

Gupta, Kailash Chandra (Emergency Administration and Planning Program, Department of Public Administration, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76201, USA [tel: +1 408 876 0136; e-mail: kailashgupta@my.unt.edu]), **A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Disposition of Unidentified Bodies following Sudden Catastrophic Disasters,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The mass disposition of unidentified bodies following sudden catastrophic disasters leaves a Zeigarnik effect (prevents closure) on the surviving members of the community. My dissertation will be based on the Quick-Response Research on the disposition of unidentified bodies following (i) the 2004 tsunami in Sri Lanka and India, (ii) the 2009 cyclone Aila in Bangladesh & India, and (iii) the 2010 Haiti earthquake. The methods used included, field observations, document analysis, & interviews. I/we employed convenience sampling method for 155 interviews with family members of the deceased, government officials, forensic experts, morgue administrators, volunteers, priests, & DMORT operations leader. Findings indicate that a Haitian government agency moved bodies from streets by employing earth-moving equipment & buried corpses without attempting identification or performing last rites. In other countries bodies were identified to the extent possible, and rituals were performed. In Haiti people cremated bodies on site with gasoline. I/we observed no discrimination in varied efforts to deal with bodies, except for foreign nationals. This research suggests that improved efforts should be made to identify bodies. The study suggests that the handling of the dead by families could be considered if government resources are overwhelmed in US and Western societies.

2010S01008

Gupta, Mahima Modi & Modi, Ishwar (Freelance Artist, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania , USA [tel: +1-717-319-1519; e-mail: mahimaULg17@yahoo.com]), **Leisure and the Arts through the Ages: A Comparative Study of the Themes on Leisure in Early European and Indian Painting,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure, it would be no exaggeration to say, is life itself. Whatever is beautiful & aesthetic pertains to leisure. The re-invigorating spirit of leisure is unparalleled. It is the fountain-head of all creativity including the arts, particularly the art of painting. It not only has a direct bearing on the creative process of painting but also a source of inspiration to the artists. Since leisure is so close to life, including that of painters, it is but natural that painters all through the ages ranging from prehistoric rock art to the present, mainly from Renaissance to the beginning of the abstract art in the twentieth century have painted on innumerable themes related to leisure. In the present paper an effort has been made to spell out the relationship & the interface between leisure & the arts particularly the visual art of painting. Any comparison between the themes on leisure painted in the Western & Indian painting is a Herculean task since both these art traditions not only apparently but also in their essence are very different from each other. In spite of the fact that a very large number of themes on leisure & related to leisure have been painted both in the Western & Indian art, in all their major categories & 'isms' or 'kalams', the theme selection is vastly different & common themes hardly exist. The only common leisure themes that have been painted both by the Western & Indian painters mainly pertain to the depiction of the months, hunting scenes, leisurely standing women, feasting scenes, flute players, children's games, music & dance scenes, playing cards, smoking, leisurely conversations, & of course the depiction of sensuous leisure, pleasure & entertainments.

2010S01009

Gupta, Priya (Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, Karnataka, India, 560072 [tel: 91-9980520842; fax: 91-80-23217008; e-mail: priya.knotty@gmail.com]), **Disasters and Vulnerability, Survival and Resilience of Two Village Communities in Coastal Orissa, India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Regularly striking the east coast of India, cyclones hit coastal inhabitants the hardest. Two villages, one of fishermen, & the other of agriculturists, living near the sea, were selected to study the adaptation practices of people who have to face recurring disasters in the form of cyclones & occasional floods. Their occupations, which provide their livelihood, also add to the risks (more among the fishermen) of surviving the effects of cyclones, and their poverty (more so among the fishermen) increases the stressful conditions & vulnerability of their existence. Caste ethnicity & solidarity are strong among the fishermen due to their precarious existence, & is less visible among the agriculturists. A caste panchayat (council) is found in the fishing village, which moderates their fishing activities & life in general. Village councils are found in both villages (they are statutory bodies, unlike the caste council), though the caste council takes precedence in the fishing village. The agricultural village does not have any caste council. Despite a poor living standard, life goes on, & the villagers survive & endure the disasters that they face every year.

2010S01010

Gustafsson, Karin M. & Lidskog, Rolf (School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, Örebro University, SE-701 82 Örebro, Sweden [tel: +4619303184; fax: +4619303484; e-mail: karin.m.gustafsson@oru.se]), **Acknowledging Risk, Trusting Expertise, and Coping with Uncertainty: Lay People's Deliberations on Spraying an Insect Population,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In southern Gotland in the Baltic Sea, a moth outbreak has caused human nuisance & possible long-term effects on the tourist industry, prompting demands for intervention to reduce the insect population. At the same time, there have been warnings concerning the broader ecological consequences of spraying, not least for biodiversity. Through an interview study using a sample of local residents, their deliberations on the spraying are analyzed. In particular, the analysis focuses on the lay understanding of the situation & how this relates to a scientific understanding of it, its causes, & possible remedies. The study focuses on the narratives residents created to make sense of the situation and guide action, on the risks they associated with different action options, & on how these narratives relate to the expert view of the problem. The analysis shows that trust & distrust should not be seen as dichotomous, but must be more differentiated. Simultaneously, as the residents criticize specific knowledge claims & specific experts, their trust in science can strengthen. Furthermore, the analysis shows that citizen knowledge does not merely passively reflect science. Instead, citizens create meaning and construct knowledge by organizing personal experience and articulated knowledge claims into coherent narratives.

2010S01011

Gustafsson, Päer L. ([e-mail: paer.gustafsson@googlemail.com]), **Commercial Courts in Russia of the Late 1990s. Pillars of the Market Transition?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A considerable number of economic actors gravitated towards Russia's commercial courts in the 1990s because of (rather than in spite of) the fact that the judicial outcome could be influenced with bribes. While it is largely undisputed that aspects of Russia's judiciary deteriorated in Putin's Russia between 2000 & 2008, some observers assume that the Yeltsin years of the 1990s were rosier for the rule of law. I argue that the commercial courts of the 1990s were blighted by corruption to a greater extent than is widely recognised. A logistic regression model shows that managers who accepted corruption at the time of market entry were three times more likely to trust the commercial courts for conflict resolution than managers who rejected corruption at the time of market entry. The counterintuitive correlation between the use of bribes outside the judiciary & self-reported trust in the commercial courts puts into perspective the notion that Russian courts of the late 1990s were in better shape than the corrupt and politicized courts of Putin's Russia.

2010S01012

Gustavo, Alonso González Valencia (Department of Language and Literature Education and Social Science Education of Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès), Building G-5, office G5-115. 08193. Spain [e-mail: gustavo.gonzalez@uab.cat]), **Ideas about the Citizenship and Citizenship Education in Student Teachers of Social Studies in a Public University in Colombia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ideas about citizenship & citizenship education are two aspects that reflect or can be an example of social representations. This matter is very important in citizenship, but it is more important in the teacher of Social Studies & citizenship education. This research is an approach to social representations of student teachers of Social Studies about citizenship & citizenship education in a public university in Colombia. The study, carried out during the first semester of 2009 in Colombia, combines different methods to collect information (a questionnaire, interviews, discussion groups, & class observations). The conclusions demonstrate the existence of continuities & ruptures. For example, for the student teachers the principal goal of Social Studies is the analysis & transformation of social reality. This perspective is coherent with the learning strategies they use, but there are breaks with the content selected & the classroom practice. The research tries to contribute to qualify the initial formation of teachers in topics such as citizenship education in the Colombian and in the Latin American context.

2010S01013

Gustavsson, Martin, Börjesson, Mikael & Melldahl, Andreas (Department of Education, Culture and Media, Box 2136, 75002 Uppsala [e-mail: martin.gustavsson@edu.uu.se]), **The Art of Success in Art. Social Origins, Educational Trajectories, and Artistic Careers in Sweden, 1938-2007,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What inherited & acquired resources do individuals, who are admitted to the most exclusive areas of the educational system or who establish themselves at the most prominent positions within professional fields, possess? How do these possessions change over time? In the paper, we try to answer these questions by focusing on the fine arts. We examine, on the one hand, the most dominant school of fine arts in Sweden, and, on the other hand, the field of artists. Our empirical data are constructed as collective biographies of the 1,100 students attending the school between 1938 & 1986 (information from the school archives concerning for example admission, prizes, study travels abroad) & of 13,500 artists (data on exhibitions, stipends, prizes, teaching positions, etc.) for the years 1945 to 2007. The main statistical technique employed is specific multiple correspondence analysis, enabling us to study the structures of the students' & the artists' properties as well as the relations between the two populations. We show that there is a strong relation between the leading school & dominant positions in the field of artists. One striking preliminary result a in a social democratic ruled country with a strong emphasis on equity in education a is that art students & artists increasingly are recruited from the upper middle classes.

2010S01014

Gutiérrez Resa, Antonio (Trabajo Social. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Obispo Trejo S/N Facultad de Derecho. Madrid 28040 [tel: 630072166 y 91-3989071; fax: 91-3989051; e-mail: agutierrez@poli.uned.es]), **Gestión Transparente de la Solidaridad** (Transparent Management of Solidarity), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ We have to start under consideration that the Solidarity Concept can not reduce at a simple definition; neither may identify it with what is doing this o that non-profit-making entity. More than this, it plans the transparent management of the Solidarity, requires the combination of the different categories of the solidarity, the same way as the multiple actions in were it may manifest itself. All things considered, to carry out a transparent management of the Solidarity supposes to assume complex levels of management, whose results have to be contrasted as effect of a structure clear designed for such proposal. The steps which we made to support, defence this position were consisted from a short revision of the solidarity supposed for different authors. So, from the solidarity this benefices who realises it without count with the beneficiary (Aristotle), o the charity as avarice corrective, taking care of to collocate well the benefit (Juan Luis Vives), a solidarity to avoid the suffering (R. Rorty) o of putting on limits to solidarity (Susan Sontag), such route permits us to think about the complexity of the solidarity y the possibilities for its transparent management. Our conclusion is it debs go beyond the economical transparency & balances, to development a management complex of the values which identifies the organizations. In this way, the management of the type of practiced solidarity, according the identifying values of the organisation, will be

favourable to a major & profounder transparent management of the solidarity.

2010S01015

Gutman, Yifat, Brown, Adam & Sodaro, Amy (New School for Social Research, 6 East 16th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 212.229.5737, x 3125; e-mail: yifat.gutman@gmail.com]), **Memory Studies from Past to Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For social scientists who study memory, there is a nagging concern that memory studies is inherently backward-looking, & that memory itself–how it is deployed, invoked, & utilized–can hinder efforts to move forward. It is the purpose of this paper to challenge this assumption by looking at the ways in which the study and practice of memory are ultimately about the present & future. This Janus-faced view of memory as looking to the past in order to shape the present & future is the basis for the increasingly relevant concerns & scholarship about the relationship of memory to democratic politics, human rights & transitional justice, and conflict resolution. This paper argues that in order to develop a full understanding of how individuals & societies remember, memory scholars must consider the influence of the future–as it is imagined & desired–on how the past is remembered, mobilized, & dealt with. This change of focus from past to future raises critical questions about the field of memory studies as a whole, on how temporality shapes our current conceptions and assumptions, & about particular issues regarding collective and individual memory. The paper discusses these questions & makes suggestions for developing a focus on the future in memory studies.

2010S01016

Guzzo, Pietro Paolo (Faculty of Communication Sciences University of Palermo, Viale delle Scienze Ed.15 - 90100 Palermo (Italy) [tel: +39 333 2637553 (Mob); fax: +39 984 893201; e-mail: pp.guzzo@unical.it]), **Italians Self-Help Groups in the Shadow of Law: Associations of Anticoagulant Patients between Embodiment of Illness and Health Community Governance.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: e-health-revolution is everyday use of the Internet for therapy & diagnosis by the general public or by Self-Help-Care Groups (SHCG). In Italy SHCG (gruppi di auto-mutuo-aiuto: a-m-a) are more present in the North & the Center, less in the South. Those support & not substitute instead for Anglo-Saxons SHCG an institutional help offered by Welfare State (Devoto, 1999; Albanesi, 2004; Focardi e Raspini, 2008; Ingrosso 2008). Many a-m-a groups do not use legal system, despite recent national (State Act passed in 1999: D.P.R. 1 Novembre 1999) & regional (Veneto Act 7 November 2008, n°14) specific legislation. To the contrary a-m-a groups could play a double institutional role: sensors of embodied identities of illness, promotional channels of citizens critical participation to Health Community Governance (Giarelli 2009; Shortell et al. 2002; Lassler & Weiss, 2003; Scambler & Keller, 2006). So co-therapy patterns is a fruitful application of health co-governance: i.e. patients in Anticoagulant Oral therapy (TAO) for different critical pathologies (stroke, chronic arthritis, maintenance or substitution of cardiac valves). Those 70 a-m-a groups, joined in Anticoagulant Italians Patient Associations (Associazione Italiana Pazienti Anticoagulati A.I.P.A.), represented around 700.000 of anticoagulant patients, only 25% enrolled & assisted by Public Hospitals, Monitoring Centers, General Practitioners. Federation of local AIPA has obtained from Italian Health Ministry the institution of a Commission for enacting TAO Guide Lines, which will be presented to Commission for Essential Level of Health Assistance (LEA) & to State-Regions Conference. Meanwhile few Regions (Emilia-Romagna, Toscana) enacted theirs TAO guidelines with different operational methods. The study mixed analysis of legal documents, interviews to privileged witness, self-administered questionnaire used to measure law awareness, health status, psychological states, & health service utilization submitted to Cosenza's AIPA members/non members, at Cosenza's Regional Hospital in Calabria. So this preliminary research identify legal consciousness & double institutional role of AIPA.

2010S01017

Haanpää, Leena & Ehrs, Camilla (Turku Centre for Child and Youth Studies, University of Turku, 20014 University of Turku [e-mail: lehaan@utu.fi]), **Experts of Their Own Lives: Political Representation of Children and Young Adults,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Lately, both political & societal interest has been devoted to participation of children & young adults. This is directed to civics, hearing, leisure activities & voluntary participation of children & youngsters. They have a right to take part in decision making that promotes development of the society. Children's and youngsters' right to influence the decisions that concern them is emphasized in several legal instruments. First of all, respect for the views of the child is one of the core principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to the Constitution of Finland (731/1999) the public authorities shall promote the opportunities for the individual to participate in societal activity & to influence the decisions that concerns him or her. This obligation naturally applies to children and youngsters as well. The importance of children's & youngsters' views is also emphasized in the Finnish Government policy program for the well-being of children, youth & families (2007). The main goals of this policy program are to strengthen children's & young adults' citizenship, participation & possibilities to influence. Two data sets are utilized in order to be able to take stand in this national societal & political demand. The first data are collected at Turku Institute for Child & Youth Research (Cyri) at the University of Turku in a project "Youngsters in focus," the second data origins from Sweden from the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs. Both data produce information about the living conditions, thoughts & desires of children & youth. Finnish research was carried out at schools of Southwest Finland in November 2008 & it aims to strengthen the participation of children & youth. The survey was targeted to pupils at 6th and 9th grades at schools of Southwest Finland; the amount of respondents is 2700 (6th grade: n=1426; 9th grade: n=1320). Swedish data "Under Lupp" were collected respectively in 2008 in 21 municipalities from different parts of Sweden (9th grade, N=1349). The paper focuses on both Finnish & Swedish children's & young Adults' opinions on their possibilities to participate and influence on their own lives. In the focus of the study are the national differences in participation. The preliminary results show that interest in politics & societal questions is lower in Sweden than in Finland & Finnish youngsters have a more positive outlook on influencing on the municipal level than Swedish youngsters. Are there any structural or socio-demographic differences between the two countries that could explain the difference between two societies?

2010S01018

Hadas, Mandel ([e-mail: hadasm@post.tau.ac.il]), **The Consequences of Welfare State Policies for Gender Wage Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cross-national studies of the impact of welfare states on gender inequality tend to overlook socioeconomic divisions among women. This research challenges the implicit assumption that welfare states have uniform effects on the labour market attainments of all women, arguing that the impact of state intervention is necessarily conditioned by women's relative advantage or disadvantage in the labour market. Based on micro-datasets from 21 advanced countries, the findings suggest that welfare state policies interact with socioeconomic position in determining the economic rewards of women a tending to penalize highly skilled women while benefiting the less-skilled. Highlighting the advantages & disadvantages of social schemes in light of the particular groups they benefit, as well as their implications for other groups, the paper concludes that more research is needed to explore the differential solutions for reconciling work with family, rather than the universal tension between work & family.

2010S01019

Haddad, Saïd (Ecoles de Saint Cyr Coëtquidan, Ecoles de Saint Cyr Coëtquidan 56381 GUER Cedex France [tel: + 33 2 97 70 76 50; fax: + 33 2 97 70 76 15; e-mail: said.haddad@st-cyr.terre-net.defense.gouv.fr]), **Interviewing a Group: Dynamics and Stakes of Focus (Military) Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based mainly on a recent research on the French military's perception of a multinational operation, this paper aims to discuss the specificity of the focused interviews technique. This paper will deal with the following factors or questions which affect the research dynamics & results such the position of the researcher: its autonomy in the selection of the interviewed & its responsibility in the material organization of such interviews; the data reliability & the legitimacy of the groups; the real purpose of the interview; & the taking account of the non verbal elements which shape an interview

2010S01020

HaddadiMoghaddam, Kourosh (Kourosh Haddadi Moghaddam, International Sturgeon Research Institute, Department of Marine Ecology, Rasht, Province: Guilan, Country: Iran , P.O.Box:41635-3464 [tel: +981325743724-5; fax: +981325743722; e-mail: khmoghadam@yahoo.com]), **The Study of Sociology on People**

States Inhibitors in Caspian Sea, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Caspian Sea is the largest inland body of water in the world and its coastlines are shared by Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan. This Sea is a highly productive water body, the reasons of which are intensive solar radiation & wealthy biogenic flow (till 300km3/year).The total fish biomass constitutes about 2900 thousand tons marine & fluvial ichthyofauna has species and subspecies including 25 commercial & sturgeon Fisheries occupy a prominent place in the economy of southern part of Caspian Sea. The main benefits which can be derived from fishery development & associated growth can be categorized under six different heads, a) nutrition & food supply b) income, c) employment, d) infrastructure e) rescue, f) defenses services. Public interest & government activity may be concentrated on other industries there by limiting the resources available for fisheries development. Then a new fact, such as increasing need for protein food stuffs, or the profitable exploitation of resources by foreign fleets may change the climate resulting in diversion of finance & man power to fisheries development. The various aspects of fisheries development of this local are discussed in the light of at the above resource characteristics & conditions. Key words: world, sociology, Caspian Sea

2010S01021

Hadiprayitno, Irene (Wageningen University, Hollandseweg 1, 6706 KN Wageningen [tel: +31317481026; e-mail: irene.hadiprayitno@yahoo.com]), **Human Rights Activism in Indonesia, with a Case Study of the Sidoardjo Hot Mud Tragedy in East Java,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article aims to depict the trajectory of activating human rights discourses in addressing development processes in Indonesia. Of particular interest is to describe the explorative efforts taken to interpret human rights from below. Here attention will be paid to the relationship between graveness of negative consequences resulted from misinterpreted development & the lack of judiciary mechanism to treat the cases. Empirically, the article will use the case of Sidoardjo Hot Mud Tragedy, in East Java, Indonesia in which the National Commission of human rights declared the adversity as a gross violation of human rights, based from the findings that at least 15 economic, social & cultural rights were violated during the displacement process. With that recommendation, theoretically, the case could be treated by the Indonesian Human Rights Court, which according to the Law No. 26 of 2006 only has jurisdictions over genocide & gross violations of human rights, & not economic, social & cultural rights. Yet whether this recommendation would actually affect the entitlement positions of people and/or improve victims' access to justice are not straightforward matters.

2010S01022

Hadjar, Andreas & Beck, Michael (Department of Sociology of Education, University of Bern, Muesmattstrasse 27, CH-3012 Bern [tel: +41 31 631 5356; e-mail: andreas.hadjar@edu.unibe.ch]), **Who Does Not Participate in Elections in Europe and Why Is This? A Multilevel Analysis of Social Mechanisms Behind Non-Voting,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Dealing with the research question "Who does not vote & why?" regarding national elections in 24 European countries, we analyse determinants of non-voting employing a multilevel design. On the individual level, the sociological determinants under consideration are education, cohort & gender. Regarding psychological or motivational factors, we include in the analyses political efficacy, political interest, political trust & satisfaction with politics. On the societal level, we analyse characteristics of the electoral system, including opportunities for "direct democracy", maturity of democracy, disproportionality factor, & if the participation in elections is compulsory. The data source of the analyses is the European Social Survey 2006. A first main finding is the fact that the probability of non-voting is higher among people with a low level of education & among younger cohorts. The motivational factors have similar impacts on non-voting across all analysed societies. Lack of political efficacy, lack of political interest, lack of political trust & dissatisfaction with politicians & the political system increase the probability of non-voting. Regarding macro influences, countries with compulsory voting & "old democracies" turn out to have a lower rate of non-voting, although these effects vanish when simultaneously modelled with the social psychological micro level indicators.

2010S01023

Hafford-Letchfield, Trish (Middlesex University, Archway Campus, 2 - 10 Highgate Hill, London, UK, N11 5LW [tel: 02084114506; e-mail: p.hafford-letchfield@mdx.ac.uk]), **'I'm not Political': An Exploration of Older People's Perception of Policy in Relation to UK Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines issues concerned with increasing participation, citizenship & social justice for older people using social care services. UK public policies have sought to improve the quality of life of all older people through increasing participation in leisure, education, improved health, & valuing their contribution within communities. Simultaneously, older people using social care services are conceptualised as an enormous challenge in relation to growing social & economic dependence on welfare expenditure. Concepts of "transformation" within traditional welfare services have introduced notions of "self-directed care" and "individualised budgets" to further personalise services. According to some, this rhetorical focus of deficiency has shifted from structures to individuals thus contesting the illusion of choice & potential for change in older people's lives. Methods–A qualitative study involving individual interviews with 20 older people using social care services was undertaken in England. Utilising a topic guide; participant's personal knowledge and experiences of government policies were explored. Content and discourse analysis were used to examine the nature of older people's perceived relationships with the state during the process of becoming dependent on welfare. Results–The findings are considered within Habermas" framework of communicative rationality and discursive democracy in later life. Recommendations are made about the extent to which service users' citizenship can be achieved within care services, the roles of welfare professionals and the development of their skills within social care context.

2010S01024

Hafford-Letchfield, Trish, Couchman, Wendy, Leonard, Kate, Leiba, Tony, Woods, Sandie, Avery, Peter & Webster, Maxine (Middlesex University, Archway Campus, 2-10 Highgate Hill, London, UK, N11 5LW [tel: 0208 411 4506; e-mail: p.hafford-letchfield@mdx.ac.uk]), **'Opening Doors': Developing Learning Materials to Promote Positive Interaction with People with Dementia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Literature on the care of people with dementia is still sparse and this is reflected in the professional education curriculum such as social work, nursing & other health care professionals. This paper describes an educational partnership between social work and nurse educators, carers of people with dementia & an older people's theatre project. This collaboration sought to build on cultural theories from the arts & humanities to provide a more political lens for change & reform in approaches to dementia care. Using storytelling techniques, a number of case studies were developed to inform arts based approaches such as drama & music to develop learning materials for professional & carer education. Digital images enacted by an older people's theatre group also drew on research evidence of good practice in communication with people with dementia & a number of digital stories were developed. The paper will present some of the findings from the evaluation of the project & will illustrate this by showing some of the 3-4 minute clips from materials developed to facilitate further participant discussion.

2010S01025

Hafting, Tore & Hermanrud, Inge (Hedmark University College, Dept. of Business and Management, P.O.Box 104, N-2451 Rena [tel: ++ 47 62 43 00 00; fax: ++ 47 62 43 05 00; e-mail: Tore.Hafting@hihm.no]), **Decentralisation and Co-Ordination: Fragmented and Multiple Identities–A Conceptual Overview and Case Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The topic is the relationship between co-ordination and identities of members of organisations. The research question is why co-ordination is a problem in decentralised organisations, and how actors handle it. The purpose is twofold: Firstly, to explore by a literature review the link between principles of co-ordination hierarchy, market & networks, & multiple and fragmented identities. Large organisations have hybrid characteristics representing different logics of action, which have impact on identities. Secondly, to elucidate by two case studies the emergence & development of identities. Multiple and fragmented identities are most successfully handled by management when dialogue is practiced in established fora as a means of co-ordination with their associates. The data in the case studies are qualitative interviews, document analysis, & participant observation of physical & virtual meetings. Case 1 is drawn from a municipality, & we found three types of identities: The administrator, the

business manager & the professional, which in specific situations will cause conflicts with each other. Case 2 is drawn from a public agency, & three identities are found: The supervisor, "the man of rules," & the professional.

2010S01026

Hagen, Malfrid Irene (Buskerud University College, School of Business and Social Sciences, Box 235, 3603 Kongsberg, Norway [tel: +47 977 222 96; fax:; e-mail: malfrid.hagen@hibu.no]), **Sociological Interpretation of Art Works,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I am interested in the connection between art & society, & how the political, ideological & technological development manifests within art, whether the artist is aware of this or not. I am also interested in how the reflection of society in visual art can be analyzed & interpreted sociologically in a similar way as photographs within visual sociology, as this is described by Becker. (Becker, 2007) In this paper I try to outline how art can be sociologically interpreted by analyzing two etchings from about 1979/80. In the seventies most Norwegian artists were working with graphic art, such as etchings & woodcuts, & were highly engaged in political problems, particularly with a national character, although they were also concerned about global problems. Besides being judged aesthetically as art works, the two etchings can tell something about the Norwegian art world in the seventies, as they are representative for what was called "the graphic art boom" that was overflowing Norway during the decade. As both of the etchings have got their motifs from a fishing village in the North of Norway, which in the seventies were highly threatened by depopulation, they also tell a territorial & political story, as well as the motifs can tell independent stories about the harsh everyday life within the village. Sociological art interpretations are not limited to figurative motifs, but can be applied independent of styles & techniques, to figurative & abstract art, as well as to new art expressions that is also reflecting new technology, politics, ideologies & beliefs. While new technologies literally can make some new art expressions possible, new ideologies & beliefs reflected in art may raise interesting sociological problems, for instance new art expressions that is tearing down ethical borders, but which few dare to question in fear of weakening their position as an art connoisseur, or as liberal to new ideologies. Such cases also show the symbolic power which is embedded in works of art.

2010S01027

Häger, Andreas (Department of Sociology, Åbo Akademi University, Åbo, Finland [e-mail: andreas.hager@abo.fi]), **A Religious Group in its Local Society: A Finnish Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My paper presents some results from a locality study in a small town and a neighbouring rural municipality on the Western coast of Finland. The aim of the study is to look at the role of one particular religious group in the life of this community. The group in question is a conservative, Lutheran revival movement, the 'Laestadian' movement, originating from Sweden in the 19th century, but spread also in the Northern parts of Norway and Finland. The group is known for strict lifestyle choices as well as a high birth rate. In the rural municipality, the members of the group make up almost half of the population, & their presence is significant also in town & in other surrounding municipalities. The study analyses various qualitative material: interviews, media material, documents, etc. The paper presents some of the central findings of the study. The central issue of the paper is how the Laestadian movement in this region is able to maintain a strong plausibility structure for values that sometimes differ greatly from the surrounding society, while still being integrated in society regarding education, business life & local politics a and not merely being integrated, but asserting significant influence in these areas.

2010S01028

Häger, Andreas (Department of Sociology, Åbo Akademi University, Åbo, Finland [e-mail: andreas.hager@abo.fi]), **Sociology of Religion and Popular Culture: Some Theoretical Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study of religion & popular culture has been a growing field for the past decade. Much of the study is conducted within (systematic) theology, while sociology of religion has been less involved in the field. The argument of my paper is that not only would research on religion & popular culture be helped by sociological insights, but that the sociology of religion can also benefit from looking more closely at popular culture. This is partly a matter of expanding the empirical field to an area of truly "public religion", where many people today have their most frequent–and sometimes most profound–encounters with religion. But it is also the case, & this will be the main topic of the paper, that a closer look at the relations between religion & popular culture can provide the sociology of religion with new ideas on some central theoretical & definitional issues. The paper discusses how issues regarding the definition of religion & the relations between the substantive & the functional, the sacred & the profane can be illuminated by a closer study of the relation between religion & popular culture.

2010S01029

Hagestad, Gunhild O. & Herlofson, Katharina (Agder University, 4604 Kristiansand, Norway [tel: 47 92898278; e-mail: gunhild.hagestad@uia.no]), **Transformations in the Role of Grandparents across Welfare States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Longer lives, reduced fertility & changing work patterns have Reshaped grandparent roles. Yet, images of contemporary grandparents show strong contrasts. In North America, they have been declared child-savers, but also called redundant. In some European societies, they seem to serve as mother-savers; in others they might be labelled family-savers. Do these descriptions reflect differences in social policies? Can welfare regimes help us account for variations in role perceptions & role enactment? These are questions explored in this presentation. With an emphasis on European data, we examine perceptions of the grandparent role and reports of grandparental behaviour in different societies. We find more consensus regarding role expectations than we observe uniformities in grandparent behaviours. The availability of parental leave & public child care seem to be crucial in shaping how grandparent roles are enacted. In societies with few public supports for parents of young children, help from grandparents is often crucial in enabling mothers to be active in the work force. In such cases, grandparent responsibilities are regular and extensive. In societies where welfare policies help reduce work-family conflict, grandparents often serve a 'reserve army' function by being available at times when extra help & support are needed.

2010S01030

Hagino, Córa Hisae (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra [tel: 00351-916379355; e-mail: corahisae@hotmail.com]), **Legal Education and Sociology of Law in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The judicial system since the years 1980 became a central role in several countries in the world. In this context, the respectability of legal professions & a better legal education were necessary. To study legal professions it is important to analyze how law has been taught in the universities, if the knowledge produced in law schools permit an humanist & critical education or if law studies talk just about "law in books." For this research, we analyzed the syllabus of the most important law universities in Portugal to discover if there were critical disciplines like Sociology of Law or others (History, Anthropology, etc). On the results, we observe that the discipline Sociology of Law is not present in the most part of the syllabus. And when it is present, it is considered less relevant than technical disciplines or it is optional with less hours & credits. On this way, the law schools in Portugal do not prepare the students to know issues of law in society and their cultural & politic contexts.

2010S01031

Haglund, Björn & Klerfelt, Anna ([e-mail: bjorn.haglund@ped.gu.se]), **To Research the Leisure-Time Centre,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper highlights the social & discursive practice in Swedish leisure-time centres. A leisure-time centre provides activities, before, during & after school, directed to children between six and twelve years old. This institution is closely connected to primary school, staffed with university-educated pedagogues and supposed to give children a meaningful leisure. What meaningful leisure comprises is, however, not clearly defined in the Swedish curriculum (cf. Haglund, 2009, Klerfelt, 2007). Our theoretical point of departure origins from a social constructionist perspective, which emphasizes that reality is constructed by people who interact (Berger & Luckmann, 1966). Within this theoretical perspective a meaningful leisure in leisure-time centres is mutually constructed by staff & children in their everyday practice (cf. Fairclough & Wodak, 1997). There is a need to develop methodological tools to study how a meaningful leisure practice, defined & constituted by children & leisure-time pedagogues, could be explored. We investigate methodologies that make children's perspectives visible & reflect the pedagogues' intentions with their work. The data production consists of observations of the everyday life in leisure-time centres including narrative interviews & artefacts that highlight the social practice (cf. Mischler, 1986; Beach 2005). As this is a work-in-progress analysis

will be carried out during spring 2010 and initial results will be shared & reflected upon in the presentation.

2010S01032

Håkan, Löfgren & Pérez, Prieto Héctor (Utbildningsvetenskap Karlstad University, Universitetsgatan 2, 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: 054-7001920; e-mail: hakan.lofgren@kau.se]), **Institutional Memories in School–Narratives from a Closed School,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on how educational policy changes take shape in a local school-context. Specifically, the aim is to show how discursive fragments (Ball, 2007) and/or nested narratives (Linde, 2009) stand out in teachers' institutional memories. The new 'meta-narrative' about education is characterized by neoliberal's ideas about privatization & marketization. To catch and understand these changes, from the teacher's perspectives, we focus on institutional memories (Linde, op cit). These working memories are told & retold by teachers, & in times of change, they are guides to future actions. New versions of memories of past events are produced & reshaped in the time of the telling. Empirically, this study is anchored in 15 life-history interviews conducted with 8 teachers who have been working at the same secondary high-school in a Swedish middle-sized town. The school was recently shut down. The narratives cover a 40-year period of school-history. All interviews have been transcribed & screened for institutional memories. Results show how versions of institutional memories, framed by different discursive fragments & nested narratives, form a new local mosaic of narratives about education.

2010S01033

Hakim Fernandez, Nadia, Latorre, Andrea, Alzetta, Roberto, Back, Les & Sinha, Shamser ([e-mail: nadiahakim@yahoo.com]), **Migration Paths, Life Goals and the Question of Identity.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The construction of an "Us/Them" logic in different European countries can control those who may be included in this "We" and conversely those who are excluded from it & remain itinerant outsiders. This logic is manifested in different ways, from which we will highlight the legal & juridical frameworks of citizens and also the discursive processes–often xenoracist–put in place. These constraints influence the construction of identities of young immigrants or young children of immigrants, & the feeling of belonging. In turn, this bio-dimensional process –because it is imposed from the outside & recreated by the individual- has an impact on the way in which they project their future. Migratory paths tending towards social exclusion, where different barriers have marked the youngsters' opportunities to find a place of agency through the reconstruction of identity & modes of participation in the host society, promote fragile or non-existent future life-projections in the host society. We have used a qualitative methodology that aims at understanding these migration-related phenomena through the discursive production of the subjects of analysis (interviews, ethnographic observation, lifestories), that will be cross-analysed. The population under analysis are young people living in the European Union & in particular in Italy, Spain & the UK.

2010S01034

Halcli, Abigail (Oxford Brookes University, Department of International Relations, Politics and Sociology, Headington, Oxford, UK, OX3 0BP [tel: +44 1865 48 3754; e-mail: ahalcli@brookes.ac.uk]), **Gendering Transnationalism: Rethinking Gender Relations and Gender Inequalities in a Transnational Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The varied & uneven impact of global social change on gender relations at the local, national, international, & transnational levels is an important topic for social science researchers. Transnational processes including migration, the international transfer of caretaking & changing economic relations & labour markets are also gendered processes with significant outcomes for the configuration of gender relations in a variety of settings. In this paper I explore the interconnections between transnationalism and gender relations/inequalities in order to highlight the gendered nature of global social change & to draw attention to some of the limits of existing frameworks which seek to explain these transformations. I will suggest that some well-established ways of analysing both gender & transnationalism can be critically interrogated & further developed in light of contemporary thinking about the multidimensional components of gender relations, & by more fully integrating accounts of gender which recognise the importance of agency & subjectivity & which see women & men as actors in transnational processes. I will show how further theoretical development in these areas can be advanced by adopting an approach which moves between disciplinary boundaries and draws together key conceptual developments & empirical findings across the social sciences, particularly Sociology, Political Science & International Relations. By drawing on the range of cross-disciplinary thinking on gender relations in a transnational context, this paper will address two key questions: 1) What are the consequences of situating gender relations on a transnational scale, & how might this unsettle some of our understandings of gender, "the global," & transnationalism?, and 2) Can concepts such as transnational gender relations & the transnational gender arena provide useful avenues for theorising the differential effects of global social change on women & men?

2010S01035

Hall, C. Margaret (Sociology Department, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057, USA [tel: 202-687-3983; fax: 202-333-9262; e-mail: hallcm1@georgetown.edu]), **Social Intelligence as Sociological Theory/Method in Clinical Sociology for Individual and Social Changes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Social intelligence is defined as a distillation of sociological theories & methods used in a wide range of clinical sociology practices & strategies. Building on the structural functional theories of Durkheim, the conflict theories of Marx, and the cultural theories of Weber, broad socially intelligent perspectives are new ways to think about societies & individual or social changes, as well as new practices which deal with the power & complexities of the strongest social influences in our lives. For example, we confront the dominance of social systems, social classes, & specific values through socially intelligent micro- & macro-negotiations with individuals, groups, political parties, & social institutions. Social intelligence sheds new light on how we gain control over varied social situations, because social intelligence is based on a deep understanding of the five major social & emotional influences of families, beliefs, social classes, cultures, & societies. Using a knowledge of social facts about these five social influences strengthens our social intelligence, & at the same time yields broad perspectives from which to more realistically assess possibilities for individual and social changes. For example, C. Wright Mills's call for sociological imagination to make social innovations, by becoming historical actors, is made more feasible by problem-solving through social intelligence. Clinical sociology exchanges among selected individuals, communities, political parties, & nations are enhanced by deliberately applying principles of social intelligence. For example, we use families, beliefs, social classes, cultures, & societies to inform strategies that deal with problematic social issues. Consequently, we design more effective methods to achieve socially intelligent goals that increase the common good & social justice through establishing new priorities & different value choices. Thus, making deliberate value choices of equality, inclusiveness, diversity, cooperation, and openness creates new social realities that sustain stronger present & future societies to address the needs of all.

2010S01036

Hall, Michelle (Institute of Creative Industries and Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia [fax:; e-mail: ml.hall@qut.edu.au]), **Imagining a place-based tribe through co-created consumer value experiences in consumption spaces,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper outlines research that explores the potential of consumer communities within the context of the gentrifying inner city, an area where concerns of consumption-based lifestyles & community often clash. This research contends that consumption spaces in gentrifying areas can play an important role, both individually and cumulatively, in the construction of a consumption-based tribal identity that can also be place-based. It proposes that the co-created consumer value experiences that can occur within these servicescapes may offer a means through which to construct consumer communities, by creating opportunities to experience the shared ethic & aesthetic of the tribe. This paper outlines research that has explored the potential of such an approach, focusing specifically on an autoethnographic exploration of the individual experience of that process. Drawing on that data this paper describes how value experiences in a neighbourhood's servicescapes shaped my identification processes, both as an individual, & in relation to place, & then considers the implications for businesses & government place-making programs.

2010S01037

Hall, Steve (Dept. Social Sciences, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, NE1 8ST [tel: 0191 2273042;

e-mail: steve.hall@northumbria.ac.uk]), **Relieving the Tension: Rebellion, Conformity and Criminality in Late Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In criminological theory the time has come to move beyond the myths that associate crime with transgression, co-option & social exclusion. In this paper I will suggest that we might conceptualise the totalitarian disobedience fostered by the counterculture as something other than transgression, conformity or a form of proto-political rebellion first generated in authentic interstitial spaces & later co-opted by the system. Repositioning the "counterculture" as a product of the marketing industry, this analysis investigates in detail the double bind imposed upon subjects by consumer capitalism's rebellion / conformity hybrid. Through the lens of updated Lacanian theory it is possible to see that consumer culture & the consumption-driven economy are energised by the social diffusion of the master signifier of "cool individualism," the subject-position achieved by acquiring and displaying the symbols that putatively distinguish the self from the reviled "herd" of conformists. The overall result is an economically dynamic force that can be highly criminogenic where the subject's internalisation of hidden core values is strong but commitment to vital normative strategies is weak. Research into this dynamic tension could lead to a fundamental revision of the way we conceptualise social exclusion, criminality & the relationship between them.

2010S01038

Halley, Jeffrey A. (Department of Sociology, the University of Texas San Antonio, 1 UTSA Circle, San Antonio, Texas, 78249 [tel: 1-210-458-4626; fax: -; e-mail: jeffrey.halley@utsa.edu]), **Reason and Resistance within Cultural Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In examining reason & resistance within cultural practice, art and culture is seen as part of a society's total development. In contrast to much work in the sociology of art that confines itself to institutions, the effectivity of cultural activities is not seen as simply determined by their specific individual & institutional origins. Weber, Lukacs & theorists of the Frankfurt school conceive cultural production as part of the societal rationalizing process & as an ideological response to this social situation. Both of these features are constitutive of the social situation. Not only is cultural practice influenced by these broader historical processes, it can also react against them. I formulate this as the problem of rationalization & the forms of resistance which develop to it in the domains of art & culture. I develop the argument that rationalization breeds a response of resistance, generated by needs & interests not fulfilled by the process of rationalization.

2010S01039

Hallgrimsdottir, Helga Kristin & Einarsdottir, Þorgður (University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P5 [tel: +2504724723; e-mail: hkbenedi@uvic.ca]), **After the Crash, There was the Fall: The Effect of Movement Success on Radicalism and Diversity Within the Icelandic Social Movement Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The question of how social movement outcomes shape subsequent social movement activity has received little attention. This paper addresses this deficit through studying how achieving one set of aims shapes the formulation & articulation of subsequent social movement aims. Our case study is the grassroots political movement that sprung up in Iceland in the wake of the economic crash of 2008. This heterogenous coalition of social movement organizations coalesced for a brief time period around a single goal: the overthrow of the conservative government & new elections. We examine discursive diversity within the social movement sector both before & after the resignation of the government, through the examination of web-pages, blogs, newspapers & pamphlets. We find that social movement activity after the overthrow of the government is characterized by declining radicalism as well as a shift from language that articulates goals of general social change to more political demands that are much more concrete & discrete to particular constituencies.

2010S01040

Halvorsen, Rune (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, P.O. Box 3223 Elisenberg, 0208 Oslo [tel: +4722541200; e-mail: rha@nova.no]), **Digital Freedom for Persons with Disabilities: The Paradox of Social Regulation and Redistribution in Europe and the US,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper compares policy measures to promote inclusion of persons with disabilities in information society in Europe & the US. While the US has been leading the way in adopting statutory accessibility requirements for employers & providers of goods and services, European countries have developed relatively generous national systems for the distribution of assistive technology, and the provision of practical assistance, education & economic support. However, the last decade European countries have adopted more US style regulations to promote accessibility to information and communication technology. Institutional differences between Europe & the US have prevented a radical change in policy profile and may explain why we continue to find systematic differences in policy design. Nevertheless, the European Union & European disability rights advocates have achieved gradual institutional change that amounts to convergence in policy design between Europe and the US.

2010S01041

Hamad, Mohammad, M (Kenyon College, Gambier, OH 43022 [tel: 216-631-1611; fax:; e-mail: Hamadm@kenyon.edu]), **What Factors Cause Poverty to Prevail in Rural America?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rural Americans are more likely to be poor, in comparison to their metropolitan counterparts. Although sociologists report that the general explanation for this trend involves disproportionate economic & social opportunities, the investigation of poverty in rural America continues to be a neglected topic in the field of sociology. This study sheds light on the factors contributing to persistent poverty in rural America, & to help community policy makers examine the real challenges faced by their communities. Rural American poverty can be linked to the human capital theory, which is the outcome of educational & economic struggle. Many rural communities lack stable employment, investment in higher education & opportunities for mobility & change. This quantitative study examines the perceptions of a sample of Knox County residents (n=250) regarding their employment, household income, general health & health care status, family structure and mobility. Results of this study suggest that family structure, educational & societal concerns were the main contributing factors to poverty in the rural community studied. In general, participants were satisfied with their health status & took advantage of the services provided to them. However, significant concerns such as single-headed families, low household incomes, and low education & employment levels, were issues that may be the cause of rural poverty's ongoing cycle. Policies to improve educational opportunities, family cohesion & to increase the availability of community assistance, could supply critical support in order for struggling rural Americans to escape poverty.

2010S01042

Hamada, Hiroshi (Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, 27-1, Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-8576, JAPAN [tel: +81(22)795-6035; e-mail: hamada@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **A Model of Class Differentials in Educational Attainment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We attempt to explain class differentials in educational attainment by formalizing a simple mathematical model. A model represents rational choices of children & their parents under institutional and structural constraint such as admission capacity & entrance examination of higher education or distribution of occupation in a labor market. In order to express the correlation between children's ability & economic status of their parents on the class differentials, in other words primary effect proposed by Boudon, the joint distribution of children's ability & income level of their parents is defined by a bivariate normal distribution. This expression facilitates us to analyze accurately the effect of the correlation on inequality in educational attainment. We show the following counterintuitive implications. First, as primary effect increases class differentials decrease. Second, as financial cost for higher education decreases class differentials increases. Third, there is the condition where decline of class inequality & relative risk aversion hypothesis do not contradict each other.

2010S01043

Hamanishi, Eiji (Sociology, University of Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan [fax:; e-mail: cbt25360@pop21.odn.ne.jp]), **Lobal Movements around G8: Cross-national Organizational Characteristics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ GMs are constructed by many transnational / multi-issued / various, often conflictual, organizations & individuals. Because of this feature they have the advantage that they can cause a huge mobilization like 1999 Seattle & 2001 Genoa. This heterogeneous character is often evaluated as a representation of the recognition-culture of a globalizing world. But, recently, this point has become problematic. Some researchers discussed that this heterogeneous character has become the main weak point of GMs, because they cannot come to a consensus about identity/adversary/ purpose/ And this leads to the continual internal-conflicts around hege-

mony, especially after 2005 Gleneagles G8 summit. The research question is: What was the 2008 G8 summit like? Specifically, what actors took part & how did they collaborate? And why? The actor-configuration of the 2008 G8 summit had some uniqueness in comparison with the Genoa summit. First, there were not left-centered but equal size conflictual networks by Leftists and NGOs. Second, local networks functioned as local platforms, not top-down platforms, for the collaboration between conflictual networks. We can explain some parts of this uniqueness from Japanese movement historical background, comparing other developed countries.

2010S01044

Hamel, Pierre (Département de sociologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Qc, H3C J7 [tel: 514-343-6423; fax: 514-343-5722; e-mail: pierre.hamel@umontreal.ca]), **Deliberative Governance and Social Movements. How to Assess the Impact of Collective Action?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last decades, collective actors have been concerned with deliberative governance in different ways. This can be explained by changes in public policies. The planning & management of these policies were more open to citizen participation than before. Another explanation could be directly related to actors of social movements. These actors came to accept more frequent interactions with decision makers on the terrain of institutions compared to their previous attitude towards the political system. However, this acknowledgment does not tell us anything about the consequences of such a connection among these two factors. For collective action, it also raises the issue of success. In this paper I will review the recent literature on social movements in order to better understand how it is possible to assess the contribution of collective action to social & political change. I will then refer to the findings highlighted in the literature review in order to consider from a new perspective the interaction between social movements & deliberative governance.

2010S01045

Hammer, Raphaël, P. (University of Geneva, Switzerland [e-mail: raphael.hammer@unige.ch]), **Emotions and Narratives as a Means of Raising Public Awareness of Organ Donation: The Case of Transplant Stories in the Swiss Press,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of organ shortage, the role played by media information conveyed to the public has become an important issue. Emotions are commonly considered as a means of raising awareness of organ donation & of convincing people to sign a donor card. Based on a corpus of articles from newspapers in French-speaking Switzerland (1998-2007), this proposal aims to focus on how emotions are present in general information articles & particularly in transplant patients stories. We will analyse the discursive operations (designation, qualification & assignment of characteristics) taking as example the protagonists involved in organ transplants, & examine how patients & physicians are represented by journalists ever ready to stimulate emotional performances. We will also show how these stories may be related to stable narrative patterns, thereby increasing their potential emotional effects. Transplant patients stories produce a global message in favor of organ donation that is mainly based on the effects of identification & closeness with the reader. As a result, legitimation of organ donation tends to be more related to emotions & lay persons" experiences than to scientific discourse. Moreover, it raises the question: to what extent stories-oriented information about organ donation may be considered as rational & ethical?

2010S01046

Hammer, Raphaël, P., Burton-Jeangros, Claudine & Cavalli, Samuele (University of Geneva, Switzerland [e-mail: raphael.hammer@unige.ch]), **Pregnant Bodies: Between Medicalisation and Healthism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Pregnancy constitutes a most significant sociological situation to analyse the role played by the medical institution in modern societies. Due to routinisation & multiplication of prenatal tests & preventive recommandations on daily behaviour, issues related to medical risk play a large part in how the experience of expecting a baby is nowadays shaped. In the current medical context the experience of pregnancy oscillates between the process of healthism (Crawford, 1980) & the process of medicalisation (Clarke, 1983). Based on 50 semi-directive interviews with women met during the first half of their pregnancy in Geneva (Switzerland), we examine how their expectations & demands are reflecting the medical discourse & to what extent their attitudes fit the mould of the technical language of risk. We will particularly focus on two issues of their experience of medical follow-up: What meanings & importance pregnant women give to the prenatal tests on one side, how far their attitudes & behaviours challenge medical perspective & professional discourse on the other side. Whereas screening procedures & risk prevention in daily life are weakly challenged or even assumed by most of our interviewees, the medically-oriented pregnancy experience deeply remains a necessary evil on the path to the most healthy baby.

2010S01047

Hammerli, Maria (Institut de sociologie de Neuchâtel, Faubourg de l\'Hôpital 27, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland [e-mail: maria.haemmerli@unine.ch]), **The Orthodox Churches in Switzerland: Their Impact on Migrant Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The call for papers of the present conference states that 'religion often plays a role in adapting immigrants to–or buffering them from–their new socio-cultural homes'. I track two readings of "religion" in this context: first, a set of spiritual values & prescriptions & second, religious practice in a worship community engendered by shared faith. I propose to explore the way in which (Christian) Orthodox spiritual teachings and participation to the life of an Orthodox parish affect the integration process of four migrant communities in Switzerland: Greek, Romanian, Russian & Serb. This paper focuses specifically on economic & socio-cultural aspects of integration that we approach in terms of Portes & Zhou's "segmented assimilation" theory. A comparative perspective between four ethnic communities will reveal the unevenness of this process & the factors that cause it. Methodologically speaking, this is a qualitative research based on semi-structured interviews with clergy & parish members and on participative observation to parish activities. Orthodox spiritual teachings provide individuals with instruments for adapting to & transcending economic, social & cultural difficulties inherent to migrants" integration: self discipline (ascesis), permanent self evaluation (through preparing for confession) & self renewal (metanoia, repentance), forgiveness, patience, altruism, detachment from the pressures of the world ('be in the world, but not of the world'). But on the other hand, Orthodox churches encourage ethnic heritage preservation . This can facilitate integration in early stages of migration, as they serve attenuating the cultural estrangement for newly arrived immigrants. But on the long term, churches run the risk of transforming themselves into ethnic enclaves. We question the ambivalence of this practice & the solutions the four ethnic communities mentioned above provide for it, in a specific migration context. Affiliation to an Orthodox parish provides its members also with a space for developing social capital. More precisely, we try to analyze the impact of church-based networks on the integration process. What integration resources can newcomers benefit from through exchange with already integrated co-ethnics or with local converts in the parish? How does involvement in the parish organization & administration become a venue of interaction with the host country's legal, social, political institutions and structures? Orthodox parishes in the Western context pay ecclesiastical allegiance to their Mother Churches back home, which places them in a situation of transnationalism. Recent research has shown that such contexts stimulate integration of migrant religious institutions rather than brake it. We will try to answer for the case of Orthodox churches in Switzerland. Finally, we will examine some of the factors that influence the integration capacity of parishes: -their social composition & the migration context that caused migrants to seek a new home (highly diverse through the four mentioned ethnic communities), -the size of the parish & the duration of its implantation, -the orientation of the parish life (focus on liturgical matters, on community building, etc.), -cantonal traditional state-church relationship & the status of minority religious communities, which determine the parishes" access to larger resources & support for their activities and programs.

2010S01048

Hammershoej, Lars Geer (School of Education, Aarhus University, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2400 [tel: +45 8888 9431; fax: +45 8888 9724; e-mail: lgha@dpu.dk]), **Diagnosis of the Times v. Description of Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today, researchers from the social sciences & humanities are normally able, if asked, to provide diagnosis of the times based on their existing research. However, they seldom if ever reflect methodologically upon this kind of analysis strategy, just as there is a striking absence of methodological reflection upon diagnosis of the times in general (Reese-Schäfer). The hypothesis of the paper is, however, that diagnosis of the times & description of society are two diametrically opposed kinds of analysis strategies: To diagnose the times is not about describing the existing society, but about diagnosing transformations which are underway or made possible

(L.-H. Schmidt). The object of this diagnosis is thus indications in the times (tendencies) of transformations of the field of possibility for the times (conditions); whereas the object of description of society in the social sciences is the actual social institutions & structures & the actual social actors. The paper argues that the problem is that today diagnosis of the times is often confused with projected descriptions of society (e.g. U. Beck), or researchers attempts to substantiate their diagnosis with descriptions (e.g. R. Florida).

2010S01049

Hampton, Kay (Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow G4 0BA [tel: +4401413313896; e-mail: k.hampton@gcal.ac.uk]), **Part of the Problem or Part of the Solution? Commissioned Research and the Political Creation of "Race" Meaning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing on twelve personal publications arising from eight empirical contract research projects in Scotland, the paper will illuminate ways in which applied research, commissioned by state institutions, shape & sustain political notions of "race". Arguing from a Race Formation perspective (Winant), the paper will explain how "race" as a process, is continually created, destroyed & re-invented in policy directed research processes, structures & relationships. A central argument in this paper will be that in an absence of an agreed "common-sense" meaning of "race" in Britain, local research participants' understandings of "race" & racialised inequalities are principally influenced by state driven ideologies. In Britain, state sponsored, specialist, "equality" institutions and power elites (so-called "race" experts) assist in keeping theses ideologies alive. Using evidence generated by commissioned research projects, the paper will illustrate how the formation of social policies & structures aimed at eradicating "racial" inequality in Britain, inadvertently sustain & create understandings of "race" that do not necessarily reflect the reality of lived racial experiences. The paper will reflect on the development of mainstream "race" policies in Britain, to highlight how racially defined minorities are regularly problematised and compromised by a state orchestrated "race" industry. By using certain incentives, the state with the consent of sections of marginalised communities in Britain are successful in retaining a superficial version of "race" meaning that presents little challenge to the majority communities. The paper will conclude that a more realistic & non-partisan understanding of "race" can only be reached by analysing the latent processes that form & sustain racialised inequalities in situ.

2010S01050

Hampton, Kay (Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow G4 0BA [tel: +4401413313896; e-mail: k.hampton@gcal.ac.uk]), **The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Specialised Bodies and Racial Discrimination in Britain, 10 years on…,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is not enough to have legal protections without independent, specialised bodies to ensure that people's rights are being effectively realised. So what happens when specialised bodies become compromised? This paper will reflect on the British experience over the last 10 years, highlighting how protection against racial discrimination, which was in place for over 40 years, is in danger of being diluted by changing political contexts and local power elites. The paper will argue that despite the increase in racial discrimination post 9/11, concerns in this regard is shadowed by real or imagined threats of terrorism and misconceptions around competing rights. More recently, institutions in Britain have tended to use the economic recession & a belief in notions of a "post-race" society as reasons for taking a so-called "modernising approach" towards racial discrimination. So plausible are the arguments, despite it being academically flawed, that even members of racially marginalised communities in Britain are duped into believing that racial discrimination is no longer a problem in Britain. While some argue that the replacement of the CRE (established to enforce the Race Relations Act, 1976, 2000) with the British Equality & Human Rights Commission is a step in the right direction, others feel that this move has led to a weakening of protection for racial minorities in Britain. This paper will reflect on these developments & conclude that the rights of racial minorities can still be successfully protected via the EHRC but that the body itself needs to demonstrate its independence from political interference. Additionally it must be committed to working in a principled, value driven, even-handed way and to balance competing inequalities & priorities in an evidenced based manner.

2010S01051

Han, Gyounghae & Kim, Sang-Wook (Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea [tel: +82 2 880 8748; fax: +82 2 880 8748; e-mail: ghhan1970@hanmail.net]), **Generation in the Middle: Support Provisions Up and Down in Korea and Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The question concerning whether & to what extent the provision of support to the adult children (G3) by the so-called "generation in the middle" (G2) has impacts on the provision of support to their elderly parents (G1) has never been properly explored in East Asia. The problem was particularly acute in cross-cultural contexts. This study provides a cross-cultural explanation & assessment of the issue. Data collected from national sample surveys in Korea and Japan, respectively, as part of the 2006 EASS Family module studies are analyzed & show some interesting patterns of similarities, as well as dissimilarities, in intergenerational support exchanges among G1, G2, & G3 between the two countries. Results are interpreted & a few implications, theoretical & empirical, are suggested for further studies.

2010S01052

Han, Sang-Jin (Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, 151-742 [tel: 82-2-875-8474; fax: 82-2-875-8474; e-mail: hansjin@snu.ac.kr]), **Individual Sovereignty, Confucian Challenge and Human Rights Community: Why do we Need a New Sociological Imagination?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at a balanced development of human rights with respect to individual sovereignty & community wellbeing by examining the possible contributions of Confucianism to human rights community. A human rights community makes sense only when the multiple actors with different orientations who constitute a community whether it be family, school, friends, working places, neighbors, or political community, are given equal chances to enjoy basic rights and freedom, not simply as a principle, but as embedded in their everyday life. A flourishing community requires individual sovereignty as well as justice & equality as an indispensable condition for living together peacefully. With this position, and against the neo-liberal preoccupation in the West with individuality, this paper shows: 1) why individual sovereignty is crucial for a human rights community; 2) where the significance of Confucian challenge to an excessive version of individual self-determination lies; 3) yet how we can overcome the danger of the authoritarian trends of traditional Confucianism; & 4) how we can reasonably combine individuality & sociality as two equally important dimensions of human rights when we want to construct school as an example of human rights community. The author argues that such a balanced development today calls for a new sociological imagination.

2010S01053

Hanafi, Sari (American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon [fax:; e-mail: sh41@aub.edu.lb]), **Modes of Incorporation of the Palestinian protracted refugees: Some Theoretical Considerations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will address the case of the Palestinian protracted refugees in the Arab region. Drawn on material collected over 14 years, through unstructured interviews with different categories of Palestinians living in the Palestinian Territory & in the diaspora, the objective of this paper is to discuss the interplay between three key factors which impact the construction of "palestinian-ness" & will impact the process of return: geographical borders, social boundaries, & nation-state policies in the region. The study of the interplay between them will be used to depict: 1- the problematic relationship between the diaspora & the center (the Palestinian Territory) in the current/eventual return movement of Palestinian refugees & the absence of the diaspora as a social space; 2- the flexibility of transnational strategies adopted by the Palestinians, whether citizens, refugees, current returnees, or transmigrants; 3- the inflexibility of the policies of the nation-states in the region.

2010S01054

Hanh, Nguyen Thi Van (Department of Sociology, Hanoi University of Social Sciences and Humanities, 336 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Xuan, Hanoi, Vietnam [tel: 84-4-38582540; e-mail: hanhjiu@gmail.com]), **Changes in Vietnamese Family under the Impact of Industrialization and Urbanization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Family is a social institution. It is a product of history defined by the economic, political, cultural & social conditions of a given society. In Vietnam, industrialization & urbanization have considerably affected the family, changing its size, structure, relationship & quality. The conception on family & marriage are altering gradually. Phenomenon like having sex before having married, gay & lesbian relations, cohabitation, single living, separation, divorce are continuously increasing. These are manifestations

which haven't appeared in Vietnamese traditional family. This paper has the objective of studying the changes of Vietnamese family through the below factors: - Conception of family & marriage - Family's size & structure - Family's function - Relation among family members - Gender equality in family. Main methods used are secondary data analyzing & in-depth interview. Figures on Vietnamese family used in this paper are taken from National Survey on Family 2006 carried out by Family Department of the Population, Family & Children Committee, the General Statistics Office, the Family & Gender research Institute & the United Nation Children's Fund. We can see from the result that Vietnamese family has been varying rapidly. There have never been such profound changes inside the family. Progressive in conception of equality, power & the rejection of backward norms create good conditions for family members, especially women, develop and strengthen their social status. However, the dark side of the market economy has also affected quite a lot to Vietnamese family. In fact, Vietnamese family is facing lots of challenges & has to decide a suitable model balancing between reserving traditional values & keeping up with changes of modern society. In conclusion, Vietnamese family's changes are not completely apart from its traditional characters but are the adjustment to adapt with new social conditions. Having high ability of adaptation under a traditional cultural foundation, Vietnamese family can absolutely conserve its specific fine characters in the condition of the moving world.

2010S01055

Hanley, Caroline (Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA USA [e-mail: cehanl@wm.edu]), **A Spatial Perspective on Rising Earnings Inequality in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent research overlooks changing spatial dynamics within the United States as a source of rising earnings inequality. This paper articulates a spatial perspective on recent trends & applies the theory by decomposing national earnings inequality into its within- and between-place components. While within-place inequality accounts for the vast majority of total earnings inequality, inequality between places in the United States narrowed dramatically during the 1970s. The analysis then considers how reduced inequality between places from 1970 to 2000 may have contributed to rising inequality within places using archival and case study methods. I hypothesize that in response to the economic crises of the early 1970s, firms leveraged existing inequalities between regions to reduce labor costs, initiating a new spatial division of labor that weakened collective bargaining and organizing, & heightened employment insecurity, ultimately contributing to rising earnings inequality nationwide. The hypothesis is evaluated with a case study of one large firm's spatial restructuring strategies & inequality trends in the metropolitan areas most affected by the firm's restructuring. Examining firm-level restructuring strategies from the perspective of local labor markets contextualizes recent research on rising earnings inequality, & brings globalization back to the center of the analysis.

2010S01056

Hansen, Jessica (Institution of Social Science Linnéus University, 351 95, Växjö, Sweden [tel: 0470-708215; e-mail: jessica.hansen@vxu.se]), **Resource Mobilisation. Networks, Organisations and Positions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to explain how a voluntary organisation in a small village mobilised collective resources "by channelling resources" from other organisations through networks using individual's different organisational positions. The paper is a part of a larger study that explains how a local community mobilised & organised resources to build a multifunctional centre by starting a voluntary organisation for the purpose. The study explains how combining and converting different kinds of 'social, political & economic resources' resulted in the building of a multifunctional centre. This paper focuses in detail how resource mobilisation can be explained when it is analysed as relations between individuals and the organisations they are a part of. The result showed that member's ability to identify other individuals in multiplex networks & their ability to shift between different types of locally embedded networks was the key to resource mobilisation.

2010S01057

Hansen, Karen V. (Dept. of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02454-9110 [tel: 781-736-2651; fax: 781-736-2653; e-mail: khansen@brandeis.edu]), **Shooting the Arrow and Planning the Picnic: Citizenship and Landownership among Dakota and Norwegian Women, 1900-1930,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Through very different paths, Dakota Sioux & Norwegian immigrant women in early twentieth century North Dakota came to exercise political agency. Examining their coexistence & proximate land ownership on the Spirit Lake Dakota Indian Reservation highlights the similarities & contradictions in their struggles for citizenship & enfranchisement. In 1916 eight Dakota women 'shot the arrow' in a ritual contrived by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to shed their tribal affiliations & embrace U.S. citizenship. At the same moment, Norwegian women were planning picnics & other events for the Nonpartisan League, a populist farmers organization whose candidates came to dominate state government. Using a transnational & comparative lens, this paper analyzes profiles of the 1,543 landowners on the reservation. Further, it theorizes the meanings of gendered landowning & the contradictory ways it prompted women to exercise political voice.

2010S01058

Hansen, Melissa (Lund University, LUCID PhD Programme, Geocentrum 1, Sölvegatan 10, P.O. Box 170, SE-221 00 Lund [tel: + 46-46-222-0470; e-mail: melissa.hansen@lucid.lu.se]), **Legislative Framework and Implementation Challenges in Wetland Conservation in South Africa: Case Study Focus on the Isimangaliso Wetland Park,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Water scarcity is a critical sustainability challenge in South Africa– water being one of the country's most limiting natural resources. In this context, one of the major concerns facing the South African water sector is the degradation & loss of wetland resources. Between 40 & 60% of South Africa's wetlands have been lost, mainly due to infrastructure & urban development & mining (DWAF, 2006). These losses bring to the fore conflicts between economic & social development & natural resource conservation in South Africa. Although legislation protecting South Africa's water resources is widely regarded as amongst the most progressive in the world[challenges in the implementation of policy frameworks are significant. This paper will centre on a critical assessment of the traditional policy paradigm for wetland conservation in South Africa. The hypothesis that traditional government policy paradigms remain reactive, piecemeal & tactical will be explored. The question will be addressed specifically with regard to the limitations of a legal regulation towards natural resource conservation, in the context of pressing social development needs. The case study focus will be on the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, in northern KwaZulu Natal. The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was listed in 1999 as South Africa's first UNESCO World Heritage Site. Although iSimangaliso is a protected area, the catchment extends beyond the boundaries of the Park. Economic and social development priorities for the region mean that impacts from forestry, mining & farming have a significant cumulative impact on the catchment. The paper questions to what extent a purely legislative framework for wetland conservation is effective in a wider context of pressing economic & social development priorities, where concerns around economic growth take precedence over those of sustainability.

2010S01059

Hanser, Amy (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC Canada [tel: ; e-mail: hanser@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Yellow Peril Consumerism: China, North America, and Media Imagery in an Era of Global Trade,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores recent North American media accounts of China-made goods, noting the persistent themes of pollution & danger evocative of the yellow peril rhetoric of an earlier era. But whereas over a century ago it was the flow of Chinese people that gave rise to alarmist speech & protectionist legislation in North America, today it is the flow of goods (and money) that causes concern. The paper argues that contemporary North American media accounts about imported goods from China produce a narrative steeped in anxiety about social & economic proximity, much like the earlier era of 'yellow peril' discourse, at the turn of the 20th century. In both cases, we find narratives of threatened domesticity through potentially contaminating forms of contact. In particular, contemporary reporting on China tends to reproduce themes related to pollution, contamination, & a flood of low-quality things out of China. As a narrative case study, I begin with the March, 2007 scare over tainted pet food in North America, a series of events that was quickly followed by other product scares linked to China: toxic toys, tainted toothpaste, & suspect food products. I hope to show how, in an era of so-called 'free trade' & accelerated globalization, the global movement of goods becomes bearing of racializing discourses in contemporary media narratives.

2010S01060

Harayama, Tetsu & Mosse, Philippe (Toyo University, 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8606, Japan [tel: +81 03 39457743; e-mail: tULharayama@toyonet.toyo.ac.jp]), **Worlds of Work and the Emerging Convention in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the 1950s, some aspects of the Japanese world of work, such as life time commitment to a company, promotion by seniority & collective in-house training (OJT), were criticized because they reflected a paternalistic approach to company management. Since the 1990s, due to the introduction of increasingly precarious conditions of employment, both young men & women are finding it difficult to obtain stable jobs. The question which now arises is what new convention is going to be adopted. To attempt to answer this question, we will present the results of a survey conducted in Tokyo in the year 2008, in which comparisons were made between the worlds of work of young men & women attending a Job Café (youth employment agency), car life advisers (car dealers), the majority of whom are males & hospital nurses who are mostly females. As we see, a new convention seems to be emerging, which focuses on human relations, especially in the case of young men and women: this recently emerging convention is shaping the world of work both inside & outside companies. It seems to be based partly on market conventions (in the case of car life advisers) & partly on industrial conventions (& on methods of hospital management in the case of nurses).

2010S01061

Hardyns, Wim (Department of Penal Law and Criminology; Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium [e-mail: wim.hardyns@ugent.be]), **Area Concentrations of Collective Efficacy and Individual Differences in Avoidance Behaviour: A Multilevel Study of 40 Municipalities in Belgium,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Area differences in crime, victimisation & fear of crime have repeatedly be shown to co-vary with structural characteristics such as economic disadvantage, ethnic heterogeneity & residential instability & with social cohesion processes in the community. Since 1997 'collective efficacy', as a macro-social process, has been studied extensively in sociological & criminological research. US studies have shown that areas with high levels of collective efficacy predict low levels of crime, victimisation and fear of crime, & that individuals too benefit from these collective efficacy concentrations. The collective efficacy model has hardly been tested in the Western European context. In the present study a contextual model was tested on a 2009 survey of 2080 residents of 40 municipalities in Flanders (Belgium). Using multilevel analyses we discuss the contextual effects of area characteristics on individual differences in avoidance behaviour, controlling for demographic background characteristics.

2010S01062

Haring, Sabine A. (Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz [e-mail: sabine.haring@uni-graz.at]), **The Development of the Images of Allies and Enemies among Habsburg Soldiers before, during and after the First World War,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Compared to the scientific efforts of other countries, research on the First World War, undertaken in Austria, has been rather limited. Even official editions of files were published rather late & its size & range cannot be compared to that of Germany, England, or France (Österreich-Ungarns Aussenpolitik, 1930; Österreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg, 1930a38). Austria, as the centre of the perished "vielvölkerstaat" seemed to have only limited options to investigate the complex role of the former Habsburg territories that were to become the new states of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, & Poland after the war. Finally, the traumas of World War One were overshadowed by National Socialism and the Second World War. Therefore, a clear & lasting analysis of the war experience of Austrian soldiers is still very much in need. The goal of the research project "autobiographies of Austrian Soldiers", undertaken together with Helmut Kuzmics, is to fill these research gaps.

2010S01063

Harley, Bill, Gahan, Peter & Sewell, Graham (The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3010 [tel: +61 3 83444214; fax: +61 3 9349 4293; e-mail: bharley@unimelb.edu.au]), **When and How Do 'High Performance' Work Practices Deliver 'Good Work' and Performance Gains? Towards an Explanatory Framework and Research Agenda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A large & growing number of (mostly cross-sectional) studies suggest that 'high performance work systems' (HPWS) have a significant positive effect on organisational performance (Coombs et al 2006). Although HPWS have attracted some critical investigation from labour process scholars (Thompson & Harley 2007), it is generally asserted that performance gains arise through the positive impact of HPWS on employee effort & motivation, particularly through increasing employee discretion & commitment (Bowen & Ostroff 2007). Yet, there is little empirical or conceptual understanding of the processes through which HPWS generate these effects (Bosalie et al 2006). This paper provides a critical review of the HPWS research and, drawing on recent work on 'social mechanisms' (see Gross 2009), outlines a conceptual framework for making sense of the causal processes involving HPWS & organisational outcomes. The critical insight drawn from this work highlights the constitutive role of the social & political context of the employment relation in setting limits on the extent to which HPWS deliver mutual gains. This framework also provides a means to explain a number of paradoxes noted in the HPWS literature, concerning the questions of when & under what conditions particular employee & organisational outcomes emerge.

2010S01064

Harley, Kirsten, S. J. (Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, NSW, Australia, 2141 [tel: +61407449500; e-mail: kirsten.harley@sydney.edu.au]), **Questioning the Historical Trajectory of Australian Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper outlines how a careful institutional history can challenge the convention-ally agreed historical trajectory of a national sociology. In historical accounts of Australian sociology, the University of Sydney commonly figures as both the earliest, & one of the latest, sites for the discipline's introduction. Early twentieth-century attempts to introduce sociology teaching at Sydney via philosophy & Workers' Educational Association tutorial classes have been seen as "abortive," with a department of sociology only established there in the late twentieth century, some three decades after sociology found its feet at other Australian universities (Zubrzycki 2005: 220). However, evidence gathered from systematic examination of course descriptions in University of Sydney calendars & handbooks & related archival material shows both a longer, & in some ways more substantial, "pre-history" than has previously been understood, & continuous teaching of sociological content in a host of departmental contexts throughout the twentieth century. Thus for this institution, the ex-planandum becomes not the disappearance and longstanding absence of sociology, but its endurance and proliferation within other departmental contexts & (yet/hence) de-layed establishment as an independent discipline. For the history of Australian sociol-ogy this suggests that its so-called "pre-history" must be taken more seriously, so as to shed light on matters of disciplinary competition, the legacy of sociology's disci-plinary hosts, the role of theory, & intersections with other national sociologies.

2010S01065

Harman, Vicki (Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX [e-mail: v.harman@rhul.ac.uk]), **White British Families, 'Race' and Place: Comparing Attitudes and Practices in Mainly White and Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to explore how attitudes towards 'race' & racism in white British families are influenced by the diversity of the local area. Previous research has suggested that diverse city locations offer different experiences in terms of 'race', ethnicity & racism than those in mainly white rural settings. This paper asks: how do white British families in different types of location communicate to their children about ethnic diversity and difference? This paper aims to compare & contrast attitudes and practices in mainly white & ethnically diverse neighbourhoods, including attitudes to ethnic diversity at school and amongst children's friendship groups. Such an exploration has implications for understandings of whiteness, racism, narratives of home & belonging & community cohesion.

2010S01066

Harnisch, Svetlana I. (ORAS Institute of Sociology RAS, Moscow, Russian Federation, 117218 [tel: +7 499 1288601; fax: +7 495 7190740; e-mail: svethy@gmail.com]), **Code Switching Practice in the Inner & Expanding Circles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Aims of the paper are: to analyze code switching practice in multilingual networks; to emphasize social & pragmatic problems of English, French,

Spanish, Russian, Chinese & Arabic used as working languages of networks; to argue language proficiency as a part of the information literacy & to deal with language expansion in real & virtual flows of information within the framework of the UNESCO Program 'Information for All'. Braj Kachru's notions of inner, outer & expanding circles of English usage are extrapolated as models of languages spread in the space and time. Three questions arise: whether or not language expansion is determined? What factors underlie a language expansion? How language & culture contacts affect a person & a community? In pre-industrial & industrial ages the territorial & functional types of language expansion occurred due to wars & colonization. A post-industrial society faces a virtual expansion of languages in the cyberspace flows that have neither territorial nor national borders. Sociolinguistics & linguistic sociology have moved from analysis & description of verbal behavior & bilingual code switching practice in the outer circles to studies of cross-cultural communication in networks of the expanding & inner circles. Code switching practice came into a focus of sociolinguistics, ethnomethodology, pragmatics, semiotics, languages education & socio-cultural approaches dealing with a global spread of Internet & international organizations; labour migration; international education; expansion of transnational corporations; internalization of trade, commerce, mass media and advertizing; international tourism etc. The unification of technical devices of communication & the multiplication of networks & their links & languages in all three circles are seen as the challenges of the future civilization. The role of Russia as a bridge over the gaps in languages & cultures of the West & East is discussed.

2010S01067

Harrington, Meyer, Madonna (Syracuse University, 426 Eggers Hall, Syracuse NY, 13244 [tel: 315-443-9440; e-mail: mhm@maxwell.syr.edu]), **Grandmothers at Work: Juggling Paid and Unpaid Work Over the Life Course,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We tend to think of juggling work & family as something only relatively young families contend with, yet many juggle well into middle age because they provide routine childcare for their grandchildren while they are still employed. Scholars in the US and Northern Ireland report that as many as 43% of grandmothers care for grandchildren weekly, but these studies do not differentiate grandmothers who are also employed. I have conducted in-depth interviews with (n=40) grandmothers in the US who are both employed and providing grandchild care to understand their strategies for balancing. What is the impact on their economic security, physical and emotional health, social relationships, & capacity to care for others? I draw on a diverse, albeit convenience, sample, finding that while nearly all grandmothers are pleased to mind the grandchildren, many feel pinched between paid & unpaid work. Some wish they could do more grandparenting & less parenting. Unlike the Irish grandparents, the US grandmothers are generally not trying to reduce time with grandchildren. But many are readjusting work schedules, using vacation & sick leave time, gutting retirement accounts, postponing retirement, reducing hobbies and times with friends, & caring for frail parents or husbands.

2010S01068

Harris, Craig K (Department of Sociology Michigan State University, East Lansing Michigan Usa 48824-1111 [e-mail: harrisc@msu.edu]), **The Pufferfish and the Paneid Shrimp: Assuring the Safety of Commercial Seafood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Seafood commodities pose a unique combination of problems for food safety. On the one hand, effective long distance trade in seafood depends on solving the problem of preservation. Fresh seafood is a highly perishable commodity, so ways have had to be found of preserving the fish & shellfish. Initially these consisted largely of drying & salt drying, pickling & salt curing, and smoking. Subsequently reliable canning was developed, followed by refrigeration & freezing. Today roughly half of the seafood harvested is frozen to balance the seasonality of supply & to make possible long distance trade. While earlier forms of preservation may have decreased the likelihood of foodborne illnesses, they have increasingly run up against the desire of consumers for fresh fish & the desire of intermediaries to service that demand. In general this has made government assurance of food safety more important. In the U.S., seafood was one of the first sectors where the HACCP approach to food safety was mandated by governments. The EU has required that seafood exporting nations have competent authorities & effective procedures to ensure the safety of the fish & shellfish exported to Europe. The involvement of foreign governments in the safety of exported fish has raised suspicions that food safety is being used as a trade barrier. Current efforts by U.S. shrimp & catfish producers exemplify this situation. As noted, earlier forms of preservation (drying, salting, pickling) may have decreased the likelihood of foodborne illnesses. With canning & then refrigeration and freezing, seafood preservation moved more toward industrial organization, with greater likelihood of pathogen contamination. Increasing toxicological knowledge has made the contamination of seafood with heavy metals more significant. The increasing emphasis on fresh products has increased problems of foodborne illness due to time & temperature abuse. Greater awareness of naturally occurring toxins in fish & shellfish (e.g., ciguatera, paralytic shellfish poisoning) have added to the complexity of assuring seafood safety. This paper will look both at government efforts, and at industry efforts, to assure the safety of seafood products. Special attention will be paid to the efficacy & equity of public-private partnerships. The paper will discuss the different ways in which threats to food safety occur at all stages of the value chain, & the different ways of dealing with these risks. Finally, the paper will discuss emerging trends in the safety of commercial shellfish.

2010S01069

Harris, Kevan & Bonini, Astra (Johns Hopkins University [e-mail: astra@jhu.edu]), **Welfare, Wealth, and the World System: Basic Needs Convergence and the Persistence of the Inequality Gap,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper has two objectives. The first objective is to show that although the wealth gap between the global North & the global South in the post WWII era has persisted, the gap between measures of basic welfare in the North & South has followed a trend toward convergence due to basic welfare improvements in the global South. The second objective is to explain the significance of the trend toward basic welfare convergence from a world-systems perspective. World-systems scholars agree that the global hierarchy of wealth in the capitalist system is structured such that the system cannot accommodate the upward mobility of more than a few countries at any one time; hence the persistence of the income inequality gap. However, attaining universal basic welfare levels of the North is indeed theoretically possible, & although 'developmental states' in the global South may not be able to reduce global wealth inequalities, they can vastly improve basic welfare. Borrowing from Fred Hirsch & Roy Harrod's notions of 'oligarchic' and 'democratic' forms of wealth, we make a theoretical case for why basic welfare levels of the North can be generalized to the South even though income levels of the North cannot be generalized. We also differentiate between those forms of welfare, like literacy, that can be generalized to all; & forms of welfare like educational credentials that are distributed in a hierarchical manner. We believe that improvements in 'democratic' forms of welfare deserve attention in terms of what 'developmental states' in the global South can accomplish within the structure of the capitalist world system, even if they cannot achieve wealth equality with the global North.

2010S01070

Harris, Magdalena (Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT [tel: +44 2079272172; e-mail: magdalena.harris@lshtm.ac.uk]), **Injecting, Infection, Illness: Abjection and Hepatitis C Stigma,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While social research has documented the prevalence & ill effects of hepatitis C related stigma, there has been little analysis of the ways in which this stigma is constituted. This paper addresses this gap in the literature by providing a phenomenologically informed account of the ways in which societal attitudes & regulations draw from & feed back into corporeal processes & experiences of embodiment in the creation of hepatitis C related stigma. The case is made that three components are central to hepatitis C stigma: associations with illicit drug injecting, infectiousness and societal aversion to chronic illness. The paper draws upon qualitative interviews with 40 people living with chronic hepatitis C in New Zealand & Australia, as well as the researchers embodied experience of living with the virus. The works of Julia Kristeva and Mary Douglas are utilised to provide an analysis that moves beyond acknowledgement of societal reenforcers of stigma, such as prohibitory drug laws, to address underlying notions of boundary crossing in the production of stigma & exclusionary practices.

2010S01071

Harrisson, Denis & Heredia, Beatriz Maria Alasia De (UQAM, CP. 8888, Succ. Centre-Ville, [tel: Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3P8; e-mail: harrisson.denis@uqam.ca]), **Mutual Aid Network: A Form of Solidarity at the Base of Trade-Union Renewal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Si la organización de la población puede ser vista como elemento importante de la participación ciudadana en procesos democráticos, y lo es, en la medida que es sobre esta forma que la población anónima adquiere fuerza y presencia pública, en realidad, en determinadas circunstancias ella también pone en evidencia las relaciones de poder existentes. En fin, es a través de este tema de la participación popular que voy a tratar de las formas de poder y como se expresan en las diferentes realidades sociales teniendo como base de analise experiencias en diversas regiones del interior de Brasil con la población en general. El trabajo está basado en investigación empírica realizada con técnicas antropologicas. Beatriz Maria Alasia de Heredia PHD em Antropologia Prof. Programa de Pos-Graduação em Sociologia e Antropologia IFCS/ Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro- Brasil

2010S01072

Harutyunyan, Lyudmila (Department of Sociology, Yerevan State University (Armenia), Yerevan, Armenia 0009 [tel: + 374 10 525 380; fax: + 374 10 559 397; e-mail: lyudmilah@gmail.com]), **Unsolved Violent Conflict: Visible and Sightless Social Dimensions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Severe ethnic conflicts are able to change not only the course of history but also the societies of the countries involved. Societal changes that happen during military stages of severe ethnic conflicts are well known. Less known are societal changes in the period when the active phase of war or violence is in past, but the search for peace & reconciliation has not been crowned with successes yet. The coexistence of war & peace differs these societies from not only military, but also peaceful societies. A particular quality of such a society is form due to abnormal social structure, domination of military elite, specific institutional & value systems. Comparative strength of potential for conflict in these societies is much higher that peace potential since they are frizzed at the stage of readiness for quick military mobilization that is a matter of vital importance to them. Collective memory constantly reproduces & sharpens the image of enemy, & social identity is based on narratives that contain memory of ethnic suffering & unhealed trauma. All this factors are constantly reproducing the specific state of these societies and leveling opportunities for reconciliation & peace building. Author argues that there is no possibility to reach reconciliation and peace without profound changes in institutional & structural systems, without resolving the problems of collective memory and identity.

2010S01073

Harvey, Rachel (Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University [fax:; e-mail: rmharvey@uchicago.edu]), **The Genteel Regulator: The Bank of England and the London Gold Market,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My historical research on the London gold market during the twentieth century shows that even in the heart of what are often presumed to be one of the most instrumentally rational social formation, financial markets, explicitly moral action existed. As late as the 1980s the Bank of England relied upon the values of loyalty, duty, and honor to regulate the London gold market. This governance approach was not adopted because it was considered the most efficient means to regulate markets. Rather, archival materials collected at the Bank of England Archives suggests that the central bank's senior staff believed that such values were the proper way to act. While revealing how even the most stereotypical instrumentally rational economic formations contain diverse cultures & moral orders, my focus on the urban-based regulatory practices of the Bank of England research also challenges the traditional, homogeneous characterization of Anglo-American capitalism. The regulatory structures of the United Kingdom & the United States might be characterized by strong similarities, but the embeddedness of each system in different institutional milieus and historical trajectories requires that the idea of Anglo-American capitalism receive a more nuanced treatment.

2010S01074

Hasan Khan, Mehedi (Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh [tel: 88-02-01711829501; fax: 88-02-8615583; e-mail: mehediULdps@yahoo.com]), **Socio-demographics of the Elderly Population in Bangladesh: Evidences from a Developing Country,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to explore some of the basic socio-demographics of the emerging elderly population in Bangladesh. Information of the major population data collecting bodies is analyzed in this purpose. Bangladesh population has entered this millennium with new demographic trends of increased number & proportion of elderly people. The dramatic fertility decline & the declining mortality trends have impacted the age structure & the pre-condition of emergence of population ageing was set in. The growth rate of elderly population was quite higher than the national population growth rate. Although the percentage is not very high, the 9.42 million elderly people in 2008 are absolutely phenomenal in the country's population and underdevelopment context. The life expectancy has increased by 18.68 years during 1961-2008 periods. Higher female life expectancy for the first time since 2001 is indicating a feminization of ageing in the future. Bangladesh population is projected to have 43.12 million elderly people which will constitute 17 percent of the total population in 2050 & would have severe socio-economic impacts. Socio-demographic analysis of this emerging sheer number of vulnerable population is extremely important for policy direction for the overall population & development scenario of the country.

2010S01075

Hasegawa, Koichi & Broadbent, Jeffrey (Department of Sociology, Tohoku University, 27-1, Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Japan, 980-8576 [tel: +81-22-795-6032; fax: +81-22-795-6034; e-mail: k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Actors for Sustainable Law Carbon Society: Japan, the US and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is to compare the awareness, attitudes and activities of environmental NGO members in Japan, the United States and Germany. To maximize their similarity, this project selected typical & very active environmental NGOs located in progressive middle-sized metro areas in these three countries: Sendai, Japan, St. Paul, Minnesota, the US & Freiburg, Germany. The–NGOs perform–lot of tasks including outreach, advocacy, education, support of local or community level activities, consulting, research, data collection & so on. The common mailing survey focused on member's commitment level, attitude toward global warming, renewable energies & other environmental issues, personal social capital & networks, other personal background information & the relationship with local government. This paper presents the major results of the surveys. Typical similarities of the members are very high education & very liberal political attitudes. We found some differences. For instance, in case of the US NGO, many members are new comers joined within 8 years or less. They are isolated donators. On the other hand, the Japanese NGO is functioning more as a kind of social capital. Many of them are less isolated, knowing each other & committing for long years more than ten years.

2010S01076

Hasmath, Reza (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto [fax:; e-mail: rhasmath@gmail.com]), **The Interactions and Representation of Ethnic Minorities in Beijing, China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the development of the ethnic minority population in Beijing, with a focus on their identification, settlement and contemporary representation & interactions with the dominant majority Hans. It will draw upon fieldwork conducted in Beijing in 2008, including interviews & participant observation. The paper will first present a brief history of ethnic minorities' settlement in the capital city, & thereafter proceed to discuss their integration. This will be followed by a discussion about the growth & decline of Beijing's ethnic enclaves, & the increasing commodification & exoticization of ethnic minorities in daily life.

2010S01077

Hattersley, Libby (The Australian National University, Canberrra, ACT 2602, Australia [tel: +61 404 783 476; e-mail: libby.hattersley@anu.edu.au]), **Reconceptualising Ethics in Supermarket Food Supply,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Significant social, economic & ecological costs remain embedded in supermarket food despite the proliferation of retailer-driven standards relating to ethical & sustainable trade. In imposing such conditions of trade onto their supply chains, supermarkets are arguably offering to deliver on society's ethical-food expectations and, in doing so, are open to criticism of their own practices. Yet what does an ethical food supply look like, & what role should supermarkets play in this? This paper uses an interdisciplinary framework to advance the ethical food debate by recognising the complex interdependence between food system activities, food security, & ecological & human wellbeing. Utilising this expanded framework, recent research conducted within the Australian and South African deciduous fruit sectors is drawn on to explore the contradictory implications of current ethical trading requirements. The paper concludes that there is a

critical need for an expanded whole-of-system food ethics agenda, & discusses the constraints to, & opportunities for implementing this.

2010S01078

Haudenhuyse, R. & Theeboom, M. (Sport Policy and Management, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, 1050, Belgium [tel: 0032479813703; e-mail: rhaudenh@vub.ac.be]), **Sport+ and Socially Vulnerable Youth: Demythologizing the Storylines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a long history of viewing sports to achieve a variety of outcomes relating to the individual & the wider community. In this perspective, sports are recognized as an opportunity to engage young people in a positive alternative & not just in terms of participation in sports activities, but across a range of issues including education, employment & training, community leadership and healthy lifestyles. More recently this approach became known as 'sport+', because of the proclaimed added value beyond 'mere' participation. Some have referred to these beliefs about sports as deeply entrenched storylines (Houlihan et al., 2009) with a mythopoeic character (Coalter, 2007). Data was collected through activity-observations, in-depth interviews & questionnaires with participants (11 - 21 years), parents & coaches in a 'sport+' boxing-project in Belgium. The aim was to generate insights in the used organizational & didactical methodologies, & how these are viewed & experienced by those involved. Preliminary results shed light on the social climate, organizational culture, specificity of the sport & instructional principles that favor the development of beneficial outcomes for socially vulnerable youth. Suggestions for further fundamental epistemological & methodological research are formulated, to grasp the underlying instigating mechanisms allowing these outcomes to occur.

2010S01079

Havekes, Esther, Dekker, Karien & Coenders, Marcel (Department of Sociology Utrecht Universitty, Heidelberglaan 2 ,3584 CS, Utrecht, The Netherlands [tel: +31 30 253 1457; e-mail: e.a.havekes@uu.nl]), **Interethnic Attitudes in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods: A Multigroup Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines how living in an ethnically diverse neighbourhood affects interethnic attitudes among neighbourhood residents of various ethnic backgrounds in the Netherlands. Testing predictions from intergroup contact & conflict theory, previous studies mainly investigated the impact of the share of ethnic minorities in the neighbourhood on the attitudes of the native majority population towards ethnic minorities. However, by doing so, they neglect the diverse character of the neighbourhood minority population, & they assume that the process via which the neighbourhood affects interethnic attitudes manifests itself uniformly across ethnic majority & minority groups. In this paper we propose that the impact of the ethnic composition of the neighbourhood depends on cultural & status differences between ethnic groups. Using large scale survey data (LAS, 2004, N=4.000), we analyse the attitudes of the native majority population & the four largest non-western minority groups in the Netherlands (i.e., Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, & Antilleans) towards each of these ethnic groups. The Netherlands is an interesting test case as the kind & degree of ethnic mix varies over urban neighbourhoods, and minority groups differ in cultural & economic status position. Furthermore, we take into account the socioeconomic status of the neighbourhood & residential population shifts in the neighbourhood, to capture the diverse & dynamic character of urban neighbourhoods. This study contributes to the ongoing societal & scientific debate if population composition of urban neighbourhoods determines tolerance between ethnic groups.

2010S01080

Hayashi, Yusuke (Department of Behavioral Science, Tohoku University, 27-1 Kawauchi Aoba-ku Sendai 980-8576 [tel: +81 22 795 6037; fax: +81 22 795 5972; e-mail: hayashi@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Job Mobility after the Economic Transformation: Cross-national Comparison of Japan and Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I investigate the differences & similarities of the structure of job mobility in contemporary Japan & Korea utilizing work history data during 1998-2005 from Japanese SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey) & Korean KLIPS (Korean Labor & Income Panel Study). The fluidity of Korean labor market is higher than Japanese one. In both countries, there are seemingly similar patterns in differences in fluidity between social backgrounds. However, the event history analysis shows that the occupational strata & the academic background have significant influences on job mobility only in Korea. The percentage of decline in income associated with job mobility in Japan is higher than that in Korea. Another event history analysis reveals that the effects of age and self-employed worker positively influence to decline in income in Japan, while there are significant effects of educational backgrounds, occupational strata, employment status, & firm sizes in Korea. In conclusion, the structure of job mobility & change in income are determined by different mechanisms in both countries. The labor market in Japan & Korea have peculiar problems, which are the absolute high percentage of income decrease in Japan, and big gaps in the consequence of job mobility between social backgrounds in Korea.

2010S01081

Haycock, David & Smith, Andy (Chester Centre for Research into Sport and Society, University of Chester, Parkgate Road, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 4BJ [tel: 01244 513465; fax: +44(0)1244 511337; e-mail: d.haycock@chester.ac.uk]), **Sport, Health and Risk: Exploring the Risks of Life Transitions to Adults' Sporting and Leisure Careers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the risks that significant life transitions (e.g. getting married, buying a house, having children, changing jobs) have on the sporting biographies & leisure careers of adults in north-west England, & explores the implications of these for health. In doing so, the paper reports on data generated by questionnaires completed between June & July 2009 by 60 30-35-year-olds who were asked questions about their involvement in a range of home-based leisure & out-of-home leisure activities. Follow-up semi-structured interviews–which explored the sporting & leisure careers of adults–were also conducted with 19 of the survey respondents during August 2009. The findings of the study suggest that the extent to which adults' leisure, health behaviours & sporting biographies changed over the life course from childhood, through to youth & then young adulthood, was significantly related to the risks posed by the numbers & kinds of transitions experienced (especially since age 16), family relationships & cultures, the development of sporting habitus, and the construction of 'wide sporting repertoires' during youth.

2010S01082

Hayrapetyan, Zaruhi E. (Yerevan State University [e-mail: zaraULhayrapetyan@yahoo.com]), **Dynamics of Tradition and Modernity in the Images of Advertisements' Heroes and Theirs Perceptions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Armenian society today is the society of contrasts in social and cultural sense; it is a dynamic interaction of tradition and modernity. After Soviet Union collapse & opening of iron curtain processes of nationalization, modernization & cultural globalization developed, that influenced on the dynamic of social identity. One of identity dimension is the visual image of ours and others in the ethnic, gender & age sense; its construction in the public discourses & interpretation in social interaction processes. Advertising discourse as one of public discourses not only flexible reflects social & cultural processes in the society but socializes & represents the correct image of the person (the hero). In the first part of my paper images of ourselves & others constructed in Armenian advertising discourse in ethnic, gender and age dimension will be presented. Then, on the bases of the in-depth interviews using photo-elicitation technique with young people from the capital & rural places spread images perceptions, constructed narratives & interactions with such kinds of "heroes" will be presented. As a result main tendencies of modern Armenian youth identity development will be presented in the perspective of tradition & modernity; wide scale of interpretation with the mainstream will be discussed.

2010S01083

Heap, Josephine, Lennartsson, Carin & Thorslund, Mats (Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet / Stockholm university, Stockholm, Sweden, S- 113 30 [tel: +4686905302; e-mail: josephine.heap@ki.se]), **Coexisting Disadvantages among Older Adults,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When describing people's overall living situation, it is important to consider several indicators of well-being simultaneously. From a policy perspective, it is crucial to map out the coexistence of different disadvantages such as ill-health & economic problems. The aim of this article is to study the prevalence of two or more coexisting disadvantages among older as well as younger age groups, which has rarely been examined in previous research. Also, to analyse how the different disadvantages are associated with each other. Using data from a Swedish nationally representative survey (year 2000/2002), including people aged 19 years & older (n= 5411), it was found that that the prevalence of two or more coexisting disadvan-

tage is highest from age 75 & upwards. In all age groups, women have a higher prevalence than men. The biggest gender differences are found from age group 70-74 & upwards. Logistic regression analysis showed that there are more correlations between different disadvantages among older adults than among young adults. The variation of different combinations of disadvantages is greater among people aged 66 & upwards compared to people aged 19-29. Results are discussed from a policy perspective, as well as an inequality perspective regarding age- and gender differences.

2010S01084

Hearn, Jeff (Huddersfield, Linköping, Hanken, FLO, Hanken, PO Box 479, FIN-00101, Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 9 431 33206; fax: +358 9 431 33275; e-mail: hearn@hanken.fi]), **'It Just Happened': Elements of a Transnational Sociology of Men's Violence to Women in Intimate Relationships,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology has been effective in analysing conflict, but less so the specifics of violence. In this presentation I address men's violence to known women as both a social problem & a sociological problem. Interestingly, this particular matter, the convergence and contradiction of violence & 'intimacy', has not figured strongly in sociological theorising. To focus on men's violence in intimate relationships is not to attribute an essentialism to men or violence enacted by men. On the contrary, it is to consider the social contextualisations of & variations in men's violence across & within societies, including how men can often be understood as the specialists in violence in many contexts. So, what can sociology learn from the study of men's violence to known women, & the intersections of violence & 'intimacy'? I approach this question a & such issues as naming, defining, framing, explanation, agency, structure, process a from the experience of living & researching in different countries. Drawing on this, the relations of violence/'intimacy', local/national context and transnational linkages are highlighted, including those beyond the immediate confines of intimate relationships. These relations constitute relatively unexplored elements of a transnational sociology of men's violence to women, & transnational sociology more generally.

2010S01085

Héas, Stéphane (Université of Rennes, UFR APS Avenue Charles Tillon, 35 044 Rennes, FRANCE [tel: 0630934865; e-mail: stephaneheas@orange.fr]), **Sports and Diseases Stigma,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The cultural prejudice & discriminations into sports are common. Different authors explain the importance of stigmatization process. A negative label can affect each participation in sport. Here we analyze the place of diseases & illness situations in sports. Two inquiries underline these phenomena: the first about AIDS's sportsmen or sportswomen, the second on skin diseases or epidermis affections. These two types of diseases are opposite: on one hand a relatively rare affection in Europe coupled with a high level of mediates of AIDS epidemics, on the other hand more common skin affection but less "mediatized." The first results are proposed: to be HIV infected is always difficult & underground in France, suffering of skin inflammations is common but nevertheless rarely these affections are exposed in public's spheres. Three sources are used: sportsmen' interviews, discourses on Internet forum and interviews with medical practitioners, specialized or not in sports. The social process of pollution & of hygienic are combined. Fear is often present into discourses of these three types of population. The human interactions seem to be limited but also to be boosted by disease.

2010S01086

Heath, Sue & Calvert, Emma (University of Southampton, Southampton, UK, SO17 1BJ [tel: ; e-mail: E.Calvert@soton.ac.uk]), **Changing Interdependencies, Changing Biographies: Young People's Strategies in Pursuit of Residential Independence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ British young people today experience pathways to residential independence marked by considerable risk & uncertainty. As in other transitional areas, access to material resources & to formal & informal support are key factors in understanding unfolding housing pathways, with social class background being a key determinant of access to such resources. Ready access to financial resources is particularly critical, & many young people seeking to live independently of their parents in the physical sense may, paradoxically, find themselves increasingly financially reliant on family members in order to achieve this. Others achieve residential independence only through renting or buying houses with friends, thus creating potentially complex forms of interdependency. This paper draws on early data from a qualitative study of the living arrangements of young people aged 25 to 34 years old living in non-family households. It explores the degree to which they are able to access resources provided by peers and family members in achieving their ambitions in relation to housing and household/family formation. The paper focuses on the interdependencies thus created & their implications for the changing nature of youth biographies.

2010S01087

Hedayat, Ali (Institute for Advanced Studies Lucca, San Ponziano 6, Lucca, Italy 55100 [tel: +39 347 1900 896; e-mail: hedayat.ali@gmail.com]), **Protest Movements and the Mobilization of Activism: A Frame Analysis Approach of the Contemporary Right-Wing Extremists and Islamic Activists in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My paper attempts to investigate to what extent the right-wing & the Islamic movement have been able to mobilize protest in Germany. These movements enlarge the number of issues covered by frames, to mobilize a greater range of social groups. Therefore, I use the frame analysis approach to describe how both movements perceive their reality & environment. Some of these movements benefit from societal support. Others decline because of a lack of adherents, economic constraints & state repression. The state uses different repression methods towards these two movements, combing a mixture of institutional pressure (legal ban), with police & internal security forces. Thus, the outcome of protest mobilization for the right-wing & Islamic movement is going to be different. Methodologically, my analysis is based on a qualitative comparative research, involving documentary & discursive analyses to illustrate mobilization processes. I will also employ secondary sources, existing literature & official documents from political and institutional authorities.

2010S01088

Heidegren, Carl-Göran & Lundberg, Henrik (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 221 00, Lund, Sweden [tel: +46 46 222 88 45; e-mail: carl-goran.heidegren@soc.lu.se]), **Towards a Sociology of Philosophy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We will present & discuss the sociology of philosophy as a theory-based empirically practiced sociological subdivision that came to the fore in the 1980s. To begin with the type of empirical material & the forms of data presentation that are available to the sociology of philosophy are discussed. Next we focus on two important attempts, those of Randall Collins & Pierre Bourdieu, to develop general sociological theories about the relationship between social being & thought. The main lesson to be drawn from them is, in our view, that in normal circumstances philosophical thought cannot be reduced to socio-political conditions outside the attention space (Collins) or the philosophical field (Bourdieu). In conclusion we tentatively sketch a program for at future sociology of philosophy. All in all, the sociology of philosophy is seen as a lately emerging new subdivision within sociology whose potential is far from exhausted, both with respect to theoretical development as well as empirical approaches.

2010S01089

Heikkinen, Satu & Levin, Lena (Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute, 581 95 Linköping [tel: (0)13-204000; fax: (0)13-131436; e-mail: satu.heikkinen@vti.se]), **Journeys of Life in a Neighbourhood–Mobility, Life Stories And Ageing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the heterogeneity of a neighbourhood by focusing on older people's narratives of mobility i.e. everyday mobility/transportation & residential mobility during the life course. As these forms of mobility are intertwined with other issues of life such as family, employment & leisure, the narratives were told as well as analysed within a frame of wider life stories. The aim of this paper was 1) to analyse older people's narratives about lived mobility in a specific neighbourhood 2) to analyse the interplay of ageing/changing neighbourhoods & the ageing & mobility of individuals. 18 interviewees 65 years & older were asked to retell their lived everyday mobility. All interviewees lived in the same neighbourhood, Ljura in Norrköping, Sweden. In this way all stories converged in time & space, in Ljura, at the time of the interview. Some interviewees had grown up in Norrköping while others originated from the very north & south of Sweden, as well as from abroad, thus illustrating how very different life trajectories & experiences came together in the same neighbourhood. A polyphony about moving to & living in Ljura, the changing & ageing of Ljura & everyday mobility came about.

2010S01090

Heinich, Nathalie ([e-mail: heinich@ehess.fr]), **From Heroes to**

'People': Fame in a Long-Lasting Perspective, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For centuries, in western civilisation, fame used to be reserved either to sovereigns or popes, or to "saints, geniuses and heroes", according to Max Scheler's well-known categorization : that is, individuals who deserved special admiration through their extraordinary sacrifices, skills or military exploits. Since the beginning of the 19th century, with the development of photography, cinema, radio, television, & now the Internet, great men may be not anymore heroes (because of their outstanding acts), saints (because of their extraordinary sacrifices) or geniuses (because of their exceptional skills), but simply famous "people": personalities that almost everyone can "recognize", that is, identify by putting a name on a face. The novelty of such a situation can be noticed through the new words that appeared to name them: "stars", "vedettes", "celebrities", "personalities", or even today, "people". While this new value seems to be deeply emotionally involved, its axiological status is rather low in the hierarchy of values, especially in the intellectual or academic world. This is probably why it has not yet been given all the attention it deserves, although it shows a deep change in the modern conception of merit within the civilizing process.

2010S01091

Heinze, Eike (Department of Sociology, University of Bremen, Germany, Bremen, Germany, 28334 [tel: 004942172986; e-mail: eike.heinze@gmx.net]), **Strengths and Weaknesses of World-Systems Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ World-Systems Analysis is one of the most interesting approaches in social science at present. It has not reached its limits yet and still has a huge potential. Unfortunately in many countries, e.g. Germany, it is only known to very few social scientists. Therefore, in this presentation the strengths & weaknesses of world-systems analysis will be discussed & we will try to answer the question how this approach can be developed furthermore. Finally we will discuss what world-systems analysis can contribute to social movement & social change making the new world-system more democratic & egalitarian than the old one.

2010S01092

Heisig, Jan Paul (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschufer 50 [fax:; e-mail: heisig@wzb.eu]), **Income Dynamics around Retirement–A Comparison of Germany and the United States since the 1980s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I investigate how welfare states shape the well-being of older individuals by studying income dynamics around retirement in the United States & Germany. Who are the 'winners' & who are the 'losers' of the retirement transition & are existing inequalities reinforced, preserved, or attenuated, as individuals withdraw from the labor market? The country comparison is complemented by an analysis of changes over time to address the notion that a 'Great Risk Shift' (Jacob Hacker) has increased the likelihood of financial hardship in old age. Following a synoptic review of the countries' changing institutional frameworks, I analyze longitudinal data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the German Socio-Economic Panel. Conceptualizing retirement as an extended transitional period marked by a–possibly incomplete–withdrawal from paid work & the take-up of retirement benefits, I employ sequence analysis to identify a limited number of ideal typical employment-benefit trajectories. I then explore the socio-economic correlates of & income trajectories associated with these employment-benefit sequences. In a final step, I estimate fixed-effects models to study the individual and household-level dynamics underlying the observed income trajectories.

2010S01093

Helbing, Dirk (ETH Zurich, Clausiusstr. 50, 8092 Zurich [tel: +41 44 632 8880; fax: +41 44 632 1767; e-mail: dhelbing@ethz.ch]), **Cooperation, Norms, and Conflict: Towards Simulating the Foundations of Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In order to understand social systems, it is essential to identify the circumstances under which individuals spontaneously start cooperating or developing shared behaviors, norms, & culture. In this connection, it is important to study the role of social mechanisms such as repeated interactions, group selection, network formation, costly punishment & group pressure, & how they allow to transform social dilemmas into interactive situations that promote the social system. Furthermore, it is interesting to study the role that social inequality, the protection of private property, or the on-going globalization play for the resulting 'character' of a social system (cooperative or not). It is well-known that social cooperation can suddenly break down, giving rise to poverty or conflict. The decline of high cultures & the outbreak of civil wars or revolutions are well-known examples. The more surprising is that one can develop an integrated game-theoretical description of phenomena as different as the outbreak & breakdown of cooperation, the formation of norms or subcultures, & the occurrence of conflicts.

2010S01094

Helmut, Kuzmics (Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz [e-mail: helmut.kuzmics@uni-graz.at]), **Affects and Sentiments as a By-Product of Mechanized Warfare on the Battlefields of the Great War 1914-1918: In Autobiographies by Officers and Soldiers of the Habsburg Army,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I focus on the remembrance of Austrian soldiers (collected in more than twenty autobiographical documents and gained in a research-project undertaken together with Sabine Haring) in the First World War with respect to their perception of affects & sentiments on the battlefield. I try to sketch the highly ambivalent development of the emotional experience of war, depending on the process of armed struggle, its length and bitterness, on the perceived distance or closeness to one's own humanness & on the balance of anonymity/impersonality and intimacy between friend & foe. One of the surprising results is one non-intentional consequence of bureaucratized, planned warfare that shaped the experience of millions of Austrian soldiers: the rising importance of ancient 'fate' & of good or bad military leadership. Does this help us to solve the persistent puzzle of an 'age of extremes' which, with rising Fascism & Stalinism, appears to us as more barbarous than the savage middle-ages?

2010S01095

Helve, Helena (Dept. of Social Work, Univ. of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, 33014 [tel: + 358 50 420 1517; e-mail: helena.helve@uta.fi]), **The Change in Values as a Challenge for Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the paper education is discussed from the point of view of what educators should know about maturing processes & attitudes of young people today. It examines the significance of ideologies and changes they have undergone in so called postmodern time. These changes are discussed in the empirical studies of Finnish young people's values & world views & World Value Surveys. The impact of global culture on education & the effect of education on multiculturalism & young people's identity work are discussed. The paper concludes with an analysis of the values & ethical priorities in society, & the ways in which these have affected educators' values over the last decades, which in turn has an impact on education.

2010S01096

Henaff, Nolwen & Lange, Marie-France (Institut de recherche pour le développement [fax:; e-mail: nolwen.henaff@orange.fr]), **Globalization and Working Pupils in Vietnam,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The presentation offers an analysis of the impact of globalization on the situation of working primary & lower secondary pupils based on qualitative data collected by the authors & their partners in Central & South Vietnam in 2007 & 2008. The effects of the opening up & development of the country after the mid 1990s have not been homogeneous throughout the country. In the areas that have witnessed a diversification in employment, globalization provides incentives for children to remain at school until they get the minimum level of education required to be recruited. Other areas have not been touched by globalization to the same extent & keep to their traditional activities, offering lesser prospects in terms of return to schooling. Everywhere in the country, children from poor families have to work to help their family generating income and/or to pay for their schooling. The presentation will look at how children & their families cope to combine work & schooling in those different contexts.

2010S01097

Henricks, Thomas (Elon University, Campus Box 2035, Elon, North Carolina, 27244 [tel: 1-336-278-6446; e-mail: henricks@elon.edu]), **Framing the Emotions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In his 1974 work, Frame Analysis, Erving Goffman attempts to develop a 'sociology of experience' by showing how people's participation in social encounters is organized in terms of a number of pre-existing (and socially supported) cultural formats or frameworks. In the current paper, the author shows how the idea of framing can be applied to several other aspects of social experience, including the emotions. Building on a con-

ception of emotion as the 'awareness of self in circumstance', the author argues that emotions can be seen as composite forms of awareness that result from a series of five 'framing-judgments' that people make about the character of those circumstances & about their own roles in them. Different emotions are said to be the end-points of distinctive narratives or rhetorics, effectively accounts that orient people in response to the question that Goffman saw as preliminary to all social inquiry: 'What is it that is going on here?' In the paper, the author locates individual emotions in terms of this judgment process. In addition, he explores the notion of positive & negative emotions– essentially affirmations and disaffirmations of circumstances–as two 'emotion-streams' that lead toward action. Final comments address the status of emotions as 'frames' in themselves, that is, as publicly recognized forms that alert all actors (including the possessors of those emotions) to what is likely to occur in the moments ahead.

2010S01098

Heo, Hyunmi & Lee, Bona (Kyungin Women's College, Gyesangil 101, Gyeyanggu, Incheon, South Korea, 407-740 [tel: 82-010-3649-4562; e-mail: bona0209@hotmail.com]), **Policy Issues for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Women's Sports in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we present results from a large-scale research project that investigated sexual harassment in elite sport in South Korea. This research had two broad purposes: first, to uncover the incidence, type, situational context, & emotional & behavioral responses to sexual harassment; & second, to develop practical countermeasures & policy guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment within South Korean sport organizations. Data reported here were drawn from two surveys of 2,152 female elite female athletes participating in 55 sports registered under the Korean Olympic Committee. Athletes returned 333 responses to our first on-line survey & 213 responses to a follow-up, which consisted of direct mailings & personal interviews. We found that a) 20% of our respondents had experienced sexual harassment, which b) most frequently occurred in training locations by c) coaches or managers with whom they had high contact frequency, & that d) athletes experienced both emotional (e.g, rage) & physical (e.g, headaches) as a result of the harassing experience, but e) responded passively by accepting jokes or by keeping quiet. We suggest a number of policy guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment & urge the establishment emotional counseling and legal support systems for sexual harassment victims.

2010S01099

Herding, Maruta (Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge, Free School Lane, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ, United Kingdom [e-mail: mh525@cam.ac.uk]), **The Conservative Avant-Garde: Islamic Youth Culture in Contemporary Western Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Islam & youth culture have rarely been associated within & outside academia. Especially in the European context, young German, French or British Muslims are assumed to live a life entirely devoted to religion or to be secular & to consume European youth culture. In the 2000s, however, a new trend has emerged that combines Western forms of pop culture with Islamic substance, e.g. religious hip-hop, sportswear with Islamic slogans or media catering for 'cool' religious Muslim youths. The empirical basis of this research are qualitative data collected in Germany, France and Britain in 2008-2009, comprising in-depth interviews with producers of Islamic youth culture & ethnographies investigating the consumer side. The results will be discussed in light of the societal context of the movement & the tools for grasping it from a subcultural point of view. The data suggest that there are four main types of motivation among the producers of Islamic youth culture: political, educational/proselytizing, artistic and business motives. Young Muslims are negotiating their having a say, confounding their own community by innovative forms of expression and bewildering subcultural scenes by strong moralistic values a which is why they could be referred to as a 'conservative avant-garde'.

2010S01100

Herkle, Holger (University Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany, 47048 [tel: 49 203 3792744; e-mail: holger.herkle@uni-due.de]), **The Identity of the Organization and the Organization of Identity a Self-Descriptions and Their Impact on Human Resource Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The relations between organizations & their members are influenced by the decisions of an organization's HR department. The article shows how organizational identities shape those decisions. It presents a case study conducted in a German steel mill, revealing three different organizational identities called actor, agent and arena. The article focuses on the relations between these different identities & the techniques to mediate possible conflicts between them. As a consequence of the empirical findings the opposition between mono & multiple identities common in the literature is challenged & replaced by the idea that organizations oscillate between these two extremes. They are able to be both fragmented and unified.

2010S01101

Hermansen, Jens Christian (Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, 1014 [tel: +45 35323267; e-mail: jch@soc.ku.dk]), **An Outline of a Neo-Wittgensteinan Sociology of Mind,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my presentation I shall deal with the social competencies of agents, in particular what these competencies consist in & how agents mediate between them & what I shall call orders of validity. I shall argue the following. First, that the minds of social agents are forcefully conceived of as repositories of conceptual (but not necessarily linguistic) competencies in the sense that we need to conceive of agents as 'thoughtful agents', capable of inferences & of holding one another accountable. Second, I shall argue that we cannot reduce these competencies to 'theories in the head', rather they are of a very fine-grained perceptual or practical form i.e. they are exercised & displayed in social practices that are historically & logically prior to the abstract descriptions or theories of agents. Finally, and contrary to much linguistic philosophy & sociology, I shall argue that this does not necessarily imply that "minds are a gift of society" (or a construct of social practice): in practice, the social competencies of agents are woven into the de facto orders in which agents are situated & which involve not only social but also, for example, psychological, economic & material phenomena.

2010S01102

Hermo, Javier Pablo & Pittelli, Cecilia A. (Carrera de Sociología, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales; Universidad de Buenos Aires, Marcelo T. de Alvear 2230, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, C1029AAF [tel: +5491150108965; e-mail: jphermo@mail.fsoc.uba.ar]), **New Professions on a Global World: The Case of Global Professors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization has changed the world in many aspects which are relevant for professionals & all kind of 'knowledge workers' such as professors & teachers. One of them is linked with Higher Education & its internationalization process. It is possible to understand globalization as a complex phenomenon with a logic that supposes radical changes in the way that assumes production and reproduction of the society as a whole, including production of goods & services. The configuration of the educational sector such like another market, the increasing necessity of symbolic analysts & other "knowledge workers" who can manipulate and manage the suitable codes required for production today, are part from a scene where permanent & higher education become essential for production & social reproduction. These global processes are dramatically increasing the need of "knowledge workers" and thus, the need of higher education availability through borders where local education institutions must compete with transnational providers. Besides, more & more of permanent education is required, such as postgraduate & professional courses in a wide variety of issues. That is the main reason why a new kind of "global professors" are appearing since the beginning of 21st. century. An increasing number of Higher Education professors are working in different countries or without moving but working as virtual tutors or professors such as other teleworkers in the information society. This paper will center on this new reality in Latin America, specifically focusing on a case: the Curso de Experto Universitario de Administradores de la Educación (CADE) made by Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) from Spain & Organización Iberoamericana para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (OEI).

2010S01103

Herrera Vega, Eliana (University of Ottawa, Philosophy and Sociology Departments, 1 Stewart room 130 K1N 6N5 [tel: 1 613 8200962; e-mail: eherrera@uottawa.ca]), **What Is Left For Humans in a Technologically-Made Life? Relevance of N. Luhmann's Theory of Social Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Technological advancement has dramatically changed the praxis of agency. Nowadays, human agents share the phenomenological ground with a variety of social systems, gadgets, cyborgs, & human extensions,

which modify the conditions of freedom & ethical responsibility. Classical ethical approaches are besieged by the material development of society, as the place of subjectivity is no longer restricted to the human individual. This paper address the questions: What is the remaining space for humans within a technologically made society? And how could ethical boundaries be included within the functioning of specialised social systems and technological agents? How can operational restraints & modulators be of assistance to systems to circumvent ecological boundaries? The description of a society without men, as N. Luhmann posits, can be useful to preserve the human space, in the midst of a radically different notion of alterity.

2010S01104

Herrera, Florencia (Escuela de Sociología, Universidad Diego Portales, Ejército Libertador 333, 8370127,Santiago, Chile [tel: 56 2 6768412; e-mail: florencia.herrera@udp.cl]), **The Building of Parental Bonds: Adoption and Assisted Reproduction in Chile,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article aims to analyze the building of bonds between parents and children in Chile. In keeping with the same, the cultural elements upon which mothers & fathers who have adopted children or had children using assisted reproduction techniques base their parenthood relationships are identified. The article is based on results of a qualitative research project completed in Santiago, Chile between 2008 & 2009. Forty-six in-depth interviews were conducted with women & men who had become parents through adoption & assisted reproduction, representing the complete range of social classes. People who have required assistance for their reproductive process have had to make implicit multiples underlying parental relations explicit. The analysis of parents' narratives enables identification of the following cultural elements: 1) Blood, biology & genetics, 2) care, love & time, 3) destiny, God & the unexplainable & 4) sensory aspects or relationships between bodies. The article attempts to bring the analysis of parenthood relations closer to the real experiences of people by accounting for creativity deployed in their desire to establish their relationships.

2010S01105

Herrschaft, Felicia (Herrschaft, Felicia; Faculty of Social Science, Goethe-University, Frankfurt, Germany, D-60054 [tel: 004917662006867; fax:; e-mail: F.Herrschaft@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Dissolution of Art as an Artistic Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The discourse on dissolving boundaries in Art history initiated by George Kubler in his essay "The Shape of Time: Remarks on the History of Things"(1962) shows delimitations in the approach of art history in its potential while doing interpretation of concrete objects for work-immanent & aesthetic analyses. If artistic practices are in the meantime marked by dissolving the notion of art without having any objects anymore is there a possibility to describe through sociology of art how the dissolution of art is enacted by artists? What kind of strategies are chosen by artists to react on processes of transnationalisation that affect the forming of identity & socialisation within existing nation states? Can these forms be considered as a dissolution affecting the relation between art & sociology, given that these faculties have changed their subjects, have approached or rejected each other or have built bridges? Does the manifestation of transnational social spaces change within global civil societies? Does the dissolution of the social extend itself on all fields of living environment & is this dissolving a subject of art & sociology? Another motive for the paper on Dissolution in Art & Sociology is a seminar that will be held in the Summer 2010 at the Goethe University related to the 35th Congress of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie (German Association of Sociology), October 2010 in Frankfurt, centered on the subject of "Transnational Societies." I would like to present in the paper results of the working process with students of sociology & visual arts on these topics. The ambition of the seminar is to develop cooperative projects with students from both faculties for a new form of exhibition.

2010S01106

Hertzog, Anne (Department of Geography Cergy Pontoise University, 33 boulevard du Port 95011 CERGY FRANCE [tel: 33 (1) 34 25 61 64; fax: 33 (1) 34 25 61 47; e-mail: hertzog.anne@wanadoo.fr]), **Great War Battlefields Tourism and Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As the question of war violence becomes very significant in the recent French historiography of the Great War, we may question about the place & the status of war violence in the process of making battlefields touristic places, that implies a great multiplicity of actors in the case of Somme-France. We will show how the treatment of violence in the process of tourism development deals with politics, culture & identity. When tourism is seen as a means for territorial development & planning, as an agent of spatial & social change, can a specific use of war violence be observed in the process of attraction in order to make the places "appealing?" Thus, peace or "shared memory" are frequently put forward in the process of making battlefields touristic places. The rise of such registers, that doesn't dismiss war violence, but grants it a specific aspect, can be linked to the pacification function frequently assigned to tourism. This positive vision of the touristic phenomenon nevertheless clashes with a mistrust from other actors about battlefield tourism which they associate with merchandizing or entertainment, & construe a kind of symbolic violence against what should be considered as sites of sacrifice and mourning.

2010S01107

Hester, Marianne (Centre for Gender & Violence Research, University of Bristol, UK, 8 Priory Road, Bristol, BS8 1TZ [tel: +44 117 9546755; fax: +44 117 9546755; e-mail: marianne.hester@bristol.ac.uk]), **Who Does What to Whom? The Construction of Male Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Police Records,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper draws on analysis of police domestic violence records in England. The research tracked over six years 128 men & women recorded by the police as domestic violence perpetrators, establishing longitudinal comparative samples of 96 cases (with a single perpetrator or where both partners were recorded as perpetrators). While the data is limited to what is reported to, and recorded by, the police, it none the less provides a set of 96 heterosexual "stories" that could not be gleaned by using a snapshot approach, & allows detailed exploration of gender in the presentation of cases. A small number of victim interviews provide further perspectives on the cases. The paper focuses on the men in the sample, exploring some of the findings related to their construction as victims. For instance, while men & women were using different approaches to managing their own safety, linked to their gendered positions of power, male victims appeared to take an especially active approach, removing themselves from the vicinity of the violent partner, removing weapons or imposing restraints. Intersection of gender & age also appeared key in cases where male victims appeared to experience fear & control from female perpetrators.

2010S01108

Hesters, Delphine (Ceso, Kuleuven, 3000 Leuven, Belgium [tel: +32 486240311; e-mail: delphine.hesters@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Integrating Cultural Sociology into Integration Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my research, I want to demonstrate how insights developed within cultural sociology can be applied in the context of integration research, in order to complement the research results & to critically assess the conceptualisation & measurement of 'culture' in the predominant research on the integration of second generation migrants. I this paper, I focus on the phenomenon of 'ethnic identity' within the second generation of Moroccan descent in Belgium, studied on the basis of in-depth interviews. When studying ethnic identity, the predominant stream of integration research today focuses mainly on what (ethnic) categories ethnic minorities identify themselves with & to what extend they do so. I, however, focus on the different meanings of the same categories and on the dynamics between identification & categorization at play in the accounts of the second-generation members. Based on my research result, I can demonstrate how the focus of integration research may lead to a misunderstanding of non-identification with host society identity markers as disloyalty or non-integration.

2010S01109

Hetzler, Antoinette (Lund University, Lund, Sweden S 222 21 [tel: +46 46 129214; e-mail: antoinette.hetzler@soc.lu.se]), **"Opting Out" or "Shown the Door?"–Women on their Way Home,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A strong but silent consequence of globalization is the re-structuring of the labor market. As both the political & sociological focus of globalization & the labor market has been placed on the phenomenon of outsourcing & the growing unemployment of the young, the plight of women in the workforce has remained hidden. This paper throws light on the subtle changes in the relationship between women & work in various developed countries as they leave their jobs. In particular it looks at the accompanying cultural narratives presented by women as being needed at home or as becoming too disabled through sickness to maintain their employment. Yet research suggests that despite the narratives produced, it is mechanisms of re-structuring work & the work place that push a woman

into deciding to leave the workforce. The paper analyzes the consequence of this trend in developed countries for gender equality & processes of re-familization.

2010S01110

Hevenstone, Debra (Policy Studies Institute, 50 Hanson Street, London, W1W 6UP [tel: +44 (0)20 7911 7500; fax: +44 (0)20 7911 7501; e-mail: hevensd@psi.org.uk]), **Labor Market Policy: Flexicurity, Unemployment, and Worker Satisfaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Flexicurity" can be defined as a policy approach that de-links workers' protections from the employee-employer relationship. Flexicurity advocates argue that protections delivered through the worker-employer relationship distort firms' decisions & lead to longer unemployment spells while government provided benefits offer protection without distortion. Critics counter that employer-provided protections do not distort the market & that safety nets are not a substitute for dismissal protection. This paper codes two policy indices, one measuring the government-provided safety net & another measuring dismissal protection. The indices are used to test these competing claims. First, the indices are used with data from the Luxembourg Income Study data to examine policy's impact on workers' employment status & then they are used with data from the World Values Survey to examine policy's impact on workers' & unemployed individuals' satisfaction. Findings suggest that dismissal protection & safety nets need to be balanced as to not disproportionately favour one sector of the work force over another with respect to employment outcomes & that flexicurity does seem optimal in terms of worker satisfaction. Results also suggest that strict dismissal protection should be accompanied by a generous social safety net & active labour market policy.

2010S01111

Heylen, Leen, Mortelmans, Dimitri & Boudiny, Kim (Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium, 2000 [e-mail: leen.heylen@ua.ac.be]), **A Micro and Macro Perspective on the Intermediate Effect of Geographic Proximity on Intergenerational Support,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The geographic proximity between parents & their adult children is a key element of intergenerational solidarity. Not only does the actual level of support between parents & adult children depend on this geographic proximity. The geographical distance can itself be considered as an expression of intergenerational solidarity. In this paper, we explicitly take into account this endogenous nature of the geographical distance. More specifically, we focus on the indirect effect of the determinants of the actual level of intergenerational support through the geographical distance. For the analyses, data from the Generations & Gender Survey are used. Previous analyses on this data confirmed the endogenous nature of geographic proximity. In this paper, we raise the question what this means in terms of actual support. For example, can the relationship between single parenthood & intergenerational support be explained by the fact that single parents tend to live closer to their parents as an adaptive strategy? The indirect effect of other features is taken into account as well by means of structural equation modelling. Both instrumental support given to & received from parents will be considered. In general, the results point to the importance of estimating this intermediate effect.

2010S01112

Hicks, Alexander (Emory University, 1555 Dickey Dr., Rm 225, Atlanta GA 30322 [tel: 404-727-0832; fax: 404-727-7532; e-mail: ahicks@emory.edu]), **Intruder in the Dust,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I extend Bartels'(2008) examination of Krugman's (2002, 2007) claim for political sources of basis of increasing inequality in the post-War U.S. in several ways. Conservative Congressional power, as measured with on Republican House & Senate seat shares and Republican House & Senate redistributive conservatism is central to the extension, as is a systematic consideration of changing Unionization rates. So analysis of stratum-specific income shares as well as stratum-specific income growth. Consideration of Congressional & union factors add nothing to Bartels' (2008) analyses of stratum-specific income growth. However, Congressional and union factors appear more powerfully, consistently and systematically relevant to income shares than does Presidential partisanship. President seem most relevant to stratified economic growth, perhaps because only executives can steer macroeconomic growth policy. Congress & unions appear most relevant to income shares, perhaps because their policy limitation render them more short-sight. Consistent with their narrower citizen constituencies and more limited policy tool kits Congress & unions appear also appear more divisive. In particular, Democratic Presidents affect growth I ways to beneficial to large majorities of lower- and middle-income populations & damaging to none, whereas Democratic legislative clout & labor unions appear to augment the income shares of lower income strata & diminish those of higher ones in true, conflictual, zero-sum form.

2010S01113

Hideaki, Sasajima (Tohoku University, 27-1 Kawauchi Aobaku Miyagi Japan [tel: +81-22-795-6034; e-mail: sasajima@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Changing Relationship between the Local Authority and Nonprofit Art Organizations in Creative City Yokohama after the Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the changing conditions of nonprofit art organizations operating in creative city policies after the financial crisis in 2008-9. Social concern with creative city theories for urban management has been growing for several years. Many cities have recently tried to initiate cultural activities by means of constructing new museums & distributing public subsidies for art activities, in order to construct innovative & creative environments. In creative city policies, collaboration projects between local authorities & nonprofit art organizations are really important because nonprofit art organizations have abilities to energize local communities through their grass-roots activities. But, at the same time, these partnerships tend to be fragile because local authorities usually cut off such marginal expenditure in their financial crisis. In this presentation, I focus on the case study of "BankART1929," which is a nonprofit art organization operating in creative city policies in Yokohama, Japan. BankART1929 organizes historical architecture renovation projects in inner city areas. I analyze BankART1929 using the frameworks provided by some theories of urban sociology & then reveal the transition of the relationship between the local authority in Yokohama and BankART1929 around the global financial crisis in 2008-9.

2010S01114

Hidehiro, Yamamoto (Yamagata University, 1-4-12 Kojirakawa-machi Yamagata-city Yamagata-prefecture Japan 990-8560 [tel: +81-23-628-4389; fax: +81-23-628-4389; e-mail: hide-y@e.yamagata-u.ac.jp]), **How Did Citizens React to the Anti-G8 Movement?: Analysis Based on Sapporo's Citizens' Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although many people participate in anti-globalization protests, much fewer people do so in Japan. Why don't Japanese people participate in protest? In this paper, we try to challenge this question focusing on view of protests held by Japanese non-participants. Based on survey of Sapporo residents conducted in 2008 (Toyako Summit year), we try to clarify the relationship between view of protests & willingness to participate. According to survey data, about half of respondents think of protests as ineffective and dangerous actions. People who hold these negative views of protests are less willing to participate in protests & regard protests as a socially intolerant action. In particular, social unrest occurred by protests have more effects on attitude & willingness of Japanese non-participants. While protests in Japan are not as radical as in other countries, it is interesting for many Japanese to think of protests as dangerous actions.

2010S01115

Higo, Masa & Williamson, John B. (Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, 02467 USA [tel: +1(617)38-2504; e-mail: higo@bc.edu]), **The Japanese Model of Older Worker Labor Force Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Workers in Japan remain in the labor force substantially longer than those of most other industrialized nations. We examine why workers in Japan remain in the labor force so long & discuss whether or not the Japanese model of older worker labor force participation has been resilient during the recent global economic recession. Our discussion is based on a review of relevant government surveys and findings from semi-structured interview data drawn from 26 national stakeholders in Tokyo (July-August, 2006). We have found five factors which help explain why Japanese workers remain in the labor force so long: (1) the large fraction of workers who are self-employed; (2) perceived economic necessity; (3) a national culture placing a high value on remaining economically active throughout the life course; (4) the long healthy life expectancy; and (5) the government's active role in facilitating the labor force participation of older workers. Despite the recent global recession, in the case of Japan, the government has prioritized promoting older worker labor force participation rather than encouraging them to leave the labor force. Projected

severe workforce shortages due to rapid population aging have pressured the government to increase the aggregate hours worked by older workers.

2010S01116

Higuchi, Takuro (Kyoto University Global COE Next Generation Unit Research, Kyoto, Japan [tel: 0081 90 4157 1696; fax: 0081 59 234 4162; e-mail: takurockULh@hotmail.com]), **Global Activist Network Involving Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Global movements since the late 90s have been the core trend of movements worldwide & continuing beyond time & space after 1999 Seattle. Yet, its spatial expanse has actually been limited to the Western world. In this context, 2008 G8 summit in Japan was a significant occasion for global movements to encounter the Eastern world. This paper aims at clarifying that spatial expanse of global movements expanded to the Asian region through 2008 G8 summit in Japan with an attention to global activist network, based on field studies & deep participation in the movements around 2008 Toyako, 2009 l'Aquilla G8 summit & 2009 Copenhagen Cop15. In addition, this paper examines what kinds of characteristics such a network has. In the process of mobilization for anti-G8 struggles & reception of international activists, some Japanese activists employed repertoires of protest invented after the Seattle which experienced German activists told them. Communication of the kind, between Japanese activists & German activists, occurred in an individual level. It suggests that transition of basic group of actors from organized social movement organizations to small affinity groups. Importantly, global activist network is mediated by such small affinity groups & it became to involve Asian activists.

2010S01117

Hill, Beverley & Currie, Jan (University of Western Australia, Stirling Hgwy [tel: Crawley, WA, Australia 6009; fax: 61893606280; e-mail: Beverley.Hill@uwa.edu.au]), **Undertaking a Pay Equity Audit at an Australian University: A Step towards Equity in a Gendered Profession,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the use of a pay equity audit as a political tool in The University of Western Australia (UWA). This pay equity audit determined if a gender pay gap (GPG) existed between the average annual salaries of males & females at UWA. Although operating within employment classification structures & salary scales that largely regulate the level of remuneration received by staff, UWA recognised that a GPG was the likely product of historic and structural factors that resulted in women's underrepresentation in the academic stream (39%) & "compression" into lower classification levels in the academic & professional streams. What the analysis established was that there were overall GPGs of 15% for academics & 12% for professionals & that pay gaps were more pronounced among older & part time female employees. The more interesting findings came from the analysis of allowances, especially discretionary allowances. There were GPGs of 29% for academic staff & 55% for professional staff across all the allowances. Importantly, this paper analyses the micropolitics of how key players reacted to these findings & how female actors attempted to gain authority in encouraging the university to take action & reduce the differences, particularly in the gender allowance gaps.

2010S01118

Hiltunen, Linda (School of Social Sciences, Linnaeus University, SE-351 95 Växjö, Sweden [tel: 004673 - 846 29 56; e-mail: linda.hiltunen@lnu.se]), **The Hidden Dimension: Young Men Describing Their Own Health Status,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The declining self-rated health status among young people in Sweden has been the focus of public & scholarly debate. According to survey data, health status relates to structural inequalities, particularly gender. Thus, it is commonly asserted that young women have worse health status than young men. Consequently, the actual health status of young men has not been explored as intensely. However, this paper argues that a combination of surveys and ethnographic methods is suitable in order to understand the actual health status of young men. The aim of the paper is to explore not only the self-rated health of young men, as expressed in their own words, but also to search for an alternative way of understanding the health status of this previously neglected group. The paper combines survey data with an explorative approach, & studies how young men in upper secondary school describe their own health status. The explorative approach of the paper is based on essays from 300 young pupils, men & women, who were asked to write about their own health status. In conclusion, the paper argues that the health status of young men could be understood in relation to hidden dimensions, which are not easily detected in surveys. Young men discuss health, & express their distress, differently than young women. Accordingly, the paper suggests that surveys needs to be informed of this hidden dimension in order to understand the health status among young men. Moreover, it is argued that it is imperative to also give voice to the self-understanding of the group being scrutinized. The results suggest that new understandings may arise if young men are allowed to describe their own situation, in their own words. Maybe, young men do not feel better than young women. It might be that they just express their distress differently.

2010S01119

Hirata, Tomohisa (Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Japan, 606-8501 [tel: +81-75-753-2808; fax:; e-mail: nous@nyc.odn.ne.jp]), **A Comparative Research on Internet CaféS in East and Southeast Asian Countries: Their Current Situation and Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to clarify the relationships between the internet and urban life in Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines via empirical research on internet cafés. The first reason why this paper focuses on internet cafés is that they reflect different internet cultures & images of the urban area in each Asian country. The second reason is that they not only play an important role to provide the internet infrastructure for low income groups but also show diverse ways of internet usage. That is to say, especially in Asian countries, internet cafés can be a significant basis of the comparative sociological study of the relationships between the internet & urban life. While introducing the number of internet cafés & their locations in each Asian country, firstly I will point out the close relationships among internet cafés, characteristics of their users & regions. Secondly, by analyzing interviews at internet cafés I will examine the differences of business forms and strategies, images & usages of them. Finally I will explore cultural backgrounds of these differences & discuss the relationships in focus, in their contemporary & prospective forms.

2010S01120

Hiremath, Siddharamesh L (Dept. of Sociology, Gulbarga University,, Jnana Ganga, Gulbarga - 585 106, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 8472 245839; fax: 00 91 8472 263206; e-mail: slhiremath@rediffmail.com]), **Interfacing Community Initiatives with Business Operations: Structural Constraints and Innovations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Changing Economic trends & business milieu have significant structural implications for work organizations world over. Growing community orientation of corporate operations have necessitated systemic realignments that were not envisaged at the inception of some of the leading business organizations established in early years for whom Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an innovative intervention & obligation called upon or at least expected to be attended to seriously in the right earnest, lest they are rated poorly on corporate governance. Further, the functioning of the divisions established for CSR initiatives depends on their own internal structure & how best they are integrated with the business firm as a whole. An attempt, hence, is made in the paper to focus empirically on the structural response to the CSR initiatives in Public & Private Sector Units in Indian context. The findings are based on a study of ten public & ten private sector units of different sizes operating in different sectors of economy as capital goods, telecommunication, metals and power. The major focus was on the structural features of the divisions or departments established for CSR operations & how well they are integrated with business organization as a whole which is ascertained on the basis of the data gathered from the respondents belonging to both CSR & non CSR divisions. The data are gathered from four hundred employees through administering an integration scale for those in CSR divisions & acceptance scale to those from non-CSR divisions. Twenty respondents were selected from each organization of which five were from CSR divisions and fifteen were from non-CSR divisions. Combining both categories, synergy index was evolved to measure how best the units have adapted & integrated into the structural interventions represented by CSR initiatives. The findings seem to indicate that the private sector units have evolved more streamlined & refined structures like foundations, trusts & such other registered bodies to carry out CSR functions whereas the public sector units tend to assign CSR operations to existing divisions like HR, Public Relations/Liaisoning Depts. & as such, the need for adaptation and integration of CSR initiatives appears to be greater in private sector units than their public sector counterparts. Further, commiserating with the structural contingencies stated above, the degree of adaptation & integration of CSR divisions with the

firm as a whole appear to be higher in public sector units than it is found with private sector units. The findings also indicate that CSR structures in larger units, both in terms of employee size and capital outlay integrate themselves into the system of the firm as a whole with greater ease than do the smaller ones & units established recently are more likely to adapt to CSR interventions with ease than those established relatively earlier, whereas, such integration appears to be varying independent of the sector or area of operation.

2010S01121

Hiroko, Yamamoto (Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan [e-mail: yamamoto@socio.kyoto-u.ac.jp]), **Toward a Better Explaining of "Value-Rational Action" and "The Unintended Consequences",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this study is to reconsider Max Weber's methodology in which "instrument-rational action" is predominant over the other types of action. The frame-selection model (Esser, H.) in Rational Choice which is based on the assumption that a human being acts completely rationally is suitable for this subject. And the frame-selection model is centered on the orientation & intention of actions without its consequences as similar as Weber's social action's theory. 'Divorce', which Esser explains using his own model, is indeed "the unintended consequences" for a newly married couple, but it is a 'probability'. I want to add the concept of "structual homology" in the frame at each time to foresee further "the unintended consequences"(especially resulting from "value-rational action"). I hope that my study is of a little use understanding & explaining "value-rational action," which has contradictory factors on rationality: it makes rationally an intention to a valued goal , but irrationally with no thought of its consequences & often without consideration of the appropriateness of the means chosen to achieve it. SU: D914800 |s Weber, Max

2010S01122

Hirsch, Anita, Professional Behavior of Students, Professors and Program Coordinators in two Mexican Universities, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout the research work about professional ethics being carried out since 2003, in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), with the main actors of the masters & doctor in philosophy levels: students, professors & program coordinators, we have detected serious critiques regarding non-ethical actions observed in university life. Based on the information gathered, we consider important to find out which are these actions & to classify them by categories & traits. Besides learning the types of ethical problems & dilemmas expressed by the three subjects of our research, we consider important to include this issue in the programs of value training, within the subject matter of professional ethics. We applied an instrument to gather information to postgraduate students & professors, in order to understand the situation of professional ethics in the university. There is a common component for both groups, which is an open question regarding the main traits of "being a good professional." A scale of attitudes with 55 propositions is also included. The questionnaire built & applied to the professors, also includes some other open & closed questions. An interview guide was applied to the 40 coordinators of the postgraduate programs in UNAM. We have the description & analysis of all the information and results obtained. For the presentation, the detection and classification of non-ethical ethical behavior described by students, professors & program coordinators will be emphasized. Also, as a complement, the non ethical actions detected and classified at the Autonomous University of Yucatan (in Mexico), in their own research project on professional ethics among post graduate students & professors, will also be presented. We consider that there should be more regulation in the university training of students, in order to combat these non acceptable actions of professional behavior.

2010S01123

Hlebec, Valentina & Bernik, Ivan (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1000 [tel: +386 1 5805 284; fax: +386 1 5805 101; e-mail: valentina.hlebec@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Welfare System and Ageing in Slovenia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many contemporary debates about welfare state recognize the role of family, informal networks & voluntary organizations in provision of welfare, especially in relation to demographic ageing of societies. The main question we will raise in this paper is how the care for older people was placed between state & family & what changes occurred in the last 18 years in Slovenia? We will use analysis of policy measures with regard to role of state & family to examine the policy level; official statistics data about institutional care & new forms of care provision for older people living at home. The welfare system now recognizes the role of family in care provision & supports family care with policy measures & development of new forms of care. State still enhances the development of institutional care. New forms care provisions for older people are not available for everyone owing to unequal geographic dispersion of services & variability of price for service. Changes in welfare system in Slovenia owing to ageing have affected both the role of state & the role family. However, new forms of care provision may increase inequalities among older people.

2010S01124

Hodge, Robert I (Centre for Cultural Research, University of Western Sydney, Locked Bag 1797, S Penrith DC 1797, NSW, Australia [tel: 61-2-9685 9606; fax: 61-2-9685 9610; e-mail: b.hodge@uws.edu.au]), **Complex Order Out of Confusing Chaos: Constructing Hexalogues in Virtual Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sydney's rail & transport system are constantly accused of being in crisis with problems typical of the complex, dysfunctional systems designed in the 20th century to deal with problems of the 21st. This paper diagnoses a core problem, understanding common threads in a bewildering variety of views & weaving them together into possible outcomes for action, in a common tendency to react against the seemingly chaotic by imposing restrictive, unilateral forms of order. The more rigid the order that any party seeks to impose, the more relevant meanings it excludes, & the more voices it ignores. This project draws on the idea of three-body analysis, drawing on Poincaré, to structure the mass of materials & players into three groups, each incorporating core oppositions, to make up a set of six interactants (a hexalogue). It uses a software program, Leximancer, that is able to identify emergent concepts & themes in large amounts of data in order to see what core meanings, related to this structure of players, provide a potential basis for a common understanding, what pathways exist across the data, crossing what semantic obstacles, & what key themes may be blocking potential alliances & networks across current contending groups.

2010S01125

Hodgetts, Darrin, Gabe, Jon, Chamberlain, Kerry, Radley, Alan, Norris, Pauline, Dew, Kevin, Nikora, Linda & Madden, Helen (University of Waikato, School of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences [tel: +64 7 8384466; e-mail: dhdgetts@waikato.ac.nz]), **Locating Drugs in Domestic Settings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As well as being pharmacological objects, medications are complex socially embedded objects that take on meaning within familial relations, everyday practices, & physical settings. Domestic environments contain a range of 'medicative' forms including prescription drugs (both over-the-counter & prescription), alternative or complementary remedies, dietary supplements, enhanced foods, & homegrown herbs. These objects are located across medicine cabinets, fridges, trunks, drawers, boxes, gardens, garages, & handbags. Their location within the therapeutic landscape provided by contemporary domestic dwellings speaks to practices of loaning, sharing, caring, stockpiling, consuming and producing. Stability & portability in the situating of medications also invokes the blurring of boundaries between what we have traditionally seen as sites for healthcare. This paper explores the human geography of medications in domestic settings by drawing on ethnographic field work in twenty homes in New Zealand.

2010S01126

Hoever, André ([e-mail: a.hoever@fu-berlin.de]), **Profiles as Emotional Novels: A Perspective for Identity Construction on Social Network Sites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social Network Services (SNS) like Facebook free individuals from the constraint of face-to-face interactions, thus, giving them a wider latitude in presenting themselves. At the same time, this description is presented to an invisible audience, that is 'friends'. Users are free to describe themselves however they wish, but do so with this audience in mind & seek positive reactions from them. This suggests there must be implicit motives, strategies & goals when describing oneself using SNS. It is the goal of my project to reconstruct these elements. A special focus is on which emotions are presented & how they are coded. I am doing interviews with users of Facebook concerning the background of their profile information. Because the project is still in progress it is too early to present verified findings or final conclusions. Instead, I hope to provide some ideas of motives, strategies & goals that are lying behind the presentation of self via facebook profiles.

2010S01127

Hofbauer, Andreas (Dep. of Sociology and Anthropology–UNESP–Campus Marília, Av. Hygino Muzzi Filho, 737–Caixa Postal: 181 -17.525-900 - Marília–SP–Brazil [tel: 55 (14) 3402-1300; fax: 55 (14) 3402-1300; e-mail: andreas.hofbauer@uol.com.br]), **Race and Whitening in Brazil: Perspectives from Within Two Historical Black Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today, major parts of the black movements are struggling for the implementation of race-specific policies. This was not always so. In Brazil, differently from the USA & Europe, in the end of the 19th century the concept of race was still largely thought as a not completely essentialized (biologized) category. Not only intellectuals & politicians, but also ordinary people (whites and blacks) believed that climate and/or 'racial' mixture would transform blacks into white–i.e. one race into Another–within a relatively short period. As I argued in earlier studies (2006), this malleable conception of colour/race-frontiers can be understood as interrelated to the power relations which characterized Brazilian's patrimonialistic social order. The leaders of one of the first important black movements, the "Brazilian Black Front" (Frente Negra Brasileira–1931-1937), saw themselves as legitimate representatives of the "black race", but at the same times, they conceived their group as a inseparable part of the "Brazilian race". Based on strong nationalistic and right-wing ideas, they tried to attest themselves & the Brazilian state that blacks are as intellectually, socially & morally competent as white people. A "new" black movement emerged in the moment when Brazil overcame more than 20 years of military dictatorship. Strongly influenced by marxist ideas, the "Unified Black Movement" (Movimento Negro Unificado, founded in 1978) conceived blackness quite differently. They saw the blacks primarily as victims of a perverse economic system & the state as an opponent of the black population. At the latest in the beginning of the 1990ies, a majority of the black activists began to argue that race, more than class, is the determinant factor which explains the continuing discrimination of Brazilian's black population. This shift of view opened the way for claiming the implementation of multiculturalist projects. If in some statements race is implicitly understood as a natural category, other leaders began to incorporate a more post-colonial vision of race into their discourses.

2010S01128

Hoff, Andreas & Principi, Andrea (Oxford Institute of Ageing, University of Oxford, 66 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6PR, UK [tel: +44-1865-612816; fax: +44-1865-612801; e-mail: andreas.hoff@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Carers@Work–Reconciling Employment and Care for Older Family Members in Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European societies are ageing, with people aged 80 years & over, i.e. those most likely to need care, being the most rapidly growing age group. At the same time, European economies increasingly rely on older workers to generate the wealth of their societies. This inevitably aggravates the care giving dilemma in our ageing societies: The majority of people providing care to older family members are 45-64 years old & thus in employment, many of them being older workers (55-64 years)–a fact that the EU Lisbon Strategy target to increase the share of older workers fails to address. Pressure on working carers is set to increase even further with the proposed extension of working lives to relieve public pension systems. This paper will present findings from "Carers@Work. Between Job & Care– Conflict or Opportunity?", an international research project with partners in Germany, Italy, Poland, & the UK, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation. The project combines 60 semi-structured interviews with working carers with a number of expert interviews with employers & other stakeholders in each country. Additionally, secondary statistical analysis of EUROFAMCARE data is carried out. Typical conflict patterns between work & care commitments, as well as the most successful reconciliation strategies will be presented for each country. This will be followed by the analysis of factors determining success (or failure) of these strategies. Crucially, it will be discussed to what extent the findings vary across the countries studied. Concluding, examples of best practice as well as policy implications of the findings will be discussed.

2010S01129

Hoffman, Lily M. (CCNY/CUNY, New York, NY, 10025, US [tel: 1-212-866-8058; fax:; e-mail: Lilymhoff@gmail.com]), **NYC and the H1N1 Pandemic: Public Health as a Planning Arena,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although recent focus has been on cities as 'magnets' for terrorism, the threat to cities from epidemics & infectious disease remains underexamined in the urban literature. The vulnerability of cities resides in their density, shared physical infrastructure & social institutions, as well as racial & economic inequality that leads to spatial/social segregation & exclusion. The threat is not only to physical safety, but of fear & panic. Both can disrupt the stability & functioning of the city. This paper examines New York City's response to the challenge of H1N1 in 2009. It discusses the institutional & intellectual context for pandemic policy and planning along with some governance issues this has raised. We argue that the renewed importance of large scale emergencies has made public health an increasingly important function of urban policy & planning; that it once again illustrates how security is a local issue; & that despite fears to the contrary, NYC's Department of Health & Mental Health Policy has been able to hold its own in regard to emergency preparedness, & in some cases coopt emergency preparedness programs & funding.

2010S01130

Hoffman, Susanna M. (Independent Scholar, 216 E. Galena Ave., Telluride, CO 81435 [tel: (970) 728-1004 ; e-mail: susanna@smhoffman.com]), **After the Earth Shakes, the Wind Blows, the Water Rises: The Question of Socio-Cultural Change or Continuity Post-Calamity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Early research in disaster generally promoted the point of view that calamities bring little social or cultural change. Studies tended to be ahistorical. They looked at disasters within a short span of time, with narrow topics & an eye to major shifts, rather than viewing calamities as processes that continue long after initial upheaval that affect almost every arena of human existence. Anthropology, through its tradition of long & on-sight field research & emphasis on social & cultural process, has added new considerations to the question of calamity & socio-cultural change. Anthropology brings to the forum issues of magnitude, how those affected are articulated into larger social wholes, & the matter of long-run developments in such areas as social, organizational, political factions, leadership, ideologies, knowledge & psychological state. Anthropology asks such questions as, are the changes consequent to disaster such to transform the implicit character of the culture or society or are they auxiliary and incidental? What does calamity reveal about what was hidden prior to the event & expose about vulnerability? As social and cultural change is constantly in operation, does calamity merely exacerbate change already in process or initiate wholly new innovation? Calamities inevitably present challenges & cause conflict, exactly the situation that brings about transformation. Equally anthropological investigation into disaster must acknowledge cultural continuity, the fixedness of society and culture & their resistance to change. In some ways small groups and entire social cultural systems steel against the alterations calamity ushers in & persist in their prior course. Still, there are many kinds of shifts that alter a society's composition without threatening continuity. Each of the above topics will be addressed in the paper, & examples from Turkey, Greece, & the United States will be cited. Edification about the question of social-cultural change or continuity can facilitate all persons involved in or affected by a calamity & all those facing the potential of future catastrophe.

2010S01131

Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Juergen H.P. & Warner, Uwe (GESIS–Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: juergen.hoffmeyer-zlotik@gesis.org]), **Nationality, Citizenship, Race, Ethnicity and Migration as Socio-demographic Background Variables in Comparative Social Surveys,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In comparative surveys, we are interested in the social stratification of the European countries. The mobility of people across the national borders raises the probability to include non-nationals in samples for social surveys. The position of foreigners in stratified social structures & the different chances of integration into the host societies become an important issue in comparative survey research. Our survey instrument covers five dimensions measuring the ethnical inequality in the societies across Europe. The first dimension is citizenship: the respondent's right to participate in life of the state of residence. This is coded as the interviewee's nationality. For non-nationals, this information is completed by the residential status the respondent holds. The second element covers race & ethnicity: the self attributed membership of the respondent to the minority groups. The third dimension collects information on the origin of the surveyed person: the country of birth. In addition the year of arrival in the host society & the naturalization are of interest. The forth useful variable informs about the use of languages at home: this is an indicator on 'assimilation' to the host culture. The fifth block of questions collects the information about the migration background of the survey respondent.

2010S01132

Höglund, Jenny, Lindhult, Erik, Rådmark, Johan, Ståldal, Bosse & Hamrefors, Sven (Mälardalen University, P.O Box 325; SE-631 05 Eskilstuna; Sweden [tel: +46 16 153600; fax: +46 16 153610; e-mail: jenny.hoglund@mdh.se]), **Societal Entrepreneurship Education as Driver in Community Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The background of the paper is the visionary project of a collaborative development team of practitioners & academics in a municipality in the vicinity of Stockholm a Nacka–developing education in societal entrepreneurship. The aim is to make a difference not only in individual learning but also in community transformation for improving social inclusion of youth in the community. The role of education in & for social change is not a new theme. It goes back to Greek paideia–citizen participation in community governance as a learning process. But women, slaves and foreigners were excluded from these processes, & it is still a challenge to achieve social inclusion in multicultural municipalities like Nacka. The formal educational & democratic systems are insufficient in this respect. Also the field of entrepreneurship has been restricted to the business development domain & commercial relations. The broadening of entrepreneurship perspectives in recent years towards social & societal perspective opens up for the potentials of building & recreating community relations & societal institutions through entrepreneurial initiatives in order to create value. The project is building educational platforms & processes based on innovative, entrepreneurial pedagogy which is opportunity and action oriented. In the design educational approaches like Freirean liberating pedagogy, Kolbian experiential learning & Blooms taxonomy is drawn upon, as well as a process of citizen participation. The purpose of the paper is to investigate how societal oriented entrepreneurship education can be a force in community transformation towards inclusion. It is made through action research efforts for mobilizing community agencies and citizens in the process of development & implementation entrepreneurial education. Comparative study & networking with other actors in the field is an additional element. Furthermore, the rich found experience of the development team & its network both in community development & entrepreneurship education in higher education is drawn upon. The contribution will reflect on processes of development as well as their results in terms of ideas & design for entrepreneurial educational efforts. This is made as a step towards the aim to show how societal oriented entrepreneurial approaches furthered through innovative educational efforts can positively contribute to inclusion in multicultural communities.

2010S01133

Høgsbro, Kjeld (Department of Sociology, Social Work and Organisation, Aalborg University, Krogstr. 7, DK-9220 Aalborg ø [tel: 99408197; e-mail: Kjeldh@socsci.aau.dk]), **Stigma and Interaction in the Relation between Psychiatric Patients and the Public Services Offered To People with Severe Mental Illness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (DAN)

¶ The paper will give a brief review of the theoretical approaches and empirical data emphasizing stigma & its influence on exclusion/inclusion of people with severe mental illness. The discussion & results will be compared with results from a qualitative study comprising 80 interviews with inpatients and outpatients as well as professionals related to treatment and social care in psychiatric hospitals as well as day centers and apartments within community psychiatry. The aim of this investigation is to reach a more comprehensive concept of stigma and stigmatization, which comprises its links to social interaction forms & their cultural context as well as the social discourses that determine the way people conceive mental illness.

2010S01134

Holemans, Dirk, L (Oikos. Think Tank for Social-ecological Change, Ghent, Belgium, 9031 [tel: 003292363482; fax: 0476 799970; e-mail: dirk.holemans@telenet.be]), **How to Stop the Flight(S) From the City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Facing the local problem of congestion & global challenges like climate change, European cities are developing a new mobility paradigm. The old paradigm with its goals of speed & free car flow proved destructive for the urban fabric. By diminishing the quality of living & installing car mobility, it stimulated a flight from the city. The new mobility paradigm is part of the search for a convivial city, with pre-eminence of cycling, walking and public transport. Goals are now restricted car access & a slow city. So are cities achieving low carbon futures? Reality shows a divergence between the new paradigm & the mobility culture of inhabitants. Studies indicate that the ecological footprint of urban citizens is bigger than people living in the countryside, because city inhabitants have become addicted to flying. The new cultural form implied in the new paradigm realised in the city is combined with the one installed by global consumer society with its focus on global mobility. If urban citizens want to contribute to sustainability, they will have to tackle this paradox between the local & the global. A really sustainable urban mobility culture cannot stay blind for this new form of flight(s) of the city.

2010S01135

Holgersson, Helena (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, SE 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [tel: +46 31 786 49 81; e-mail: helena.holgersson@sociology.gu.se]), **'Hidden Refugees' as Municipal Headache,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this short essay, published in the anthology (Re)Searching Gothenburg (Holgersson et al. 2010), I discuss how the presence of 'hidden refugees' (as people who live under the threat of deportation is often called in Sweden) are dealt with within the Swedish welfare state. It is argued that because of the level of general welfare it is in many respects more difficult to live in Sweden without legal permission than it is in other countries. Here human & citizen rights most clearly clash. And more specifically, it is in big cities that these issues are being negotiated; are non-citizens to be considered inhabitants, guests, or intruders? Today the municipalities in Gothenburg are trying to convince the government to take away the possibility for asylum-seekers to organize their own housing (since many do this in cities) and have introduced local laws on how many people can live in each flat. They are, however, at the same time making it possible for 'hidden' children to go to school. At this level principles are not very helpful.

2010S01136

Hollander, Wim (Uj Sport, University of Johannesburg, P O Box 524 Auckland Park South Africa 2006 [tel: +27115592665; fax: +27115592671; e-mail: whollander@uj.ac.za]), **Managing Sport-for-Development for Strategic Outcomes in the Africa Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Utilising the Sport-in-Development Impact Assessment Tool (Sac-DIAT) (Burnett & Hollander, 2007), a comparative analysis of the strategy, programme design, management & delivery of the Active Community Club (ACC) Initiative of the Australian Sports Commission and the Youth Development through Football (YDF) programme of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Züsammenarbeit (GTZ) in different African countries was undertaken. Where the strategic model & programme design of the ACC Initiative is in essence that of a bottom-up & the YDF an outside-in approach (Mintzberg, 2006) the question arises to what extent the strategic approach of a sport-for-development programme impacts on management & delivery on the development continuum of the institutionalized manifestation of the programme. Results reflect differentiation in programme dynamics & country Indicator Monitoring Score (IMS) with a causal relationship that emerged between management variables.

2010S01137

Holt, Martin (National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, NSW 2052 [tel: +61 2 9385 6410; fax: +61 2 9385 6455; e-mail: m.holt@unsw.edu.au]), **Revisiting the Concept of 'Gay Community' in HIV Social Research: Using Sociology to Reinvigorate HIV Prevention,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of 'gay community', & specifically gay men's attachment to & involvement in gay community activities, has held both a symbolic & practical role in understanding & guiding responses to HIV in developed world contexts. In the West, the HIV epidemic disproportionately affected (and continues to affect) gay men. Being involved in & connected to gay community activities (what, in Australia, is described as 'gay community attachment') became a marker of accessibility for education & predicted the adoption of safe sex practices. However, it is apparent that the meaning of gay community is changing, & no longer predisposes men to a uniform sense of shared values or collective purpose in the face of HIV. This presents a challenge to those working in HIV prevention to adapt to changing circumstances. With reference to survey data and qualitative interviews conducted with Australian gay men, I analyse what 'gay community' means to researchers, educators & gay men. I argue that survey measures often give a misleading picture of 'attachment' to gay communities & that, when asked to discuss them, gay men are often ambivalent about gay communities. These findings suggest a need for greater subtlety in the ways that we think about & approach gay men for HIV education & health pro-

motion. Sociological research on people's relationships to community (such as the literature on social capital & 'personal communities') offers insights here, as does research on the evolving nature of (gay) identities in the postmodern, post-gay and post-AIDS eras. These sociological models suggest different ways to engage with men for whom sexuality (and HIV) may only become important at certain times & in specific contexts. Recognising and responding to the changing nature of gay life will ensure that the flexibility & pragmatism of HIV programs aimed at gay men are maintained.

2010S01138

Holzer, Boris (Dep. of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany [tel: +49 521 106 4627; fax: +49 521 106 6019; e-mail: boris.holzer@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Tourism as Communication: From the Tourist Gaze to Tourist Observation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A large part of tourists' activities appears to evade classical sociological categories. Tourism involves agency, but also physical travel, sensory perception & a particular 'tourist gaze' (Urry). Analyses of tourism seek to combine interests in institutions, social cleavages & societal change with socio-psychological concepts of tourists' motives & perceptions. Yet a particularly promising route toward a sociological understanding of tourism has remained largely unexplored: the fact that tourism becomes a social activity by way of communication. Before, during & after traveling, there is information-gathering, talk & debate about the sights & situations that constitute the tourist experience. Based on the history of travel writing & the institutionalization of tourist sites, I argue that the global 'tourist system' is not simply an assemblage of organizations that facilitate the transportation & accommodation of people. Rather, it has emerged as a global social system of communication focused on sights and destinations.

2010S01139

Hom, Stephanie Malia (Dept. of Modern Languages, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019 [tel: 1-405-325-3887; fax: 1-405-325-0103; e-mail: stephaniemaliahom@gmail.com]), **The World(s) of the Text: Modern Tourist Guidebooks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the most influential form of tourist text: the guidebook. It takes the guidebook to be a force of touristic 'world-making' insofar as these 'natural' texts are ideologically predisposed to transforming the worlds that they describe into realities. By declaring what to see & do, guidebooks have the capacity to openly dictate & control the behavior of their readers, therefore determining what constitutes both experience and destination, respectively, as well as manipulating tourists' experiences of those destinations. The first part of my talk examines the salient textual characteristics of the mass tourist guidebook that stage the text's authority– a disciplining, parental narrative voice; a negation of competing guidebooks' authority; a disclaimer against change; an emphasis on the quantity of published editions; & an appeal to published travel experts. It analyzes a wide cross-section of English-language guidebooks to various destinations–including Sweden, the site of the 2010 ISA World Congress–to demonstrate the universality of the guidebook's textual features & its capacity to 'make worlds'. The second part of my talk explores the text's features that stage a destination's value–a how-to-use section; a division of the destination into practical, consumable units (i.e., regions or cities); & a system of representation to classify value. By evaluating attractions, the guidebook establishes what is worthy of being seen, & directs its tourist/readers toward these more 'valuable' sights, putting what they read into practice, & as a result, producing a 'world' constructed by the ideological operations of tourism.

2010S01140

Homma, Mieko, Yamazaki, Yoshihiko & Park, MJ (Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 113-0033, Japan [tel: +81-3-5841-3514; fax: +81-3-5684-6083; e-mail: mieko.u.tokyo@gmail.com]), **Delegitimization toward Identity Re-Construction in a Self-Help Group: The Case of Fibromyalgia Patients in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ People with Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS) have chronic, severe physical pain, but no demonstrable physiological abnormalities. Patient's morality is questioned, resulting in serious identity crisis. Identity reconstruction through self-help group among stigmatized patients is, however, expected. The purpose was to examine their identity disruption & reconstruction by participating in a self-help group. We interviewed 13 FMS patients who had participated in a Chronic Disease Self-Management Program & the members of the Japanese Fibromyalgia Support Association. Qualitative data were analyzed according to a phenomenological approach. In Japanese FMS patients, experience of "lacking in understanding for suffering" is found, which means that they cannot have legitimate sick role especially before they get the diagnosis. Getting diagnosis means "identity card" for patients. On the other hand, because FMS is neither recognized well nor regarded legitimate diagnosis in Japan, many patients are downplayed as non-fatal disease by doctors in spite of their severe pain, which lead to serious identity disruption like suicidal ideation. Through participation of self-help group, patients gain "coherent explanation what is happening," that is, biographical re-construction. It is considered that patients confirm their illness experience as "real" by listening to other patient's life story.

2010S01141

Honda, Yuki, Hiratsuka, Maki, Kidoguchi,Masahiro, Higuchi, Akihiko & Arikai, Takumi (Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hingo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 113-0033 [tel: +81-3-5841-3942; fax: +81-3-5841-3918; e-mail: yuki@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **The Differentiation of Trajectories from School to Work in Present-Day Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Japanese youth labor market changed drastically since the mid-1990s. With the remarkable increase of young precarious workers and jobless youth, the risk of poverty, social isolation and despair have grown among youth in Japan. Although some new youth policies have been enforced as countermeasures against these situations, their effects are questionable because of the limitedness of their scopes & the inadequacy of their contents. What is needed is to grasp the actuality of young people, especially the precise processes of the transition from school to work in recent years & the factors which have influence on the differentiation of trajectories among them. The Youth Cohort Study Japan (YCSJ), which has been conducted by The Japanese Educational Research Association, monitors the educational & vocational trajectories of young people. Our analyses of YCSJ data focus on the fluctuations of job status & the working conditions, influenced by their familial & educational background, the social networks & human relations ('social capital'), regional factors and their attitudes towards society. Through these analyses we aim to explore the obstacles & gaps between policies & the actual lives of young people.

2010S01142

Hong, Dayong (Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China, 100872 [tel: 8610-62511182; fax: 8610-62511143; e-mail: hongdy@ruc.edu.cn]), **Understanding the Sustainability of Chinese Society: A Cultural Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Chinese traditional mainstream culture, people's understanding of sustainability has four basic points: one is anthropocentrism, the second focuses on the family's continuation, the third is relationship(Guanxi)-based trust, & the fourth is to seek the public authority for private interest. This kind of understanding for sustainability actually exacerbates social competition and environmental pressures, damages institutional performance, twists people's innovation activities, & leads to unsustainability of society as a whole. However, the Chinese traditional culture is very complex, in particular situations, other parts of the Chinese culture can afford support for the sustainability of society as a whole. China is now in rapid economic growth while facing risks such as a widening wealth gap between rich & poor, energy shortages, pollution, publicizing corruption, crime, & the formality of institution. This article aims to discuss the extent to which they are associated with traditional culture. What kind of new understanding of sustainability does risk control require? Can other parts of Chinese traditional culture provide new support for Chinese sustainable development again? If so, what kind of condition does such support need?

2010S01143

Hooghe, Marc (Ku Leuven, E van Evenstraat 2B, 3000 Louvain [fax:; e-mail: Marc.Hooghe@soc.kuleuven.be]), **"I am Happy, I Hope they are Happy too." Individual and Collective Attributions of Subjective Well-Being,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous research has indicated that while most inhabitants of Western European societies tend to be quite satisfied with their own personal living conditions, they are far less satisfied about the way they perceive their society to be functioning. When asked about cultural norms or the functioning of the political system, most respondents seem to agree that a sense of cultural malaise is present in contemporary Western societies. From a theoretical perspective, this contradiction is quite puzzling, since, after all,

aggregate or societal levels of well-being are simply the sum of individual well-being scores. In this analysis, we want to ascertain whether individual SWB (i.e., satisfaction with one's life, one's social & family life, & one's sexual life) is determined by different indicators than social SWB (i.e., satisfaction about one's neighborhood, about "society", & about the political system). In a recent representative survey of the Belgian population (n=2,080), all these questions have been included simultaneously. The survey allows us to assess both individual level determinants of SWB, as society level determinants, as the respondents were sampled in 40 distinct communities, & information about these communities (deprivation, crime, income, unemployment, …) can be included in the analysis. The hypothesis is that while individual SWB is strongly determined by individual level characteristics, this is not the case for community SWB. It remains to be ascertained however, what kind of community level characteristics will have the strongest impact on community SWB. A preliminary analysis of the data suggests that: - satisfaction with one's own individual life is much higher than satisfaction with one's community; - satisfaction with one's sexual life is an important element of individual SWB scores; - both forms of SWB clearly belong to two different factors or latent variables; - on the community level, unemployment seems to be the main determinant. The analysis will be based on the SCIF (Social Cohesion Indicators Flanders) survey that was conducted in 2009, and the results of this survey have not yet been published.

2010S01144

Horejes, Thomas (Gallaudet University [e-mail: Thomas.Horejes@Gallaudet.edu]), **Social Constructions of Normalcy, Deviance, Deafness, and Language; an Examination of American Sign Language in Deaf Education.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Presented by Dr. Sharon Barnartt.

¶ Social control institutions, such as schools, provide deaf children with a unique opportunity to obtain a valuable education & to establish a foundation in linguistics; however, the challenges in defining appropriate linguistic & cultural pedagogy for deaf children in deaf schools are contested by divergent ideologies of oralism & American Sign Language (ASL). This research examines what it means to be deaf under the guise of normalcy & deviance as a hegemonic process in the larger American society as well. This research examines the larger issue of deafness in two different types of deaf education classrooms to uncover emergent ideologies, paradigms, identity formations, & everyday social constructions. The findings suggest that discussions of the contrasting ideologies of normalcy & language choices in deaf education may have important implications when examining the diverse ways that deafness & deaf students are constructed. Some possible research strategies are presented to develop a positive construction of deafness & ways to discuss the diverse ideologies of deaf education through critical, yet collaborative inquiry. Larger critical justice issues related to deafness have important implications influencing the types of knowledge & identities produced not just for deaf students, but for a greater understanding of human diversity.

2010S01145

Horgan, Mervyn P. (Sociology, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Canada, B4P 2R6 [tel: 902-585-1432; e-mail: mervyn.horgan@acadiau.ca]), **From the Stranger to Strangership: Suggestions for Reconceptualising Difference and Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over a century ago, Georg Simmel observed that the figure of the stranger is characterized by the peculiar mixture of physical proximity & social distance. Since then social scientists have tended to treat the stranger as equivalent to the immigrant, the unknown Other, and/or an urban social type. This paper develops the above observation from a classical sociologist in a different direction to ground a wide-ranging theoretical reconsideration of inequality & difference in contemporary society. Inequality and difference are relational terms rather than conditions of any particular person or group: a person or a group is unequal to another, or different from another. Therefore, theorizing inequality & difference requires concepts that are also relational. Using Simmel's century old thought as a springboard, this paper elaborates the concept of strangership as a form of relation rather than an inherent characteristic of a person or group, & outlines how this concept is alive to difference, and useful in thickening the ways we think about inequality.

2010S01146

Horiguchi, Ryoichi (Department of Law and Policy, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka City, 577-8502 Osaka, Japan [tel: +81.6.6721.2332; fax:; e-mail: ryoichi.horiguchi@gmail.com]), **Safety Culture on the Move: Who Made the Use of Seatbelt Compulsory?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This paper aims at showing some serious obstacles to the pursuit of safety in the current safety culture & suggesting in which direction a new safety culture should move in. We begin by examining briefly a seat belt law in Japan, & then argue historically the close relation between the safety culture which has given birth to seat belt laws & the 'safety first' campaign which began a hundred years ago, followed by the mention of three components intrinsic to the safety culture (the determinist triad consisting of no accident, no liability & no choice), referring to figures in the field of work safety T. Gamo & H. W. Heinrich. It is argued that the safety culture is a sort of determinism which is defined as controlling us through external factors, in particular, organizational factors contributing to accidents, not human influences. Such a facet of the safety culture faces two non-negligible obstacles to improving safety: an individualist culture based on 'sovereignty' & a blame culture. Therefore, we are expected to seek a new safety culture towards the twenty-first century. Finally, not an alternative, but its prototype, will be suggested to overcome the obstacles which come from the safety culture determinism.

2010S01147

Hornung, Bernd R. (Data Protection Office, Giessen and Marburg University Hospital, D-35037 Marburg, Germany [tel: +6421-58-6-63-95; fax: +6421-58-6-65-72; e-mail: hornung@med.uni-marburg.de]), **Emotion and Experience as Key Elements in Art–From Adorno to System Theory and Sociocybernetics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Art is conceived as being essentially experience, which is often extended to communication. This holds both for sociocybernetic and conventional art theory. Art is a quite particular kind of expression, a language without vocabulary, grammar, & a in a way a without meaning. Under this premise concepts like creativity, intuition, inspiration, subconsciousness, and emotionality become relevant. Taking a sociocybernetic approach they can be formulated with scientific & theoretical rigor. In musicology there is a lively discussion based on Adorno's critical theory [11]. For the understanding of art (especially music) Adorno's theories provide valuable insights still today. Discussing art & the "art system" Adorno's views seem not far away from a sociocybernetic approach. Yet his philosophical and paradigmatic presuppositions, (essentialism, dialectics, & the "critical" aspect of critical theory, i.e. neo-marxist theory) are barely tenable today. The paper argues that a sociocybernetic approach can provide a more explicit, more precise, and interdisciplinarily more compatible theory, without discarding substantial insights of Adorno. Interdisciplinarity refers to connections with psychology & the neurosciences, concerning subconsciousness & emotionality, & to connections with information, communication, & media theory, concerning social dimensions of artistic production. It is concluded that sociocybernetics is suitable to provide downward compatibility with Adorno's sociology of art.

2010S01148

Horrigmo, Kirsten, Johansen (Dep. of Sociology, Social Work and Welfare Studies/University of Agder, Kristiansand, Norway, 4604 [tel: 004799423342; e-mail: Kirsten.j.horrigmo@uia.no]), **Education Between Care and Subject. Kindergarten as Part of the System of Education.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Norwegian kindergartens fulfil two objectives according to their mandate, one being a care and educational system for children & secondly playing a key role for working parents. Since 2006 political matters regarding kindergartens have been administrated from the Ministry of Education. Kindergartens issues were transferred from the Ministry of Children & Family Affairs. There are reasons to believe that the educational academic skills-focused & content- or teacher-centered pedagogies will challenge the child centered tradition. About 90% of all Norwegian children attend a type of child care institution. Almost 85% of the children spend 41 hours or more per week in kindergartens. The institution of child care have become an essential agent for socialisation of children. It is a political goal to prevent the tradition & incorporate the curriculum subjects into the existing tradition. A child centered perspective has had a tendency to under communicate the broader culture surrounding them as important to children, and kindergartens to be school-like have been seen as a threat to the preschool teachers. So the question to be examined is; how to develop subjects in the curriculum & at the same time preserve the child centered tradi-

tion. The curriculum has seven different subjects & Naermiljø og Samfunn (Neighbourhood & society) is one of the subjects, & the one to be questioned in this paper.

2010S01149

Horta, Ana & Schmidt, Luisa (ICS/UL, Av. Prof. Anibal de Bettencourt, 9 1600-189 Lisboa Portugal [e-mail: ana.horta@ics.ul.pt]), **Portuguese Media Coverage of the Energy Problem,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last years energy issues have raised to the top of the international political agenda. The attention given to this theme reveals a growing awareness of the need to develop a new energy production & consumption paradigm. But these issues are very complex, involving several dimensions a social, economic, political, environmental, scientific–& many times requiring some levels of technical knowledge. In a country with high levels of energy inefficiency like Portugal, the economic crisis accentuates the need to rapidly change the patterns of energy use. Yet, a previous study about television news coverage of energy in the first half of 2006, showed energy issues reported in a dramatized & narrow way, mostly associated with the oil prices, and failing to address deeper issues (Horta, 2007). After the oil crisis, it is expected that media coverage may frame the public debate about the energy problem in a more thorough way. In this paper, we use a larger collection of data to analyse the agenda-setting & framing of energy issues by Portuguese television news & newspapers over the last three years (2006-2009).

2010S01150

Hosoda, Miwako (Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, USA, 02467 [tel: 617-935-7919; fax: 617-734-0617; e-mail: miwhosoda@gmail.com]), **Towards a Syncretistic Approach: Japanese Bioethics Through The Lens of Creating Medical Care Guidelines for Newborns with Severe Diseases,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Guidelines for Healthcare Providers & Parents to Follow in Determining the Medical Care of Newborns," released in Japan in 2004, provides guidelines for conversations among healthcare providers & parents when faced with a decision about providing life-saving medical care to newborns with severe diseases. This study examines the process of creating the Guidelines & explores what happens when there are conflicts among healthcare providers related to determining who makes the decision whether to provide or withhold life-saving care. Qualitative data were collected through interviews with neonatal physicians & nurses & through participant observation at the Guidelines meeting & at a neonatal intensive care unit in Tokyo. The process of creating the Guidelines appears to be a major crossroad in both the strengthening & abandonment of the professional autonomy of healthcare providers working in the neonatal healthcare domain.

2010S01151

Hotchkiss, Nikole & Smith, Shawna N. (Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, USA 43050 [tel: 812-361-4312; e-mail: hotchkissn@kenyon.edu]), **A Thin Line Between Terror and Hate: Legal Distinctions and Disparate Outcomes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As violent manifestations symbolic of political disapproval, hate crimes & acts of terrorism are often difficult to distinguish. Multiple law enforcement & security agencies tasked with investigating & apprehending suspected offenders of such crimes do not operate under one standard definition of these offenses. Rather, acts are classified based on specific organizational norms and definitions, which can lead to disparate experiences for the accused. Suspected terrorists, in particular, are treated significantly differently from other suspected criminals in terms of interrogation, detention, & the type of trial they receive. This paper examines the legal distinctions between hate crime and counter-terrorism legislation in the United States. Specifically, we examine how these potentially overlapping categories operate very differently within the law, thereby structuring the legal framework within which citizens operate. In order to explore these questions, construct a data set of criminals who have committed acts deemed to be either hate crimes or acts of terrorism over the past 20 years & use qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to isolate key differentiating factors.

2010S01152

Hovden, Jorid (Departement of Sociology and Political Science, The Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Dragvoll, 7491 Trondheim, Norway [tel: +47 91582171; fax: 73591564; e-mail: joridh@svt.ntnu.no]), **Discourses and Strategies for the Inclusion of Women in Sport,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In modern societies gender is interpreted as a dichotomized split based on a hierarchy, where masculinity in most situations is higher ranked than femininity and seen as the general & gender neutral. This paper will explore how gender is interpreted & coded in discourses & strategies aiming to include & equalize women in sports. I will examine which interpretations of gender & principles of equality are at play when diagnoses of women's underrepresentation are discussed and strategies for a higher inclusion of women proposed. The study is a case study of Norwegian sport organizations in the time period 1970 - 2007. The study is based on document analyses as well as research texts on gender politics conducted in the actual time period. Theory of equalization & gender constitute the theoretical framework. The analyses indicate that different strategies for the inclusion of women in sport are based on different discourses & meanings of gender & equalization and these seem to vary in line with the dominant gender political climate in sport as well as in the society as whole

2010S01153

Howard-Wagner, Deirdre (Department of Sociology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia [tel: +61293516679; e-mail: deirdre.howard-wagner@sydney.edu.au]), **Fortress Australia, Zones of Indistinction, Exceptionalism: Maritime Interception, Detention and Expulsion of Asylum Seekers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The draws on Agamben's (1995) work on "states of exception" & zones of indistinction" & Lentin's (2007) work on routinised technologies of governmentality (constitution, law, policy, border controls, cultural imaginings) to examine the Australian federal legislature & Australian federal & high courts response to asylum issues. In Australia, in the process of reasserting state sovereignty over domestic issues, which includes the state using its constitutional powers to asserts its all powerful ability to limit the rights of asylum seekers, the state renders the asylum seeker placeless, beyond citizenship & therefore without the right to have a right. This qualitatively different state governmentality has rested upon the operative biopolitical categorisation of asylum seekers into the state of exception in which the "other" is routinely reordered within the broader social order. This was evidenced, for example, with the former Australian federal Howard government's indefinite mandatory incommunicado detention of asylum seekers & border protection laws. It has also been evidenced more recently with the Australian federal Rudd government's suspension of the processing of Afghan & Sri Lankan asylum applications in its attempt to prevent people smuggling. Importantly though, in the Australian context, such episodic developments evidence a particular historical juncture in state governmentality of asylum seeker issues. A state governmentality that is decontextualised from the backdrop of violent practices that operated through different modes of social ordering & one that ignored the indelible state of anomie endemic to placelessness of asylum seekers & its consequent effects (Havemann 2005: 78). Subject to government control, institutionalized in refugee camps, returned to their countries of origin & denied rights in Australia; the so-called "suspected" asylum seeker" or "illegal immigrant" becomes the stateless homo sacer (Havemann & Agamben) who is beyond the "right to have rights." What is also noteworthy is the judiciaries role in protecting the sovereign space of exception, which is a key consideration of the paper.

2010S01154

Hrenjak, Majda (Peace Institute–Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies, Metelkova 6, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia [tel: 0038612347720; fax: 0038612347722; e-mail: majda.hrzenjak@guest.arnes.si]), **Revival of Paid Domestic and Care Workers in Middle Class Families: The Case of Slovenia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on a two year quantitative & qualitative research on the supply of & demand for informal paid care work in Slovenia in the field of child care, elderly care & household maintenance. In addition to the analysis of descriptive indicators of the care, migration & labour regimes, providing the interpretative framework, the article assesses the intersections of gender, ethnicity & class in this field of work. The research results showed that in the field of informal paid care work in private homes in Slovenia exist considerable differences. While child and elderly care are provided not by global but mainly by local care chains & are ethnicised in that way that child care is occupied almost exclusively by care workers of Slovenian ethnic background and elderly care is mostly occupied by well integrated internal migrants from the former Yugoslavia, the area of cleaning is globalized with participation of the so called Third Countries female migrants. Cleaning as the most unregulated, unrespected and physi-

cally demanding work in the area of informal paid care work is fully structured according to the intersectionality of 'other' ethnicity, female gender & economic poverty, which is largely transmitted from generation to generation.

2010S01155

Hsieh, Michelle F. (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, 128 Academia Rd. Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan 11529 [tel: +886-2-2652-5108; fax: +886-2-2652-5050; e-mail: mhsieh17@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **The Ascent of Latecomers in the Global Value Chains,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the strategies of latecomers in moving upward in the global value chains (GVC). The earlier assumption of the GVC analysis focuses on the power of the multinationals (MNCs) in dictating the direction of sourcing & reaping much of the technological rent. Empirically, the rise of the East Asian Tigers and other newly industrialized countries have led to an increasing consensus that incorporation into the chain marks the first step for learning and, subsequently, upgrading. Yet, the literature does not say much about the upgrading process in the chains nor about the variations among different countries despite incorporation in the global production network. At the same time, another strand of the literature suggests that large corporations are the key for latecomers to catch up since they are able to carry out large scale R&D & marketing so as to compete head to head with MNCs. Using a case study of the Taiwanese bicycle industry, I show how under a certain social structure, a system of small & medium enterprises (SMEs) with networks among themselves are able to negotiate with the MNCs & move upward in the value chains. This is contrary to the pessimistic view of the "hollowing out" thesis. The upgrade involves two processes simultaneously: learning & innovation in the existing locales where SMEs are clustered, and internationalization of production & coordinating the global production network. In other words, while the recipients of the first wave of international outsourcing have participated in the current wave of internationalization of production, they have also continued to thrive at home. The choice of the latecomers' offshore production sites will be discussed using Taiwanese bicycle production in China as an example. Lastly, the findings will contribute to the debate on the relevance of clusters in the face of globalization.

2010S01156

Hsu, Jennifer, YJ (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2006 [tel: +61 422590331; e-mail: jenniferhsu@cantab.net]), **Changing State-Society Relations in Contemporary China: A Study of Migrant Organizations in Beijing and Shanghai,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ State & society relationships in China have changed significantly since the late 1970s with economic reforms heralding new dynamics and outcomes. This research addresses central questions in China's state-society relations, civil society & state corporatism theory. Specifically, it explores the relationship between Beijing's & Shanghai's migrant civil society organizations (CSOs) and the government to understand how both interact with each other and the impact on state-society relations. A comparative examination of the work & environs of migrant organizations in Beijing & Shanghai provides an understanding of the different forms of state-society relationship emerging in China. The emergence of migrant CSOs & the general pluralization of Chinese society can be understood within China's economic reforms, which has led to unprecedented levels of internal migration. In the case of migrant CSOs, they have surfaced to tackle the diverse challenges migrant workers face, given the failure of central and local states to address their welfare needs. Considering the sheer number of migrants (120 to 200 million) & their importance to economic development, migrant CSOs represent a fruitful object of study for the analysis of Chinese state-society relations. By locating this research within the perspectives of migrant CSOs in Beijing & Shanghai, it presents a window into China's state-society relationship & how the state will deal with an ever more pluralistic society.

2010S01157

Huang, Ronggui (Department of public and social administration, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong [tel: (852) 68010976; e-mail: ronggui.huang@gmail.com]), **Litigation as a Strategy of Housing Activism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Laws & policies have been widely recognized as vital resource of resistance in China, which has been conceptualized as "rightful resistance." In rights-defending activities by home-owners or Home-owners' Association, litigation is not uncommon as a non-confrontational alternative. Administrative litigation, a judiciary review against administrative decisions, is even more popular due to its comparatively low-cost, financially and technically. In the meantime, we know little about legal mobilization in China, especially by home-owners. This paper aims to expand our understanding on 1) what factors influence home-owners' litigation strategy & 2) how litigation contributes to the outcome of rights-defending activities. Based on analysis of newspaper reports & interviews in a case in Shanghai, the author finds that characteristics of litigants matter, but in a less significant way. On the contrary, political-legal-opportunities are the most important factors. First, the interplay between political and legal opportunities will influence the chosen strategies. Litigation is not the first choice for most home-owners because it is relatively costly compared to other political strategies, such as negotiation, letter petition & visit to government. Litigation usually happens when home-owners fail to defend their rights and interests through political strategies. Second, court cost is a major constraint, which is determined by the legal system. It explains why home-owners are not willing to resort to litigation by and large. Besides, it also explains why administrative litigation is preferred to ordinary litigation. Third, enactment of new laws and new interpretation of laws is a significant dimension of legal opportunity. It influences not only the legal standing of a case, but also the result of the litigation. Fourth, there is an interaction effect between political strategies & litigation on the outcome of resistance. Litigation can overcome the information asymmetry & secure favorable evidence. Thus, litigants can better secure government responsiveness after litigation.

2010S01158

Hudson, Nicky & Culley, Lorraine (Applied Social Sciences, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK. LE1 9BH [tel: 0116 2078766; e-mail: nhudson@dmu.ac.uk]), **"She Has What I Want and I've Perhaps Got a Little Bit of What She Wants": Constructing the Egg Donor in Transnational Reproduction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Developments in assisted reproductive technologies have engendered new and, for many, somewhat unsettling methods of family formation. Postmenopausal women may give birth, grandmothers deliver their own grandchild & children may have up to 3 sets of "parents"; practices which radically transform our notion of intergenerational relations & challenge basic kinship categories. Whereas the use of IVF with own gametes (eggs & sperm) is now widely accepted socially & culturally, reproductive technologies which involve third party gametes remain contentious. Nevertheless the use of such technologies is growing & has opened up the possibility of motherhood to many women previously denied this status. This process is increasingly being played out in a global arena; a phenomenon that has been characterised as "reproductive tourism." There is a substantial & growing global market in reproductive material, fertility treatment & surrogacy which amounts to millions of dollars annually. The shortage of egg (and increasingly sperm) donors & the high cost of treatment, has resulted in many UK based women travelling aboard in their quest for a child–a phenomenon often referred to as "reproductive tourism." The process of using the genetic material of others in human reproduction has received relatively little attention from sociologists, although there is significant media interest and bioethical/theoretical commentary. These debates have focused on issues of commodification, power differentials, economic inequity between donor & recipient & the consequent exploitation of poor and vulnerable women by more affluent Western women in a global market in the basic elements of human life. Such a market is seen as an extreme form of body commodification which is regarded as inherently problematic. In such accounts the perspectives of women engaged in this process, as recipients or "donors" are rarely considered. This paper is drawn from an ESRC funded research study which explores the ways in which personal landscapes of infertility are intertwined with transnational aspects of reproductive technologies. (1) The paper will discuss data from indepth qualitative interviews with women who have sought treatment overseas using donated eggs, sperm or embryos & in particular focuses on how women construct the "donor" & the process of baby making using the genetic material of unknown & often anonymous third parties. We interrogate perceptions of commodification, discourses of donor selection & "matching," the performance of normalisation, control & agency & the ways in which women perceive the potential consequences of creating families with "donated" gametes across borders.

2010S01159

Huf, Christina (Goethe University Frankfurt Dep. for Education, Senckenbergallee 15 60054 Frankfurt [tel: 0049 69 798 23712; e-mail: huf@em.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Reducing Children's Agency?–Children's Social Practices During Transition in the**

English and German Educational System, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Debating transition, continuity & progression in the early years, Dunlop & Fabian have raised the question whether–through the laudable aim of ensuring quality of early childhood experiences–curriculum guidances are in fact reducing children's agency. Approaching children from the perspective on an "assumed shortfall of competence, reason or significance," curriculum guidances are judged to be in danger of enculturing children into passive and compliant practices rather than treating them as social actors. The German & the English educational system take very different (curricular) approaches to children's transition from ECCE to Primary School. Drawing on material & data from a longitudinal, comparative ethnography on children's transition in England and Germany, the paper will discuss the different forms of agency children developed during transition in English & German educational settings. The paper will focus on the paradox finding that, although ECCE in the UK has seen unprecendented attempts to define what children from birth to five should experience, do and understand, the children who visited English settings were far less compliant with their teachers expectations than the German children who participated in the study.

2010S01160

Hughes, Jason ([e-mail: jrah1@me.com]), **Elias, Bourdieu and the Practice of Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To date there have been few systematic comparisons of the sociology of Norbert Elias & Pierre Bourdieu. This is perhaps surprising given some remarkable similarities between the work of the two authors, in particular their common stress upon relational concepts; their explicit identification with the enterprise of developing a "scientific" sociology; their rejection of dualistic theorising; and, indeed, their shared interest in everyday, quotidian aspects of social life. In this paper I seek to explore the similarities between Elias's & Bourdieu's approach, as well as key sources of disagreement & points of intellectual departure. I propose that the greatest source of common ground between these authors relates to their sociological practice–the alternative theoretico-empirical vehicle for doing sociology that is enshrined in their respective work. Conversely, I propose that the principal differences between their approaches stem from residual elements of Kantian & structuralist theorising in Bourdieu's approach, and the explicit rejection of these in Elias's. Ultimately, I argue that when considered together, Elias & Bourdieu offer a potentially complementary set of principles, concepts, and practices in which the contributions of one author in part compensate for the limitations of the other. In particular, whilst Elias arguably offers a more radically relational & processual sociological orientation than Bourdieu, Bourdieu is rather more sensitive than Elias to the political dynamics of sociology, offering more concrete strategies for how these might be negotiated by individual researchers.

2010S01161

Hui, Yang & Peng, Du (Women's Studies Institute of China, Beijing, China, 100730 [tel: 86-10-65103469; fax: 86-10-65274078; e-mail: rucyanghui@163.com]), **Comparative Study on Population Ageing Between China and Asian Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Compared with developed countries, the main characteristics of population ageing in China have been regarded as a rapid ageing society. It is better to understand the characteristics of population ageing in China when compared with other Asian countries. Using the latest UN data, this paper compares the percentage of elderly population, the speed of ageing & the size of aged population among China & other Asian countries. The result indicates that China has a relatively high percentage of aged population, relatively rapid ageing population & will keep the largest size of aged population of the world in the next 60 years.

2010S01162

Hung, Elias Said (Communication Department, Universidad del Norte, Barranquilla, Colombia, 00000 [tel: 573014819654; e-mail: saide@uninorte.edu.co]), **The Role and Commitment of Researchers/Intellectuals in the Digital and Global Age. The Experience of the Virtual Center for High Energies (CEVALE2) for Colombia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This communication wants to illustrate how the role and commitment by Latin-American researchers/intellectuals is assumed in the digital & global age, taking as a case the experience of the Virtual Center for High Energies (CEVALE2) for Colombia, a project approved by the Colombia Academic Advanced Technology National Net (RENATA) in September 2009 for development of e-action/research in high-energy physics & associated disciplines with an intensive use of advanced nets in alliance with institutions from Venezuela, Ecuador, & Peru, through the articulation of actions linked to three action dimensions: diffusion, follow up & research around projects such as Babar, Atlas & Lago as well as the approach of perspectives coming from social sciences for the inter-disciplinary development of this proposal.

2010S01163

Hunter, S. (University of Leeds UK, Leeds [tel: +44(0)113 343 4422; fax:; e-mail: s.d.j.hunter@leeds.ac.uk]), **Enacting Power and Structuring Separation: Speaking About and Speaking Through 'Race' and 'Gender',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many multicultural societies pride themselves on being more & more explicitly 'race' cognisant. What Sara Ahmed (2004) would think of as the 'declaratory mode' is increasingly important at international, national & institutional levels. Recent trends view this 'race' cognisance as intersecting with cognisance around other sets of social relations, such as gender, class, generation and sexuality. Coupled with this declaratory mode however is the paradoxical recognition that racialisation happens at a number of levels, not all of which are known. For example in the UK charges of 'unwitting' (Macpherson, 1999) reproduction of racist institutional norms in public policy definitions of institutional racism heighten anxiety & confusion in public debate around ethnicity. What do these contradictions mean for how racialisations get lived out; how 'race' gets enacted through multiple interconnected social relations of power & inequality? Crucially what do they mean for people enacting racialised power through positioning as white? This paper explores this question with reference to those working in public policy contexts who experience "a recurrent, & disconcertingly unpredictable, encounter with self," where values, behaviour & professional practice are rendered visible & problematic (Husband, 1996:46).

2010S01164

Hurd, Clarke, Laura & Bundon, Andrea (School of Human Kinetics, University of British Columbia, 156-1924 West Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z2 [tel: 1 (604) 822-4281; fax: 1 (604) 822-5884; e-mail: laura.hurd.clarke@ubc.ca]), **Gendered Narratives of Health, Aging, and Dying: Older Canadian Men and Women and Their Experiences of Multiple Chronic Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing on data from interviews with 35 older adults (aged 75+) who had a range of three to 14 chronic conditions (average of six), this paper examines older men's & women's narratives of aging with multiple chronic conditions & their reflections on death and dying. Our findings suggest that while the ways that older adults narrated their health experiences were shaped by gender norms and ageist & healthist discourses, their stories were underscored by pragmatic views on the health realities of growing older. Having considered the probable progression of their various chronic conditions, most participants had made plans for their final days, including funeral arrangements, long term care decisions, the distribution of their possessions, & living wills. Additionally, some participants had established plans for committing suicide should their lives become untenable. In this way, the men & women maintained a sense of agency over their destinies despite the increasing sense of loss of independence & control over their health & daily lives. We discuss our findings in relation to the literature concerning chronic conditions, identity, & death and dying.

2010S01165

Huschek, Doreen, de Valk, Helga A.G. & Liefbroer, Aart C. (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, Den Haag, 2511 CV, The Netherlands [e-mail: huschek@nidi.nl]), **Partner Choice between Preferences and Structural Constraints: The Case of the Turkish Second Generation in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Among migrants & their descendants, it may not be sufficient to simply contrast exogamous & endogamous unions to draw conclusions on social distance or integration trends. A second-generation partner may constitute an important alternative, e.g. may represent an in-between choice between a first-generation & a native partner in terms of orientation toward the country of origin or the host country. Using TIES data (2007-08), this paper aims to contribute to the study of intermarriage by giving a comparative picture of the partner choice among second-generation Turks in 13 European cities in 7 countries. Specific attention is paid to the role of pref-

erences, parents & non-coethnic peers as well as context factors such as group size & the type of integration policies. Competing risk models suggest that second-generation Turks with a propensity for a second-generation partner may be located on a continuum between the 'poles' of the other two partner choices in terms of family values & orientation toward the host country. The findings suggest furthermore that a shortage of suitable second-generation partners does not increase intermarriage rates, but rather leads to an increased pressure to find a suitable first-generation partner.

2010S01166

Hyden, Margareta (Linköping University, 581 83 Linköping, Sweden [tel: +46709632963; e-mail: margareta.hyden@liu.se]), **Practices of Exclusion or Inclusion. Battered Women's Narratives of Their Social Network's Responses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Men's violence against women in close relationships take place in specific social contexts, formed by the social relationships that constitute the man's & the woman's social networks. These networks will respond to the violence & the responses may be of vital importance for ending the violence, or they may even contribute to its perpetuation. The paper presents a narrative analysis of two battered women's stories. The first story contains extreme tension between the social network's structure & the woman's agency. Evaluating her position in her social network, the woman concludes that she is positioned as the strong & competent in the family, with hostility & enviousness attributed to this position. The women in her family of origin met her by repudiation; her father with withdrawal. These responses have made her unable to deal with the situation. The second story contains examples of effective negotiations between the network members when the violence was disclosed. The men in the violent man's family positioned themselves as the strong & responsible in the social network & developed a way of dealing with him. These responses caused no tension between the network structure & the woman's agency. In her evaluation, she concluded that it backed her up and helped her to regain ability to act.

2010S01167

Hyunmi, Heo & Shinwook, Kang (Kyungin Women's College, Gyesangil 101, Gyeyang-gu, Incheon 407-740, Rep. of Korea [tel: +82 32 540 0155; fax: +82 32 555 2610; e-mail: rosa1965@hanmail.net]), **The Sports NGO Movement in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Citizen's Alliance for Sports is the first NGO for sports in South Korea. Founded May, 18 2002 by 187 citizens including athletes, professors, teachers, journalists, lawyers, workers & housewives, its goal was to make sports accessible for all. The Citizen's Alliance for Sports is a public institution with the responsibility to monitor & criticize government sports policies & to propose a reasonable alternative such as sports system improvement, school physical education, protecting human rights & welfare for athletes, & reasonable management of and democratization for sports organizations. The purpose of this study is to evaluate a variety of activities of Citizen's Alliance for Sports conducted over the last 10 years & to suggest future plans. We scrutinize the organization's efforts to be a good role model for student athletes in harmonious connection with school, elite & leisure sports, to promote reasonable management and democratization of sports organizations, & the settlement of healthy sports culture. Ultimately, the goal of this study is to contribute to system improvement & to human rights in sports.

2010S01168

Ibanez-Angulo, Monica (University of Burgos, Facultad de Humanidades y Educación C/ Villadiego s/n 09001 Burgos, Spain [tel: +34 947 279 340; fax: +34 947 258 702; e-mail: miban@ubu.es]), **When Home is no Longer There: Flaws and Gaps of Return Migration in a Time of Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Return migration constitutes a problematic issue regarding the variety of migratory flows included under such a rubric, including voluntary & involuntary return as well as all these flows that fall in between, such as migration after retirement & pendular migration where migrants engage in a more or less continuous "return" to & "departure" from what Marc Augé denominated "anthropological place." Moreover, to situate return migration in a time of crisis also calls for a further analysis regarding our understandings of what constitutes a "crisis." In this paper I would like to address the implicit statements that we take for granted when talking about "return migration in a time of crisis": (i) To assume that there is a place to come back, to return to: How do we conceptualize the locale where migrants return? Is it the place where one was born, the place where one grew up, the place where close relatives still live or the place where they just moved to? (iii) To assume that there is a time of crisis: can we consider the current economic crisis as an "unexpected" development of western capitalist economies or rather should we consider it as a "recurrent" stage? How do migrants understand it & how do they respond to it? (iii) To assume that there is a relationship between return migration & economic crisis: to what extent economic reasoning plays a central role in return migration? What is the role played by other kinds of crisis which also generate large numbers of migrants & displaced populations, such as climate change, ethnic conflict & forced/involuntary return?

2010S01169

Ichijo, Atsuko ([e-mail: A.Ichijo@kingston.ac.uk]), **Dissection of 'Modernity': A Comparative Analysis of Instances of "Anti-Modernity",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modernity may take different forms & there are many ways of being modern, but being modern always entails exercise of one's agency to self-reflect. Drawing from research carried out for the "Identities & Modernities in Europe" (IME) project, the proposed paper examines two instances of dissection of modernity, the Art & Craft movement in the 19th Britain & the "overcoming modernity" symposium of 1942 in Japan. In both cases, what was seen as a dominant & overwhelming form of modernity was examined and critiqued by a wide range of intellectuals who then strove to present alternatives to the conventional model of being modern. By examining these intellectuals thinking & discourse with reference to civilisational thinking, the paper aims to highlight the utility of concept of "civilising processes" in explaining different ways of modernisation.

2010S01170

Ichijo, Atsuko (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kingston University London, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE, UK [e-mail: a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk]), **Questioning 'Modernity': Agency and Self-Reflexivity in Multiple Modernities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Human agency & its self-reflexive capacity are at the core of the theory of multiple modernities. Modernity may take different forms and there are many ways of being modern, but being modern always entails to be an agent with a capacity of self-reflection. Questioning is an expression of such a capacity: when one questions, one is exercising its agency & self-reflexivity. Based on these basic premises, the proposed paper examines two instances of questioning of modernity, the Art & Craft movement in the 19th Britain & the "overcoming modernity" symposium of 1942 in Japan. In both cases, there was a conscious engagement with what was seen as an overwhelming tide of "modernity" on the part of a wide range intellectuals who questioned it & sought alternatives. By examining their discourse with reference to geopolitics as well as civilisational discourse, the paper aims to shed light on the possible meeting points of civilisational analysis & historical sociology.

2010S01171

Ichou, Mathieu & Vallet, Louis-André (Sciences Po/CNRS [e-mail: mathieu.ichou@sciences-po.org]), **The Relative Importance of Achievement and Tracking Decisions in Creating Educational Inequalities: Change over Four Decades in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper assesses the relative importance of academic achievement, i.e. "primary effects" in Boudon's (1974) term, & tracking decisions controlling for prior academic achievement, i.e. "secondary effects," in creating social class educational inequalities in France. Five school transitions are studied: the first three correspond to the educational career of pupils born around 1951, while the last two apply to pupils born around 1984. Erikson et al. (2005) & Fairlie (2005) counterfactual approaches, as well as Karlson et al. (2009) method, are used on two nationally representative longitudinal studies: the 1962-1972 INED survey (N=15,178) & the 1995-2006 Panel study of the Ministry of Education (N=17,830). On the one hand, we demonstrate a clear historical rise in the share of primary effects at a given transition. On the other hand, we show that secondary effects generally increase, as pupils progress through the educational system. In addition to class, other sources of inequality, i.e. gender, ethnicity & parent's education, are also discussed.

2010S01172

Ido, Satoshi & Habuchi, Ichiyo (Aichi Prefectual University, Aichi-gun, Aichi-prefecture, Japan, 480-1198 [tel: +81 561 64

1111; e-mail: ido@jps.aichi-pu.ac.jp]), **Local Community in a Mountain Village and the Life Course of Youth in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Japanese local community "mura" has long been considered to be a feudal system. This particular social fact is inconsistent with the idea of democracy & modernity. Since the end of WW2, many Japanese thinkers had generally criticized the local community in terms of its customs & behaviors as remnants of feudalism in order to realize equalization & individualization from the past collectivism in Japan. Some previous studies argued that remnants of feudalism had no longer been effective, as a result, the society was individualized & modernized. Giddens (1991:80), however, argued: modernity confronts the individual with a complex diversity of choices and, because it is non-foundational, at the same time offers little help as to which options should be selected. In this presentation, we will discuss on the social change in terms of the correlation between young seasonal labors in Hakuba mura & life courses of Japanese youth. Hakuba mura is famous for a leisure industry, especially many winter sports, & this leisure industry is based on Japanese traditional family institution "ie". In addition, this service industry is supported by the Japanese youth who are from urban areas. We will give a data concerning both the actors in leisure service industry & the family business based on the social structure in rural areas. How had youth & others in this local community developed the leisure sphere? We will also show that this employment system gives an important opportunity to maintain & simultaneously acquire a cultural diversity for Hakuba mura.

2010S01173

Igel, Corinne (University of Zurich, Institute of Sociology, Zurich [tel: ; e-mail: igel@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Grandparenthood in Europe: Feelings of Obligations towards the Younger Generation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a consequence of a higher expectancy of life & a better state of health from elderly people, grandparents & grandchildren share actively a longer period of life. Sociological studies analysing the role of grandparents within the family label grandparents as so called "family watchdogs" or "silent saviours." These expressions refer to the fact, that grandparents often feel responsible for the wellbeing of the younger generation & provide important emotional, practical or financial support. Consequently, grandparents are not only emotionally attached to their grandchildren but also often occupy a central position in the support network of young parents. The presence of young children generally intensifies intergenerational transfers from the older to the younger generation & strengthens family cohesion. However, we know that the role perception of grandparenthood underlies no clear regulations or societal expectations & is individually lived and perceived. Different styles of grandparenting exist & feelings of obligation toward grandchildren & their families vary strongly. Our research focus on the following questions: How pronounced are grandparental feelings of obligation in Europe? Do grandparents feel responsible for the economic wellbeing of grandchildren and their families? To what extend are grandparents willing to help grandchildren's parents in looking after young grandchildren? What factors influence these different dimensions of normative solidarity? And are gender differences substantial? Furthermore, by using the Survey of Health, Aging & Retirement we are able to show country specific differences of grandparental normative solidarity in Europe which we can trace back to different cultural and institutional backgrounds. In order to accurately analyse grandparental feelings of obligation, we will apply a three-generation perspective & take into account the characteristics of the grandparents, parents & grandchildren simultaneously.

2010S01174

Ikeda, Yoshifusa (School of Literature, Waseda University [e-mail: yoshifusa.ikeda@aoni.waseda.jp]), **The Theory of Imitation by Gabriel Tarde and Contemporary Japanese Society: Assimilation or Differentiation?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to use Tarde's imitation theory to analyze both the rapid modernization of Japan in 19th century as well as its present condition. We focus on two points of view with regards to his 'Laws of Imitation': the flow of imitation 'from the superior to the inferior' & 'the transition from the unilateral to the reciprocal'. At the end of 19th century, Tarde thought that Japan was unilaterally influenced by the Occident, but at present, Japan exports its product & its ideas to other countries, including to the West. Mutual imitation plays an important role in contemporary Japanese society. Within the domain of industry, newly industrialized countries in Asia, which used to imitate Japanese products, began to increase their share of electronic devices that now can even be found in Japan. In the world of subculture, some eager consumers of Japanese comics produce various "derivative works" based on their favorite original works.

2010S01175

Ileri, Esin (Okan University, Akfirat Kampüsü Formula 1 Yani. 34959 Tuzla - Istanbul / Turkey [tel: +90 532 4649569; fax: +90 216 6771647; e-mail: esinileri@gmail.com]), **Mobilizations in the Period of Crisis–Protests and Strikes in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines two cases of protests against the consequences of the crisis in Turkey. The first one is the "warning strike" of 25th November, with 650 thousand participants in 81 cities, held by the invitation of KESK (Confederation of Public Employees Trade Unions) & DADGSK (Confederation for Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey). The second case is the strike of the TEKEL (Turkish tobacco company) workers against the privatization of their companies which is the most powerful labor struggle in the last 30 years of Turkey. Despite many mobilizations that were organized against the consequences of the crisis in Turkey since last year, our choice of studying these two particular ones is based on the fact that they are not only the most remarkable ones in this crisis context but also because if we consider the last 40 years of Turkey, they are the ones with biggest number of participants.

2010S01176

Imbrasaite, Jurate (Vytautas Magnus University, K. Donelaicio 52-309, LT 44244 Kaunas, Lithuania [tel: +37037327822; fax: +370 37 327823; e-mail: J.imbrasaite@smf.vdu.lt]), **The Search of Postmodern Citizenship in Lithuania. Does Monitorial Citizen Exist?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most researchers indicated that postmodern concepts of citizenship are getting more important in contemporary Western societies. According to them, new generations of citizens are interested in politics and social life, but are less likely to participate in traditional forms of politics. The concepts of the "monitorial citizen" refers to an individual, who is interested in politics, has high levels of political efficacy, participates in political acts only, when it is necessary & does not participate in traditional political organizations. The focus of this article is to investigate whether this type of citizenship actually occurs in Lithuania. Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2006, the article draws conclusions that this form of citizenship occurs in Lithuania, but it does not confirm theoretical expectations. From theoretical perspective of the postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups (the traditional citizens, the monitorial citizens, the opportunistic citizens & the bold citizens) are mixed, because of socio-economic & cultural conditions in Lithuania.

2010S01177

Imdorf, Christian (Institute of Sociology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, 4051 [e-mail: christian.imdorf@unibas.ch]), **Equal Employment Opportunity in Apprenticeship–How Training Networks Enhance Fair Hiring Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To reduce the lack of apprenticeships at the beginning of this millennium, Swiss VET-policy has promoted training networks as a new organisational form of vocational education & training (VET). Amongst others, training networks disburden the individual training company from the time-consuming task of recruiting new apprentices. We ask if & how training networks favour equal employment opportunity in apprenticeship compared to traditional training companies which tend to exclude disadvantaged school leavers, e.g. some youth with immigrant background. Referring to the French sociology of conventions & to two interview-based case studies of training networks in the German part of Switzerland, we reconstructed the main conventions of coordination which structure the recruitment of new apprentices. Our results show that training companies mostly accept the assigned new apprentices, even if considered as potentially problematic. This is, amongst others, because they understand the limited organisational capacity of the training network to allocate a pool of preselected candidates to a restricted number of companies. We conclude that the transformation of company-based VET towards training networks provides promising organisational tools not only to offer up to date vocational training, but also to enable better equal opportunities in access to VET.

2010S01178

Indergaard, Michael (Department of Sociology, St. John's University, New York, New York, 11439 [tel: 718-990-5665; e-mail:

indergam@stjohns.edu]), **Another Washington-New York Consensus? Progressives Back in Contention,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the wake of financial crisis, many societies & cities are considering how much they should rely on finance as a source of comparative advantage & markets as mechanisms to address social needs. This paper examines these issues through a study of the post-crisis development & exchange of polices between the activist administration in Washington & what had been a 'third way' neoliberal regime in New York City. The Obama Administration has taken advantage of crisis to not only institute a national healthcare policy but also to promote a 'new foundation' for growth that supports innovation in energy industries while reigning in finance. This has brought some new directions to New York's regime although it remain at odds with Obama's initiatives to regulate finance. In general, legacies of 30 years of neoliberal rule are constraining Obama's ability to institutionalize new federal roles & relationships. What now seems likely is not a restoration of some sort of Keynesianism, but a heterodox regime that combines market & state mechanisms & a policy network that is open to heterogeneous influences.

2010S01179

Ingham, Valerie, Islam, Rabiul, Sappey,Richard, Hicks, John & Manock, Ian (Charles Sturt University, CSU, Building C6, Panorama Avenue, Bathurst, NSW, 2795, Australia [tel: +61 2 63384639; fax: +61 2 6334401; e-mail: vingham@csu.edu.au]), **The Commodification of Risk and Response: A Transdisciplinary Study of Emergency Management Within Molong, NSW and Three Bangladeshi Communities.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our aim is to research community expectations & experiences of emergency management, risk perception & social capital, in order to develop a multi-disciplinary & cross-cultural model which will strengthen community resilience. A key component of building resilient communities in Australia involves deconstructing the commodification of risk & the contingent community dependence upon emergency management professionals. We intend adding a fresh dimension to building community resilience through investigating three Bangladeshi communities dependent upon their own social capital. In the developed world, do we feel that we have "bought" risk reduction, simply through a payment transaction? As we have recently experienced in the Victorian bushfires, when people are not saved there is a strong public outcry. In the developing world social capital is still supreme. There is an expectation that community networks will mobilise in response to disasters (perhaps aided by government agencies, but not reliant on them). To this end we have coined the term "disaster capital," meaning the cooperative connections between people & community groups which contribute to social cohesion while preparing, responding and recovering from disaster.

2010S01180

Ingold, Jo (University of Sheffield, Department of Sociological Studies, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield S10 2TU, UK [e-mail: j.ingold@sheffield.ac.uk]), **Policy Responses to Partnered Women Outside The Labour Market in the UK, Australia and Denmark,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws on a comparative study of activation policies relating to partnered women in Australia & Denmark, with a focus on policy learning for the UK. Data was constructed through in-depth case studies, comprising elite interviews with policy actors & documentary analysis. The framework of recalibration is used to examine the similarities & differences of the policy changes in the three countries. The Australian & British approaches have involved changes in the conceptualisation of partnered women's roles as wives & mothers. In Denmark activation has been recalibrated in response to challenges posed by immigration. The paper argues that, although convergence can be seen in the promotion of the adult worker model & in increasing workfare in all three countries, the activation responses are differently constituted, particularly in relation to childcare. The paper concludes that the Australian & Danish cases can provide policy learning for the UK in the form of partial individualisation of benefits, childcare provision as a prerequisite for activation, and individually responsive employment services.

2010S01181

Inhetveen, Katharina (Department of Sociology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Konradstr. 6, D-80801 München, Germany [tel: +49-89-2180-6315; fax:; e-mail: katharina.inhetveen@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de]), **Democratizing Camp Refugees: Democracy-Building Practices as Education and Legitimation in Long-Term Refugee Camps,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Refugee camps typically serve as middle- to long-term installations with a mission not only to host, but also to educate its inhabitants, the refugees. These camps thus classify as "people-changing organizations." They pursue a policy of educating, sensitizing, & empowering refugees with the aim to have them return to their country of origin as "better" citizens one day. Democratization is a core element of this educational mission. In particular, camp refugees are to democratically elect community representatives. The paper analyzes these democratic elections of refugee representatives instigated by the camp administration. Based on observations made during a six months field research in two Zambian refugee camps, it is discussed how such elections are part of an undertaking to disseminate Western values around the world via the international refugee regime. At the same time, such democratic practices are an important element of the humanitarian organizations' endeavor to legitimize their work vis-à-vis the public and, most notably, the donors. The paper shows how these efforts in legitimation generate an orientation towards outside actors & shape the criteria for structuring & evaluating camp elections accordingly. It argues that the exercises in democratizing camp refugees are not, after all, about democratizing refugee camps.

2010S01182

Ioannidou, Anastasia (Employment Observatory, 6-8 K PALAMA ATHENS GREECE 11141 [tel: 030 210 2120744; fax: 030 210 2285122; e-mail: aioannidou@paep.org.gr]), **Democratisation and Globalisation of Labour Markets With or Without Rights?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last decade & in particular over the last five years economic ephesis & crisis brought in the public dialogue the need to enforce basic rights & at the same time the decline of basic rights in the name of competitiveness, subsidiarity & survival. On the other side is been argued that this discussion, in the context of emergencies due to economic reasons, civil conflicts and war situations, has lead to a serious decline of basic rights in specific parts of the world for specific groups & social classes, which makes globalisation markets rights & professional services impossible. From a liberal view point, democratisation & rights are the characteristic of the modern era & the condition for globalisation of markets, labour markets, goods & services. On the other side, increase of competition & economic crisis have lead to the deterioration of basic rights such as employment rights, professional rights, access to health & health services, clean air, decrease of income for specific social groups. New models of industrialisation have lead globally to paid slavery for working classes & the "new poverty" & deterioration of living standards for masses of populations & the European middle classes.

2010S01183

Ipek, Demir (University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, Le1 7rh United Kingdom [e-mail: id34@le.ac.uk]), **Spatial and Temporal Untranslatability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By paying attention to both 'strategies of containment' and 'strategies of involvement', the paper will draw similarities between what I call 'spatial translatability & temporal untranslatability'. Whilst the first refers to how one learns and engages with a contemporaneous 'other' framework (culture, discipline, political ideology etc.), the latter is focused on how one moves back in time & engages with ideas & practices from one's past. The 'Second Language Learning Thesis' will be employed as an epistemological tool to uncover, depict & lay bare the socially constituted nature of borders, & discuss the similarities between temporal & spatial bordermaking.

2010S01184

ISAAC, Rami (NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences, Centre for Cross-cultural Understanding, Mgr. Hopmansstraat 1, Breda, 4817 JT [tel: +31 076 5302203; fax: +31 076 530 2295; e-mail: Isaac.r@nhtv.nl]), **Moving From Pilgrimage to 'Dark' Tourism: Reinventing Palestine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Travelling to places associated with death is not a new phenomenon. People have long been drawn, purposefully or otherwise, towards sites, attractions & events linked in one way or another with death, suffering, violence or disaster. War-related attractions, though diverse, are a subset of the totality of tourist sites associated with death & suffering. The perception of safety and security is also a major determinant in the travelers'

decision to visit a place. Any conflict where people are dying means definitely a negative impact on the local tourism businesses. The perception of a personal threat to the visitor is crucial. Tourists go happily to poor countries where people are routinely dying. The daily diet of war & conflict stories that have emanated from the second uprising (Intifada), give the impression that the tourism industry is the least likely sector to flourish. The spatial context of this paper– Palestine–is crucial. The Holy Land has always been an important destination for Christian, Jewish and Moslem pilgrims from all over the World. Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, & its sites, especially Jerusalem, Bethlehem & Nazareth are known to have been visited as early as the second century. Pilgrimage & hospitality have been defining features of the economy & society of the Holy Land & Palestine for 2000 years. This paper assesses how a subset of "dark" & possibly other forms of tourism such as "justice" tourism may play role in providing different forms of tourism as an "adds on" to the existing dominant a pilgrim-type of tourism. This article investigates the potential for developing new forms of tourism, since Palestine has been undergoing violence, tension and political instability since 1948 & arguably for a generation earlier between & among Jews & Arabs, Israelis & the Palestinians. This paper also attempts to shed light on how tourism and tourist practices in Palestine endorse to legitimize the Palestinian "right of return," & the acknowledgement of "Nakba" in 1948.

2010S01185

Isengard, Bettina & Szydlik, Marc (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 8050 [tel: +41 44 635 23 51; e-mail: isengard@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Living Apart (or) Together? Co-residence of Parents and Adult Children in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Co-residence between parents & their adult children is a frequent phenomenon in Europe. But why do adult children live with their parents? The objective of this paper is to investigate the causes of co-residence on the basis of the SHARE data for fourteen European countries. This article concentrates on individual characteristics, family structures & on differences between countries. The findings indicate that it is primarily the individual needs and opportunities of the children which lead to co-residence. The comparisons between the countries show that welfare state arrangements have a substantial effect on the rate of co-residence. Co-residence thus appears to be a response to economic insecurities at both individual & societal levels.

2010S01186

Ishida, Atsushi (School of Sociology, Kwansei Gakuin University [fax:; e-mail: aishida@kwansei.ac.jp]), **An Initial Condition Game of the Richardson Model of Arms Races,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Richardson model of arms races, a sort of simple differential equation model firstly proposed by Lewis F. Richardson, has been the most popular mathematical model for describing arms races between nations. In this study, I try to extend the Richardson model & conduct a strategic form game where two players interdependently choose an initial point of deterministic stream of interaction in arms races, assuming that each of whom has a different preference for outcomes of the following arms races. This game can represent a fictional situation such that an agent or planner of the one side nation who prefer mutual arms reduction faces to an agent or planner of the other side nation who rather wants to stimulate the race for his/her own benefit. In addition, other situations such as educational process can be considered in this game. I will analyze this game focusing on the relationship Nash equilibriums & the parameters of the Richardson model, and discuss that a ceiling on arm production of each nation plays a crucial role in determining types of game & equilibriums. It can be interpreted that this game is a situation where players play a microscopic game on the premise of a macro or general tendency of interaction. Therefore, there is a kind of macro-micro link under the situation. In this study, I would like to attack not only the question how macro tendency affects players' rational choices and its consequent outcomes, hopefully but also the question how macro tendency is affected by such microscopic initial condition games.

2010S01187

Ishida, Hiroshi & Miwa, Satoshi (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan 113-0033 [tel: (+81)3-5841-4965; fax: (+81)3-5841-4905; e-mail: ishida@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **Social Mobility among Late-Industrializing Nations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social Mobility has been a central concern among sociologists for a long time. Important progress has been made in international collaboration in the comparative study of social mobility since the 1980s. Our study will focus on social mobility among late-industrializing nations, following the footsteps of the CASMIN (Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations) project, since the CASMIN project did not include a range of late-industrializing nations. This paper attempts to offer a comparative overview of the pattern of intergenerational class mobility among both industrial & late-industrializing nations. The hypothesis behind our project concerns whether late-industrialization produces distinctive patterns of intergenerational mobility & reproduction. This hypothesis was not entirely supported by the empirical analyses so far because each nation had a particular course of industrialization imbedded in its historical context. Late-industrializing nations do not clearly form a cluster that can be distinguished from early industrializing nations, either in the case of absolute mobility or relative mobility rates. We plot the total mobility (absolute mobility) as well as the uni-diff parameters (relative mobility) by the level of industrialization. We present various log-linear and log-multiplicative models assessing the similarity of the pattern of relative rates, using both the full-association & the Core Social Fluidity model (Erikson & Goldthrope, The Constant Flux, 1992).

2010S01188

Isik, Oguz (Middle East Technical University, Inonu Bulvari, Ankara 06531, Turkey [tel: +90-312-2107262; fax: +90-312-2107265; e-mail: ioguz@metu.edu.tr]), **Class, Religion and Politics in a Late-Modernising Country: The Geography of the Justice and Development Party in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Justice & Development Party, set up in 2001 by the relatively young and moderate cadres of the Islamist movement of the 1990s, won two consecutive elections in 2002 & 2007. It represented in peculiar ways the new attitude of the Islamist movement to the market economy, human rights & the long-debated EU matter. They managed to gain the support of lower-middle-class state bureaucrats & the unskilled urban poor that were victimized by the waves of globalization & the small & medium sized traders and manufacturers. This paper is an attempt to explain the diverse geographies of the Justice & Development Party in both 2002 and 2007 general elections, in both of which they were victorious. Using in the case of Istanbul the neighbourhood, & in the case of Turkey, the district level results of 2002 & 2007 general elections, & merging these results with a number socio-economic indicators, this paper tries to understand the geography of popular support behind the success of JDP, with reference to the wider changes that took place in Turkish society.

2010S01189

Islam, Md Saidul (Sociology, Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, HSS 05-44, 14 Nanyang Drive, Singapore 637332 [tel: +65 81824184; fax: +65 67946303; e-mail: msaidul@ntu.edu.sg]), **Tipaimukh Dam in India: Environmental Resistance beyond Borders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Indian government recently resumed construction of the Tipaimukh Dam on the Barak River just one kilometer north of Bangladesh. The construction work was stalled in March 2007 in the face of protests from within & outside of India. A number of experts argue that the completion of the dam in 2012 will virtually dry up the Surma and the Kushiara rivers of Bangladesh, thus choking the north-eastern regions of the country. This controversial dam has therefore generated a massive movement in Bangladesh, India, & in other countries. The movement has taken different shapes starting from simple protest to submitting petition to the United Nations. The paper will explore this single movement to show how environmental resistance against Tipaimukh Dam transcend national borders & took a global & transnational form; who are protesting, why, in what ways, & with what effects.

2010S01190

Iso, Naoki (Centre de sociologie européenne, EHESS, Paris, France, 75270 [tel: 0671433336; e-mail: sd061003@g.hit-u.ac.jp]), **Japanese Society as Diverse and Transnational Society : A Japanese Reading of Norbert Elias and Pierre Bourdieu,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this presentation, I frame Japanese society as diverse and transnational in interpreting Sociology of Norbert Elias & of Pierre Bourdieu. How can we understand Japanese society without falling in the methodological nationalism & the myth of the homogeneous Japanese society? Giving two cases, I propose a theoretical framework to analyze the diverse

& transnational characters of Japanese society. The fist case is a history of Judo, which is considered as very Japanese by the wider public both in Japan & abroad but in fact is not. The second case is on the social positions of transmigrants who are temporarily residing in Japan & of immigrants. This case raises a question on the social stratification research in Japan based on the national survey because it has ignored most of the foreign residents in Japan. These two cases are specific examples but they can be a key to propound a theoretical framework. Examining the cases & combining the theories of Norbert Elias & of Pierre Bourdieu, I make an attempt to construct a theory to frame the Japanese society as diverse & transnational society.

2010S01191

Ito, Kenichi (Faculty of Social and Information Studies, Gunma University, 4-2 Aramaki-Machi, Maebashi, Japan, 371-8510 [tel: +81-(0)27-220-7464; fax: +81-(0)27-220-7464; e-mail: itoken@si.gunma-u.ac.jp]), **The Mobile Internet Use in Japan: Cyber-bullying through Mobile Phones,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cyber-bullying is one of the most remarkable problems of the digital age. In this paper we want to describe current trends of cyber-bullying among Japanese schoolchildren based on the survey our research team exercised on 2008 - 2009 in Gunma & Saitama prefecture. The outstanding property of Japanese cyber-bullying is that it is exercised not through PCs but through mobile phones. In Japan it is quite common among teenagers that they use the internet through their mobile phones, & at the same time, they are exposed to various kinds of net business ads & seduced to spend their time and money for SNSs or on-line games. Accessed not from PCs in their living room but from their mobile phones in their own rooms or on the streets, digital troubles including cyber-bullying, defaming or incitement to some other illegal activities are very difficult to find out for the teachers or the parents in Japan. We want to describe what Japanese teachers or parents suffer from & what Japanese schools or citizens do in order to protect the schoolchildren from these cyber troubles.

2010S01192

Ivanchenko, Antonina (St. Petersburg State University of Service and Economy, St. Petersburg, Russia [e-mail: antonina-bittel@rambler.ru]), **The Challenge of Social Construction of Objects for Ecotourism.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Interest of tourists in eco-tourism promotes, in turn, to interest of local population in the activity directed on improvement and maintenance of favorable ecological conditions. But development of ecotourism can face certain difficulties arising from already-established tourist image of the region. Travel agencies play an important role in shaping perceptions of attractiveness of the region for eco-tourists. Providing their clients with maximum information sufficient to make a decision about buying the tour, they shape the image of the region; serve as a sort of advertising site for it. But often they continue to use stereotypes about the region, which reduces opportunities for development of new forms of tourism. Thus the main research questions are: What factors determine the attractiveness of the region for eco-tourists? What tools are used for social construction of ecotourism objects? Can large cities (megacities) use the development of this type of tourism, both for improving the environmental situation & to provide opportunities for safety recreation for people? The answers to these questions will be developed with reference to development of ecotourism in St. Petersburg & in its suburbs.

2010S01193

Ivanov, Dmitry (St. Petersburg State University [e-mail: dvi1967@gmail.com]), **Transformation after Globalization: Glam-Capitalism and Alter-Capitalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization has resulted not in the world society but rather in networked enclaves of globality where intensive flows of consumer goods, technologies, money, media-generated images transform capitalism into glam-capitalism being in sharp contrast with social reality outside that much localized globality. Intensive commoditization & capitalization of images has led to overbranding & triviality of the virtualization strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hypervirtuality of glamour. Being since the 1930s specific life style or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers in hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers & when goods/services must be aggressively beautiful to be intensively attractive for targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in traditional fashion industry & show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Owners & creators of trends compose new status groups a glam-capitalists & glam-professionals, which are core of new middle strata above shrinking traditional middle class. Alternative movements like "copy left," "open source," "creative commons," & "pirates" violating "intellectual" property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism & represent the authenticity revolt against hypervirtuality of glamour not only in economic domain but also in politics & culture. Reaction of glam-capitalism to alter-social movements, which are reinforcing functionality & competition against imagery & monopolization, is initially oppression & then absorption like making "open source" & "free access" corporate business models, commercialization of torrents, "guerrilla marketing" etc. Creators of trends converging attitudes & patterns of glam-capitalism and alter-social movements are on the move towards alter-capitalism as an "after Baudrillard" regime: capitalization of flow of originals without copies.

2010S01194

Ivanova, Elena (Sociological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 25/14 7th Krasnoarmeyskay, St Petersburg, 190005, Russia [tel: +7 812 323 30 54; fax: +7 812 323 30 54; e-mail: eivanova@spbrc.nw.ru]), **Assessment of State Foundations' Influence on the Advancement of Science In Russia Between 1992 and 2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Russia's transition to the market started in 1992 with the price liberalization. Competition-based funding of researches through the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) became an important part of the national science & technological policy in 1993. Individual scientists or research teams were able to win additional funding for their researches through a competition. The author collected data on all the RFBR's research grants received by scientists in St Petersburg from 1993 to 2008. The analysis of the data made possible to determine the level of the scientists' participation in the new competition mechanism, identify St Petersburg's research specialization & the research activity of individual scientists, organizations & institutional sectors, as well as extent & tempo of emergence of the new scientist leaders who run the grants. The analysis has suggested that since the first years St Petersburg researchers have learned quickly how to deal with the competition-based allocation method of funding, new in Russia. The most active in getting grants are the government sector researchers & doing research in physics & biology. The least extent & a low tempo of emergence of new leaders in charge of grants point to big difficulties in attracting new researcher generations into science.

2010S01195

Ivanova, Elena N. (Ivanova, Elena, Department of Socio-Economic Systems and Social Policy, State University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, 101000, Moscow, Miasnitskya str, 20 [tel: +7 926 574 85 41; e-mail: Enivanova.do@gmail.com]), **Russian Public Sphere and Professionalization of Internet Journalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the role of public & private spheres in the professionalization of online citizen journalists in Russia. Public sphere has a considerable impact on the professionalization of news and political bloggers as well as facilitates the movement of citizen journalism to consumerist model. But new media have led to the revision of the traditional concepts of the public sphere. Potential ways of the development of professional mechanisms, and the nature of their activities largely depend on the actual state spheres of social interaction. This paper presents the results of a comparative analysis of the most influential criticisms of the current state of public & private spheres & their impact on the re-institutionalization of new media. As the main aspects of analysis are of current state of public sphere, role intellectuals and cyber elites, transparency & total control by means of cloud computing, imitation or veritable discourse, illusion of interaction & communication, expansion of political power public sphere. According to the critical analysis of the actual state of public & private spheres in the Internet, the future of journalism in Russia lies in hybrid models of political recruitment, Public relations & the new model of journalism.

2010S01196

Ivanova, Victoria (Novgorod University, 173003 Veliky Novgorod, Russia [tel: +7 (816 2) 62 06 91; e-mail: vikaULkoenig@mail.ru]), **Approaching Practical Outputs of Sociology of Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Practical output of sociology of education is important to determine its status inside the specter of educational studies. Unlike in the U.S., it is hardly heard by educators & politicians in Russia. Practical application of sociology of education is viewed in two aspects: social-institutional & political. Institutional aspect refers to macro-level concepts that had been hardly evolved further since Durkheimian & structural-functionalist views. Rethinking the functions of education resulted in a new concept according to which reaching societal & social efficiency of education systems requires a sound correspondence between its functions and organizational & managerial structures. This recognition brought to relevant introductions in organizational structure of university, it also called for developing adequate research tools to monitor the functioning of education in communities, thus focusing on necessary corrections in educational policy in cases of institutional dysfunctions.

2010S01197

Iversen, Clara (The Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 624, 751 26 Uppsala [tel: +46184717846; e-mail: clara.iversen@soc.uu.se]), **Subjects of Evaluation: Negotiating Profession in Evaluation-Interviews about Interventions for Children,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Evaluations are increasingly used in the pursuit of evidence-based practice in social work with children. Parallel in time, children's participation & the empowerment of service-users are emphasized. This article explores how these two tendencies are managed by professionals. The focus is the construction of outcome in 35 evaluative interviews with social workers, concerning interventions for children who have experienced domestic violence. The findings suggest that a positive outcome is only explained with reference to children's competence when they are described as willing to participate on the terms of the social worker. In cases where children are described as unwilling to do what the social worker advises, children are described as childish, or as governed by external forces. These findings suggest that evaluative interviews produce children & social workers as having essentially the same interests, despite different wishes. Furthermore, consistency in the intervention seems to overshadow flexible responses to children's wishes.

2010S01198

Iveta, Briska (Riga Stradins University, Tilta 24-k.1-18, LV-1005, Riga, Latvia [tel: +37129208924; e-mail: bri888@inbox.lv]), **Transformation of Environmental Values Discourse. Latvian Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The subject of the paper is transformation of environmental values discourse in Latvia with the main focus on transformations that took place over the last twenty years. The paper depicts three spheres of environmental values discourse–environmental values in the traditional Latvian culture, transformation of environmental values in comparison with other values, the role of environmental values in the formation of civil society. First, the paper emphasises that environmental values are deep-rooted in the traditional Latvian culture. The Latvians have emotional attitudes to environment, & their environmental values are well established in folklore. Further, the paper compares the transformations of environmental & other values in Latvia on the basis of the World Values Survey data. Finally, the paper analyses the role of environmental values in the formation of civil society with emphasis on environmental values as a mobilising factor for mass social & political activities. In this aspect, the beginning of national awakening may be regarded, initially, as movement for environmental values rather than independence.

2010S01199

Iwai, Hachiro (Kyoto University, Yoshida-honmachi, Kyoto, 606-8501 [tel: 075-753-3068; e-mail: akcef829@tcn.zaq.ne.jp]), **Changing Patterns of the Course of Women's Lives in Japan's Lost Decade,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Japan, the period from the early 1990s to the early 2000s is known as the "lost" decade. It is said that the life patterns dominant in the postwar Japanese society began to collapse in the decade. During that period, women born in the early 1970s, who belong to the second generation of the postwar Baby Boomers, completed their education & entered into the labor market. Using work history data of Social Stratification & Mobility Survey in 2005, this paper clarifies how Japanese women's life course has changed from the cohort born in 1970-74. Although M-shaped pattern of women's labor force participation still characterizes women's life course, the work-life patterns in their twenties & early thirties have changed from the 1970-74 birth cohort. Fulltime employment is declining & the number of part-time or irregular employees is growing. Mobility between workplaces becomes increasingly frequent. Few women follow the transition pattern form clerical workers to homemakers. The linkage between university education & work career for women has strengthened. Using the graphic presentation, this paper shows the differentiation of women's life course in Japan. Based on the empirical results, this paper also discusses changes in the Japanese welfare regime characterized as family-oriented.

2010S01200

Iwai, Noriko (Faculty of Business Administration, Osaka University of Commerce, Higashiosaka, Osaka, Japan, 577-8505 [tel: 81-6-6758-6013; fax: 81-6-6785-6011; e-mail: n-iwai@tcn.zaq.ne.jp]), **Housework in Japan: In Comparison with Taiwan, Korea, and China based on the EASS 2006 Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I examined frequency of housework done by Japanese husband & wife & factors affecting them in comparison with South Korea, Taiwan, & China with national samples. Work situations of wives & husbands in these societies were especially focused & whether factors identified by previous studies are universal or culture specific is examined. The main results are :1) Japanese husbands do housework far less than Korean, Taiwanese, and Chinese; 2) In China both frequency & proportion of husbands' housework are the highest among four societies; 3) Some factors are influential across societies, while other factors are society-specific; some factors are influential across three kinds of housework, while others are housework-specific; 4) Husband's housework frequency is affected by wife's working hours, not wife's income (time availability), but his support is strongly influenced by his own income (except for Japan), is hindered by the presence of alternative Resource (mother), & by his working hours; 5) Wife's housework performance is strongly linked to her own employment condition & family structure, but unrelated to her husband's condition; 6) The longer a husband works, the lower his proportion of housework is; the longer a wife works, the higher the husband's proportion of housework is, except for China.

2010S01201

Izadi, Samad & Ghorbani, Ghahraman Raziyeh (Education/Mazandaran University, Babolsar,Iran,011252 [tel: 0098 112534 2682; fax: 0098 112534 2878; e-mail: s.izadi@umz.ac.ir]), **A Survey the Role of Hidden Curriculum in the Formation of Attitudes Towards Authority, National Identity and Globalization(Case Study: Secondary School Students),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research is based on the descriptive study of the structure of social relations in Mazandaran's high school in 2007 from the student's viewpoint & educational staff. The aims of this research are: to identify the role of the social structure in making student's attitude to authority, role of high school in students attention globalization & finally the recognition of the role of hidden curriculum in strengthening student's national identity. In this present research had been used from descriptive method, & also it has been done among 384 samples of students and 377 educational staff. The research's tools are two types of questionnaires for students & staff that have been used after determining their validity & reliability. The results of the research is achieved by SPSS software & X2 test. Some of the results are: The students (more than the staff) believe that the structure of the existing social relations in high school have an effective role on making student's attitude to majesty. About half of the students & staff believe that role of hidden curriculum of schools is high in strengthening national identity. The students (nearly more than the staff) believe that the hidden curriculum have an effective role on student's globalization. Key words: The Structure of the Social Relations

2010S01202

Jablonska, Barbara (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland [tel: +48-12-422-10-33; e-mail: b.jablonska@uj.edu.pl]), **Political Communication as a Part of Deliberative Democracy or Symbolic Power?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my paper, I will reflect on the problem of political communication from the critical perspective (CDA a critical discourse analysis), taking into consideration the role of symbolic elites in the creation of political discourse. In particular, I will concentrate on the relation between discourse, knowledge & power, using theoretical frames proposed by two French authors: Michel Foucault & Pierre Bourdieu, & on the problem of deliberative democracy & its conditions in Habermasian meaning (postulates of public sphere functioning, such as its openness & accessibility,

symmetry of participants' position, strategies of argumentation, validity claims used in rational debates, etc). The fundamental problems considered in my presentation are: a) Is political knowledge of symbolic elites an element of deliberative democracy or symbolic power? (How politicians use their knowledge to realize political goals within public sphere?) b) What is the role of citizens in the process of political communication? (active participation or passive cognitive participation) c) What is the role of media in the political communication (media as a gatekeeper or a platform for rational debate)? In conclusion, I will discuss the fundamental problems of the public sphere functioning & the role of its elements in different conceptions of public sphere, such as representative model (repräsentative Öffentlichkeit), ideal model (autochtone Öffentlichkeit) and media model of public sphere in Winfried Schulz meaning, taking into consideration chosen examples of Polish & European political debates.

2010S01203

Jackson, Pamela Irving & Doerschler, Peter (Department of Sociology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908 United States [tel: 401-456-8734; fax: 401-456-8665; e-mail: Pjackson@ric.edu]), **Benchmarking Muslim Integration in Europe through the European Community Statistics Initiative: Implications for Criminal Justice Policymaking,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The public image of Muslims as outsiders threatening to the cultural and existential security of European states is supported by the assumption that they deliberately fail to integrate, choosing instead to live in parallel societies within the host nations. We examine this assumption using available data on Muslim integration in eight key areas of life delineated by the Council of Europe (2003: 7) & put forward by the European Parliament (2007: 139) as important in benchmarking immigrant integration: employment, housing, health care, nutrition, education, information, culture, and basic public functions (which include equality, anti-discrimination & self-organization). Incendiary problems, such as the tension between Muslim youth & the police, & the overlapping inequalities that lead to violent crime, can be addressed through tracking & improvement of the integration of Muslim minority groups. Despite its potential for minority inclusion & crime reduction, data on the integration of Muslims is not collected in some European states, including Germany and France. Legislative & constitutional barriers are cited by national policy-makers as preventing official data gathering on the religion of citizens. While European fact-finding agencies such as the European Monitoring Centre on Racism & Xenophobia (http://fra.europea.eu) have urged collection of anonymous data relevant to the social situation of Muslim communities, even these study groups have had to rely on "proxy" data based on nationality or ethnicity (cf. EUMC, 2006, Muslims in the European Union.). The inequality of Muslims in key areas of integration, including treatment by criminal justice agencies, can be expected to engender the religious minority's profound frustration in light of the deliberate role played by European states in the well-being of residents (cf. Haller, 2002; Blau & Blau 1982; Blau, 1977). This paper examines Muslim integration in Germany, France, the Netherlands & the United Kingdom, states with an instructive range of alternative relationships between religion & the state as well as strategies for coordinating individuals' ethnic and state identities. Using the European Parliament's benchmarking guidelines, & relying where necessary on surveys such as EU-Midas 2008/9 & other non-official data, we assess the implications of the results for European Union minority protection initiatives, especially those relating to criminal justice processes and policy-making.

2010S01204

Jackson, Stewart M (Government & International Relations, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2006 [tel: +61 419 965 068; e-mail: stewart.jackson@sydney.edu.au]), **Organizing the Australian Greens: Comparing Party Organizational Activists and Staff,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2007 I undertook a survey of Australian Greens organizational activists (defined as members occupying positions across the party), & then following completion of the survey conducted interviews with party & MP staff members. This involved constructing a survey instrument for use with organizational activists within the Australian Greens, modeled on previous instruments used with Green Party members (Rudig 1990, Bale 2003, Vromen 2005), with the interview questions derived from (but not exclusive to) the questionnaire. The rationale for the two groups is that they are key actors within the organizational development of the Australian Greens. The results show a relative correlation between the attitudes of staff & organizational activists on issues & attitudes towards joining & maintaining activity within the party. Staff did note an acute awareness of the role and position they played in respect of policy formulation and information flows. This was manifest in discussions regarding policy development & leadership of the party, as was a divergence in the interpretation & of leaders & leadership between party and MP staff. This divergence was mirrored amongst organizational activists, suggesting that key tensions within the party are reflected within these two groups.

2010S01205

Jacobsen, Jens (Norwegian School of Hotel Management, University of Stavanger, NO 4036 Stavanger, Norway [fax: +47 22609200; e-mail: jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no]), **Tourists or Residents? Long-term Visitors in Mediterranean Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Various international leisure mobilities & lifestyle & retirement relocations are increasingly central features of contemporary European life, the mass influx to the Mediterranean littoral of Spain being one of the most salient illustrations of such phenomena. Certain parts of such flows of people are related to vanishing distance & advances of internationalisation of societies in general, where tourism & other long-distance mobilities are not only an outcome but also a crucial catalyst. Based on fieldwork & surveys in the international and consolidated holidaymaking context of Costa Blanca (Spain), this paper examines long-term visits in this area & how international residential tourists & similar long-term foreign arrivals adapt. While previous studies of foreigners' long-term stays in Mediterranean Spain have concentrated on retirees & persons with health problems & mainly also Anglophone arrivals, the present paper concentrates on all kinds of Norwegian long-term visitors, among whom there are fewer monolinguals & a considerable proportion who have adequate command of the Spanish language. The paper also discusses the assumingly blurring precincts between home and away & between holidaymakers & residents in this tourism and holidaymaking context, which might be seen as examples of both globalisation & glocalisation.

2010S01206

Jacobsson, Kerstin & Garsten, Christina (Södertörn University, 141 89 Huddinge, Sweden [tel: +46 8 608 41 34; e-mail: kerstin.jacobsson@sh.se]), **Empowerment or Disempowerment? Practices of Detecting and Governing 'Work Ability' and 'Employability' in Swedish Public Employment Services,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Employability has gained salience as a policy category the last decades. Public authorities & education institutions as well as enterprises & trade unions perceive as their task to support the employability of individuals, by in various ways equipping them for a dynamic & competitive labour market. What happens with individuals who, for various reasons, have difficulties in fulfilling the contemporary labour market ideals? In this paper, we study the work of the Public Employment Services in Sweden in relation to people who have turned out to be difficult to place or even non-employable. Our attention is specifically on the practices involved in detecting & governing their "work ability" and "employability." The paper identifies & critically analyzes the classificatory schemes & governance technologies in use in this work, as well as effects on clients' subjectivity (where the individual is taught to see him or herself through the evaluative template of the agency. Drawing on a Foucauldian framework, we give special attention to practices of normalcy & normalization, and we show the tensions involved in the classifications as well as the practices, between empowerment on the one hand & disempowerment, passivity & disciplining on the other.

2010S01207

Jae-Kyoung, Lee (Department of Sociology, Korea University, Korea Univ., Anam-dong 5-ga, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, Korea, 136-701 [e-mail: tomboy0930@gmail.com]), **A Study on Movement of Civil Legislation and Political Process in Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Law & social movement are very important resources in social change. However, they are different in actor; for example, law is only made by Government, the other side social movements' act by civilian or NGOs. These two resources-law & social movement-are very basic elements in Society, but in these two area, they have different actor & eventually different point of view. These occurs social struggle as an inevitable consequences. In Korea, there was no institutional alternative because of military regime for several years. So, a social movement was only option in order to overthrow the dictatorship. That was important to change the Korea from military regime to democracy. In this situation, between Government and civil society relationship was conflict & opposition. However

after military regime, they achieved democratic regime & they wanted constitutionalism. NGOs were effort to participate in public policy, but it was not enough with social movements. They needed institutional participation, though the law was almost dead or didn't exist. That is attracted civilian's attention; bring necessity about movements of civil legislation. It is very unique case in Korea because it use institutional & non-institutional methods together & in this progress appear Governance. In this paper, we need to focus about how political progress of governance is appearing in these movements.

2010S01208

Jaeger, Mads M. (Zentrum Gender Studies, Universität Basel, Steinengraben 5, CH-4051 Basel [tel: xx41-61-2670873; fax: xx41-61-2670874; e-mail: ulle.jaeger@unibas.ch]), **Mentoring at Swiss Universities and the Paradox of Discrimination: Theoretical and Political Implications of an Empirical Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mentoring for women was introduced at Swiss Universities under the Federal Programme for Gender Equality in 2000. The positive effects on the individual participants have been described in several evaluations. The structural impact of mentoring, however, is rarely taken into account. This was the starting point of a project commissioned by the Equal Opportunities Office of Basel University. Two mentoring programmes were analysed with regard to their structural impact. I conducted expert interviews & interviews with a selection of participants. Furthermore, a questionnaire was sent to all professors of Basel University. Based on a grounded theory approach, three types of structural effects were differentiated: 1. long-term establishment of mentoring in university institutions, 2. awareness of gender-specific career questions within the programmes, 3. changes of career rules in the academic field. A rather unexpected additional result of the study was that many of the participating mentors & a lot of mentees hold the opinion that women are no longer discriminated in academia. My data turned out to be yet another documentation of this so-called paradox of discrimination. The individual experiences of the participants in my study & the results of structural analyses of gender relations & inequality the academic field are contradictory. Generally, this contradiction is interpreted as evidence of "false consciousness." Instead, I would like to suggest that they are evidence of a change in current gender relations. My hypothesis is that this paradoxical relation between the individual & the structural is a specific feature of the current state of gender relations in academia.

2010S01209

Jaeger, Mads Meir (Danish School of Education, Aarhus University, Tuborgvej 164, 2400 Copenhagen NV [tel: 0045 30237882; fax: 0045 88889725; e-mail: mmj@dpu.dk]), **Is There A Causal Effect of Cultural Capital on Academic Achievement? New Evidence from Combined Sibling and Panel Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to estimate the causal effect of cultural capital on academic achievement. I analyze data which includes information on cultural capital & academic achievement for multiple siblings from the same family & for the same siblings over time. The richness of the data means that I can address the problem of omitted variable bias which has led to too optimistic estimates of the effect of cultural capital on educational success in previous research. I estimate models which account for both family and individual fixed effects & report three findings: (1) cultural capital (measured by indicators of cultural participation, reading climate, & extracurricular activities) has a positive causal effect on children's reading & math test scores; (2) the causal effect of cultural capital is much smaller than previously reported; & (3) the effect of cultural capital varies to some extent by children's sex & race.

2010S01210

Jafari Siavashani, Fatemeh, Zarei, Ali & Kamani, Somayeh (Azad University, Tehran Central Branch, Tehran, Iran, [tel: 00982122714068; e-mail: drULalizarei@yahoo.com]), **The Effect of Socioeconomic Condition on Status of Physical Activities in Leisure Time of Girls of Low-income and High-income in Tehran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study aims at comparing the place of physical activities in leisure time of young girls aged 20 to 25 of low-income and high-income classes of Tehran concerning their socioeconomic status. The data collected from 384 young girls aged 20 to 25. The findings indicated that although physical activities scored 3 & 7 among girls of low-incomes & high-incomes, respectively, girls of high-incomes Families spend more time on physical activities than those belong to low-incomes. Girls of low-income avoid physical activities due to economic status of their families and unemployment & about half of them(forty eight percent) claimed that their financial status is effective on their participation in physical activities. However, there is no difference among girls of low-incomes & high-incomes concerning participation in physical activities. The results show that there is no meaningful difference among manner of spending leisure time by girls of low-income & high-income classes, their economic status, & the effect of income of families on choosing type of physical activity. Social level is not effective on manner of spending leisure time as well. However, there is a meaningful difference between manner of spending leisure time by girls of low-income & high-income families & role of physical activity in spending their leisure time.

2010S01211

Jaime, Pedro (Universidade de São Paulo and Université Lumière Lyon 2 [e-mail: pedrojaime@uol.com.br]), **Recycling Discourses About "Race": Socio-Political Agenda, Business Transnational Culture and Diversity Management in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article presents a socio-anthropological study of racism and diversity conducted in São Paulo, Brazil. It starts from the premise that capitalism has a capacity to formulate & reformulate justification schemes recycling the anti-capitalist critique. Such capacity is in the center of the business transnational culture that permeate the discourse & the practices of multinational corporations. One of the characteristics of this culture is the search for translating, in terms of managerial technology, the contemporaneous social & political agenda. Two kinds of materials were used in the research: a) a selection of the bibliographical production about diversity management; b) empirical data constructed in the ethnographical fieldwork a participant observation in a transnational company of the financial sector and interviews with representatives of distinct agents who brought up the entrepreneurial diversity issue to the public sphere. The paper has three objects: 1) to map the discourses on diversity management produced by business schools, specially the American ones; 2) to interpret its reception in Brazil, noticeably among management professors & consultants; 3) to analyze its entry into the Brazilian entrepreneurial world. The results point to the advances and limits of diversity management towards the democratizing moves in both organizational & societal levels.

2010S01212

Jaime-Castillo, Antonio M. (University of Granada, Granada, Spain, 18071 [tel: +34 958 244140; e-mail: amjaime@ugr.es]), **Group-Identity and Preferences for Redistribution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The classical economic approach to redistribution states that preferences for redistributive policies depend almost entirely on the position on the income ladder. However, several recent studies have shown that group-identities shape preferences for redistribution. At the aggregate level, it has been found that redistribution has to be lower in highly fragmented societies because of groups' resistance to distribute in favor of the other groups. At the individual level, the notion of "group loyalty" implies that individual support for welfare spending will increase as the share of recipients from the same group rises & vice versa. In this paper I propose a model to analyze how group-identities translate into preferences for redistributive preferences, taking into account the identity to which an individual attach himself & the saliency of this identity. Specifically, I focus on the role of national identities. Furthermore, I test empirically the predictions of the model using data from the European Social Survey. Multilevel techniques have been used to test the impact of contextual variables (such as national fragmentation) as well as individual identities on preferences for redistribution. Empirical results basically confirm theoretical predictions. Individuals who attach to national identities are less in favor of redistribution, but only when this dimension of identity is highly salient. Interestingly also, negative feelings about other nationalities have a strong impact over preferences for redistribution. It is shown that the impact of identity over preferences for redistribution is stronger when identities are defined in a negative way (against other groups). Results lead to conclude that the redistributive conflict is also an identity conflict.

2010S01213

Jaimes, Ramiro (Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Tijuana, Baja California, 22390 [tel: +(664)682-16-96; fax: +(664)682-16-96; e-mail: rjaimesm@yahoo.com]), **Secularization and Neo-Pentecostal Paradox in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper revisits some of the theoretical & methodological considerations that are used to explain religious change in Mexico and Latin America, specifically about the so-called Neo-Pentecostalism. First, some assumptions related to secularization's theory (predominance of anomie as a fundamental factor of religious affiliation's change, misuse of the term "Historical Protestantism" as an analytic tool, & the centrality of a "pentecostalization" process on an entirely Mexican religious field). In this sense, this paper proposes to reformulate Bourdieu's religious field as a conceptual resource (considering a wider range of relations between specialists & lay people in addition to domain, & incorporating ecclesiastical & regional particularities that are important to explain the patterns of religious change). Second, about methodological implications, it is necessary to pursue multidisciplinary approaches, drawing on disciplines such as history & geography. With this in mind, this research started from a different perspective. Neo-Pentecostals are not Pentecostalism's extension on middle classes, but a similar religious movement, emergent in the religious marketplace of the United States, that has impacted both the religious field and evangelical denominations in Mexico.

2010S01214

Jain, Rashmi (Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan,, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India,302055 [tel: 91-141-2361759; fax: 91-141-5105051; e-mail: rushme14@yahoo.com]), **Resistance to Migration–A Cause for Concern,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Human Development Report states that "being able to decide where to live is a key element of human freedom." This human freedom is guaranteed by the Indian constitution where in it allows for free movement of people in any part of the country. This constitutional guarantee is challenged time & again by the host population. The North eastern sisters have always raised a voice against the migrant population whether it is the poor Bangladeshi or the more prosperous Marwaris. Recently India has been witness to protests against the migrants in the state of Maharashtra. Trends in migration show that largely it is poor & unskilled which migrate in search of better opportunities. India is a country with varying levels of development. A large number of migrants come from BIMARU states which have lower economic indicators. Internal migration is seen as major mechanism for redistribution of resources from richer to poorer localities & a vital means of raising the incomes of poor. After 62 years of independence India is witnessing 2 forms of internal migration, one of poor & unskilled & the other of highly skilled. The movement of both these migrants is towards resource rich & opportunity rich areas whether it is in the country or outside. A large number of skilled manpower migrates to the greener shores of western world but there too they face resistance by the local population. The recent recession in the world economy saw a large number of Indian software engineers returning to the homeland. This paper attempts to examine the issue of resistance & equity in a socio-legal perspective.

2010S01215

Jalal, Safipour, Schopflocher, Donald, Higginbottom, Gina & Emami, Azita (Department of Neurobiology, Caring Sciences and Society; Karolinska Institutet, Alfred Nobels alle 23, 23 300, 141 83, Huddinge, Stckholm-Sweden [tel: +46 (0)8 52483775; e-mail: jalal.safipour@ki.se]), **Health Related-Social Alienation in Adolescents: Finding From Study among Swedish High School Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In health research also some of the variation of social alienation identified as a risk factor on negative health outcomes, and damaging health behaviors. This study aimed to clarify the relationship between feeling alienation & self reported health. Method: For measuring self reported health Nottingham health profile (NHP) has been used. NHP includes 38 item for measuring six aspect of health: physical mobility, pain, sleep, social isolation, emotional reaction & energy level. For measuring feeling of social alienation Jessor & Jessor alienation scale has been used. The sample of the study was 446 high school students in Stockholm aged 15 to 19. Result: The relationship between feeling of social alienation & self reported health was analyzed by structural equation modeling. The Chi-square was 605,571 (df=15) and probability .000. We found feeling of social alienation more related to isolation, emotional reaction & energy level. We also found close relationship between some aspects of mental health with sense of alienation. Those who reported more feeling of social alienation reported also more problems in health in term of emotional reaction, energy level & social isolation. The pathway analysis also showed the same results.

2010S01216

Jamal, Tazim & Shandley, Robert (Dept. of Recreation, Park and Tourism, Texas A&M University, TAMU 2261, College Station, Texas, 77843-2261 [tel: +1 979 845-6454; fax:; e-mail: tjamal@tamu.edu]), **Film, Journeys, and Ethnic Turks in Germany: Synergistic Methodologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper addresses issues of cultural identification, "home" and belonging, through a joint excavation of journeys in film & the lived world of ethnic Turks in Germany (the largest minority group), from sub-national niches to transnational spaces over the past five decades (since the "guest worker" (Gastarbeiter) migrations in the 1960s. A rich compilation of films on this migrant population, the emergence of ethnic Turkish filmmakers, the proximity of Germany to Turkey, the increasingly easy travel possibilities, & the general fluidity of movement back & forth, provide for a careful excavation of journeys & "journeying" in film & in the lived world of Turks residing in Germany. We examine in these virtual & physical realms the "in-between" spaces of the first & second generation (children not born in Germany) & the "tourism" oriented journeys of the new (born in Germany) third generation. Journeys "home" in the physical (lived) world & in film provide rich insights into cultural identification & dynamic expressions of "inter-generational homage" by the ethnic Turks & diasporic ethnic filmmakers in Germany. This joint approach thus offers a synergistic methodology to studying the intersections of film, tourism, diaspora and migrations.

2010S01217

James, Côté (Department of Sociology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2 [tel: (519) 661-2111; fax: (519) 661-3200; e-mail: cote@uwo.ca]), **Technology and Academic Engagement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper evaluates claims regarding the need for revolutionary changes in pedagogical approaches for a new generation of "digital natives" with 'Web2.0' technologies (e.g., Tapscott, 2008). These claims are evaluated with respect to how academic disengagement might be ameliorated.

2010S01218

Janalizadeh, Choobbasti Heydar, Babazadeh Bae, Ali & Ebrahimi, Samane (University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran, Main Campus of the University of Mazandaran, Social Sciences Department [tel: 0098 (0) 1125342655; fax: 0098 (0) 1125342602; e-mail: hjc@umz.ac.ir]), **Tendency toward Superstition: A Sociological Inquiry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociological study of superstition is scant. Utilizing a sociological approach, the basic aim of this article is to investigate the Universities students' tendency toward superstition. In this survey, among 14548 of the Universities students (Academic Year: 2008-2009), based on Morgan Table & using proportional stratified sampling, 375 people were chosen. This research data was collected by a constructed questionnaire & analyzed through SPSS. Some significant findings of the survey are: 1. Reliability Coefficient of the superstition scale is high (i! > .80). 2. Less than a quarter of the students have been superstitious (about %23). 3. There is a significant difference between the rate of Universities students' tendency toward superstition based on their gender and degree in university education, but not on their university and field affiliation. 4. Applying regression analysis revealed that about 18 percent of the changes of dependent variable (the rate of the Universities students' tendency toward superstition) can be explained by three independent variables: religiousness rate, gender & education level (R2 = .18). 5. And more importantly, among the three variables, their religiousness rate has been the most important variable influentially.

2010S01219

Jann, Ben, Jerke, Julia & Krumpal, Ivar (Department of Sociology, ETH Zurich, 8092 Zürich, Switzerland [e-mail: ben.jann@soz.gess.ethz.ch]), **Asking Sensitive Questions Using the Crosswise Model: Some Experimental Results,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Yu, Tian, & Tang (2008, Metrika 67: 251-263) proposed two new techniques for asking questions on sensitive topics in population surveys: the triangular model & the crosswise model. The two new models can be used as alternatives to the well known randomized response technique (RRT) & are meant to overcome some of the drawbacks of the RRT. Although Yu et al. provide a promising analysis of the theoretical properties of the

proposed models, it remains unclear how the procedures will perform in empirical practice. Apparently, Yu et al. did not test their proposals in any real applications. We will therefore provide results from an experimental survey in which one of the techniques, the crosswise model, was implemented & compared to direct questioning. To our knowledge, this is the first empirical study in which the crosswise technique was employed. We focus on the crosswise model in this study because it seems better suited to overcome the 'self-protective no' bias known from the RRT than the triangular model. Our survey was conducted in class-room settings with Swiss and German university students as subjects, using a pen-and-pencil questionnaire on plagiarism in student papers.

2010S01220

Jansen, Zanetta L. (University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa, 0003 [tel: +27 12 4296322; fax: +27 12 4296491; e-mail: JANSEZL@unisa.ac.za]), **The "Postmodern World" of New Knowledge Constructs and the Information Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper reflects on the evolution of modern(-ity) to post modern society. It addresses the emergence of new knowledge constructs in, what Manuel Castell's previously described as, the information society. It reflects on how the interfacing of new information and communications technology with human societies is transforming the acquisition & development of new knowledge, who may access this knowledge, & who has no access to this knowledge. It presents the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) E-School program as a case study of addressing some educational needs in Africa. It asserts that the postmodern society is post-industrial, information-and service-based.

2010S01221

Japp, Klaus P. (Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, PO Box 100131, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany [tel: ++49 521 106 3867; e-mail: klaus.japp@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Risk and Systems Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Systems theory regards risk as a constitutive feature of modern society instead of attributing it to new technologies, globalisation or individualisation. Modernity is characterized by contingency and therefore there is a constant need for decisions in modern society. Systems theory argues that risk is not a feature objectively associated with certain objects or developments but a special mode of observation. When observing something as risk one attributes possible (often negative) future effects to a decision and not to external causes. Systems theory thus distinguishes between self-attributed risks and externally attributed dangers. Both forms of attribution are ways to observe the irreducible uncertainty of the future. This theoretical perspective implies the impossibility of safety. Furthermore, it points to the social consequences of differences in attribution. Self-attribution as risk also means that one assumes responsibility for possible negative outcomes. In contrast, external attribution may involve blaming others for those results. In risk research, this distinction is particularly relevant for explaining conflicts between decision-makers and those affected by the decisions, but not involved in the decision process. Whereas the former deal with risks, the latter regard themselves as exposed to dangers caused by the decision-makers and tend to oppose the decisions. As the conflict is rooted in different modes of observations it cannot be overcome by referring to expert opinions or other supposedly rational arguments. This theoretical framework does not only allow to link the analysis of classical topics of risk research with a general theory of modern society, but also to extend the concept of risk to various situations that involve decisions, e.g. international conflicts or the 'war on terror'. The paper will present the main aspects of the theoretical approach and illustrate its potential by referring to the question whether "suicide missions" within religious terrorism imply risks or interpretive dramas in order to avoid risks. The point may be seen in an understanding of religiously framed "suicide missions" by a sociological theory of risk. Psychological theories of irrational behaviour or sociological theories of relative deprivation could be made unnecessary.

2010S01222

Jardim, Gabriel de Sena & D'Ávila Neto, Maria Inácia (Psychology Institute/Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur, 250 - Rio de Janeiro - Brazil - Zip Code 22290-240 [tel: +55 21 2225-7091; e-mail: gabrielsenajardim@yahoo.com.br]), **Women, Water and Migration: Vulnerable Territories in Development Projects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although its close contact with water, women are not contemplated as protagonists of development. Their conditions of vulnerability are reinforced by roles carried traditionally, preventing their mobility. Almost always associated with climate change & the scarcity of vital natural resources, female migrations have increased in several regions of the planet, which is also observed in Brazil. This paper aims to discuss this phenomenon, in relation to women, on environmental issues, & in particular, management of resources such as water & its significance in everyday life and cultural imagery. This research is justified on the study of the vulnerability of local & global projects, in face of the feminization of migration, as well as the importance of gender mainstreaming water policies for development ("Gender & Water", UNDP, 2006). This work is inserted in the contemporary debate of women on struggle for recognition, discussed by social justice theoreticians (Fraser, 2001; Honneth, 2003), feminism (D´avila Neto, 2004, 2005; Butler, 2007; Braidotti, 2000, 2004), cultural studies (Said, 2007; Hall, 2003), Post-Colonialism (Gilroy, 2001; Santos, 2006) & subaltern studies (Spivak, 2007).

2010S01223

Jasinska-Kania, Aleksandra & Wloch, Renata (Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland, 00-927 [tel: + 48 22 55 20 885; fax: +48 22 827 85 99; e-mail: aleksandra.kania@uw.edu.pl]), **Alternative Visions of the Roads to Democratic Global Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper considers two different approaches to the problem of democratizing the global system. The first one adopts the perspective of individual actors who could serve as leaders of the democratic reorganization of the system. It looks for values contributing to the development of a democratic global identity. It is based on an analysis of findings from cross-national surveys (WVS, EVS). The second approach is guided by an institutional perspective. It identifies the agency of national states and explores strategies of small & medium sized national states (e.g. Poland). These states are striving to equalize the redistribution of resources & influence within international institutions during the global economic crisis. We shall discuss how these approaches may be combined & recognized as complementary.

2010S01224

Javadi Yeganeh, Mohammad Reza (Depatment of sociology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran [tel: 009821 88012221; fax: 009821 88012221; e-mail: myeganeh@ut.ac.ir]), **Non-modern Modernity; The Analysis of Successive Periods of Modernity Acceptance and Rejection in Iran in the Recent Two Centuries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent changes of the Iranian society are not detached from its history in two recent centuries. It is possible to understand them based on a scheme of the historical sociology of the Iranian social movements & Iranian development periods. Since the time Iran has been pursuing modernity (after was defeated in the Iran-Russia wars in 1828), it has never been able to adopt a stable & a transparent approach towards modernity. In short periods of time, serious & multifaceted efforts have been made to achieve modernity & modernization, but after that, with the expansion of the scope of modernity in different dimensions of the society and changes in the image of the society, gradually certain disagreement have been started to emerge in a dialectic process towards that in traditional & conservative parts of the society. Soon after, with the culmination of conflict between the above-mentioned two sectors, the general atmosphere of the society has gradually become more radical & both modernists & conservatives have placed more emphasize on extreme points. This very issue has placed the Iranian society on a junction in which the society was forced to choose one of the two ways. The historical experience of the Iranian society shows that the Iranian society in all its periods has always chosen tradition & religion amid these dilemmas & has ignored the acquisition of modernity temporarily (which in its radical form has asked for the removal of tradition) & then (after one decade, approximately) has made a new effort & experience another period towards the acquisition of modernity. This article is an attempt to show these dilemmas & its dimensions & features in two centuries of the Iranian history. It also tries to find points in which falling into the trap of dilemmas have been avoided consciously. Finally, comparing these two dimensions, a new scheme of historical changes of the Iranian society will be presented.

2010S01225

Javidan, Pantea (London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE [tel: +44 00 (0)20 7405 7686; e-mail: pantea.javidan@gmail.com]), **The Social and Legal Construction of the Child Object and the Commercial-**

Sexual Exploitation of Children, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to devise a conceptual & theoretical framework that will be most useful in analyzing the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), including what is commonly referred to as child prostitution or child sex trafficking. It compares the phenomenon of CSEC in the United States & United Kingdom, using examples of how children involved in prostitution are characterized & treated. The primary concern is the role of social & legal practice in constructing a dominant ideology of childhood through legislation & policy related to CSEC in each country, & to explore the extent to which treatment in the US and UK agree or disagree. The aim of this approach is to sensitize future research to a child-centered perspective on CSEC, meaning here one that integrates the identity of those who fall beneath the age of majority into broader discourses regarding the re/production of inequality along other lines of identity; to move research away from circular socio-legal reasoning that justifies the subordination of children based on incoherent & contradictory presumptions of their traits & lacks, as often demonstrated in CSEC legislation & policy; & move research toward approaches that facilitate the use of law as a tool for social justice in the context of human trafficking.

2010S01226

Jaworsky, B. Nadya & Drori, Israel (Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511 [tel: 617-320-2968; fax:; e-mail: bernadette.jaworsky@yale.edu]), **'Terrorists at the Gates'? How Irregular Migrants Cope with Discourses of Danger,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many migrant-receiving countries echo a common public discourse about the 'dark side' of migration–the idea that immigrants somehow represent an "extreme threat." It is not simply that they are potential terrorists–in reality, they are also imagined as violent criminals, murderers & invaders. Such narratives tap into a polity's primordial fears & foster the social, political, and cultural exclusion of foreign-born Others–creating an atmosphere of fear & insecurity among migrant communities. Our study aims at understanding these "discourses of danger" & migrants' responses to them. We explore how individuals and Groups–including activists & advocates–cope with the increasingly pervasive portrayal of immigrants as dangerous Others. How do they frame & construct claims for social & political acceptance? What sorts of survival strategies do they employ? Utilizing a cultural sociological lens, we find two primary dimensions of meaning making underlying these processes–"emotive politics" & "family ties." Through a multi-scalar, qualitative analysis of two communities, one in the United States & one in Israel, we elaborate patterns that connect the dots between migration & danger, state & society, & inclusion and exclusion within the nation state.

2010S01227

Jderu, Gabriel (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Str. Schitu Magureanu 9, 010108, Bucharest, Romania [tel: 0040728070087; fax: 0040213158391; e-mail: gjderu@yahoo.com]), **Bikes, Body and Emotions: Motorcycling as Social and Emotional Career,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I approach motorcycling as a social phenomenon. The main concept that I use is that of social career, as advanced by Erving Goffman. Goffman has suggested that the social career is represented by the lifetime changes which are essential & common for the members of a certain social group, even if they occur independently in individuals' life. Combined with David Matza's insights about "deviant career" (which is applicable to non-deviant groups as well), I highlight the specific emotions which occur in the successive stages of one's motorcyclist career. Throughout their social career as bikers, they learn how to manage emotions generated by this social practice. I describe each stage and the specific emotions generated at each such stage of the social emotional career. I conclude by comparing the motorcycling emotions to the automobile emotions, as depicted by Mimi Sheller's (2004) analysis of "automotive emotions," i.e. specific emotions determined by body's self-mobility. The study is based on data gathered from various motorcycling forums in Romania, participant observation carried out among bikers in Bucharest, Romania in 2008 and 2009, conversations & interviews with 24 bikers, as well as analysis of various Romanian motorcycling magazines.

2010S01228

Jebunnessa, Chapola & Ranjan, Datta, K (University of Bergen, Department of Gender and Development, Bergen, Norway [tel: 001-647-703-2042; e-mail: jebunnessa@gmail.com]), **Labour Migration, Inter-ethnic Relations and Empowerment: A Study of Khyang Indigenous Garments Workers, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There has been a growing trend among indigenous people of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Bangladesh to migrate from their traditional occupation & take up new occupations in the big cities. These changes have led to critical shifts in the social & gender relations, institutions of the indigenous people & in the indigenous women's empowerment. The study will discuss, why indigenous people have migrated from their traditional occupations to the big cities, & how the factors (resettlement policy, counter-insurgency, political oppression & administrative pressure, displacement, deforestation prosperous labor markets, and search for better living condition) are interconnected in this process.

2010S01229

Jenkins, J. Craig, Robison, Kristopher & Crenshaw, Edward (Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus OH 43210 USA [tel: +1 614 2925452; fax: +1 614 2926687; e-mail: jenkins.12@osu.edu]), **A Fourth Wave of International Terror: International Terrorism in the Middle East, 1968-2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Has '4th wave' Islamist terrorism displaced traditional leftist and ethnoseparatist insurgency? We use the ITERATE project data to map the evolution of Islamist & other forms of terrorist attacks in the Middle East between 1968 & 2008. We find that leftist and ethnoseparatist attacks remain the majority of international terrorist attacks but Islamist attacks have greater lethality and are more likely to attack U.S. & Western targets. In part, this is because Islamists are more likely to attack soft targets which entail more casualties & injuries, which combined with the targeting of Westerners imparts greater visibility to these Islamist attacks for Western audiences. This selection of targets seems driven by Islamist ideology rather than religion in general or the political objectives of specific Islamist groups & may be in part a learned tactic endemic to specific conflict locations.

2010S01230

Jennison, Karen M. (Sociology Department, School of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639 [tel: 970-351-2169; fax: 970-351-1527; e-mail: karen.jennison@unco.edu]), **Alcohol and Older Adults: Revisiting the Health-Related Benefits of Moderate Drinking Controversy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objectives: Although moderate drinking is believed to sometimes have beneficial effects which contribute to longevity among older adults, the claims of benign or positive effects for moderate consumption levels are presently controversial. This research examined the relationship between moderate drinking and cardiovascular diseases (CVD), the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States. Sample: Data consisted of a sample of older American adults ages 50-74 (n=109,410) from the 1997-to-2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Results: Weighted logistic regression models, adjusted for confounders, supported previous clinical & epidemiological studies regarding ageing, alcohol & health. Light-to-moderate alcohol consumption provided a beneficial & protective health effect which decreased the probability of cardiovascular disease. However, the positive effects of moderate drinking varied with the overall physical condition of the drinker. Former drinkers, teetotalers and occasional drinkers, both males & females, seemed to lose the alcohol advantage, partly because of inconsistent consumption and sedentary lifestyles evidenced by infrequent exercise & lack of participation in leisure time activities like sports & physically active hobbies. Cohort effects (predominantly 1935-1959: Pre-and- post World War II cohorts), in concert with period effects (years 2005 -to-2008) were also contributing factors.

2010S01231

Jensen, Knud & Michel-Schertges, Dirk (Aarhus University/DPU, Tuborgvej 164, Department of Education [tel: +45 8888 9432; e-mail: knud@dpu.dk]), **The Freedom of Arbitrariness and the New Transformation of the Public Sectors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Organizations are both a way of coordination of human co-operation and a way of social domination. In contemporary (Western) societies organizational structures & practices are ubiquitously. According to Klaus Türk organizations are a historical specific form of domination &–with respect to modern societies–organizations are the essential aspect of domination. The aim of the paper is to analyze contemporary changes of this historical specific form of domination. The starting point will be to point out Weber's bureaucracy model as well as contingence theoretical 'updates'.

In the following part, contemporary changes of the organization, as such, are analyzed due to the specific formation of society. Organizations have become more 'flexible' & thus exercise power & domination via specific forms of arbitrariness. Hence the 'freedom of arbitrariness' will be discussed with respect to contemporary organizations & socio-political reforms.

2010S01232

Jeolás, Leila & Kordes, Hagen (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina-PR-Brazil, 86.062-480 [tel: 55 43 33275330; e-mail: leilajeolas@sercomtel.com.br]), **Youth Cultures and Illegal Car and Moto Races: Body and Masculinity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract not available.

2010S01233

Jeong, Min Lee ([e-mail: monnani00@naver.com]), **The Aspect of the Consumer Society observed through the Online Clothing Shopping Malls,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, there is a rapid growth in online shopping. Clothing, books, electronics & a variety of products are being sold over the Internet. The growth of online shopping shows that the internet became important means of today's consumer society. It is true that the interpretations of online shopping just have been focused on the technical & economic aspects. But the consumption is the daily life & culture of individual subjects. And it is also the essential economic activity for the reproduction of personal lives & moreover, it is the positive action which consists one's mode of life. To explore social changes caused by the increase in online shopping, it is needed to approach by means of the sociology of consumption. To do so, the internet should be perceived as a place to consume rather than a tool. So this paper tries to interpret online clothing shopping malls in means of the sociology of consumption rather than merely understanding the economic implications. Modern consumer society consumes the preference. This leads to the image consuming & the dynamic process of a trend-leading & a trend-following group. These processes will be examined by the theory of Simmel. And subsequently, analysed how the consumer-object-become body appears through online clothing shops & consider the active side of consumers' role in online shopping. I prove these facts by research that investigates shopping malls ranked 1th to 50th. Lastly this paper will conclude with the limitations & possibilities of consumer as a principal agent in a consumer society which would emerge through the sociological implications of consumption of online clothing shops.

2010S01234

Jerabek, Hynek (Charles University in Prague, Fac. Soc. Sci., Inst. Soc. Stu., Dep. Sociology, U Krize 8, 158 00 Prague 5–Jinonice, Czech Republic [tel: ++ 420 251 080 313 ; fax: ++ 420 251 080 310; e-mail: hynek.jerabek@gmail.com]), **Three Stages of the Institutionalisation of Empirical Social Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyses the process of the development of research methodology. This development occurred in three steps in the institutionalisation of empirical social research in the first half of the 20th century. The first stage of this process is most comprehensively represented by the Chicago School at the start of the 20th century. Ten key decisions were made in Chicago that built up the Department of Sociology as one of the most important sociological research centres of its day in the United States: 1) generous funding; 2) the foundation of the department of sociology; 3) PhD. studies; 4) AJS; 5) R.E. Park; 6) Chicago as a "social laboratory"; 7) "the green bible"; 8) PhD. seminar; 9) publication series; 10) service centre. The second stage in the institutionalisation process was initiated by the use of mass data on social units. The character of this kind of data processing was usually descriptive. Four demands brought about this development: 1) organized teamwork; 2) sample techniques; 3) standardization and 4) technological development. In the third stage a decisive turning point was reached when the creators of the "survey analysis" model began to use the same data to test hypotheses about causal relationships between relevant research variables. Two projects and two names are connected with these changes: "The Princeton Radio Project" (P. F. Lazarsfeld) & BASR as its continuation at Columbia University, & a large-scale project "The American Soldier" (S. A. Stouffer). These two sociological workshops led to the development of research methodology as a tool for causal analysis. An entire series of practical & organizational changes had to be carried out & new methods of data analysis were introduced into practice. This institutionalisation of empirical social research as part of academic sociology then formed the natural foundation for cumulative social science. Keywords: institutionalisation, empirical social research, survey analysis, cumulative social science

2010S01235

Jevne, Kari Sjøhelle (Oslo University College, Pb 4, St.Olavs Plass, 0130 Oslo [tel: +4722453507; e-mail: kari.jevne@sam.hio.no]), **Talking About Participation: Child Welfare Workers Dealing with High Conflict Divorce Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores active child participation in their own cases within the Norwegian child welfare services through an analysis of child welfare cases concerning high conflict divorce families. A major issue in these cases concerns conflicts about the child's care, residence or contact. The child welfare service is obliged to assist these children if the conflicts create conditions that may be harmful for the child's heath or development. However, the child welfare workers do not have the authority to make decisions concerning change of residence or contact in custodial cases. This legal limitation makes professional practice in these cases an interesting context within which to explore child participation in meaning making & decision making processes. The paper identifies varying constructions of participation among social workers. Furthermore, it draws on empirical examples from interviews with social workers dealing with high conflict divorce families to explore several dilemmas, possibilities & constraints concerning children's active participation in these cases. From a theoretical point of view, the paper questions weather perspectives on participation from socio-cultural psychological theories can enhance the child's right to participate in his or her own cases.

2010S01236

Jimenez, Jaime, Escalante, Juan, C, Rodríguez, Carlos & Sandstrom, Gregory (Instituto de Investigaciones en Matemáticas Aplicadas y en Sistemas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, Mécico City, México, 04310 [tel: 52 55 5622 3597; fax: 52 55 5616 2670; e-mail: jjimen@servidor.unam.mx]), **Alternative Ways of Learning and Research Conducive to Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A social experience of learning & research that combines learning based on problems, self-study, flexible curriculum, intensive use of the new communication & information technologies, & the acquisition of generic competencies for research, has been going on in Mexico for about 25 years. This experience is being conducted by the CIDE (Center for Innovation & Educational Development), an association of public university professors with long-standing experience in teaching & research, that throughout the years has attracted several hundreds of students & produced some eight to ten PhD's in the areas of agronomy, ecology, health and phyto-mining. One of the Center's features is its low cost since it has no physical infrastructure, tutors have no salary, there are no laboratories & there is no tuition to be paid. However, the quality of alumni is comparable to that of any national or foreign university. How this is made possible? The aim of this paper is to describe the nature of this model & to propose ways to take advantage of this learning experience for the benefit of mainstream teaching & research.

2010S01237

Jin, Lei (Dept of Sociology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong [tel: ; e-mail: ljin@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Intra-professional Stratification and the Rationalization of Clinical Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Concerns for cost saving & demand for high-quality healthcare have led to the proliferation of measures that sought to rationalize and standardize clinical practice. The implementation of these measures has been a highly contested terrain in the healthcare system and resulted in disturbances in the practice environment of the medical profession. The theories of professions suggest that intra-professional stratification often serves to absorb system disturbances. This paper investigates the relationship between dimensions of intra-professional stratification & the implementation of the rationalizing measures. I examine the distribution of five widespread measures using nationally representative survey data of physicians in the US. I found that these five measures represented two strategies to rationalize clinical practice; they can be loosely termed as knowledge provision & practice monitoring. The strategy of knowledge provision served to strengthen clinical autonomy while practice monitoring tended to weaken it. These two strategies were not evenly distributed within the medical profession. High-status physicians were more likely to be affected by the strategy of knowledge provision & less likely to be affected by practice moni-

toring. Contrary to the expectation, physicians in more "corporatised" practice settings were not more likely to be affected by practice monitoring, but were more likely to be affected by knowledge provision. The implications of these findings for intra-professional stratification, the status of the medical profession, & the implementation of rationalizing processes are then discussed.

2010S01238

Jing, Shaoli (Ginling College, Nanjing Normal University, No.122 Ninghai Road, Jiangsu Province, CHINA,210097 [tel: 13951018459; e-mail: shaoliULjing@yahoo.com.cn]), **The Global Financial Crisis in the Context of Changes on Family Functions and Women's Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: The family, as a social group, is built on the foundations of marriage, blood relationship & socio-economic ties. Human society is composed of a large number of families, & there is a close relation between families & the development of society, especially it is very closely related between women's development and society civilizations & progresses. So the family is the basis of human social life & an indispensable component. With the development of modern society & the scientific & technological progress, especially, in the context of the global financial crisis, as the global financial crisis erupted & spread, it not only directly results in economic development slowdown and recession in western societies, but also the economic developments in China have been seriously affected. The impact of the financial crisis has been infiltrated into all aspects of social & economic life in China. While it has undergone tremendous change on the structures & functions of family, & the practice of the family is going through a major functional changes. Meanwhile, not only are educational functions of the family playing an important role and effectiveness on the relations between family & social, but also continue to meet the survival needs of people, as well as efforts to adapt & change the social environment. The changes on Production function & emotional function of the family are taking place. Women's development & women education have been the hot topic focus in modern society. Even though there are some differences about the researches & studies on women's development in many countries in the world, but women's importance in family and social development in any state & society should not be underestimated, & for all to see. This paper applies research methods of, questionnaire survey, interviewing survey, observing survey, & so on. And by choosing some families as my survey objects, by choosing some people from different kinds of families as my interview objects, by taking the evolution cased by social development & change on the family function & women's development & equal opportunity in education as my main research subject, & by taking the unique perspective, viewpoint and analysis way of Feminism as my research methodology foundation to investigate & analyze the issue of social development how to affect on family functions changes & how to affect on women's development & the equal opportunity in education. The paper socializes the issue of family functions & women's development and the equal opportunity in education under Gender Perspective of Feminism, so as to hope for providing referable proposals and experiences to conduct effective social inform & to promote the equal opportunity in China. This paper attempts to expose, examine and analyze the male-centered thinking & awareness in the development of traditional family functions from the perspective of Feminism & Gender Theory, propose thoughts/views/ideas on how family functions' changes to affect women's development in China, and think about some questions on the relation between family functions & women's development, & efforts to promote the development of social harmony & equality. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest)

2010S01239

Joas, Hans (Max Weber Centre, University of Erfurt, Am Huegel 1, 99084 Erfurt, Germany [e-mail: hans.joas@uni-erfurt.de]), **Waves of Secularization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The growing insight that the conventional secularization thesis, i.e. the assumption that modernization in the sense of economic growth and scientific progress leads more or less automatically to religious decline, is no longer tenable should make the question of what the causes of secularization are even more acute. Studies of the rise of a secular option are important for the understanding of the preconditions for secularization but cannot explain the different degrees to which this option is being chosen. In my contribution I try to show that secularization is not a unitary, linear, continuous process at all. We can rather identify three historical waves in which this process took place. Two of them (the 1790's & the time around 1968) are very condensed & highly contingent constellations; one of them takes place at different points in the second half of the 19th century in different societies. This analysis allows some conclusions for causal explanation & entails consequences for our theories of social change.

2010S01240

Johansson, Johan Mikael (Center for Nanotechnology in Society, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106 [tel: 805-679-3990; e-mail: jmjoha@cns.ucsb.edu]), **"Risky Business" A How Toxicologists Negotiate the Potential Danger of Nanoparticles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nanomaterials are becoming more & more widespread in household products all around the world. It is therefore no surprise that toxicologists take an increased interest in the adverse effects of these new materials. Interest groups in industry, politics, different NGOs & to some extend nanoscientists, follow with great anticipation the results of the toxicologists. Based on ethnographic fieldwork this paper explores how a community of toxicologists' negotiation & navigation between different interest groups that want to use the toxicologists results for their own agenda. This negotiation takes place on two levels, locally amongst the toxicologists themselves & globally between toxicologist and other interest groups. There is according to toxicologists a fine line between "scaring the public" & "ignoring potential danger to the public." A concern for the toxicologists is that different interest groups & the public do not share the scientists' conceptualization of danger & risk. Which often leads to misinterpretations & misunderstandings of the toxicologists' scientific results. In a common layperson perspective harmful materials are dangerous in themselves, while the toxicologists' claims it to be the dosage that creates the poison. When it comes to nano-materials the size of the particles play a crucial role, as it is their miniscule nano-size that can make otherwise non-toxic substances toxic & vice versa. Risk & potential dangers of nano-particles, from the toxicologists' perspective, thus exist as local scientific knowledge but also as global folk models which the toxicologists need to take under consideration when they present their results outside the realm of science.

2010S01241

Johnson, John Chandler (Stanford University [tel: 1.650.938. 2053; e-mail: chandler.johnson@stanford.edu]), **Settling the Auctioneer's Coordination Debt: Structuration and Knowledge Coordination,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As an extraordinary popular delusion, the present economic crisis illustrates the need for micro-to-macro theory capable of explaining disorder. Economic theory subtly requires exogenous order as a structural predicate, while economic sociology generally explores structural determinants of individual actions and outcomes. Neither is sufficient to explain the nature of system-level coordination. Integrating sociological theory and economics' system-level theoretical frame, this paper uses information theory to formalize knowledge coordination as a micro-to-macro bridge emergent in structuration (Giddens, 1979). This methodologically individualistic theoretical frame offers opportunities for computationally modeling dynamic system-level behavior as a consequence of interdependent, socially contextualized, & subjectively purposive individual actions.

2010S01242

Jokinen, Pekka, Kupsala, Saara & Vinnari, Markus (Dept. of Geographical and Historical Studies, Univ. of Eastern Finland, FI-80101 Joensuu, Finland [tel: +358-40-8358650; e-mail: pekka.jokinen@uef.fi]), **Consumer Trust in Animal-Farming Practices. The Case of Finland 1980-2009.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The consumption of animal originated foodstuffs has become a central issue in the politicisation of food consumption. This is partly because of the large usage of environmental resources (such as energy, land area & water) needed to produce these products. Animal welfare issues have also been much debated in the public discussions. It has been often claimed that consumer worries about the treatment of animals in modern agricultural systems would be widely spread in the European Union area. This does not seem to be always true. According to a recent Eurobarometer study, in all the EU countries the highest trust in animal welfare is to be found in Finland. Finland is often considered to be a high trust society alongside other Nordic countries. This article identifies a variety of sources of such trust in emotional, institutional, habitual, and reflexive spheres & changes in these spheres in 1980-2009 in the case of animal welfare issue. The paper concludes that there are changes taking place in the different trust spheres in Finland and this can have profound implications for consumer behavior in the case of animal originated foodstuff consumption.

2010S01243

Joncheray, Hélène & Tlili, Haïfa (Sociology department, Paris Descartes University, Sorbonne, Paris, France, 75006 [tel: 00 33 6 87 22 34 00; e-mail: helenejoncheray@yahoo.fr]), **Women's Rugby and Dangerousness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is about women's rugby & dangerousness. These two themes are often associated. When women say they play rugby, a lot of people instantly think about danger. The research is based upon 197 questionnaires filled out by rugby women who play in the French first division. If the analysis (SphinxA2 software) of some results does not encourage practicing (75% of the players said they had been injured), social explanations have to be found. Collard (1998) helps us by affirming that "in a given sport, our perception of risk is inversely proportional to the skill we have for it." Furthermore, it seems that violence, which still is a central component of the men's game (Elias & Dunning, 1986), does not express itself in a satisfying way in the women's sport, as if women authorized less tension.

2010S01244

Jones, Graham R. (Flinders Business School, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA, 2001, AUSTRALIA [tel: +61-8-8201-2006; fax: +61-8-8201-2644; e-mail: Graham.Jones@flinders.edu.au]), **Corporate Social Investment: A Transparent Model for South African Corporations–Accountability in Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 1994 South Africa has undergone immense political, economic and social change but there is ongoing evidence of widespread poverty on the streets of the major cities. The Institute of Race Relations Surveys (2007) makes it clear that the life chances of many South Africans still remains limited & their recently published data indicates that the inequality in South Africa is rising. Various areas of South African legislation require corporations to make a significant contribution to charitable causes under the umbrella of their nation's broad policy on Corporate Social Investment. The Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2004 & various industry charters lay down required levels of contributions to the nation's social up-light agenda. The researcher's view is that there is a lack of accountability with regard to much of the nation's corporate social investment. Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2004 is not having the positive impact on the living standards of the poor that the legislators had hoped, notwithstanding that it incorporates a balanced scorecard as a part of its accountability processes. From the researcher's perspective this scorecard is not having the desired effect. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Index does bring some measure disclosure. However, there is still a lack of transparency and community involvement in the process of corporate philanthropy / corporate social investment. Corporate donations to charitable causes involve many stakeholders, both primary & secondary who are being ignored by current practice. Key Words: Corporate social investment, Black Economic Empowerment, Corporate Philanthropy, Stakeholders

2010S01245

Jones, Lauren Ila (UCLA/Paulo Freire Institute, Los Angeles, California 90025 [e-mail: laurenilajones@gmail.com]), **Theology "On The Move": A Critical Sociology of Theology from a Freirean Perspective: A Case Study of Women Popular Educators in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I will present arguments for a critical sociology of theology from a Freirean perspective. These arguments are based on my recent field work funded by the World Council of Churches with over three dozen women educators in social movements in four countries-El Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, & Argentina. These cases highlight the impact of women adapting such concepts as theology, liberation, & community development "on the move" to constantly fit the changing realities of their communities. In these communities, theology is not held captive by the constraints within which scholars from many disciplines would prefer that it remain. Instead, in educational programs in which Freirean thought is woven, theology is (re-)claimed as a tool of action & reflection against race, ethnic, class, & gender inequality. I argue that a critical sociology of theology based on Freire frames a new discussion of what constitutes holistic community development. These women, in their work against forces of "globalization from above" a la Torres, are redefining what constitutes "religion" and "education." I call upon Kathleen O'Gorman's analysis of the way in which philosopher Maxine Greene's work can be utilized to reinterpret the connections between religion & education. This work is rooted in a complex "meeting" of the beliefs of these women creating an ecumenical space that speaks to the deepest needs of women in communities-whether they may be economical, emotional, physical, social, spiritual, religious, or otherwise. I conclude by discussing implications of this work for U.S. & Latin American scholars & practitioners & for insiders & outsiders in these communities who are engaging in "development" work.

2010S01246

Jones, Paul K. (Social Sciences; University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, 2052, Australia [e-mail: P.Jones@unsw.edu.au]), **Rearticulating Mediated Political Communication and Populism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of populism has recently undergone an upsurge in usage. Mediated political communication research too has experienced a renewal, often normatively configured via the public sphere thesis. Each of these developments can be seen as responding to a crisis of "democratic disengagement," whether understood as falling turnout within non-compulsory electoral systems or as the rise in support for (neo)populist parties. Yet with rare exceptions (e.g. Mazzoleni et al, 2003), the recent populism & mediated political communication literatures do not speak to each other. Public sphere theory has little to say explicitly about ("right wing") populism. Stuart Hall's Gramscian/Laclauian authoritarian populism thesis has not figured significantly in recent mediated political communication research. Most notably, Laclau's & Mouffe's later work is quite hostile to the public sphere thesis. This paper thus tracks potentially productive points of re-articulation between these approaches including Calhoun's (1988) under-utilized social theoretical work on populism, indirect social relations & public spheres & the curious relationship between agonistic populism and media regulation.

2010S01247

Jonkers, Koen (CSIC, Institute of Public Goods and Policies (SPRI research group), C/ Albasanz 26-28. E-28037 Madrid (ESPAÑA) [tel: 0034 916022937; e-mail: koen.jonkers@cchs.csic.es]), **Mobility, Publication Behaviour and Career Development of Argentinean Life Scientists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This project studies the impact of the international mobility of Argentinean life scientists on their publication & co-publication behaviour & career development in Argentinean CONICET research institutes. The study aims to test whether the findings of a previous study of the Chinese research system can be generalised [Jonkers & Tijssen, 2008]. While the approach to data collection is different some of the analytical approaches adopted in the literature on the analysis of CVs can be used for this study of scientific mobility [Woolley & Turpin, 2009] & career development [Dietz & Bozeman, 2005]. Time spent abroad is expected to be significantly positively correlated to the number of SCI publications published per year, the number of co-publications with the former host country as well as steps in career development after return to Argentina.

2010S01248

Jönsson, Ingrid, Tallberg-Broman, Ingegerd & Sandell, Anna (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden, P.O. Box 114, S-221 00 Lund [tel: +46-46-222 88 31; fax: +46-46-222 41 00; e-mail: Ingrid.Jonsson@soc.lu.se]), **The Swedish Pre-school under Transition?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Is there a paradigm shift taking place within the Swedish preschool? The paper will explore whether this is the case by discussing the development of the Swedish preschool since the 1970s departing from Hall's (1993) requirements of a paradigmatic shift. Since the establishment of the Swedish public preschool in the 1970s, education & care became integrated & the expansion was related to gender equality, increased female labour market participation, the wellbeing of children as well as to the psychological development of children. Over the following decades, the number of places has been expanding although the demand of places was not satisfied until the 1990s. The goals of the pre-school have been adjusted & reformulated over the years & although "educare" is still the foremost characteristic of the Swedish preschool, new trends are noticed, e.g. a larger emphasis on lifelong learning, extended inclusion of groups of children & a larger incorporation of parents into pre-school activities. In the paper, we will explore these recent trends with the aim of identifying changes in goals, policy instruments & settings by studying the impact of international actors, changes in official documents & possible effects on everyday life in pre-schools. The latter will be discussed in relation to an explorative study of two pre-schools situated in the southern part of Sweden.

2010S01249

Jonsson, Rickard (CEIFO, Stockholm university, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden [tel: +46 733 694741; e-mail: rickard.jonsson@ceifo.su.se]), **The Sexist Language of the Other? Media Representations and Classroom Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The point of departure of this paper is public debates of the so-called "blattesvenska," an allegedly variety of Swedish spoken by young people of multiethnic descent. Part of these debates has focused specifically on how adolescents in Swedish multi-ethnic suburbs speak poor Swedish or what has been described as an "unintelligible" & inappropriate sexist language. The paper argues that comments about others' sexist language contribute to both the construction of a normative swedishness & to the creation of the immigrant young man stereotype. Although it is not possible to accuse "young immigrant men" to be sexist in Swedish public discourse, without being perceived as discriminative, through discussions of young immigrant mens' sexist language use a divide between Swedes & Non-Swedes may be established. On the basis of ethnographic observations in a school in a suburb of Stockholm, the paper further examines how & why some teenage boys actually use the language which has been target for moral concern in public debates. Here attention is paid to these adolescents' actual use of "prohibited" language, & to the masculine identities that these linguistic activities produce in daily school life.

2010S01250

Jørgen, Lerche Nielsen, Bodington, Malene, Lerche, Søren & Meyer, Kirsten (Roskilde University, Universitetsvej 1, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark [e-mail: kirsten@rabbe.dk]), **Social Media, Deliberative Democracy and Social Mobilisation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the past 20 years, researchers have studied how the Internet frames deliberative processes. What is needed to create a framework for dialogue & engagement, & how can the Internet be used to create & support social communities? (Castells 2001, Dyson 1997, Rheingold 1993). However, these approaches have all taken a normative & meta-theoretical approach to the subject & are rarely grounded in empirical research. Much has been written about using social media in a rationally, purpose-driven or strategic way, relating it to corporations, political organisations, and the latest in relation to the Obama presidential campaign in 2008, where deliberative features were successfully used to mobilise and organise 2 millions activists through his social network, Mybo.com. However, very little literature addresses the deliberative processes, nor does much past research build on cases that have successfully used social media to mobilise people. An examination of Kirkeasyl (Church Asylum), a Danish social movement that mobilised people through social media, allows a better understanding of how social media can be used but also of how social media impacts the movements that use them. Kirkeasyl had no political affiliation, & activists across the political and social spectrum engaged in the movement to help reject, soon-to-be-deported, & deported Iraqi refugees. The movement was largely driven by value-based politics, action, political protest focused on the government, & actions directed towards the police that carried out political decisions. By employing social media, volunteers were found & mobilised for blockades and demonstrations when Iraqi refugees were deported, a large amount of money was collected in a very short time, & traditional mass media & politicians were engaged in the debate surrounding the Iraqi refugees. Based on the theories of Castells, Dyson, Rheingold, Ganz, & Habermas, this paper analyses Kirkeasyl as a case where social media was successfully used for dialogue, engagement, mobilisation, & as a springboard to spread the movement's message & affect the political debate.

2010S01251

Jottier, Dimi & Heyndels, Bruno (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium [tel: +32 3 629 30 68; e-mail: dimi.jottier@vub.ac.be]), **Does Social Capital Increase Political Accountability?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social capital has been shown to positively influence government performance. Boix & Posner (1998) suggest a possible explanation: social capital makes citizens "sophisticated consumers of politics" who monitor the government closely. Such monitoring will be more explicit to the extent that instrumental voting motivations outweigh expressive considerations. We identify social capital as a source that facilitates instrumental voting & thus political accountability. We present an empirical test of the Boix & Posner hypothesis. We use data on Flemish elections for 2000-2006. The "quality of government" data give–for Flemish municipalities–an assessment by (a sample of) voters of the policy by the incumbent parties. We find a positive link between perceived quality of government & election results of the incumbent parties. Crucially, we find this link to be stronger in municipalities high in social capital. We take this as evidence for Boix & Posner's hypothesis supporting the idea that social capital increases government accountability

2010S01252

Joye, Dominique, Sapin, Marlène & Pollien, Alexandre (MISC-SSP University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1015 [e-mail: dominique.joye@unil.ch]), **Does Methodology Matter? An Exploration Based on the Swiss Side of International Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The world of surveys is sometime divided between surveys suspected to do "quick & dirty" exploration of the opinion world & other, mostly academic & official, trying to have high standards of quality & methodological excellence. In the case of pre-eletoral or pre-referendum polls, the debate comes back, at least if the result of the consultation differs from the one predicted by a survey. In Switzerland, this was clearly the case for the referendum about "minarets" in the Autumn of 2009. If this particular question about minarets was not asked in academic surveys, we have many indicators about political behaviour and attitude related to migrants & immigration. Furthermore, the contact forms used by the ESS allows to differentiate between "easy respondents," probably the most frequent type of respondent in "quick & dirty surveys," "hard to reach" & "reluctant" and see the impact of the methodology on opinions. In some cases, we can go a step further: even with a strong effort, the response rate of the academic surveys in Switzerland is around 50%, leaving some places for a potential non-respondent biases. In two cases (ESS, 2006 & EVS 2008) we have realised a "non-respondent" survey, giving substantial information on more than half of the non-respondents. This will allow to explore more systematically the potential non-response bias by topics, particularly the one of political behaviour & attitude about immigrants, thus giving some indication on the impact of survey methodology on the quality of answers.

2010S01253

Jung-Nim, Kim (Tokyo University and Graduate of Social Welfare, 2020 Sanocho, Isesaki City, Gamaken, Japan [tel: 81-270-20-3764; fax: 81-270-20-3678; e-mail: daab2000@gmail.com]), **A Study of the Socioeconomic Status and Health Inequalities of the Elderly at Home,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although the aging process brings with it some common challenges to older men & women, there has been little attention to gender and age cohorts differences in patterns of socioeconomic status and health inequalities which links to adaptive outcome in Japan and South Korea. The purpose of this study was to examine whether "health status" within particular gender & age cohorts in Japan and South Korea was influenced by socioeconomic status. The first hypothesis predicts in inequality of health status based on socioeconomic status level of men & women in Japan & South Korea (high level of social sates & low level of social states). Subsequent hypotheses predict that similar paterns of inequality of health status within age cohorts of men & women were influenced by socioeconomic status. All subjects were aged 60 years and older living at home either Japan or South Korea in 2001. The analysis was restricted to 550 men & 602 women in Japan, 397 men and 590 women in South Korea. A multiple regression analysis of socioeconomic status on health inequalities was undertaken. Key results are as follows: 1) Within specific gender of all subjects, variables with a significant effect on health status were: "years of education" for men or women in Korea & men in Japan, "financial status" for men & women in Japan & Korea. 2) Within specific age cohorts, variables that had a significant effect on health inequalities are: among 60-64 year-old men & women, & 65 years & older men & women in Japan & Korean, "financial status," among 60-64 year-old men & women in Japan, & 65 years and older men or women in Korea, "years of education." Using data on 2 countries of Japan & Korea survey, the empirical analysis support for the hypothesized relationship of socioeconomic status and health inequalities in either South Korea & Japan. This results show that health inequality exists in Japan & South Korea, even if either countries guarantees public health care for all its citizens. Social & political initiatives will be needed to correct these inequities between different socioeconomic status in Japan & South Korea. Key words: health status, social statuses, elderly, Japan & Korea

2010S01254

Jurczyszyn, Lukasz (EHESS, 54, bd Raspail, Paris, France [tel: +33 666915152; e-mail: jurluk@ehess.fr]), **The Collective Vio-**

lence: A "Test" for the Local Social Environment. The Comparative Analysis of the Riots in France, Russia and Poland, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research on the riots & their effects on the social environment reported in this paper is based on the analysis of empirical data collected between December 2005 & November 2009. One of the main motivations behind our investigation is to go beyond strict national research frames, & go towards more "global" perspectives analysing three societies, which are not habitually compared. Therefore, I have led a total of 63 individual & 20 collective interviews, three focus groups & the participative observations in all towns & neighbourhoods, where have recently taken place the analysed riots; in France, the investigation concerns the "urban violence" within Paris suburb, firstly in Val-Fourré in November 2005, secondly in Villiers-le-Bel in November 2007; in Russia a the racist riots against the local migrants in Kondopoga (Republic of Karelia, 300 km from Saint Petersburg) in September 2006; & in Poland–the racist riots against the local Roma community in the town of Brzeg in January 2008. In spite of differences of national contexts we observe that the two types of collective violence–social in French and nationalist/racist in both "post-communist" cases, could appear as a result of the lack of the conflictualisation the local tensions, which radicalise part of the "difficult" young people due to lack of, or to inappropriate resolutions offered by the representatives of social order (institutions, associations), who seem to be disconnected with the youth social experience. Apparently, part of the local young people act violently as a lack of other means to express their disappointment because of inability to envisage their expectations & their demands turned into actions. In this context, it is significant that the social actors from all three fieldworks defined the rising tensions (social or racial) in terms of "explosive device which bursts up from time to time"–in the form of urban riots. It is important to underline that the youth, especially those more "difficult," from all three fieldworks studied seem to be disconnected in particular with the local & national politicians, which is expressed by very week attendance at local & national elections. Moreover, in both "post-communist" contexts the phenomenon of disconnection is articulated through a direct involvement of the radical nationalists in the local tensions, who try to instrumentalize the area abandoned by the civil society & the authorities (in Poland - the nationalists grouped around the National-Radical Camp, in Russia–the activists of the Movement Against Illegal Immigration from Moscow). However, both social & nationalist/racist collective violence constituted a real "test" for the local social environment & provoked the various mediation activities aimed to counteract the tensions (social & racial) & the violence, which were also proposed by local youth including the so called "difficult." One association was created in Val-Fourré, a team of specialised social educators was introduced in Villiers-le-Bel, five associations was founded in Kondopoga & in Brzeg, the riots made that Roma Association really started working with the first precise help from the local authorities.

2010S01255

Juvan, Jelena (Faculty of Social Sciences University of Ljubljana, Kardeljeva ploscad 5, Ljubljana, 1000 [tel: +38641694639; e-mail: jelena.juvan@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Slovene Military Families: Institutional Support,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Much was expected from the new Act on service in Slovene Armed Forces (SAF), also in the area of institutional care for families of the members of the SAF, when it was accepted in 2007. Although SAF became fully professionalized armed forces in 2003, when some form of care for the families was supposed to be established, however the idea of family care seemed to get lost, & the low importance given to the families was proven once again. With the 2007 Act families of the members of the SAF were for the first time officially mentioned in any formal document. The Act introduced few novelties not only for the families but also for the members of the SAF alone. More than two years have passed since & the question arises which provisions of the Act were actually brought into effect, if any. The paper will present latest developments & possible achievements in the area of institutional care for the families of the members of SAF.

2010S01256

Jwalamukhi, Moen Haider (Lehigh University USA, bethlehem [tel: 347-935-4706; fax:; e-mail: moenhaiderjwalamukhi@gmail.com]), **The Pedagogy of the Fool, a Critical Case Study of the Education System of Pakistan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My research paper The Pedagogy of the Fool, a critical case study of the Education system of Pakistan, brain child of Taliban and religious fanaticism. As a case study through my own personal pedagogical reminiscences during my childhood & latter as a Professor, I will deconstruct & challenge the conventional and traditional wisdom which is a brutalizing restraint & a systematic form of control against scientific reasoning and critical learning. Marx has already predicted that the final phase of a world historical form is its comedy. Pakistani education system is a mockery of education & universities of Pakistan are windows of learning where students & professors are not allowed to challenge the mechanical falsehood & intellectual ignorance in the name of education & if they challenge they are considered as subversive elements of society. Pakistani education system is directly responsible for Talibanization & religious extremism. In 2008 I along with my wife Professor Shirn tried to launch a consciousness raising moment in one of the most conservative universities of Pakistan & we were both banned & humiliated. I will present images of my hunger strike & some clips of my docu drama of my hunger strike against barbaric & ridiculous education system of Pakistan.

2010S01257

Kaasch, Alexandra & Starke, Peter (Collaborative Research Center 597 "Transformations of the State," University of Bremen, Postfach 33 04 40, D-28334 Bremen, Germany [tel: +49 421 218 4084; e-mail: alexandra.kaasch@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **The Welfare State as Crisis Manager? Tracking the Responses of Australian and Swedish Social Policy to Three Major Economic Crises,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Times of economic crisis are also times of a redefinition of the state-market relationship. Nevertheless, crises may provoke different responses. The current financial crisis prompted policy-makers to call for increased regulation, emergency spending and transfers towards firms & citizens & thus stands in sharp contrast to earlier periods of crisis. At the same time, the short-term spending spree may lead to welfare state cutbacks in the medium term. This paper highlights social policy reactions to economic crises in Sweden & Australia, & compares how governments responded to three major economic crisis episodes (1970s, 1990s, current). We look at reforms of pension, unemployment, family policy & health programmes & attempt to develop an analytical framework combining (welfare state) comparative approaches, with transnational policy perspectives. We argue that some parts of the public welfare package are cut back in times of economic crisis while other social protection mechanisms are continued or even expanded. There is also variation over time: governments used the 199s crisis to justify welfare state cutbacks, while currently no such "bold" measures can be identified. Similarly, the 1970s were not a time of universal cutbacks in response to the two Oil Crises.

2010S01258

Kabakchieva, Petya L. & Boyadjieva, Pepka A. (Sofia University, Department of Sociology, 15 "Tsar Osvoboditel," Sofia 1504 [tel: +359887746929; e-mail: petiakab2001@yahoo.com]), **Conceptualizing Overlapping Modernities–A Glance from Post-communist Eastern Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The authors argue that the specific development of Southeast countries in the recent 150 years could be conceptualized as "overlapping modernities." For this short period of time several different models of modernization were played out: Ottoman, national-emancipatory, capitalist, national versions of the Soviet communist model, neo-liberal models after 1989. Furthermore, this occurred in the context of different cultures: of the Ottoman Empire, of the Habsburg Empire, of the former communist Soviet block, etc. The fact that so many alternative models were introduced in such a short period of time made it impossible for each of them to take root–every subsequent model overlapped with the unstable previous one. Thus, the region, seen through the prism of "overlapping modernities," poses several methodological challenges which the present paper addresses: 1) It is obvious that "transition paradigm" is ineffective because what we have here is a co-existence & competition of models. 2) This overlapping makes it impossible to think of the region in the categories of linear, consecutive changes, be they regressive or progressive. 3) Due to this institutions can no longer be defined as stable structures. Dynamic reconfiguration of norms & rules itself becomes a norm. Hence the question arises: Should these (re)configurations be thought to be a deviation, as they have been until now, or are they rather the key to understanding the dynamic, globalizing contemporary world?

2010S01259

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++49 (0)381 498-4365; fax: ++49 (0)381 498-4364; e-mail: heike.kahlert@uni-rostock.de]), **The Shift from a Women's Problem to an Organizational Problem: Revisiting the Concept of 'Cooling-Out' in Academic Careers–An Intersectional Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the paper, I will follow Burton R. Clark's ideas on "cooling-out" by giving a brief look at "cooling-out"-processes in academic careers of young, female & male, political scientists and chemists in the German system of science & higher education. Based on empirical results from 60 qualitative interviews with 30 female & 30 male political scientists & chemists in the transition phase after having finished their doctorates, I will argue, that "cooling-out"-processes in academia contribute to subjective career orientations of the new generation of academics and complete the structural & institutional risks of academic careers in a decisive manner: Especially in phases of career transition– like, for example, the transition between finishing a doctorate & becoming a post-doc–they are of heavy weight. While analysing "cooling-out"-processes in academic careers, in addition to Clark special attention will be paid to questions of gender & intersectionality by transferring Joan Ackers (2006) idea of "inequality regimes" in organizations to the academic context & to a comparison between the two disciplines. The main interest of the paper is to work out, what role gender & other inequalities like e.g. class or different life styles play in the interrelations between individual careers & academic organizations.

2010S01260

Kahlina, Katja (Department of Gender Studies, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary [tel: +36 70 6688798; e-mail: katja.kahlina@gmail.com]), **Citizenship Re-Imagined: Ethnosexual Belongings in the Life Narratives of Non-Heterosexual People in Croatia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the intersection of nationalism & sexuality in the newly emerged Croatian nation-state. After mapping the dominant articulations of citizenship formulated within a heterosexualized frame by the state practices in the past twenty years, I turn to the ways the meanings of 'being a citizen' are re-articulated in the life narratives of non-heterosexual people diversely self-identified as lesbians, gays & trans, both out & closeted activists & non-activists. By focusing on the ethnosexual self-identification, which indicates the intersection of sexuality and nation on the level of identity & belonging, this paper demarcates four main strategies of resolving the paradox of being simultaneously 'lesbian/gay/trans' & 'citizen' that has been created by the dominance of heterosexualized citizenship. On the grounds of prevailing discourses informing the narratives, these strategies can be identified as 'privacy', 'normalcy', 'queer', and 'pan-balkanism'. While 'privacy' & 'normalcy' strategies reveal rather assimilationist tendencies of inclusion into the existing (nationalist) logic of citizenship & nation, 'queer' and 'pan-balkanism' can be regarded as transgressions of the dominant discourses of sexual identity, sexual citizenship & belonging.

2010S01261

Kaiser, Claudia (Centre for Research on Ageing and Society, Vechta University, 49377 Vechta, Germany [e-mail: claudia.kaiser@uni-vechta.de]), **Retirement Migration and Ageing Abroad: Transnational Networks, Ethnic Economies and the Health Care Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ International retirement migration to places with climate benefits and attractive landscapes is a growing phenomenon of the ageing populations of industrialized countries. Since the rapid increase of globalisation, of international mobility in general and international tourism in particular places in the Mediterranean but also around the world like Thailand, South Africa, Florida or Mexico have become attractive retirement destinations for the elderly. Some of them use their new homes permanently, others only seasonally. In many cases, the migration decision has been guided by experiences as tourists & by the desires & requirements of younger stages of old age. But what does it mean for the retirement migrants to grow older in their new environments abroad? What kind of potentials & risks do they face when experiencing age-related problems? This paper investigates retirement migration in a transnational perspective by focussing on the individual and collective networks & social spaces encompassing both the origin and destination countries. With the example of elderly Germans in Spain, the paper will look closer at the health care sector, the migrants' different eligibility to health care entitlements both in Germany & in Spain & at the role of ethnic economies in providing adequate health care for German retirement migrants abroad.

2010S01262

Kajdanek, Katarzyna (Department of Urban and Rural Sociology, University of WrocAaw, Koszarowa 3, WrocAaw, Polska, 51-149 [tel: +48 71 375 53 14; fax: +48 71 326 10 08; e-mail: k.kajdanek@uni.wroc.pl]), **Together–Apart. Cooperation and Conflicts in Suburban Neighbourhoods in Poland (On the Example of the City of Wrocaaw),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study focuses on the social relations between newcomers & old inhabitants of the villages in the suburban fringe of the city of WrocAaw, Poland. They have been analyzed using cooperation–conflict continuum. The aim of the study was to show most important axes around which cooperative behaviours revolve (e.g. improvement of technical infrastructure, minor crises, social life of children and adults, exchange of services). An attempt to trace the roots of conflicts & uncover the real meaning ascribed to the widely used division of inhabitants into "old inhabitants" & "newcomers" was also made. The study interconnects social characteristics of inhabitants & spatial characteristics of the neighbourhoods as they are important factors stimulating the conflict. The field study was conducted in the form of questionnaire interviews with 260 inhabitants (new a living there not longer than 5 years and old a born there or living there for at least 30 years) of the chosen suburban villages.

2010S01263

Kalaylioglu, Mahir & Akis, Yasemin (Department of Sociology / Middle East Technical University, Orta DoAu Teknik Üniversitesi, ADGnönü Blv. 06531 Ankara/TÜRKADGYE [tel: +90 312 2103124; e-mail: mahirULkalaylioglu@yahoo.com]), **Turkish Associations in Metropolitan Stockholm: An Analysis of Differentiation and Organizational Patterns,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Considering itself as a multi-ethnic society, Sweden encourages immigrants to organize themselves along ethnic lines since the 1970s & ethnic migrant organizations are considered as one of the channels for immigrants' social & political participation to the Swedish society. This study aims to explore the general characteristics of the Turkish migrant associations in Stockholm and associational differentiation process since the beginning of 1990s. We also aim to find out to what extent national & local Turkish associations function as the channels of political and social participation for Turkish migrants. Methodologically, the study is a qualitative analysis based on in-depth interviews. Forty semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted in Stockholm with the representatives of the Turkish associations between the dates of March-June 2008. The results of the study reveal that national federations (including also that of women & youth) are close to act as a spokesman for their constituency, however, local associations do not assume a particular role in the social and political participation of Turkish migrants. Yet, as a whole, they face serious problems such as financial difficulties & the absence of active members. Moreover, the study also contends that, in explaining the decline of associational activities among (Turkish) migrants, special attention is also to be given to the Swedish state, which has always assumed an active role in the development of migrant associations in Sweden through certain mechanisms. It seems that the decline of corporatism in Sweden in 1990s eroded the principle of partnership a one of the aims introduced by the multiculturalist immigration policy of the 1970s. And this, in turn, has been echoed more or less in the decline of associational activities among Turkish migrants.

2010S01264

Kalekin-Fishman, Devorah (University of Haifa, Faculty of Education, Mount Carmel, Haifa 31905, Israel [tel: +972-4-8123605; fax: +972-4-8240891; e-mail: dkalekin@univ.haifa.ac.il]), **Ideology in Everyday Life: The Uses of Sounds,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tracing the development of the concept of ideology, A12iA34ek (1994, pp. 1-33) surveys conceptualizations that make it possible for us to trace connections between the study of sound & the study of ideology. He cites Hegel on religion ('which, for Marx, was ideology par excellence',), & points out that Hegel analyzed religion as comprised of doctrine, belief, & ritual. This is the basis for a 'map' of ideology. But these ideas have implications for theorizations of everyday life as well. The modes of production and the relations they require have a detailed impact on how people live in & out of the workplace (Braudel, 1972; De Certeau, 1988; Lefebvre, 1991). The realization of capitalist forms at all levels of experience is expedited by the framework of a 'worldview', at the heart of which is a grasp of how reality is imbued with ideology. Focusing on sound as an externality of ideology, which is a 'spontaneous' phenomenon in the

experience of everyday 'reality', I will point out some features through which sound is manipulated by looking at how sound is implicated in shaping a worldview that sustains a regime. From ranges of sounds–from sounds that seem to be completely neutral to sounds that convey more or less explicit instructions I describe rituals embodied in the sounds of everyday life in Israel & aspects of rituals which are embodied in sound displays that obliterate the everyday. Touching on the dialectic of sound & silence in rituals, I claim that sound can be seen as a link among places, technologies, & relationships in the macro as well as in the micro.

2010S01265

Kalkowski, Peter & Paul, Gerd (Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut, 37085 Göttingen [tel: 49 551 5220528; fax: 49 551 52205 88; e-mail: gpaul@gwdg.de]), **Professionalisation in New and Old Health-Related Jobs in the Wellness-Sector in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ More & more tourism & other sectors providing personal services mark them with a wellness-label. The wellness-business has a broad range of offers, either stressing the passive side of relaxation and well-being or concentrating on active prevention & health and body management. For the latter, the "second" health sector, often traditional health professionals like physiotherapists & masseurs are providing independent health-services (without a physicians prescription). For these professions there is a tendency for increasing academic formation in Germany. We look at the chances of a further professionalization of the old (e.g. physiotherapist) and new (e.g. wellness-manager) professions in these careers. In our ongoing research we are interviewing suppliers, customers and workers in the wellness-sector with personal & semi-structured interviews. Our preliminary results of in-depth interviews with suppliers of wellness-services seem to show that for most of them a positive patients-feedback & the experience of the effectiveness of their treatment is the core of their self-image as "health-experts"–regardless of their professional background. A systematic reflection of their practices & accompanying supervision is neither delivered by professional associations nor by vocational training institutions. Other organisational and labour-market related obstacles to a professionalization are presented in the paper.

2010S01266

Kamani, Somayeh & Jafari Siavashani, Fatemeh, The Effect of Socioeconomic Condition on Job Satisfaction of Low-income and High-income Sport Managers of City of Tehran, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studies show that dissatisfaction of managers in a number of societies is influenced by socioeconomic factors. Low income may lead to increasing dissatisfaction of managers. The present study aims at identifying the effect of socioeconomic condition on job satisfaction of low-income & high-income sport managers of Tehran. This study has been conducted by stratified random sampling method on 305 sport managers who have been selected from all male and female sport managers in organizations, federations, boards, and sport clubs of Tehran. To this end, R. Stertes & D. Brown Steen Personality Traits Questionnaire was used to identify personality traits (success-seeking, power-seeking, sense of belonging) of sport managers & Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire was used to identify job satisfaction of sport managers. The questionnaire developed by the researcher was used as well. The samples were classified into three low-income, average-income & high-income classes. Independent t-test was used for evaluation of relation of variables. Success-seeking & sense of belonging in low-income managers was more than high-income ones. Therefore, success-seeking & sense of belonging was more obvious in low-income managers in comparison with high-income managers in a meaningful way. In addition, sense of power-seeking in low-income managers was a bit more than high-income ones. However, this difference was not meaningful statistically. Low-income managers were more satisfied with their jobs than high-income managers. Thus, there is a meaningful relation between different levels of socio-economic condition & managers' job satisfaction. Results of the present study indicated a meaningful relation between different levels of socio-economic condition & job satisfaction of sport managers of Tehran. Therefore, it seems that job satisfaction of sport managers highly depends on socio-economic condition

2010S01267

Kambouri, Helen & Hatzopoulos, Pavlow (Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Sygrou 134, Athens [tel: 003210-9235903; fax: 003210-9235903; e-mail: hellikam@gmail.com]), **Hybrid Religiosities: Revisiting Secularism/Inventing Faith Through Everyday Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper studies the relationship between religion gender and migration. Based on theoretical & empirical research conducted in the context of the FP7 funded research project GeMIC, the paper explores the ways in which gender & religiosity & negotiated by Albanian women & men who have migrated in Greece after 1991. Facing the multiple pressures of the prevailing Greek Christian orthodox faith & church, they revisit their secularist past constructing new hybrid beliefs & identities as an amalgam of different faiths. Combining elements of Orthodox & Catholic Christianity & Islam, they construct hybrid religiosities that accommodate the memories of their secularist past in Greece where different needs (economic & social well being, upwards mobility, intercultural interactions, social acceptance, educational advancement) are interrelated with Orthodox religious Christianity.

2010S01268

Kamepalli, Lenin Babu (Center for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore, karnataka, India. 560072 [tel: +91-80-23215468; fax: +91-80-23217008; e-mail: lenin@isec.ac.in]), **Barriers to Shift to Efficient Farming Methods: A Case Study of SRI Cultivation Method from Southern India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Traditional rice cultivation involves wasteful flood irrigation. Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI) requires occasional watering of fields thus saving precious water resources. However, not many are shifting to this method. In this study based on Mid Godavari Basin & Krishna River Command Area, we focus on barriers other than that of financial or technological. Our primary findings hint that the approach of the State to promote (SRI) in water scarcity regions is major impediment.

2010S01269

Kammerbauer, Mark (Bauhaus University Weimar, Weimar, Germany, 99423 [tel: 0049-0160-96645062; e-mail: Mark.Kammerbauer@uni-weimar.de]), **Schismourbanism: Cities, Natural Disaster, and Urban Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this contribution is to address "urban" planning in relation to natural disaster & climate change, how this complex affects sociospatial patterns of class & ethnicity, and corresponding theoretical/methodological post-disciplinary application. This complex is relevant in the context of city and natural disaster. The author's doctorate research deals with this subject in the case of long-term recovery in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. The theoretical framework is based in the sociospatial perspective (Gottdiener & Hutchison 2006) and combined with the urbanist/historical perspective of concepts of "urban fabric" (Lefebvre 1996) & "tessuto urbano" (Muratori, in Rossi 1982). The methodology reflects this approach with both horizontal (quantitative questionnaire-based survey among residents/evacuees in New Orleans & Houston in 2007) & vertical (qualitative interviews with key actors in 2009) case study research. Return to New Orleans is incomplete, leading to sociospatial fragmentation between cities. Current recovery plans miscalculate needs of urban populations. This complex is rooted in differential access to resources based in history, class, and ethnicity. Natural disaster may trigger inter-urban dynamics that cities need to prepare for. Return cannot be "mandated" by recovery plans & urban planning strategies. The question arises: Who do planners plan for?

2010S01270

Kamphorst, T.J. (WICE-DSL, P.O. Box 544, 4100AM Culemborg, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 6 42976435; e-mail: teus.kamphorst@wice-dsl.nl]), **Leisure and Life though the Ages: The Special Case of Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is argued that leisure of Europeans, indeed, to a certain degree, is distinctive from leisure of inhabitants of other parts of the world. The explanation for that has to be found in the differences in the respective histories of the continents. Analysed are a number of historic features that gave European leisure its specific characteristics. The question is addressed in what direction European leisure can be expected to develop.

2010S01271

Kamphorst, Teus J. (WICE-DSL, P.O. Box 544, 4100AM Culemborg, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 6 42976435; e-mail: teus.kamphorst@wice-dsl.nl]), **Leisure: the Public–Private Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Addressed is the issue why in certain parts of the world leisure and free time have developed into more individualistic pursuits that are considered

to primarily belong to the private sphere of life and the locus of control of which primarily is with the individual, while in other societies leisure & free time, to a greater extent, seem to be located more in the public sphere, more intense embedded in processes of social directed governance and subject to social control. An attempt is made to analyze the drawbacks & benefits of both approaches. Concluded is that the two options lead to totally different outcomes, none of them deserving the qualification 'optimal'. Leisure's role in the world may increase when the positive aspects of both approaches are being combined. Yet the remaining question to be answered is where to find the optimum balance between individualistic & societal aims regarding leisure time, defined as belonging to the public sphere.

2010S01272

Kanai, Masayuki (School of Human Sciences, Senshu University, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, 214-8580 [tel: +81-44-911-0595; fax: +81-44-900-7814; e-mail: mkanai@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp]), **Interaction between Individual and Collective Social Capital along Dynamical Social Process,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tourist destination development has cooperative but competitive aspects. While solidarity among stakeholders are indispensable for providing collective goods such as promotion activities, individual organization will have an incentive to free-ride. Organizations seem to be rational if they invest in individual social capital (outside of community) rather than in collective social capital (colleague organizations), resulting in no provision of collective capital. A new idea to solve this puzzle lies in the dynamic nature of community development. The present empirical study on Japanese hot-spring destinations showed that whether outward or inward investment was more profitable to an organization depended on whether collective social capital did exist or not in a community. The amount of collective capital varied along upgrading stages of tourist destination development. At the first stage (organizations did not unite), making outward connection was beneficial to performance of each organization. While in the second stage (organizations had begun to cooperate), socializing with colleague organizations had become a better strategy for each organization. Data were collected by the questionnaire surveys of Japanese hot-spring inns & inns associations conducted in January to February 2007. Population was 1,515 inns & 55 associations. 779 inns returned questionnaires (51.4%), & 51 associations returned questionnaire (88.7%).

2010S01273

Kanckos, Lise (Department of Sociology, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland, 20700 [tel: +35822153288; e-mail: lkanckos@abo.fi]), **Consensus or Conflict? Religion, Values and Party Discipline,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Finnish party politics some issues, which either are considered moral issues or issues belonging to a private sphere, are generally treated without party discipline. In this paper I will give examples of how these political issues are defined subjectively with reference to religious or moral values. Furthermore, I will discuss the position of churches as institutions involved in the political process, & which discursive role statements by religious institutions might have in parliamentary debates concerning issues with relaxed party discipline. I will address how lack of party discipline affects political debates, e.g. the use of religious or moral language. On the other hand, there are also examples of instrumental reasons for defining some political issues as private matters. Another aim of this paper is to discuss how religious & moral discourses in party politics are related to some theoretical discussions on consensus (e.g. Habermas) and conflict (e.g. Mouffe) in political discourse. Jürgen Habermas claims that European societies can be describes as post-secular, in which religious & secular groups should reach consensus through learning-processes. Chantal Mouffe questions the idea of a "post-political" vision, according to which party disagreements belong to the past & consensus can be reached through dialogue. Mouffe claims that antagonism is necessary in democratic politics.

2010S01274

Kaneko, Masahiko (National Defense Medical College, Tokorozawa-shi, Japan, 359-8513 [tel: +81-4-2995-1726; fax: +81-4-2996-5181; e-mail: hca00546@nifty.com]), **Sociological Studies of Medical Institutions in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation examines sociological studies of medical institutions in Japan from the standpoint of national contexts. Japan has the highest number of hospital beds per 1000 population among OECD countries. Historical studies of medical institutions in Japan have examined how this situation has occurred. Japan, which had adopted traditional Chinese medicine, established diplomatic relations with Western countries & introduced Western medicine in the late 19th century. According to Western medical sociologists and historians, the then hospitals in Western countries changed from deathhouses into centers of medical technology. Historical records in Japan show that the Meiji government officials inspected Western countries & felt hospitals as big medical institutions. The sickbed capacity has mainly sorted hospitals from clinics to date from those days in Japan's medical care law. In addition, people have been able to consult doctors in hospital as primary care. Under such circumstances, popular clinics (small medical institutions) became hospitals (big medical institutions) one after another. Thus, hospitals & hospital beds increased in Japan.

2010S01275

Kang, Ting-Yu (Oxford University Centre for the Environment, 62 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 6PN, UK [e-mail: ting-yu.kang@ouce.ox.ac.uk]), **Virtual Homeland: The Online Construction of Home, Landscape, and Culture Among Chinese Migrants in Britain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines migrants' use of the internet to strengthen their ties with their homeland online, exploring the resurging role of territories, landscapes, & places of the origin in making and maintaining ethnic identity in the digital age. The potential of the internet to aid communication across borders has largely been theorised as weakening the significance of place-based, geographical experiences in forming culture & ethnic identity. However, focusing on the London-based Chinese community, this paper demonstrates how the supposedly de-territorialised communication technology serves to reify the territorial & spatial attachment to home & homeland among migrants. Based on ethnographic methods, the findings demonstrate a variety of online cultural practices that re-territorialise the migrants' homeland on the internet. First, the diasporic subjects reproduce the virtual landscape of their home territories through sharing & discussing photos and other images of their families. Secondly, in addition to the visual experiences of the homeland, the subjects use various real-time internet tools to reproduce the temporal experiences of those in their homeland by participating live in events taking place in China & nearby Asian countries. Thirdly, they also produce virtual bodily experiences by organising & participating in collective online social events & virtual bodily contact. This paper argues that through these practices, the use of the internet facilitates & reinforces rather than undermines the territorial attachment to the country of origin among migrants.

2010S01276

Kania-Lundholm, Magdalena (Department of Sociology; Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden 75126 [tel: +46184711196; e-mail: magdalena.kania@soc.uu.se]), **Young, Polish and Proud: Discourse of the New Patriotism and Popular Culture in Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years in Poland there have been increasing public and scholarly discussions about the need to introduce the vision of civic patriotism that would be an attractive anchor of collective loyalty & identity for the young generation. Among driving forces of the national discourse is that knowledge about country's past heritage is necessary to build up collective consciousness and strong national identity for future generations. One way of doing it is through popular culture, process that sometimes is referred to as "making patriotism trendy". In my presentation I discuss two specific cases; first state-agency promoted series of comic books about Polish history & second- more independent initiatives, such as hip hop & rock songs with patriotic message. I suggest that these initiatives contribute to introduction of the new aesthetics of patriotism, in line with brand postmodern culture, youth, irony and pastish. At the same time some of them offer a specific limited political rather than social/cultural vision of collective remembering. The overall discourse of this "new patriotism" in Poland points to an interesting dynamic between official state-sponsored & more critical bottom-up initiatives mainly directed to & created by youth. I argue that popular culture is not only a vehicle in disseminating individual hedonistic identities & lifestyles but can also be a factor in constructing national identity & collective consciousness. This can be seen as a strategy of the youth to deal with issues such as up-rootedness, alienation & globalization in contemporary Western societies, as Polish case shows.

2010S01277

Kanitkar Tara Sharad, Shukla Sharvari Rahul (Retd Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai. Member of the Executive Council, International Longevity Centre (ILC), Pune, India. [e-mail: tarakanitkar@hotmail.com]), **Ageing of the Population in Japan and India: A Comparison Between Elderly Policy of Japan and India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: In the past 100-150 years tremendous changes have taken place in the age structures of populations. The fertility declined and life expectancy went up. As a result the population became aged. Rapid increase in the life expectancy is one of the greatest achievements of mankind. At the same time it poses many challenges before the national governments. Methods: Using the estimates and projections provided by United Nations Population Prospects, the comparative study of Japan & India on ageing & policies on ageing was carried out. Results: Japan is the most aged country in the world & India has quite young population. Both the countries have policies for elderly persons. The fundamental objective of Japan's policy is, "the creation of prosperous society with equitable & vibrant local communities that are characterized by a spirit of independence & solidarity." Japan's policy also follows the suggestion "Society for all ages." The Japan has used mainly the developmental approach. India has mostly used the welfarist approach. Japan's policy tries to follow the MIPAA guidelines. Although, India's NPOP was formulated prior to Madrid Policy, no amendment was carried in India's NPOP in subsequent years. Conclusions: In India, the poverty is associated with old age. Although the policy expresses its concern for elderly but not much effort have been made. The reason for this could be that India is only 8% aged population. It seems that the demographic realities prevail while formulating elderly policies.

2010S01278

Kankava, Giorgi (Independent scholar, 24a Simon Chiqovani str. apt. 89 [tel: 99532333415; e-mail: gkankava@gmail.com]), **Globalization and Modernity Decline: A Euro-Centric Bias,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a view by transnationality/ism theories that "recent innovations in transportation & communications have made possible a density & intensity of links not previously possible between the country of origin & of settlement. This, in turn, has allowed for these communities to live simultaneously in two or more worlds or to create & live in 'transnational social spaces' to a degree not previously known". However, where transnationalism observes the "transnational community" with "inclusive identities", there the comparative literature finds the incompatibility of cultural identities producing communications gap threatening to be converted into violence eventually. The attempt to overcome Euro-centrism started by sociocultural evolution proves powerless. Moreover, transnationality/ism itself turns out to be influenced by the bias excluding the cultural other from a dialog. Theoretically, that makes it impossible to be aware of social changes initiated by a culture collision, as well as of development patterns. Practically, that unintentionally replaces an opening of peace within the conflict. Eventually, those appear to be a trap promoting the conversion of modernity, a civilization based on the Enlightenment innovations, into post-modernity, seeming a notable content of globalization.

2010S01279

Kannabiran, Kalpana (Chityala Ailamma Centre for Interdisciplinary Research and Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Hyderabad, India, Teachers\' Colony, E.Marredpally, Secunderabad 500026, AP, India [tel: +91 40 27733251; fax: +91 40 27733745; e-mail: kalpana.kannabiran@gmail.com]), **Gender, Sexual Violence and the Idea of Intimacy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the relationship between intimacy -- representations of intimacy, claims to intimacy, perceptions of intimacy– legitimacy/recognition, violence & gender. The idea of intimacy is intermeshed with multiple levels of normativity, so that sexual violence may in some instances form the conduit through which intimacy is legitimately expressed & transmitted [as in the case of marital rape which is not a criminal offence in India]; in other instances sexual violence may form a central part of the exercise of authority which includes the provision of material needs by a spiritual leader who shares the living space; in yet other instances, sexual violence by public authorities may form part of the attempt to police women found with male companions/escorts in public & suspected of prostitution, where the perception of intimacy as "illegitimate" or "illicit" provides the justification for sexual violence; another set of instances foregrounds the relationship between disability, intimacy and sexual violence; & finally the ways in which traditionally transgender communities are targeted by the state through punitive laws, throws up the complex relationship between state violence and heteronormativity. This paper, through an examination of specific cases in India, will reflect on the different ways in which intimacy, sexual violence & gender intersect, in the hope that the idea of intimacy itself will be opened out in the process.

2010S01280

Kantasalmi, Kari (Faculty of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, 00014 University of Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 9 19120503; e-mail: kari.kantasalmi@helsinki.fi]), **Critical and Reform Pedagogy: How to Conceive Sociologically Such Phenomena within Educational Change?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the thirty years since her (1979) book on "Social Origins of Educational Systems" Margaret Archer has developed a morphogenetic approach on long term & large scale educational change. In time dimension, her cyclic model includes interactive middle phase between structural conditioning & structural elaboration. The middle phase is basically conceived in form of negotiations between interest groups. These negotiations are located in the cultural domain. Archer's approach suggests conceiving variety of pedagogical thinking & theorizing about education as part of this mechanism. Her approach also draws upon systems theoretical sources. Thus, in this paper I would contrast Archer's systems theoretical thinking devices with those of Niklas Luhmann's dynamic systems theory. Luhmann wrote a lot on education system, but for him, culture as a separate domain did never become operational as in Archer's conceptuality. My paper discusses these two alternative ways of thinking education system & the grasping of the cultural in its change. This is done by focusing on those forms of theorizing education that are often called critical pedagogy and reform pedagogy. Such pedagogies as modes of thinking educational practices and/or as forms of educational knowledge are included within the processes of educational change, but how to conceive them? This key question of my paper can be complemented by epistemic doubt which Luhmann (1997a, 47) expressed by asking, that does one see everything that is to be seen if one observes with a scheme of action & resistance? This formulation adds to the intended theory comparison a questioning of the bases of dealing with the "cultural domain" in the agency based (Archer) and communication based (Luhmann) understanding of the dynamics in educational change. While searching intellectual and epistemological advantages, the paper discusses differences and possible complementing aspects between Archer's morphogenetic approach & Luhmann's dynamic systems theory.

2010S01281

Kappler, Karolin Eva (Department of Sociology and Organizational Analysis, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 972334013; fax: +34934021804; e-mail: karolinkappler@web.de]), **"The Cathedral of the Sea": Looked at from a Feminist Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current & global popularity of historical novels stirs up curiosity & raises several questions regarding their impact on gender construction. Novels of internationally successful authors like Ken Follett or Idelfonso Falcones present gender (in)equality and gender-based violence as social & historical facts in their novels, only sometimes putting them into the perspective of a different legal or moral context. In this sense, they partly work to disseminate a traditional image of the female, & are thus joined to a long tradition of female representations both in literature & art. This paper concentrates on one specific way of representing women: victimhood. Parting from previous studies such as Wolfthal's analysis on rape images & Künzel's study on readings on rape, our research question is the following: for today's readers, what impact does the frequent description of rape as a common social action have? In a case study on the women characters in Idelfonso Falcones's "The Cathedral of the Sea," which is presented as "the story of young Arnau, a peasant who flees his feudal lord & takes refuge in Barcelona where he becomes a free & rich man," the present paper rewrites the women's side of the story, marked by rape & violence. It is the sensitively described rape of Arnau's mother, Francesca, which provides the central motif of the whole novel, & it is Francesca who, living a life of victimization, exclusion & stigmatization, appears in the novel's central moments. According to traditional role models, she sacrifices her female identity & motherhood, in order to protect her son, selling her own body in order to survive. Although life circumstances & life events force her into this role, she manages to take on an active role, albeit one that is partly hidden by the male-dominated main storyline of the

novel. In this sense, she indirectly offers a new model for gender roles. Furthermore, we suggest that the novel could be rewritten as her story.

2010S01282

Karapehlivan Senel, Funda (Sociology, Marmara University, Marmara Üniversitesi Göztepe Kampüsü 34722 KadA-köy/ ADGSTANBUL Turkey [tel: +902164186638; fax: +90216347 87 83; e-mail: fundakarapehlivan@gmail.com]), **Neoliberal Restructuring of Education and Its Implications at the Micro Level: Community Financing of Primary Education in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will examine the scope of neoliberal educational policies with a specific focus on decentralisation & their implications on educational inequalities by drawing on the case of Turkey. It aims to analyze this issue from a human rights perspective. It will look at the restructuring of education by focusing on the community financing of education as a type of decentralisation policy. With the introduction of neoliberal policies through structural adjustment programmes in the Third World, public services, including education went into a process of transformation from being public goods to commodities. In this paper it will be argued that decentralisation policies as a part of this transformation have created new forms of inequalities in education & had implications for the provision & the enjoyment of the right to education. This paper will illustrate the effects of neoliberal policies on educational inequalities at the micro level by drawing on the qualitative data collected from two schools in Ankara. The paper aims to show how under funding of education & increasingly used "private" funding from communities & families to support education create inequalities particularly in the quality of education. The paper will have a critical approach to liberal-individualist theory of human rights arguing that economic, social & cultural rights have been reduced to "consumer rights" with the withdrawing of the state from the provision of the public services & the introduction of the market system in these services since the late 1970s. The paper will discuss the possibility of provision & enjoyment of the right to education within the current neoliberal socio-economic structure. Its specific concern, in this process of neoliberalisation, is the introduction of decentralisation practices like the community financing into primary education & their implications on the right to education in Turkey.

2010S01283

Kardam, Filiz & Cengiz, Kurtulus (Department of Economics, Cankaya University, Ankara, Turkey, 06530, Ogretmenler Caddesi No:14, Balgat [tel: +90 312 284 45 00 /Ext.207; fax: (Faculty): +90 312 286 48 73; e-mail: kardam@cankaya.edu.tr]), **The Practice of Citizenship in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a combination of German & French models Turkish citizenship is generally defined in the literature as a republican (universalistic), state centric, passive, homogeneous, discriminative & top down practice, which has been historically developed on the centre-periphery conflict & based on the rejection of differences. However, in the last 20 years, the citizenship regime of Turkey is under the increasing pressure of religious, ethnic & sectarian movements & identity claims and also under the tension of the democratization efforts encouraged by Turkey's accession process into the EU. So, the conventional conception of citizenship is under challenge. However, there are very few research studies shedding light on the practical aspects of the Turkish citizenship. In this presentation, based on the findings of a qualitative research in Ankara, we will try to depict how this republican understanding is reflected on the daily citizenship practices, perceptions & behaviour patterns of people in the following domains: the perceptions of citizenship, state, rights & responsibilities; the culture of living together; problem solving; participation & the standpoint with respect to "others" & the world outside. While doing this, we will also focus on the divergences, convergences & articulations of the republican position & values with more traditional tendencies and socio-cultural patterns of Turkish society.

2010S01284

Karjalainen, Timo P, Luoma, Pentti & Järvikoski, Timo (Thule Institute; University of Oulu, Finland [fax:; e-mail: timo.p. karjalainen@oulu.fi]), **Modelling Climate Change as a Societal Problem: Comparing Finns' And Estonians' Attitudes Toward Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent Eurobarometer surveys indicate that European citizens living in different countries have different sensitivities towards climate change. Almost 70 per cent of Finns consider climate change as the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole while only 37 per cent of Estonians see it in that way in 2009. Based on the Eurobarometer data & the national survey data from Finland and Estonia, this paper argues that in Finland climate change is already regarded as a serious societal & environmental problem in the different levels or sectors of society. This is also reflected in the people's attitudes in Finland. Estonians are not as concerned on climate change, which may also reflect the inadequacies in the media concern & maybe even in administration. Finland & Estonia are culturally & geographically close to each other although differences in welfare are sharp. The clear differences in attitudes toward climate change & possible reasons for these are studied using multidimensional scaling. According to survey results the perception of climate change issues in Finland changed quite dramatically from 2004 to 2007, which could perhaps be explained by using John Hannigan's model of the formation of an environmental problem as a societal problem.

2010S01285

Karklina, Ieva, Koroleva, Ilze, Rungule, Ritma, Snikere, Sigita & Aleksandrovs, Aleksandrs (Riga Stradins University, Riga, Dzirciema 16, Latvia, LV1007 [tel: +371 67409105; e-mail: ieva@petijums.lv]), **The Problem of Social Exclusion in Latvia: Analysis of Risk Factors and Future Challenges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper describes the mechanisms of differentiation & social exclusion in post-soviet Latvia. The discourse of social exclusion has its origins in the objective of explaining social cleavage that developed in the end of 20th century in relation to various globalisation processes, changes in employment, & welfare state social policies. In our study we employ the theoretical approach by Duncan Gallie, which emphasizes that despite differences in definitions & perspectives on social exclusion they all are united by three major components: unemployment, poverty, & social isolation. In order to identify these components & to calculate indexes, firstly, indicators in each of aforementioned dimensions were selected. Our analysis is based on wide empirical material (quantitative population surveys (n=8000), labour force surveys, and qualitative interviews with social exclusion risk groups). By employing such methods as factor analysis, logistic regression, and cluster analysis, we unveil the character & expressions of social exclusion in Latvia. Analysis of the impact of the social exclusion factors (components) leads us to identification of groups that are subjects to higher social exclusion risk: disabled persons, pensioners, single parent, & large families. Finally, we turn to the means that may lower the risk of social exclusion for other groups in the society as well.

2010S01286

Karlis, Litaunieks (Riga Stradin's University, Riga, Latvia, LV-1007 [tel: +371 29410113; e-mail: consultation7@gmail.com]), **Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Social Processes in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a situation of a global financial crisis, an essential part of employers got into the "shadow" economy & started paying taxes only partially, or not paying them at all. The acquisition of illegal funds as a social deviance, due to the "shadow" economy, is driving the society towards social conflicts and, consequently, the problem under study at the current period becomes a vitally important status of topicality. Aim of research. To study the consequences of the global financial crisis & their impact on social processes in Latvia, as well as to offer suggestions for the improvement of the current situation. Research Methods. In the research theoretical research methods were used–a survey of Latvian & foreign literature & the analysis of the study. Concurrently, study was done on theoretical & practical links of deviance, social norms, social groups, etc. to the process of illegal acquisition of funds & the consequences due to it in various strata of the society in Latvia. Results & Conclusions. In Latvia the proportion of the "shadow" economy is the highest in the EU, reaching 39,4% of GDP. There is no money in the state budget, the society gets stratified, illegal acquisition of funds and tax evasion are becoming social norms and, namely, the existing social norms are ignored. The national socially-economic policy has to be changed & moved towards poverty reduction, strengthening of the middle class of society & increase of social capital. One has to shape public opinion in order the acquisition of illegal funds did not turn into a social norm but remain in the status of social deviance.

2010S01287

Karlson, Kristian Bernt & Holm, Anders (Danish School of Education, Aarhus University, Tuborgvej 164, DK-2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark [tel: +4523369285; e-mail: kristian. karlson@gmail.com]), **Do Primary Effects Really Exist? A**

Panel Fixed Effect Study, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most social stratification researchers acknowledge that the effect of parental social class on academic ability is strong & persistent across cohorts & countries. Numerous studies point to the existence of these "primary effects," i.e., the influence of social class origin on ability, even net of confounding factors such as gender, family structure, ethnicity, & cultural resources. However, no research has previously studied the correlation between social class & academic ability measures in which all individual-specific unobserved heterogeneity is held constant. Using a panel fixed effects model on the longitudinal data of the National Child Development Study we show that the effect of social class on both mathematics & reading abilities is spurious in the sense that social class is correlated with unobserved factors that "explain away" the significant association between social class & academic abilities. Our surprising results suggest that possible reproduction mechanisms in school achievements are not related to social class per se, & we discuss whether other reproduction mechanisms might be at play.

2010S01288

Karupiah, Premalatha (School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia [tel: 60125242322; fax: 6046570918; e-mail: prema@usm.my]), **A Study on Social Construction of Beauty among Students at Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia: a Preliminary Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on an ongoing study on social construction of beauty among students at Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. This paper describes how beauty is defined & beauty standards identified by students at the university. Fifteen students were selected for this study using the purposive sampling method. Data for this study were collected by conducting semi-structured interviews. These interviews were transcribed and the text was later analyzed using qualitative data analysis software. Respondents defined beauty as physical characteristics (thin, tall, & fair-skinned) or a combination of physical characteristics & personality of a person (kind, caring, and self-sacrificing). Respondents differentiated between "inner" and "outer" beauty & gave relative importance to one or the other. Respondents identified physical characteristics as beauty standards for women however were unable to give similar standards for men. For men, respondents emphasized the importance of "inner beauty" rather than "outer beauty." They agreed that common beauty standards have changed over the years. Respondents also described that media influences their idea of beauty especially among the younger generation.

2010S01289

Kashida, Yoshio & Ujiie, Yasuhiro (University of Tokushima, Tokushima-city, Tokushima pref. Japan, 770-8502 [tel: i1481 88 656 9512; fax: i1481 88 656 9512; e-mail: kashida@ias.tokushima-u.ac.jp]), **Lived Experience of Developmental Disorder: The Clarification of Two Institutional Orders by Video-Based Ethnography,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we want to clarify the Lived–experience–of–developmental–disorder by the method of video-based ethnography. For example, in the first half of this paper, the body-distance-social-order between individuals is paid attention. Generally, a developmental disorder person could not receive simultaneous plural layered communication access. Plenty of sensory stimulation will confuse developmental disorder child. At the X elementary school, we had observed & video-taped the class of first grade that was consisted by 33 pupils within 1 doubted developmental disorder pupil & 1 teacher. There was a little trouble in the class on Monday morning. The doubted developmental disorder student was not able to answer the question issued by a teacher. Some classmates encouraged him, some classmates criticized him noisily. But several minutes later, the pupil was able to answer the right word. What tools were used? How was teacher performed? Those questions are the problems of this research. We had checked four angled videotapes. And we examined them closely with some interviewed data. This type of combined method named "video-based ethnography" in Japan. We reached below two findings. Firstly, the teacher is not only-one-commander in the classroom. There are some pupil's utterances which direct other pupils' actions. Secondary, In spite of the First finding, the teacher's short-body-distance-technique for the doubted developmental disorder student is very effective. The group dynamic cannot be disregarded in this situation, but individual teacher's technique is good for solving the doubted developmental disorder student problem. In the latter half of this paper, we found two more findings. The second data is "Some Reactions by developmental disorder high school student(Mr.S) in the situation of sentence complete test(SCT)." Firstly, we find that the "response" is not only the product of the respondent; In reality, it is the result of interaction with the questioner. Secondary, an autism highscool student's interaction style(S communication style)is the style of transforming from abstract to concrete. In general, we easily answer the question about the concrete things but extremely the abstract questions or highly general things. However, in this case, he seems to answer easily the question "what about that man is?" (His answer is "male" without any hesitation). The reason why he can answer so quickly is this question has the same pattern of the question of "what about that woman is?" Therefore we can tell that he has the answering pattern & when he answers some questions, he tends to follow this pattern (he regards the pattern of previous Q & A). In conclusion, we find the lived experience of Developmental disorder through The Clarification of two institutional orders by Video-based ethnography.

2010S01290

Kasi, Eswarappa (University of Hyderabad, Department of Anthropology, School of Social Sciences, Central University (Post), Hyderabad-500046, Andhra Pradesh, India [tel: 91-040-23133055; e-mail: kasieswar@gmail.com]), **Construction of Social Capital among Sugalis of South India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Role of Third Sector in the development of marginal groups is increasing vehemently after the post liberalisation and globalisation in India & also some of the Asian countries. Liberalisation & globalisation paved the way for the emergence of the Third Sector as an agency where earlier the State used to play this role. Hence, there is a need to study the role of the Third Sector in the Construction of social capital among the Sugalis of Andhra Pradesh, South India. The present paper is basically a qualitative micro-level study, of Sugalis, aimed at understanding the livelihood systems of the marginal communities & within which inter-play of political processes among Sugalis in understanding the social capital. The paper tries to unveil how the Sugalis construct their social capital in the changing nature of the developmental sphere. The paper also tries to see the response of the third sector in changing the lives & providing basic minimum facilities to the Sugalis. There is an NGO intervention in the village looking after their livelihoods. Other side there are political parties which are trying to mould youth to their party fold & by offering them to take up local level party positions. Within the community, there is division according to party lines & kinship networks are being disturbed due to this party politics. However, the paper concludes that inspite of the efforts made by the Third Sector & also partially by the State & parties, there is still unhappiness among the marginal groups in the village. Thus, the paper ends with a positive feeling, how far the construction of social capital helps them to come up socially, economically, politically and other wise in the village/ society.

2010S01291

KatA-rcA-, Hakan & Kauffenstein, Evelyn (Anadolu University, Physical Education and Sport Department, Eskisehir, Turkey, 26470 [tel: 00902223350580-6736; fax: 00902223213564; e-mail: hakankatirci@anadolu.edu.tr]), **Marketing in Turkish Football: Licensed Products and Distribution Strategies Visualising Regional Identity–An Analysis of the TV-Series "Geschichte Mitteldeutschlands",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within the debate on the re-emergence of the local in the midst of increasing globalisation, articulations of regional identities have (re-)gained attention. Conscious of the various pitfalls of the term "identity," this study focuses on visual presentations of history as one prominent form of regional representation. Unlike the vast majority of research concerning articulations of identity, this study puts the analytical stress on visualisation. Within the noticeable trend of German regional TV stations producing historical documentaries which narrate a history of the according catchment area, this study chooses the continuous serial "Geschichte Mitteldeutschlands" (History of Middle-Germany), reading it as a case of region-building promoting & shaping a middle-German-identity. It explores the connections between visualisation strategies, the narration of the history of the region, & the shaping of regional identity. The analysis proves the chosen case to be highly instructive. Since its launching in 1999, the series has undergone profound changes regarding the narrative style accompanied by a shift in the dominant visualisation strategies, which also allows conclusions regarding the serials aim to actively promote a regional identity. The study stresses the relevance of visual data & its important role in understanding the social world.

2010S01292

Kato, Gentaro (Poole Gakuin University, Sakai, Osaka, Japan [tel: +81-72-292-7201; fax: +81-72-293-5525; e-mail: gen@sociologist.com]), **Acceptance and Development of the Arguments on Scientific Knowledge in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation is intended to show the framework of the recent arguments on scientific knowledge in Japan. After the Science Wars, STS has turned to the practical aspects, which is clearly influenced by discussions about civil society. Especially in experimental studies about risks or environmental issues, they advocate that the legitimacy of decision making is to be in the domain of public opinion. Some examples of consensus conferences have been introduced & many young researchers agree with the arguments on public understandings of science such as Brian Wynne's "misunderstood misunderstandings." In that mood, recent discussions tend to be more practical, for example, reports on operating science cafe, & practical researches have increased instead of political criticisms on scientific- technological problems. It can be said that theoretical development has slumbered. This presentation underscores the division between political communication (between experts & lay people) and anecdotal, therefore educational or sometimes illuminative, communication. The concept, "science for the public," has attracted new polemicists from museology, pedagogy & practical workers from public outreach of scientific researchers, so that the political aspects of the public, which are the original focus of the concept, are becoming less important.

2010S01293

Katrňák, Tomáš & Fónadová, Laura (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Joštova 10, 60200 Brno, Czech Republic [tel: 00420 54949 4025; fax: 00420 54949 1920; e-mail: katrnak@fss.muni.cz]), **Age, Period and Cohorts in Social Fluidity in the Czech Republic between 1989 and 2009,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article analyzes the trends in (absolute as well as relative) social mobility in the Czech Republic between years 1989 & 2009. The author uses 25 surveys realized in last 20 years in Czech society (N = 24 642 cases) to identify age, period & cohort effects controlled for respondents' sex & education in social mobility process (apcULcglim procedure is used). Social mobility is measured as a relationship between father's & respondent's ISEI (the propriety of continuous approach versus categorical/class approach in using APC model in the analysis of social fluidity is discussed). Results support Breen's & Jonsson's (2007) findings about cohort replacement as an explanation of the trends in social fluidity. But contrary to Breen & Jonsson the analysis shows that the age effect is not neglectable in the measuring of the relationship between father's & respondent's ISEI (later age on the labor market in the time of survey means also weaker age effect). And contrary to Breen & Jonsson the period effect is not completely consumed by cohort replacement in Czech society between 1989 & 2009; the effects of economic, political & social changes are identifiable in changes of social fluidity. This is expectable because Breen's & Jonsson's results are formulated for societies without outstanding social & economic changes. This has not been a case of the Czech Republic in the last 20 years.

2010S01294

Katz, Stephen (Sociology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8 Canada [tel: 1-705-748-1011; fax: 1-705-748-1213; e-mail: Skatz@Trentu.ca]), **Hold On! Falling, Embodiment and the Materiality of Old Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores falls & falling for older adults, emphasizing social as well as physical consequences. A "hard" fall can dislocate a person from their environments, disrupt routines and reconfigure social supports. Falls create "fallers," a label that potentially hastens the identification of a person as old. Thus falls involve important negotiations of age-based identities between subjective experiences & professional care. The research critically examines the literatures in the sociology of the body and the gerontology of falls/falling, as well assessments of fall-prevention programs. In pursuing a multidisciplinary perspective, the paper locates the treatment of falls as a microcosm of larger issues involving social support & the medicalization of the aging body. Taking into account the growing costs & injuries incurred by falls, the paper's conclusions advocate an advanced theoretical conversation, between aging studies & body studies, to bear on the embodied meaning of falls and their materialist contexts, whilst making a contribution to the wider critique of dominant cultural narratives about aging.

2010S01295

Katz-Gerri, Tally (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Haifa, Israel 31905 [e-mail: tkatz@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **Environmental Risk Perception and Environmental Justice in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper aims at studying perceptions of environmental risks among Israelis & the way these perceptions are associated by social position. Environmental risk perception is defined in this research as individuals' judgments & assessment of hazards or dangers that might pose both immediate & long-term threats to their health & well being (Adeola 2007). I use a measure of risk that emphasizes environmental threats, which are derived from natural or human-driven hazards associated with global & local environmental change. Environmental risk perception is associated with environmental justice because environmental risk tends to develop in conjunction with inequalities of place, race/ethnicity, and social class. This means, for example, that some groups (e.g., immigrants, ethnic minorities) are more susceptible to exposure to environmental hazards than others, & that there is inequality in the spatial allocation of wanted facilities (such as public urban services), & unwanted facilities (such as factories) among minority & low-income populations. A non-egalitarian spatial allocation of public goods & environmental hazards reflects the social structure & power relations in society. Existing research tends to favor the objective assessment of risk & neglect the subjective perception. However, because risks are socially constructed & amplified, risk assessment is inherently subjective and represents a blending of science & subjective judgment shaped by psychological, social, cultural, & political factors. The Israeli context provides an interesting setting. Israel is characterized by economic & technological development but the main issues on the public agenda relate to security, economic growth, & immigration. Although environmentalism is gradually but consistently being adopted by Israelis, it is still at odds with the emphasis on economic development & receives marginal relevance on the public & academic agenda. Analyses are based on data drawn from the Israeli component of the International Social Justice Project (ISJP). Face to face interviews were conducted with a stratified random sample of 1200 respondents, representative of Israeli society, in 2006. Environmental risk perception is measured by 13 questions on issues that are perceived as a problem in the area where the individual lives. Social position variables include socioeconomic variables & demographic variables. Findings suggest that there are two clusters of perceived environmental risk; one pertains to urban issues & the other to non-urban issues. Risk perception is distributed unequally in Israeli society. Immigration status & nationality (Jews & Arabs) are the major correlates of perceived environmental risk, in addition to gender & size of community. Socio-economic characteristics are not central in shaping risk perception. The results are interpreted in the context of existing research on environmental justice & are juxtaposed with evidence from research on objective environmental risk.

2010S01296

Kaufman, Gayle, Lyonette, Clare & Crompton, Rosemary (Department of Sociology, Davidson College, Davidson, NC 28035 [e-mail: gakaufman@davidson.edu]), **Parental Leave among Fathers in Britain and the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines fathers' use of family leave in Britain & the US. Using data from interviews with 83 working fathers in Britain and the United States, we consider how men take on their new role as father while maintaining their role as worker by studying family leave patterns. Our findings suggest that almost all fathers take some leave, but British fathers take more leave on average while American fathers demonstrate a wider range of leave time. Much of this has to do with the national context within which these men experience becoming a father. British fathers commonly took one week of paid leave, a taken for granted benefit. There was much more variation among American fathers in the amount of leave time. Most American fathers, faced with unpaid leave, used vacation days to take time off around the birth of their child. Many relied on their wives' greater ability to take leave. Other themes include difficulties with "family unfriendly" employers & the desire for more time off & better leave policies.

2010S01297

Kavedzija, Iza (Institute fro Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6PE, United Kingdom [e-mail: iza.kavedzija@anthro.ox.ac.uk]), **Difficult Roles: Insecurity, Danger and Risk in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a highly industrialized non-Western society, Japan provides a stimulating environment for evaluating & rethinking theories of modernization & risk (e.g. Beck 1992; Giddens 1991). The tension between individualism & traditional communal values is acutely felt in the personal life course, for example in the form of constraints imposed by the powerful dominant life model & the uncertainties brought about by the diversification of lifestyles. As part of a larger, ongoing research project into how people conceptualize the "good life" under these circumstances, this paper attempts to link personal insecurities with public representations of societal risks & dangers. Using an ethnographic approach & semi-structured interviews, it explores how these various risks are conceptualized by people in their daily lives, & their positioning within "hierarchies of threat." This permits a re-assessment of how notions of risk relate to social roles in the context of "late modernity."

2010S01298

Kawanishi, Masashi, Kitamura, Takahiro, Hagi, Yumiko & Nogawa, Haruo (c/o Kawanishi–National Institute of Fitness & Sports in Kanoya, 1 shiromizu, Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-2393 Japan [tel: +81994465311; fax: +81994465311; e-mail: kawanisi@nifs-k.ac.jp]; Kitamura–National Institute of Fitness & Sports in Kanoya, Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-2393 Japan; Hagi–Dept. of Sport & Leisure Management, Tokai University; Nogawa–Dept. Sport Management, Juntendo University), **The Social Impacts and Evaluation of the Promotion Policy as Practical Projects to Improve Child Physical Fitness by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology(MEXT),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology had developed the practical model policy to improving the child physical fitness & motor ability in forty two districts across the country from April 2004 to March 2007. From this policy report by the MEXT, main results were the improvement in increased physical fitness & in custom of exercise & daily life and willingness, & the reduction of the absence rate of a school. The purpose of this study was to examine the policy evaluation on the improvement of physical fitness & the continuity of exercise program & promotion system in these areas. In this study, the interview & questionnaire survey methods were conducted for the governmental conductor of the practiced in the forty two districts after the model projects in Feb. 2009. From main results, each districts conductor positively evaluated the improvement of physical fitness & the co-operation between the school and community agency. However, these developed programs were only continuity at 15 districts supported by them. For the promotion of this policy, & the continuing development of a practice organization, it is suggested that the further human strengthening in community & school is desired.

2010S01299

Kawulich, Barbara B. (University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, USA 30118 [tel: 1-678-839-6135; fax: 1-678-839-6097; e-mail: bkawulic@westga.edu]), **Students' Conceptions of Teaching and Learning Research Methods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As Research Methods (RM) instructors, we are interested in having our students build on their existing knowledge base & learn research methods to implement quality research. Knowing what to teach and how best to teach it are of interest to the instructors. This paper illustrates the research conducted with two classes of graduate, specialist-level students to determine their conceptions of research & their experience of learning RM. A combination of data collection methods are used to determine how the students conceive of research & what their experience is of learning RM through various teaching methods a that is, what they learn & how they learn it. Using interviews & pre- & post- qualitative surveys to collect data, I analyzed data phenomenographically to determine the range of perceptions students hold about research & about the process of learning RM through various pedagogical tools. Results indicate that students' conceptions of research were expanded throughout the course. Building on the works of Marton (1981), Kawulich, Garner, & Wagner (2010), & others, this study furthers the conceptions research by addressing students' conceptions of the usefulness of pedagogical aspects of the classroom.

2010S01300

Kaya, Ayhan, Thea, Boldt & Schwab, Eva (Istanbul Bilgi University, Dolapdere Campus, Istanbul [tel: +90.212.3115306; e-mail: ayhank@bilgi.edu.tr]), **Europe and the World: How State Actors Have Been Framing Europe in Relation to the Global Dimension in Germany and Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Given the simple fact that the reinforcement of European integration has been occurring concomitantly with globalization, considering the links between Europeanization and globalization is of crucial importance and indeed represents a growing trend in the literature about Europe (Rumford, 2005). The proposed paper will explore the relationship between Europe and globalization through a specific issue: the examination of European identities. It is based on the approach developed and data collected in the comparative European research project funded by the European Commission: *Identities and Modernities in Europe* (IME). Following C. Tilly's approach of identities, European identities are understood here as discursive constructs, as stories suggesting definitions of 'us, the Europeans' that are proposed and acted upon by different actors. The paper will investigate narratives about Europe in two national cases: Germany and Turkey. The focus is on state actors' narratives. Although we assume that there is a wide variety of identity narratives in each country and that those from state actors do not necessarily match those produced by other actors in society (civil society organizations, private individuals notably), we have chosen, in order to limit our area of investigation, to focus on state actors, who are prominent actors with important symbolic power in encouraging citizens' identification with collective entities. Our approach is then empirically based and not only theoretical: it investigates how state actors have been framing European identities through different types of materials, especially interviews with state officials and policy documents. The paper will address the following questions: (1) In each national case, what is the role of the global dimension in the definition of European identities proposed by state actors? (2) How are these European narratives related to the way national identity is constructed in each country: may we also identify a similar global dimension in the construction of national identity, which reflects on the definition of Europe? (3) How can we account for the differences and commonalities between the three national cases? The general aim is thus to study in a comparative way the relationship between the national, the European and the global dimensions in state actors' identity narratives in three countries. The European political community has a paradoxical status while considering its relationship with globalization. Some authors have argued that Europe represents a form of further integration of the world since it is opening up identities to globality and to a cosmopolitan belonging (Habermas, 1998 ; Balibar, 2003 ; Delanty and Rumford, 2005). This feature of Europe has been particularly emphasized with enlargement policies that made the EU moving eastwards and with the eventual entry of Turkey, all leading to a stronger consideration of the role of inter-civilizational encounters in shaping the identity of Europe (Delanty, 2006). But at the same time, Europe may also be considered as a new form of segmentation of the world if it is meant to limit the negative effects of globalization (in its economic aspects in particular) and if it contributes to reinforce symbolic boundaries with the rest of the world, leading to the identification of different figures of "Others". [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S01301

Keiko, Yamaguchi (Faculty of Humanities, Hirosaki University, 1 Bunkyocho, Hirosaki, Aomori, Japan, 036-8560 [tel: +81172393207; fax: +81172393207; e-mail: ykeiko@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp]), **Difficulty and Adaptation of In-Migrant Youth in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From a historical perspective, in-migration from rural areas to big cities within a country is a constant tendency. However, under the current economic slowdown in contemporary Japan, in-migrant youths looking for employment are facing greater difficulties. The aim of this paper is to discuss what difficulties provincial young people face when they move to big cities under a changing employment structure, & how they adapt to the new circumstances using resources. It utilizes a survey conducted in 2008 by an online resource which surveyed 2,800 people who were 20-34 years old. It focuses on young adults who moved from the country side & are presently residents of the Tokyo metropolitan area. Additionally, 16 interviews of young adults who have experienced long-range in-migration were conducted. It is discussed the process of relocation on the biographical construction of the youths in Japan.

2010S01302

Keim, Wiebke, Connell, Raewyn, Adesina, Jimi, Alatas, Syed Farid & Valdes, Teresa (Institut für Soziologie, Freiburg University, Rempartstrasse 15, 79100 Freiburg [e-mail: wiebke.keim@web.de]), **Re-appropriating Matrifocality: Endogeneity**

and African Gender Scholarship, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A central concern of many Southern sociologists has been the crisis 'intellectual dependence' (Alatas 2000). Averting what Hountondji (1997) refers to as 'extraversion' involves separating what is idiographic in the dominant Western social science scholarship from its nomothetic aspirations; what Chakrabathy (2000)called 'provincializing Europe'. It involves excavating local 'libraries' (Zeleza 2006); it requires scholarship that takes its 'locale' or research site on its own terms. 'The study of Africa', Oyewumi (2004) argues, 'must start with Africa'. In this paper, we explore the works of Ifi Amadiume and Oyeronke Oyewumi as such ventures in endogeneity and as examples of the contribution that African sociologists make when they take their ethnographic data on its own terms. We examine the contributions of Amadiume and Oyewumi to gender scholarship, focusing on the idea of matrifocality or matricentricity. While not a new concept, the idea of matrifocal or matricentric societies acquires distinct valency in their epistemic framework and as the basis for theorising matriarchy. Rather than an exercise in the archaeology of a 'mythical pre-historic past' (Eller 2000), matricentricity in Amadiume's works accounts for the structural and ideological conditions of many African societies. It affords us the basis for transcending the 'bio-logic' (Oyewumi 1997) of the dominant feminist discourses. Beyond the epistemic rupture that it produces in Gender Studies, we argue that the concept of matrifocality has wider heuristic value. We illustrate its theoretical value for rethinking 'Identity', beyond the prevailing patricentric framing, and in allowing us to make sense of contemporary African data.

2010S01303

Kelman, Ilan (CICERO (Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo), P.O. Box 1129, Blindern, Oslo, Norway, N-0318 [tel: +47-2285-8566; fax: +47-2285-8751; e-mail: ilanULkelman@hotmail.com]), **Climate Change Diplomacy for Islands: Analysing Ethical and Legal Themes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Disasters such as climate change frequently affect peace & conflict at many levels & in varied ways. Disaster diplomacy http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org is one framework for exploring such interactions, especially since disaster diplomacy conclusions to date suggest that disaster-related activities can catalyze and influence ongoing diplomatic processes but cannot create new peace without a pre-existing basis. Such conclusions also need to be further investigated for long-term disasters such as climate change. One example is the potential for the destruction of low-lying islands through sea-level rise & associated phenomena. Possibilities are inundation or storms, freshwater, geomorphology, ocean acidity, or fisheries changing in such a way islands become uninhabitable. While none of these impacts is inevitable & large uncertainties remain, exploring the planning consequences resulting from them is prudent, which must include the potential need to evacuate islands permanently. Four themes related to the ethics and legalities of island evacuation are examined: (i) decision-making responsibility & authority; (ii) funding the implementation of decisions made; (iii) prioritization of sovereignty; & (iv) preservation of cultural & natural heritage. The results show that preventing conflict is both feasible & desirable, but realistically such steps are not likely to be taken until it is too late.

2010S01304

Kels, Peter (Berne University of Applied Sciences Business and Adminstration, Morgartenstrasse 2c, Postfach 305, 3000 Berne 22 [tel: +41 31 848 3443; e-mail: peter.kels@bfh.ch]), **Identity construction and career politics of ICT-Professionals in Switzerland. Mediating between professional and organizational ethics.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ICT-Industry emerged to a significant employer for high-skilled professionals working in knowledge-intensive, complex and customer-centric projects. Looking at the case of Switzerland, activities towards a standardization of the heterogeneous set of occupational groups in ICT have been pushed forward. But if this youngest push for professionalization may lead to a breakthrough and consolidation of professional standards in organizational structures, career paths & allocations practices of human resources is unclear yet. The working environment of IT-Professionals is often driven by short-term projects, time pressure, unclear organizational roles & less space for realizing professional standards. Based on own empirical data from a case study (16 qualitative interviews with IT-Professionals working in a medium sized Swiss IT-service provider) we are analyzing how these IT-Professionals deal with conflicts & tensions between professional, organizational & market driven ethics on the level of identity work & career politics (Kels 2008). We identity different types of career politics which highlight the rationalities of professional identity work & career tactics of IT-Professionals.

2010S01305

Kempf, Andreas (Goethe-University Frankfurt, Frankfurt/Main Germany [tel: +611/2409434; e-mail: andreasoskarkempf@gmx.de]), **Biographical Meanings of Migration for Migrants and Their Families under Shifting Conditions of Mobility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: Since the collapse of the communist regimes migration flows from Eastern Europe have increased & during the last twenty years constantly new patterns of migration have emerged. While at the beginning of the 1990s mobility had been highly regulated today due to the removal of visa regulations & the EU enlargement process migrants from Eastern Europe oftentimes circulate embedded in strong & durable social networks between their country of origin and their country of destination. This leads to the question on the relation between the structure of the migration process on the one hand & the biographical meanings of migration experiences for the life-courses of migrants & their families on the other hand. In my presentation I want to focus on migration from Romania to Italy since the beginning of the 1990s. On the basis of multi-sited and longitudinal field research in the country of origin as well as in the country of destination living within several migrant families conducting biographical narrative interviews, additional, semi-structured interviews & participant observation I attempt to show the dynamic interplay & interconnectedness inherent to the migration process among individual biographies, family strategies and their narratives & recent changes of mobility within this context.

2010S01306

Kenichi, Kawasaki (Faculty of Global Media Studies, Komazawa University, 1-23-1 Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan 1548525 [tel: *81-33418-9300; fax: *81-33418-9535; e-mail: kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp]), **Everyday Cosmopolitanisms in Two Creative Cities: Singapore and Tokyo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Originally cosmopolitanism has been developed from Western tradition. Based on Greek philosophy & Christian tradition, in modern societies, an idea of human basic rights & cultural tolerance has made some types of cosmopolitanisms. Quite recently we have just reached at the level of "multi-cosmopolitanisms" based on multiculturalism. Now among most global cities we can see some kinds of cosmopolitanisms. I would try to pick up different types of everyday cosmopolitanisms, that is to say, both Singaporean and Tokyo case. The former case has been driven a global transformation and inter-ethnic relation in Singapore. And the latter one has been formed by "Odorless urban culture" in Tokyo. In my presentation, I would approach with cultural policies, particularly global cultural policies, to it in each global city. We can indicate interesting developmental patterns in both cities, Singapore: "A Global City for the Arts" & Tokyo: "Unique Popular Culture," different with American pattern & Western pattern. At last I would clear in both cases, (1) characteristics of each everyday cosmopolitanisms, (2) functions, (3) limitations & possibilities.

2010S01307

Kenis, Anneleen & Mathijs, Erik (KULeuven, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Belgium, 3001 Heverlee [e-mail: Anneleen.Kenis@ees.kuleuven.be]), **Politicising Climate Change: The Case of the Transition Towns Movement in Flanders (Belgium),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current policy approaches to tackling climate change bear the hallmark of a dominant "post-political" consensus: climate change is conceived in market or technical terms or as a matter of individual behaviour change, rather than as a question requiring fundamental social & political change. It is against this background that new grassroots environmental movements recently arose. One of these movements is Transition Towns. The development of resilient local communities (especially local food, energy and currency systems) is central to the movement. In this, they explicitly present themselves as a break with conventional practices. However, Transition Towns seems to make only a partial turn towards politicisation. For example, they conceive of social change in psychological terms, & give a quite apolitical content to the central notions of localisation, resilience & inclusion. The research question of this paper is how such processes of politicisation & depoliticisation arise, & what their consequences are for the possibilities of movements to realise change. To

explore answers on this question, we engaged in qualitative research, composed of participant observation of 52 meetings & activities of Transition Towns groups, 40 in-depth interviews & document analysis of books, leaflets, emails and websites.

2010S01308

Kent, Rollin, Carrasco, Alma & Velazquez, Idolina (Faculty of Administration; Autonomous University of Puebla, Puebla, Mexico 72590 [tel: 52-222-261-7066; e-mail: kent.rollin@gmail.com]), **Training Trajectories of Young Scientists in Mexico; Institutional, disciplinary and discursive configurations of the PhD experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Science & technology policy in Mexico in the past 20 years has stressed scientific training through funding & evaluation programs, leading to a growing number & diversity of PhD programs in various university & non-university settings. The literature on scientific training shows that the actual experience of Ph.D. students varies across institutional, disciplinary, cultural and instrumental lines (Kaiser, 2005; Mody & Kaiser, 2008). However, very little is known about the actual issues faced by PhD students and thesis directors in this expanded scientific universe. This research addresses the need to understand the training trajectories, practices & values of the PhD experience. This paper will present initial results of comparative qualitative research in three different institutional & disciplinary settings in Mexico: physiology in a state university, astrophysics in a public research centre, & biotechnology in a technical institute. The theoretical focus draws on institutional sociology, theories of identity formation, & theories of rhetoric & communicative action.

2010S01309

Kerins, Pat & Carragher, Lucia., Marron, Ann (Kerin, Pat., Netwell Centre, Dundalk Institute of Technology, Ireland, Dublin Road, Dundalk, Ireland [tel: ++ 353 (0) 42 9370347 ; fax:; e-mail: patrick.kerins@dkit.ie]), **Civic Engagement and Older Adults; How Effective are Older People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: More people are living longer into later life and, for the most part, also enjoying good health & active retirement. Yet society still predominantly sees old age as a time of problems linked to declining capacity. Older people's fora are considered to be the mechanism for change across the country & around the world, with older people's issues highlighted as never before. Yet, there is little evidence to support the belief that civil society organisations are important routes for the development and implementation of public policy. This study aims to explore the processes around the established & growth of the older people's forum established as part of the development & implementation of Ireland's first Age Friendly Strategy. Method: A case study approach is adopted focusing on issues relating to older people who are members of the Age Friendly Forum, & how statutory & voluntary organisations input to the policy process. Results Society benefits when older people are given the opportunity to share wisdom gained over a lifetime of experience. Preliminary results suggest the challenge remains one of communications & engagement between local authorities, central government & the not-for-profit sector working together to tackle issues identified as important by older people.

2010S01310

Kerschgens, Anke (Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, J.W.Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Fach 100, Robert-Mayer-Str. 5, 60054 Frankfurt, [tel: 0049-69-79823868; fax: 0049-69-79828063; e-mail: kerschgens@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **The Contradictory Change of the Division of Labour Within Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do families with toddlers live today in the tension between a traditional gendered division of professional & family work and modernized ideals of an integration of work sphere & the family for women & men? The methodological basis of my recent research on the relation between paid work & childcare within a familial constellation is a hermeneutical & reconstructive analysis of interviews with German parents of a first child of the age between 18 & 30 months. Topics of the open conversations were the daily routines, feelings & values concerning parental relations, family life & professional work outside the family. Results show that the societal "modernization" of the gender-relations concerning work & family is not unambiguous & in addition to this transpositions into daily routines depend on biographically opened or closed personal inner resources. It becomes clear, that there are complex links between the different dimensions of parental life scripts; (social) interpretative patterns, daily practice & their conscious interpretation as well as the unconscious, biographical scripts are interwoven not in a linear way, but with contradictions, overlappings & exclusions. Furthermore there are new modes of conflict with re-traditionalizing effects in the transitional family-scripts.

2010S01311

Kes, Erkul, Aysu (Sociology, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey, 06800 [tel: +90 312 2978425; e-mail: aysukes@hacettepe.edu.tr]), **Revisiting Bourdieu's Capitals in the Urban Context: Housing Consumption,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Housing, which is a major element of urban space has at least two aspects: physical aspect & social aspect. For the examination of the intersection of these two aspects, the factors determining the consumption of housing plays an important role. Its residents consume the house both as a material object, or shelter, & as a socio- cultural asset revealing one's social position (Bourdieu, 1999: 124-125). To understand the particularity of this relationship between the two sides, the concepts of "capitals" can be used. The capitals (social, cultural & economic) cover key factors that shape peoples' choices with regard to housing. The aim of this paper is to examine the housing preferences of the residents of new urban areas of Ankara, Turkey from the perspective of capitals. The data that will be consisting of the semi- structured interviews with the residents of at least three new neighborhoods in Ankara. These interviews will be examining the combination of the three types of capitals the residents have, as well as the personal histories in terms of urban mobility. The data will be discussed from a comparative perspective with respect to the preferences of the residents in different neighborhoods & the relationship of these preferences with the capitals.

2010S01312

Keskinen, Suvi (Department of Social Research, University of Turku, 20014 University of Turku, Finland [tel: +358503624598; e-mail: suvkes@utu.fi]), **Gender, Ethnicity and Discourses of Violence in Families a Comparison between Denmark and Finland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Violence in ethnic minority families, especially sc. honour-killings, forced marriages & female genital cutting, have become markers of difference in the present Western societies–not the least in the Nordic countries that build their national self-image on (achieved) gender equality. Violence in ethnic minority families is used to make distinctions between the "nation" & its "others," between "us" & "them." The intensification of such discourses in the media occurs at the same time as the Western countries engage in anti-terrorism acts & stricter immigration control, and images linking threat of violence to Muslim groups have become part of everyday media flow. Discussions around violence in minority families show that gender & family relations play an essential role in the symbolic construction of the nation (eg. Yuval-Davis 1997). For example in the public debate following an "honour-killing" in Sweden in 2002 clear distinctions were made between "equal Swedes" & "patriarchal immigrants" (de los Reyes, Molina & Mulinari 2003). In Norway & Denmark discussions have evolved around "forced marriages" & resulted in restrictions to immigration regulations (Bredal 2005). In Finland public discussions & policies at first focused on domestic violence introducing also ethnically Finnish men as perpetrators, but have recently shifted towards "honour-related violence" and migrant perpetrators. This paper presents findings from an ongoing comparative research between Denmark & Finland focusing on the formation of discourses of violence in minority families, as well as how gender & ethnicity are used to construct borders of the nation & national belonging. Data from 1) media texts, 2) policy documents & 3) interviews with representatives of political parties, women's organizations & migrant organizations is used to analyse what are the central discourses, how were they shaped and how has politicization of the issue affected ethnic relations in the two societies. While Denmark is an example of a country in which violence in minority families is a highly politicized issue directly connected to immigration policies, in Finland the matter has mainly been dealt with by welfare practices. Recently however, the issue has started to be politicized in Finland too, following the anti-immigration turn in Finnish politics since autumn 2008.

2010S01313

Kevin, J. A. Thomas (Pennsylvania State University, 133 Willard Building, University Park, PA 16801, USA [e-mail: kjt11@psu.edu]), **Family Dynamics and the Well-Being of Migrant Orphans in Post-Genocide Rwanda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study uses data from Rwanda to situate the discourse on the well-being of migrant orphans within the context of the household. The results indicate that migrant orphans are more likely to live in households with less adverse structural characteristics, e.g. in female-headed or single-parent households, than non-migrant orphans. Significant differences are also found in the implied gains to living standards & schooling associated with migration, among paternal, maternal, & double orphans. Additionally, the study finds that, on average, the higher living standards and schooling attainment of orphan migrants, relative to their non-migrant counterparts, disappear among children living in child-headed households. More generally, the results suggest that the higher living standards of migrant orphans are, in part, driven by the fact that they mostly live in households with other migrant household-heads or migrant spouses. Yet the analysis also suggests that orphans living within these contexts experience higher levels of intra-household discrimination in investments in their schooling relative to orphans who live in non-migrant households.

2010S01314

Kharchenko, Irina I. (Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 630090, av.Lavrentieva,17, Institute of Economics [tel: +7 383 3301425; fax: +7 383 3302580; e-mail: kharchen@ieie.nsc.ru]), **Transformations in the Russian System of Professional Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In order to study a state of the Russian system of professional education (higher, secondary special & primary vocational ones), analyze changes, that took place in it in the last decade and evaluate efficiency of its functioning, - "two-waves" sociological research was conducted. First survey took place in 2001 (2450 students of professional educational institutions of Novosibirsk region were asked by questionnaire, also experts were interviewed) and second–in 2007-2008 (3600 students correspondingly and experts also). Data obtained from 2 surveys show that students' satisfaction with conditions & arrangement of process of studying has grown. However, students' estimations about quality of obtained knowledge remain the same. Besides, we see substantial gap between considerably high students' valuation of theoretical knowledge, general & specific competencies & their skills to use these competences & knowledge for resolving particular tasks or problems. Currently primary & secondary vocational educational system is in considerably worse conditions than higher educational system (particularly in Novosibirsk region). While higher education develops in a stream of modernization, vocational educational system is still being reorganized & is still in a process of searching of its pattern in a general system of education in society with market relations in economy.

2010S01315

Kharlamov, Nikita, A. (Department of Psychology, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester MA 01610 USA [tel: 15083148085; e-mail: nkharlamov@clarku.edu]), **Space of 'The Marginal' vs. Space of 'The Marginal Man': Two Concepts of 'Marginality' in Urban Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary academic discourse on social life & particularly on urban life & migration often utilizes the notion of "marginality." However, it is frequently used as a given and surprisingly little attention is devoted to content, structure, and conceptual implications of this notion. Arguably the most commonly invoked meaning of "marginality" is that of "state of being a social outcast," or "of belonging to the fringes of social structure." In order to analyze the structure of the notion of "marginality" the proposed paper recovers the original formulation of "the Marginal Man" introduced by Robert E. Park in 1928 to account for the culture of migrant populations. Drawing on Lakoff and Johnson's theory of metaphor, I attempt to show that there are at least two different ways of constructing the notion: one involves the metaphor of "center-periphery" ("marginal as outcast," e.g. as used by Loïc Wacquant in his theory of advanced marginality) & the other involves the metaphor of "boundary" ("marginal as between multiple cultures," as in Park's original concept). I explore the uses of the concept in classical and contemporary urban research to show that these two divergent metaphorical bases of the concept have wide ranging implications for our understanding of urban culture, migration & mobility, and the nature of urban spatiality.

2010S01316

Khodyakov, Dmitry, Friedberg, Mark & Shortell, Stephen (The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, USA, 90401 [tel: +1-310-393-0411; e-mail: DmitryULKhodyakov@rand.org]), **Beyond the Usual Incentives: What the Conductorless Orchestra Can Teach the Accountable Care Organization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Current health care reform proposals in the United States advocate the creation of accountable care organizations (ACOs). However, ACOs may produce undesirable results if new financial incentives are imposed on physicians who do not collectively accept accountability for performance. We argue that formal strategies of managing physicians (e.g., financial incentives) should be balanced by informal strategies (e.g., organizational culture) in creating successful ACOs. Drawing lessons from the conductorless orchestra, an organization that exemplifies the importance of informal managerial strategies, we argue that ACOs with inclusive governance, moderate size, highly-developed communications capabilities, & voluntary, selective physician membership will have the best chance of success.

2010S01317

Khondker, Habibul Haque (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zayed University, Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, UAE [tel: 971-2-599 2850 ; fax: 971-2-443 4847; e-mail: habib.khondker@gmail.com]), **Inequality, Poverty and Food Security in the Middle East,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although Middle East often evokes the idea of wealth generated from oil or military conflict depending on what region one is looking at, there are problems of food scarcity & food security in certain parts of the Middle East. Middle East is very diverse; at the one end, there are oil-rich Gulf States where food security in not an issue unless there is a major market fluctuation, at the other end there are countries like Yemen & Egypt, where hunger is a common problem. In 2008, in the wake of rising fuel price and preceding the world economic crisis, there was a sharp increase in food prices world-wide. Even in rich United Arab Emirates basic food prices soared by 36% with Basmati rice price jumped by 80%. The food price inflation, had little bearing on the Emirati nationals who enjoy one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, but for a large number of low-income foreign workers that was a difficult time. Although no one starved, the price inflation hurt the low-income groups badly enough. Following the crisis, the government launched a food security strategy & during the crisis took steps to rein in prices of essential food in supermarkets. In Egypt in March 2008, there were riots over rising bread prices. Yemen, with the lowest per capita income in the Middle East and with 90% food imports, has a segment of undernourished population, who suffer from food scarcity. There were news reports in 2009 predicting famine because of a dangerous mix of drought induced food scarcity & political instability. This paper examines the political & economic context of food security in the region Author Profile Dr. Habibul H. Khondker is Chairman & Professor of the Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences at the Zayed University, Abu Dhabi (UAE). He did his MA & PhD from the University of Pittsburgh (USA). He has several publications to his credit. His areas of specialization are Inequality, Poverty and Food Insecurity.

2010S01318

Khoshfar, Gholamreza (University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Mazandaran, Iran. [tel: 00989113714782; fax: 00981712266755; e-mail: khoshfarf@yahoo.com]), **Effects of Social Capital on Political Participation(Case Study: Golestan Province, Iran),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are different reasons why social capital are important and considered as the main theme of this study accordingly. Firstly, social capital & its different aspects like network and association, trust, social interaction & altruistic actions are significantly underpinning human & social interactions. Secondly, fluctuation in political situation of Iran is influenced by diverse factors & social capital is one of them which deserved to be considered in a research study. For the purpose of this study, survey method was used & 502 individuals (above 19 years old) were selected as the sample of the survey. Stratified random sampling method was applied & the data collection was made by using questionnaire. The result of this study shows that level of electoral political participation in Iran generally and specifically in Golestan is strong. The result also shows that political participation was influenced by different aspects of social capital including social network & association at the level of formal relation, trust at the personal level, social interaction & altruistic actions at social level. In sum, social capital & its dimensions as a theory is playing a significant role in explaining social & political actions which needs to be considered in future research.

2010S01319

Kida, Michiko (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi

University, Tokyo, Japan, 186-8601 [tel: +81 80 6660 6072; e-mail: michiko827@gmail.com]), **Dynamics of and Conflicts in Paradigm Change on Diet in Modern Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Against the background of a growing consensus that legitimacy of current (but declining) food provision system is declining in the face of series of crisis, global agri-food studies are increasingly interested in the way how new agri-food system would be organized, and thus in ongoing competition between different paradigms and movements about it. Various types of social movements are attracting attention as alternative coalitions, however, few researches examine change & paradigm shift in diet. Under this situation, this paper examines the process of legitimatization of modern nutritional diet in Japan since the late 19th century, and competing local paradigm left behind. Japanese modernization was a process in which Japan accepted the modern state system which emerged in Europe & decided to be included in modern world system through it, & to become one of imperial powers. Japanese diet and health were to be directly integrated to Japanese state and reorganized through a paradigm of modern nutritional science which was imported from the west as an instrument for rapid growth. At the same time, parallel to this legitimatizing process, there also emerged alternative movement on diet based on traditional knowledge and practices which were pushed away in modernization process. The "macrobiotics" movement born in Japan as early as 1920s was one of them. Under the recent declination of legitimacy of modern nutritional paradigm, it now revived & receives growing attention inside & outside Japan. This research on dual development of state-led & enduring alternative paradigm on diet would not only provide a potential alternative to now-declining dietary paradigm but also help relativize the modern perceptions of body & nature through dietary perspectives.

2010S01320

Kilian, Reinhold, Kalkan, Rana & Becker, Thomas (Dept. Psychiatry II, University of Ulm, Günzburg, Germany, D-89312 [tel: 00498221962861; fax: 004982219628160; e-mail: reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **Latent Growth Curve Modeling in Mental Health Services Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The identification of selection & causation processes is an ongoing problem in analysis of statistical associations between employment and clinical status in people with severe mental illness. In this analysis an autoregressive latent trajectory (ALT) model has been applied to identify selection & causation processes between employment status, clinical status & hospital admissions in 312 persons with severe mental illness who participated in the EQOLISE study, an RCT comparing the effectiveness of Individual Placement and Support (IPS) with conventional vocational services (VS) in six study settings across Europe. Results of the ALT model indicate that study participants who received the IPS intervention had a higher chance of obtaining employment during the first six months of the study. While job status during a given follow-up interval did not depend on previous measures of psychopathology, job status during a particular period was found to be related to reduced psychopathology at two (out of three) subsequent follow-up assessments. The risk of hospitalization during a particular study period was positively related to prior levels of psychopathology at two (out of three) follow-up assessments. These results support the hypothesis that employment may have positive effects on psychopathology & decrease the risk of psychiatric hospital admission.

2010S01321

Kim, Chul-Kyoo & Park, Minsu (Sociology Dept. Korea University, Seoul, Korea [tel: 822 3290 2077; e-mail: ckkim@korea.ac.kr]), **The Rise of Local Food Movement in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper attempts to historically analyze how the local food movement developed & began to attract wide public attention in South Korea. We examine the role of key actors such as the media, local governments, NGOs, & academic researchers & their interaction in making local food an important alternative & a key concept in remaking Korean agro-food sector. The historical analysis is followed by case studies of YWCA Community Supported Agriculture & Wonju farmers market, which have been quite successful but in a different way in terms of organizing & social implication. We try to find out what are the factors for their successes & what are future challenges.

2010S01322

Kim, Jee Young & Park, Gil-Sung (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR [e-mail: jykim@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Indigenizing Neoliberalism in Korea: Anti-Business Sentiment Discourse in the Aftermath of the Economic Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What are the responses of capital in the aftermath of economic crisis? What are their implications for the shape of capitalism and social inequality? We address these questions by investigating the responses of South Korea's big business after the country's economic crisis in the late 1990s. Our focus is on its ideological strategies that are aimed at gaining popular support for warding off government control and justifying rapidly growing social inequality. Relatively low social inequality coupled with strong state intervention has been characteristic of Korea's economic growth. Economic crisis that broke out in 1997 rapidly increased social inequality and it also positioned the state to reclaim its power from capital that had increased its bargaining power vis-à-vis the former since the early 1990s. Against this backdrop, Korean big business began to mount offensives through what came to coalesce into a full-blown ideological campaign. Central to that campaign are the neologism "anti-business sentiment" and the decrying of its allegedly adverse economic impacts. In doing so, big business interests joined forces with conservative press and intellectuals to remove the obstacles to business interests, including the country's supposedly excessive egalitarianism. We closely investigate the role of anti-business sentiment discourse in restoring the power of big business interests in the aftermath of the economic crisis and leading the country in a neoliberal direction. We do so through content analysis of all 1,710 articles that mentioned "anti-business sentiment" in six Korean-language newspapers for the period of 1999 to 2008. The newspapers were chosen to reflect their differences in public visibility and political-economic orientations in order to ensure a full spectrum of views on anti-business sentiment will be represented in our study. We discern central claims about anti-business sentiment and key participants in the discourse that have pressed for the dismantling of government control over business–especially big business–and the justification of growing social inequality. We argue that the business-led ideological campaign significantly altered the climate of public opinion, thereby paving the way for the country's neoliberalization. Our research redresses the view of neoliberalization that stresses its externally-driven, top-down character in developing countries by specifying the role of domestic forces that facilitate the rebound of capital's power after economic crisis. Our research also suggests that one should scrutinize capital's defensive strategies in the aftermath of economic crisis and their implications for the shape of capitalism and social inequality in different political-economic contexts.

2010S01323

Kim, Jeehun (Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, Korea, 121-742 [tel: +82-2-705-4729; fax: +82-2-718-4353; e-mail: jeehkim@sogang.ac.kr]), **Remitting 'Filial Co-Habitation': Transnational 'Actual' and 'Virtual' Co-Residence for Support Between Korean Professional Migrant Adult Children Couples in Singapore and Their Elderly Parents,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on in-depth interviews with middle-class Korean professional sojourner migrant couples in Singapore & the elderly parents of both husbands & wives, the author examines how the cultural meaning & social practice of filial co-habitation & support have been transformed in an international migration context. The author examines transnational co-residence & visiting among these families & proposes a differentiated & patterned organization of support by sons versus daughters for their own elderly parents. Although immigration regulations & community environments for older Koreans in Singapore pose a challenge to elderly parents, the family remains the most important nexus of care & support among Korean families. Through adopting "virtual" & "actual" co-residence strategies & deploying multi-purpose long-term visits by wives & children in Singapore to their elderly parents in Korea, as well as remitting regular financial support, these families are able to maintain the cultural ideal of filial co-residence & support. However, the gendered traditional co-habitation ideal differentiates between actual & virtual co-residence. The actual co-residence pattern was mainly adopted by first sons/daughters-in-law couples & the elderly parents of the first sons whereas the virtual co-residence pattern was mainly adopted by sons-in-law/daughters couples & the elderly parents of the daughters. These results show that patterned two-way transnational mobility for providing care & support is shaped by cultural norms & the practical negotiation of family obligations.

2010S01324

Kim, Na Kyoung & Maguire, Joseph (School of Sport, Exercise and Health Sciences, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire, UK, LE11 3TU [tel: +44 79 08593912; e-mail:

nakyoungkim0202@google.com]), **Where Has Unitary Korean Nationalism Gone?: The Case Study of the South Korean Media Portrayals of the Opening Ceremony of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the global-national trend of South Korean nationalism & unitary Korean nationalism in the media portrayals of the Olympic Games in a sociological perspective. This research focuses upon the way in which the South Korean media coverage differently portray North & South Korean participants in the opening ceremony of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. Attention is given to the way in which the issue of North & South Korean teams and athletes" failure in co-march into the Olympic Stadium was reported & telecasted. Data are collected from both TV telecasters & newspapers in the period of Beijing Olympic Games and a week before & after the Games. The qualitative media content analysis, including thematic analysis, discourse analysis and image/visual analysis, is used to analyze the data. Using the theoretical framework of the established & outsider figuration, it was established that the South Korean media coverage tended to depict South Korean participants as "the established group" and North Korean participants as "the outsider group." By doing so, the South Korean nationalism against North Korea was highlighted whilst the notion of unitary Korean nationalism was hardly reported in this case.

2010S01325

Kim, S. & Lee, M., & Gu, J. (Sejong University, Gunja-dong, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 143-747 [tel: 82-2-3408-3716; fax: 82-2-3408-4314; e-mail: sskim@sejong.ac.kr]), **A Study on Service Quality, Satisfaction, Expectation, and Attitude by Type of Study Motivation: Focusing on Students in the Tourism & Hospitality Management Departments at Cyber-University,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of information & communication technologies & the internet is redesigning communication between universities & students. The purpose of this study was to examine study motivation of students at cyber-university, service quality, satisfaction, expectation, and attitude & whether motivation makes a significant difference in. Hypothesis 1: There is a significant difference in career and demographic characteristics according to type of study motivation. Hypothesis 2: There is a significant difference in e-learning service quality according to type of study motivation. Hypothesis 3: There is a significant difference in satisfaction between prior and post entrance into cyber-university by type of study motivation. Hypothesis 4: There is a significant difference in attitude toward cyber-university education according to type of study motivation. A total of 328 students responded to the online and off-line survey for this research. In order to explore hypotheses of this research, this study conducted a hierarchical cluster analysis using Ward's method. Although our research focus is on examining motivation, satisfaction, expectation, & attitude of learners in the online tourism & hospitality program, the ideas we present are transferable to a broader learning environment and are suitable for practical implications & suggestions for effective e-learning strategies in all university education.

2010S01326

Kim, Sang-Wook & Han, Gyounghae (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, 110-745, Korea [tel: +82 2 760 0412; fax: +82 2 744 6169; e-mail: swkim0412@hanmail.net]), **Intergenerational Support Exchanges in Korea and Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The question concerning how lineage difference operates in intergenerational support relationships has never been properly explored in East Asia. The problem was particularly acute in cross-cultural contexts. This study provides a cross-cultural explanation & assessment of the issue. Data collected from national sample surveys in Korea & Japan, respectively, as part of the 2006 EASS Family module studies are analyzed & show some interesting patterns of similarities, as well as dissimilarities, in intergenerational support exchanges between the two countries. Results are interpreted & a few implications, theoretical and empirical, are suggested for further studies.

2010S01327

Kim, Seung Kuk & Chun, Jeong Hun (Dep't of Sociology, Pusan National University, Pusan 609-735, South Korea [tel: 82-51-756-4327; fax: 82-51-583-0211; e-mail: skkim21@pusan.ac.kr]), **Hybridization of Social Movement and Postmodern Politics of Project Identity: The Case of Candlelight Demonstrations in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In our paper, we'll try to critically reconsider the thesis of a homogenous & coherent social movement, especially in this post-modern era & to propose a hybridized movement model of heterogeneity & fragmentation. On this theoretical base, a new strategy of developing "project identity" will be explored to facilitate alternative globalization movement. The Candlelight Movement (CLM), a series of anti-governmental demonstrations in 2008 in South Korea, will be analyzed as a hybrid movement composed of old & new style mobilizations, local/national & global implications, & political-radical & cultural-theatrical strategies. It will be proposed that the strength of the CLM has come from the mixture of politics with fun & play while the weakness has directly arisen from the entanglement of conventional political oppositions which became increasingly dubious and incredible due to their misplaced & overused strategies of "politics of aggression & confrontation" rather than "politics of project identity."

2010S01328

Kim, Y., Kim, S. S. & Oh, H. (Department of Hospitality & Tourism Management and Sejong University, Seoul, Gwangjin-Gu, Gunja-Dong, 98 143747 [tel: 82-2-3408-3930; e-mail: ymkim78@hanmail.net]), **A Study of Exploring Networks Established by Convention Suppliers Using Social Network Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, many of metropolitan or big cities in Korea have been eager to revitalize themselves as convention destinations. However, some regions face the difficulties of poor infrastructure & low reputations in becoming successful convention destinations. To overcome these weaknesses, the concept of cooperative relationship among convention related organizations becomes an important issue. Therefore, this study is to discuss following objectives: First, it attempts to examine the characteristics of organizations or corporations that are registered as members of CVB in Busan. Second, it aims to investigate the structural characteristics of the current network formed by members of CVB. For this, the visualization of network is to be illustrated & specific industrial sectors are identified. In addition, important actors with roles & positions within a network are to be discussed by measuring three important centralities such as degree centrality, closeness centrality & betweenness centrality. In sum, a variety of industrial sectors were engaged in networks for convention business in Busan. There is a tendency to show stronger relationship among CVB, BEXCO, hotels, PCOs, & rental equipment. Meanwhile, a number of entities with low level of centrality measurements were situated in the periphery of the network. However, they are still regarded as an important tourism attraction for the success of convention business in Busan: for example, cruise tour, a lighthouse, & Busan Tower.

2010S01329

Kim, Young Jeong ([e-mail: youngjeong.kim@gmail.com]), **Presentation, Interaction, and Everyday Negotiation in "Foreigners' Town" in Itaewon, Seoul,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Can public spaces enhance inter-ethnic understanding, or do these spaces merely serve as vehicles for commercialisation & other stereotypical approaches to ethnic cultures? To approach these questions, this paper will explore the interplay of identity, place, & ethnicity through an examination of the Itaewon area, the longest-standing & best known "foreigners' town" in Seoul, South Korea. The various perspectives of diverse groups related to Itaewon will be under study, with the space under examination firstly with regard to ethnic-majority Koreans -- how they use the space, apply governmental policies to it, & describe and represent it in the media, with particular attention paid to the desire for a "global city." Secondly, the paper will examine how foreigners/ethnic minorities use the space & respond to public discourse & policies related to it. Finally, the paper will examine how these two groups of people interact in the space, focusing on everyday negotiations concerning ethnic differences in relation to social/cultural/economic status. Given the possibilities of global fantasy & racism, as well as social cohesion & division, the paper undertakes to examine the influence of cross-cultural practices on the formation of new cultural identities in the urban space.

2010S01330

Kimura, Kimuhiro (Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan, 980-8576 [tel: 81 22 795 5967; fax: 81 22 795 5967; e-mail: kkimura@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Social Stratification and Relative Risk Aversion in the Japanese Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many students of social stratification have focused on the process in which the aggregation of individual decisions reproduces the structure of

social stratification. This process may correspond to the third arrow in the macro-micro-macro transition of the "Coleman boat." One of the most influential studies in this area is Breen and Goldthorpe's (1997) work that proposed "relative risk aversion" hypothesis to explain the class differentials in educational attainment from the rational choice perspective. Following the previous "direct" attempts to measure the risk aversion, this study analyzes the data of Japanese high school students & their parents, focusing on the role of the relationship between the class origin & the risk aversion in the process of the formation of the high school students' educational aspirations. The analysis using logistic regression shows that, contrary to the implication from the original version of the hypothesis, risk aversion affects high school students' educational aspirations regardless of their fathers' occupations. The analysis also suggests that risk aversion can be interpreted as a kind of habitus so that the distinction between the primary effect (the effect of cultural capital on achievement) & the secondary effect (the effect of risk aversion on aspiration) is obscure in Japan.

2010S01331

Kindblad, Christopher (University of Halmstad, Halmstad, Sweden, 301 18 [tel: +46 35 167716; e-mail: christopher.kindblad@hh.se]), **Ethical Reflexion in Sociological Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper suggests that the cultural history of the Western world has been shaped by a patriarchal/matriarchal culture, which since the rise of the modern industrial-capitalist society has led to the ecological crisis we live today. There is an urgent need for ethical reflexion about how we live & relate to each other, and to our ecological environment, which could be introduced to a larger extent in our educational systems, like the family, the school & higher education. However, our educational systems seem to be conservative, & have developed as a response to the industrial-capitalist society. There appears to be blind spots. I argue that there is a potential for sociological education to constitute an adequate space for ethical reflexion concerning our ways of living, since it addresses the questions of how we live together in society. In order to avoid some of the blind spots I propose the acceptance of the change of question a from being to doing–as suggested in cultural-biology by Dr. Humberto Maturana Romesín & Ximena Dávila Yáñez. This paper explores some of the consequences that this change may have for sociological didactics.

2010S01332

Kindblad, Christopher (University of Halmstad [tel: 035-167716; e-mail: christopher.kindblad@hh.se]), **The Role of Leadership and Collaboration in Sustainable Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the social & ecological risks involved in global climate changes, which may require new ways of doing research, action & education in social sciences in general, and sociology in particular. The main problem is found in the conservation of a patriarchal culture & capitalist economy in Western societies, which after the transition to the modern, and post-modern eras, have led to a separation of the individual and the social, & to a situation that may be understood as a "tragedy of the commons" (Hardin) with relation to forests, seas, fishing waters & air, etc. I suggest that collaboration is rapidly becoming a key issue in this situation. However, there is a gap in our understanding of collaboration in sociology. The debate concerning the commons, & the work of Ostrom (1990) concerning local self-regulation should be considered here. In consequence, I propose that a conceptual framework concerning collaboration in sociology may require a recognition of our human nature as social beings.

2010S01333

King, Andrew & Cronin, Ann (Kingston University; School of Social Science, Penryhn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE [tel: 0208 547 2000; e-mail: a.king@kingston.ac.uk]), **Building Bridges? Social Capital, Sexuality and Ageing in a British City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the social movements of the 1960s, the notion of communities based around sexuality have become familiar in many areas of the world, including the UK. The call to a lesbian, gay & bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community is often used as a means of political engagement & the fight for human rights. Whilst not eschewing these important issues, this paper is focused on the interrelationship between community, social networks & local government. Specifically, it considers the interrelationship between social capital, sexuality, & ageing in a major city in the UK. The paper explores how a local government authority has attempted to "build bridges" with its older LGBT communities and discusses the role of academic research in examining and facilitating this process. By presenting data from a qualitative study of the experiences of older LGB adults who live or work in a major city in the UK, the paper argues that local government authorities need to develop policies that encourage both "bonding" and "bridging" social capital; the former means supporting social networks that exist within a group/community, whilst the latter refers to developing social networks with wider society. Furthermore, it suggests that encouraging civic participation and active citizenship amongst older LGBT communities means addressing issues related to the social regulation of sexuality more widely, especially how this impacts upon older LGBT adults everyday lives. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations for policy makers & for further research.

2010S01334

King, Neal M. & Calasanti, Toni M. (Virginia Tech, 560 McBryde (0137) Blacksburg, VA 24061 [tel: 540 231 8174; e-mail: nmking@vt.edu]), **Ageism, from Personal Talk to Corporate Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Representations of aging bodies are central to ageism, which operates at the interrelated levels of self-reflection & the marketing of a major industry. We critique scholarly treatments of ageism as attitude, stereotype, or prejudice, which result in such conceptions as "third age" & "positive ageism." We do this by analyzing public & personal representations of aging bodies, and thus demonstrate ageism to be policy & maintenance of inequality. We first employ content analysis of anti-aging internet ads that present old age as disease, uselessness, & an enemy to be fought, and show how that ageism amounts to the medical policy of a privately-owned industry worth billions. We then examine pilot data gathered through in-depth interviews with 20 women & men aged 43-61, delineating a comparable ageist discourse through which respondents comment on their changing bodies.

2010S01335

Kingori, Patricia (Anthropologies of African Biosciences, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, UK [tel: +44 207 927 2060 ; e-mail: patricia.kingori@lshtm.ac.uk]), **The Challenges of Implementing Bioethical Principles from a Fieldworkers Perspective in a Rural African Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Medical research in economically deprived countries is increasingly a subject of public & scholarly debate. Research in such contexts often employs the prescribed bioethical principles as a safeguard against unethical practice. Anthropological studies of medical research in Africa, point at the importance of the practice of fieldwork, for our understanding of the ethical challenges in these circumstances. Fieldworkers are the "middlemen" in the research enterprise & are at the forefront of interactions with research participants. As such, they are one of the primary practitioners of bioethics. They are often recruited from the communities in which they work & are familiar with local notions of rights and obligations. Universal bioethical principles present numerous ethical challenges in their implementation. These dilemmas are felt most acutely by those who have to implement them. The fieldworkers must apply these principles in contexts where, for example, notion of individual autonomy but also the resource-poor context dictates that other non-bioethical standards are equal, if not more important. This paper seeks to extend the discussions of cross-cultural bioethics through the examination of the practice of ethics in a medical research context in Africa.

2010S01336

Kings, Lisa (Huddinge,Sweden, 141 89 [tel: +46 8 608 48 46; e-mail: lisa.kings@sh.se]), **In Defence of the Local: The Organisations of 'Everyday Life' in the Stockholm Periphery,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The implications of the new global restructuring process under the neoliberal flag have been described in terms of parallel processes of increased integration & greater fragmentation among different regions & scales. The limited ability of nation states to regulate & control this unequal development has led to a rediscovery of civil society as an alternative political arena. The novelty of the contemporary civil society discourse is that civil society has "gone global," that is, through transnational networks, the global spatial scale has become the primary one for resistance & alternative visions. Using a critical & analytical perspective of the unilateral focus of contemporary civil society research as a starting point, the aim of this article is to discuss how urban grassroots in the Swedish context respond to the overall processes of fragmentation through collective civic activism.

This article develops a conceptual model of the three pillars of simultaneousness. It argues that the configuration of civil society in the Swedish urban periphery is identified as the organisations of everyday life. The result should be seen in relation to both stability & change, where an overall rescaling & the emergence of subscales lead to a renegotiation of the structure of Swedish civil society.

2010S01337

Kirbiš, Andrej (Dept Sociology, U Maribor, Slovenia [e-mail: andrej.kirbis@uni-mb.si]), **Political Inequality and Social Structure: A Comparative Study of Political Voice among Students in Post-Yugoslav Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Active citizen participation is considered a central element of a stable democracy. Over recent decades studies in both Western and post-communist countries have shown dramatic changes in the nature of citizen participation, with a decline in voter turnout, non-electoral participation and civic participation, especially among youth. Since the post-communist countries cannot rely on extensive past experience with the democratic process and values, citizen engagement is the main source of legitimacy for the democratic system. The present paper draws on data collected in the YUSTA study, carried out in spring 2009 in eight Yugoslavian successor states, to examine the nature, patterns and determinants of youth citizen engagement, using a sample of 2,178 social science students (M age = 19.35 years, SD = 2.35). The individual level analyses indicated that young people have higher levels of electoral and civic participation in comparison to their non-electoral political participation, with all three being positively associated. Political culture and the agency model proved to be the most potent predictors of youth participation, while the socio-economic model had only marginal predictive power. The aggregate level analysis demonstrated significant between-country differences with higher levels of youth participation found in countries that were socio-economically less developed.

2010S01338

Kirbis, Andrej & Flere, Sergej (Department of Sociology, University of Maribor, Maribor 2000, Slovenia [e-mail: andrej.kirbis@uni-mb.si]), **Youth Citizen Engagement in Post-Communist Societies: The Case of Post-Yugoslav Entities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Active citizen participation is considered a central element of a stable democracy. Over recent decades studies in both Western and post-communist countries have shown dramatic changes in the nature of citizen participation, with a decline in voter turnout, non-electoral participation & civic participation, especially among youth. Since the post-communist countries cannot rely on extensive past experience with the democratic process & values, citizen engagement is the main source of legitimacy for the democratic system. The present paper draws on data collected in the YUSTA study, carried out in spring 2009 in eight Yugoslavian successor states, to examine the nature, patterns & determinants of youth citizen engagement, using a sample of 2,178 social science students (M age = 19.35 years, SD = 2.35). The individual level analyses indicated that young people have higher levels of electoral & civic participation in comparison to their non-electoral political participation, with all three being positively associated. Political culture & the agency model proved to be the most potent predictors of youth participation, while the socio-economic model had only marginal predictive power. The aggregate level analysis demonstrated significant between-country differences with higher levels of youth participation found in countries that were socio-economically less developed.

2010S01339

Kirdina, Svetlana (Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow Russia 117219 [tel: +79165046742; e-mail: kirdina@bk.ru]), **Limits and Prospects of Institutional Liberalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of the paper is to define the trajectory of economic institutional reforms in Russia as a framework of High-Tech policy. The methodology of this research is based upon the institutional matrices theory (Kirdina, 2001). The hypothesis that the "institutional nature" of Russia fixes limits of liberalization & needs the active implementation of liberal market institutions policy only within the frameworks of modernization of redistributive state economic system, is considered. Modern High-Tech policy in Russia demonstrates the implications of such kind of development. The new institutional form of State Corporation that is non-profit organization under government regulation has been widely developed for last years. The main sphere of State Corporations activity is high-tech development. The share of State Corporations in the state budget is more than 20% & it is constantly increasing.

2010S01340

Kireev, Yegor (Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia, 129226 [tel: +79269679788; e-mail: yegorkireev@gmail.com]), **Moscow City Migration Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Life of virtually any megalopolis is inconceivable without migrant labor & Moscow is no exception from this rule. In past years migration to Moscow has been caused by decrease of birthrate among the indigenous population as well as by processes related to ageing and natural loss of the population, rapid economic growth & the consequent expansion of labor market & the pressing demand for labor. However it should be emphasized that a great volume of migration flows implies the necessity to solve a large variety of problems. It is normally assumed that the term "migration policy" encompasses an aggregate of rules, measures & restrictions aimed at normalization & regulation of civil & public relations in the sphere of individual movements across the Russian Federation borders (in as well as out of Russia's boundaries). In conditions of migrant abundance social aspects of migration policy acquire a particular importance for Moscow. Social aspects of migration policy traditionally include measures aimed at provision with employment, health service & acceptable living standards for migrants. Integration policy contributing to an easy incorporation of foreign workers into Moscow society should become an important component of migration policy.

2010S01341

Kirilenko, Olesya (Rivne State Humanitarian University, Department of Political Science, Street Ostafova, 31 Rivne, UKRAINE 33000 [tel: +38 (0362) 22 21 91; e-mail: olesyaULkirilenko@mail.ru]), **Gender Specific of Sport Participation in Ukraine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociological research of level forms & motivations of sports activities in the Ukraine, conducted in recent years, have revealed gender differences inclusion of people in sporting activities. Women show less interest & involvement in sporting activities in comparison with men. Analysis of the results of research allow to select biological, psychological, social, economic & cultural determinants, as well as the macrosocial & institutional factors that explains gender-specific sporting activity. In the field of the highest achievements sports, there are also gender differences in quantitative & qualitative indicators of sporting achievements and records. However, in the Ukrainian elite sport women significantly increased their representation & have succeeded in traditionally male sports. Thus, in the Olympic team of Ukraine at the Beijing Olympics, women accounted for 48% of 254 members. The team of Ukraine in wrestling freestyle included 4 women & 6 men, weightlifting team included 4 women & 5 men, teams of tennis consisted entirely of women. This was facilitated by several factors: the international recognition of the rights of women to participate in competitions in men's sports, fast reaction sport organizations in Ukraine to these changes, as well as high levels of social activity of the Ukrainian girls & women.

2010S01342

Kirkpatrick, Ian & Hoque, Kim (University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom [tel: 441133432611; e-mail: ik@lubs.leeds.ac.uk]), **Re-Connecting Contingent Professionals and Organisations–An Impossible Task?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years there has been a marked grow in the outsourcing of business services in the number professionals who are self employed or contingent. In the human resource management literature it is suggested that employers should try to address this challenge by adopting what Fisher et al. (2008) describe as "internalisation" strategies. These involve a "special attention" approach towards contingent workers, making limited investments in training & development to ensure desired levels of affective commitment & performance. However, significant questions remain concerning the necessity & feasibility of these policies. In this paper we address this matter focusing on the growing use of professional agency workers in two areas of the English public sector: NHS acute trusts & local authority social services. Specifically we compare the experience of managing two groups of organisational professions: nurses & social workers. In both sectors we find elements of a special attention approach (including focused training, induction & support) aimed at re-connecting agency professionals with organisations. However, the findings also raise questions about the

long-term sustainability of this hybrid, internalisation model & throw into sharp relief the benefits of "standard" employment where groups of core professional workers are concerned.

2010S01343

Kirschenbaum,Alan Avi & Link, Sharon (S.Neanman Institute, Technion, Haifa 32000 [fax:; e-mail: avik@tx.technion.ac.il]), **Do Disasters Induce Community Disruption? A Study of Communities Under Attack,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Conditions of continuous & extreme threats to lives & property can theoretically lead to a possible breakdown of existing social structures or toward enhancing community social cohesiveness. To examine these possibilities, a research strategy was chosen to evaluate the impact of continuous extreme terror attacks on community social life. The study design compared community behaviors prior to ongoing terror attacks with community behaviors after five years of ongoing terror attacks. The study incorporated two Israeli communities in & near the Gaza Strip, based on a random sample of 370 household heads responding to a structured interview questionnaire. Pre-terror behaviors from a national random sample were compared to corresponding behaviors in the communities under terror attacks. Employing a "Community Social Cohesion" composite of social network densities, levels of risk perceptions, information flow networks & disaster preparedness components, the results pointed toward a general strengthening of community oriented behaviors. While risk perceptions rose dramatically, reflecting the reality of five years of terror, key measures of social network densities also increased in strength. Interestingly, the levels of preparedness generally declined. A detailed examination showed that religious beliefs, self-reliance, and an intense community social network acted to foster adaptation behaviors without loosing sight of a realistic risk perception of death & harm. These adaptive survival strategies provided proof that even under extreme conditions, social capital inherent in individuals, families & communities can, & do, enhance community cohesiveness & ameliorate the reality of annihilation

2010S01344

Kisembe, Lynn (Humanities and Social Sciences Dept All Nations University, Koforidua, Ghana, 1908 [tel: 233 81 26924; e-mail: lynn.kisembe@allnationsuniversity.org]), **Local Language Maintenance: The Case of the Twi Language in Ghana,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What accounts for the dominance of the local language Twi in Ghana is a question this paper seeks to address. English is the official language in Ghana, & is used as a medium of instruction in education institutions, commerce & government. It is estimated that 60 local languages are spoken in Ghana (Dzameshie 1988). The target population is born speaking other local languages as first languages & English is introduced at school going age. Because English is used in education, a status that gives it the most sought after language in the country, one would expect that it would repress, dominate & disempower other languages used. Twi, is widely used among the population. This paper examines the extent to which Twi dominates the English language as well as other local languages & the contributing factors to this phenomenon. A total of 2500 Senior High School Students were interviewed, the public were observed, analysis of print & electronic media highlights include methods used in collecting data. Results indicate that poor performance of the English subject, local language teaching, cultural practices, shift to a language of wider communication as a consequence of settlement in the urban areas & attitude form contributing factors.

2010S01345

Kitagawa, Susumu (Division of Sustainable Society Studies, University of Yamanashi, 4-3-11 Takeda, Kofu, Japan, 400-8511 [tel: +81-55-220-8337; fax: +81-55-220-8337; e-mail: kitagawa@yamanashi.ac.jp]), **Toward Environmental Policy History in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The term "environmental policy history" has been used only to describe, chronologically, the related legal systems & policies in introductory lectures of environmental economics, environmental policy, & so on. Environmental policy history has therefore scarcely been recognized as a full-fledged academic discipline. Although historical examination of the emerging background, policy processes, & subsequent transition of environmental policy in political, social, & economic contexts is important, it has received little attention to date. The author therefore proposes a new field of study–environmental policy history–for historical discussion of the formulation & development of environmental policy. This paper first presents an outline and methodological characteristics of Environmental Policy History. First, the author defines environmental policy history as the "field that studies the formulation & development of environmental policy historically." Methods: in environmental policy history are classified broadly as follows: A) Description and/or narration-oriented study, A1) Study placing importance on the use of primary sources, A2) Study using mainly secondary sources, A3) Study using other resources such as oral sources, B) Theory and/or model-oriented study, B1) Study with a historical perspective, but placing importance on theory and/or models, and B2) Quantitative study. Furthermore, the author demonstrates the usefulness of environmental policy history through investigation of case studies related to packaging waste policies in Japan and Germany. Finally, the author examines the importance & salient implications of environmental policy history.

2010S01346

Kitamura, Takahiro, Kawanishi, Masashi, Hamada, Hatsuyuki & Maesaka, Shigeki (National Institute of Fitness and Sports, 1 Shiromizu Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-2393 Japan [tel: +81 994 46 4968; fax: +81 994 46 4968; e-mail: kitamura@nifs-k.ac.jp]), **The Globalization and Essentials of Japanese Martial Arts, Budo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Judo is the most globalized Japanese martial arts. The International Judo Federation (IJF) has been established since 1951, & Judo became an Olympic sport for men in the 1964 Games in Tokyo. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology (MEXT) has announced revised curriculum guidelines for junior high school in Japan. In this renewal, martial arts have been made compulsory at physical education course from 2012. Its goals are dissemination of Japanese tradition & culture to young people. Furthermore, because Japanese martial arts called Budo esteems the courtesy rather than to beat another, educational effect is expected. On the other hand, some Budo affiliates fear the loss of its essentials which cause by the globalization of Budo. The purpose of this research is to examine globalization of Japanese martial arts through current circumstances of Budo education in Japan and surveys between Japan & Canada. As a result of a statistics analysis, it was indicated that Japanese martial arts participants have higher ego-orientation & lower task-orientation than Canadian. This means that Budo have been globalized along with its essence & it has been getting weak in Japan. Furthermore, globalization of Budo will be considered with Japanese youth's perceptions of Budo.

2010S01347

Kivinen, Osmo, Kaipainen, Päivi & Hedman, Juha (Research Unit for the Sociology of Education (RUSE), University of Turku, Turku, Finland, FIN-20014 [tel: +358 2 333 5878; fax: +358 2 333 6524; e-mail: osmo.kivinen@utu.fi]), **Relations Between Education and Knowledge Economy–Beyond Pure Human Capital Rhetoric,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Human capital ideology, inscribed in the idea of knowledge economy promoted by OECD, has given guidelines for education policies in countries all over the world. In this model, knowledge is seen as a prime factor for economic growth in which expansive education is a necessary component. But does educational expansion cause economic growth, or could it actually be the other way around so that wealthy economy makes expansion of education possible. No doubt, educational qualifications allocate people via labour market queues to jobs, but it is not as clear how well education can keep up with changing work life & meet the demands of technology driven new skills. At its best education produces generic qualifications while work-related skills have to be learned in work life, much leaning on module-based lifelong learning. As big companies are able to recruit the talents from all over the world & labour markets are becoming ever more global, the role of education within nation states has to be thought over in the new situation. Although human capital would turn into risk capital, still at least investments to primary & secondary education, meant for all, are something that no country can afford to compromise.

2010S01348

Kiwalabye, Frank (Youth Crime Watch Uganda, p.o.box 11281 [tel: 256754051991; e-mail: ycwuganda@yahoo.com]), **Juvenile Justice and Diversion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the strict legal sense, juvenile justice is handling and treatment of children in conflict with the law in the justice system, this definition lives out child victims in appropriate action by children, adults & institutions,

however the social definition of juvenile justice takes care of both children in conflict with the law as well as the victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, & violence in conflict with the law. The purpose of this paper is to raise awareness & build capacity on youth violence prevention & reduction by providing a menu of specific activities for communities to undertake plus a framework for putting those activities effectively into place The living conditions in slums, characterized by inadequate shelter and related infrastructure & services, are further compounded by the lack of physical space & social facilities for poor urban youth to develop themselves physically, mentally & emotionally. Faced by the challenges of daily survival, the lure of the quick rewards offered by drugs & crime, ranging from petty crime to sophisticated & organized crime, often prove more attractive. Despite this potentially explosive situation, the issues of urban youth living in slums & inner cities are not only largely absent in public policies, urban youth are often perceived by public authorities as a problem rather than a part of any effective solutions.

2010S01349

Kjellman, Arne (Stockholm University and KTH; Dept. of Computer and Systems Sciences, S-164 40 Kista SWEDEN [tel: +46 6036430; e-mail: kjellman@dsv.su.se]), **Sketches Towards a Theory of Every Thin/Kin/G–The Subject Oriented Approach (SOA),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The status of the social & human sciences as genuine sciences on a par with the natural sciences has widely been held in doubt, and SOA shows the traditional scientific view to be misleading. Its shows it is mandatory to dismiss the idea that personal knowledge is a representation of a common world created by some God, & also the mistake to take the seductive noun/verb structure as for given. We need a new methodological paradigm of science–an approach that avoids the pitfalls of dualism & realism–& take the effort to couch its thinking in a reinterpretation of natural language. This line of reasoning paves the way for the SOA–a new epistemology that takes the individual knower & its feelings as the coherent point of departure. The traits of a new foundation are sketched & to that end a bootstrap model is proposed that departs from the early man's first experience. In doing so we in a subject-oriented manner can bring man's living experience–his pre-verse–under the collective umbrella of a consensual science. This approach brings the promise to provide a sound theory of everything–or rather a theory of every thin/kin/g–which in one step removes the cleft between the natural & social sciences.

2010S01350

Klaus, Daniela & Steinbach, Anja (Chemnitz University of Technology, Institute of Sociology, Chemnitz, Germany, 09107 [tel: 0049 371 53132122; e-mail: Daniela.klaus@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de]), **Intergenerational Closeness in Germany. Any Evidence for Weakening Ties Between Adult Children and Their Parents?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a persistent debate about the impact of societal modernization on intergenerational relations. The assumptions are highly contradictory & empirical studies provide no conclusive picture. The present paper aims to contribute to this controversial discussion by examining the intergenerational closeness between adult children & their parents in dependence of most recent trends in Western societies. The leading research question is if increasing demands for job-related mobility, growing participation of women in higher occupational positions, declining fertility, growing marital instability, changing family related attitudes, and the rising importance of extra-familial relationships weaken the frequency of intergenerational contact and/ or the degree of emotional closeness. The empirical analysis is explicitly based on micro-data, more precisely on nearly 14.000 parent-child dyads drawn from the first wave of the German 2008/2009 pairfamfile (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships & Family Dynamics). It is tested if most modern segments of the population (defined according to the trends mentioned above) face lower intergenerational closeness than their counterparts. The analyses pay special attention on the sex-constellation of the parent-child relations.

2010S01351

Klein, Ricardo (Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay [e-mail: rklein@fcs.edu.uy]), **Youth and Social Exclusion: A View from the Construction of Citizenship and Cultural Policy from the Accessibility of Cultural Goods and Services,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays, the relation between the accessibility to goods & cultural services linked to the Youth is a topic in construction. From this point of view it is necessary to respond to the following question: do the young people who live in social exclusion territories incorporate mechanisms for the scope & the production of searching & accesses into goods & cultural services? Among other priorities, it is necessary from the State to support a political interest in the decentralization & zone decentralization of the cultural activities. A discussion is proposed about the place that the Cultural policies fulfill as a builder of citizenship of the young people & the accessibility to goods & cultural services as a cultural right. The present analysis takes the experience of Uruguay taking into consideration that, in this country, the field of the art & the culture is in constant growth from the last five years, generating & stretching mechanisms of cultural accessibility. At the same time, an important territorial segregation appears regarding cultural consumption. In this country, even though, there are some levels of offer, consumption & very diverse cultural infrastructure, exist very different realities, for instance, the geographical areas that are considered. The habitat where one is born & the Youth is reproduced is a determinant issue to explain the phenomenon.

2010S01352

Klein, Stefan (Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Sociologia - USP (Universidade de Sao Paulo), Sao Paulo, Brazil [e-mail: sfkstefk@yahoo.com]), **Critical Theory's "Sociological Deficit" Revisited: Horkheimer, Social Theory and Dialectics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The hereby proposed presentation aims at discussing the idea raised by Axel Honneth that the theory developed in Max Horkheimer's writings suffers from a sociological deficit. The presupposition of his hypothesis is the "disparity between its epistemological characterization & the philosophy of history that underlies it," being the former presented as revolving around the (rational) domination of nature as derived from the labor appropriation and the latter as constituted by a move towards a critical activity (praxis). Accordingly to Honneth, the lack of a critique of everyday-life-basis of a sociological standpoint–is the main cause for the claimed disparity. I shall argue that this judgment partially relies on a misinterpretation of Horkheimer's theoretical view. Honneth addresses this theory as a sociological one and therefore oversees (or at least shortens) the central aspect proclaimed from the beginning on: delineating an interdisciplinary research programme that would be able to congregate varied disciplines so as to recover the critical capacity associated with a specific kind of scientific thinking, namely the one represented by a dialectical critique. Therefore the distance sought to classical sociology has to be understood as an important topic of his approach. Under these circumstances, the sociological traits of this theoretical outline can only be understood in terms of a reading that incorporates the materialist & dialectical sociology contained in the work of Karl Marx, an essential (if not the most important) reference for this critical theory of society, around which the other disciplines should assemble.

2010S01353

Kleiner, Tuuli-Marja (Tuuli-Marja Kleiner; Soziologie II, FernUniversität in Hagen, Universitätsstrasse 11, Hagen, Germany, 58084 [tel: 02331-987-4742; e-mail: tuuli-marja.kleiner@fernuni-hagen.de]), **Mechanisms of Mutual Transnational Perceptions. Why Societies Trust Each Other,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a globalized world, cooperation across national borders become more and more meaningful concerning international integration processes as well as the positions of the societies in the international system. Particularly one important dimension, transnational social trust, facilitates cooperation between nations. The question is why citizens of one nation trust other nations? Two possible mechanisms come into consideration: (1) Sense of community: Social trust is based upon cultural proximity in terms of political & societal values. It is hypothesized that perceptions of cultural similarities & differences influence the image of other social groups & is associated with the ascription of trustworthiness. (2) Admiration: The perceived status of a social group influences its image. Societies which embody favoured goals in a morally acceptable way seem inspiring & admirable. It is assumed that Europeans trust in nations that come close to the "European ideal" consisting of democracy, political equality, respect for human rights, tolerance etc. Using data from the European Election Studies (2004) & the European Value Survey (2000) these two hypotheses are tested. Multi-level fixed effects regressions are conducted. Results show that both mechanisms make a contribution in explaining transnational trust, even when controlling for economic performance (GDP).

2010S01354

Kleining, Gerhard & Prester, Hans-Georg (University of Hamburg/Germany, Elbchaussee 159 D-22605 Hamburg/Germany [tel: + 49 40 - 8801977; e-mail: kleining@sozialwiss.uni-hamburg.de]), **Life Worlds in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The paper presents segmentation of (a) individuals & (b) "families" (living in one household)representative of total population as the second phase of a long range empirical research project on social structure. Cluster analyses based on up to 422 descriptive variables (values, behavioral items, media & product preferences, demographics etc.) suggested a pattern of 14 Biographic & 14 Family Life Worlds as best differentiating between clusters. Data come from ad-hoc & panel samples up to 100 thousand per year. Some results: - Demographic variables are key factors to define behavioral patterns: age, sex, occupational status/income, family size, community size. They have to be related to each other however. - The societal core is its "vertical" system of production with differential distribution of power & privileges. Related to it is the "horizontal" passage within the occupational system as well as the stages before entering & after leaving the productive phase. Overlapping are the stages of the reproductive system. - The occupational system shows high stability over time and resistance toward structural change. The reproductive system however is changing. The research methodology was an explorative or heuristic use of quantitative data.

2010S01355

Klemelä Juha-Matti, K (University of Turku, 20014 University of Turku, Finland [tel: +358-50-5171170; e-mail: jklemela@utu.fi]), **Managing Mixed Emotions in the Layered Ritual Reality of Networking Events,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My presentation deals with face-to-face networking events, a common phenomenon in especially the business world, but also in the academia (though not always under the title of "networking"). I will look into the rituality of networking, its dramaturgy, & the need & contents of emotion management. Floor-level networking is often staged to look like friendly socializing. Nevertheless, it has an instrumental goal: useful contacts. Every networker knows this, so the instrumentality is not latent. It is not completely manifest, either. I presume that there is a mutual implicit contract of not breeching the situation by stating the instrumental goal aloud. The getting of contacts is a conscious but tacit function of socializing. Networking may be studied from the viewpoint of Durkheimian-Goffmanian-Collinsian conversation rituals. Due to the double agenda in the situations the rituality is layered. We have a ritual with physical proximity, boundaries for outsiders, discussion topics as totems, & a shared and happy emotional mood of casualness. In addition, we have the ritual layer of networking proper. On this embedded level the ritual totems are the sought-after contacts: potential customers, employers, research associates, referees, or whatnot. The emotional mood is probably one of slight anxiety & the atmosphere is mildly competitive. The rituality is layered, & so are the emotions both layered & mixed. The conversation partners are both objects of politeness, competitors, & "trophies." It is clear that there may be a discrepancy between how one feels about networking & how he or she is supposed & obliged to act. The nature of networking activity may call for emotion management (i.e. emotion work) (c.f. Hochschild). This may have a strategical aim: to not to let the interaction be disturbed by the display of the "wrong" emotions. But there may also be deeper emotional needs served: insulating one's "soul", the core self, from the potentially damaging effects of being forced to play the multiply double-dealing ritual game of networking. It will be an interesting task to probe these possibilities empirically. My empirical materials will consist of observations from networking events in Finland & interviews of networkers.

2010S01356

Kley, Stefanie, A. (University of Hamburg, Institute for Sociology, Allende Platz 1, 20146 Hamburg [tel: 0049 40 42838 4819; e-mail: stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de]), **Explaining Migration as a Process of Cumulative Causation in the Life Course,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite manifold studies in the field of migration, the process of migration decision-making & succeeding migration behaviour is still not fully understood. In this paper a more elaborated theoretical framework for the explanation of migration decision-making & behaviour is proposed by including a life-course perspective on goal formation into a psychological model of action phases. Hypotheses derived from this framework in regard to the influence of all relevant groups of predictors on certain stages of the migration process are empirically tested. The results support an explanation of the migration process within a three-stage model, in that perceived opportunity differentials between the place of living & alternative places, the influences of "significant others," life-course events, & resources are prominent. Varieties in the importance of those factors in different phases of the life course are analyzed & interpreted referring to the changing importance of instrumental goals within the theoretical framework. The data come from a tailor-made panel study with initially 2,400 respondents in Germany.

2010S01357

Klimovitskiy, Sergey (Institute of Sociopolitical Research, Moscow [fax:; e-mail: Serkl@mail.ru]), **Social Reality as Language,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the major problems in sociological theory is the problem of coherence, i.e. of overcoming a theoretical gap between different levels of social reality conceptualized in dichotomic terms such as micro-macro, agency-structure, subjectivity-objectivity, ideality-materiality & so on. A coherent or integrative perspective would convey the specific nature of social reality as dialectical totality. One of possible approaches to this problem consists in reconceptualizing the notion of the social in linguistic terms as proposed by William Sewell Jr. in his book Logics of History: Social Theory & Social Transformation (Chicago, 2005). The social action can be understood as linguistic because people in interactions constantly use language in the strict sense or language-like systems of meaningful symbols having a kind of semantics & a syntax. Social reality appears, in this view, as a complex network of semiotic practices with different spatial scale & resources used thus solving the micro-macro problem. The enduring consequences of social activities are explained by supplementing this model with the concept of social construction & "objective" or "material" factors are accounted for by the introduction of the concept of built environment. As a result a coherent multidimensional model of social reality is constructed integrated in micro-macro, agency-structure and ideality-materiality aspects.

2010S01358

Knigge, Antonie (ICS/Sociology Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 3584CS [tel: +31(0)30 2538811; e-mail: a.knigge@uu.nl]), **Total Family Impact on Status Attainment–Sources of Sibling (Dis)Similarity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we examine whether sibling models are a valid tool for assessing trends in the total impact that families have on the status attainment of their children. Sibling models are based on the simplifying assumption that siblings do not benefit systematically different from the resources of their parents. We argue that such systematic dissimilarity between siblings does exist, especially in historical contexts (for example because of unequal inheritance practices). Our main argument is that, as this systematic dissimilarity may differ between regions and/or over time, it may confound the trends in the total family impact on status attainment. To empirically assess the significance of this problem, we use as our main source the high quality database Genlias, which contains information from 632.912 linked Dutch marriage acts stretching the 1842-1922 period. Although (preliminary) multilevel analyses show differences in systematic status dissimilarity between siblings, they are often in opposite direction as expected. If these results are valid, we would still have to conclude that we cannot use siblings models directly as a measure for total family impact. However, before concluding this, we should first establish that the results are not driven by other factors, such as non-random missing values or the method of analyses.

2010S01359

Knight, Kelly, R., Cohen, Jennifer, Comfort, Megan & Riley, Elise (San Francisco General Hospital, UCSF, San Francisco, CA 94110 [tel: 415-867-8405; e-mail: kelly.knight@ucsf.edu]), **The Health Consequences of Structural, Intimate Partner and Street-Based Violence Among US Indigent, Unstably Housed Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: Epidemiologic data consistently correlate violence, victimization, & health disparities among women. Yet, less is understood about the specific processes by which structural violence (US laws, policies & practices that contribute to sexism, racism, & poverty) interact with other forms of violence to produce poor mental & physical health outcomes. Methods: Results draw on four years of on-going ethnographic &

qualitative interview studies (N = 100) with high risk HIV negative & HIV positive indigent women in a major US city. Results: Structural violence a specifically gendered discrimination in housing policies - exacerbated women's vulnerabilities to street-based violence. Loss of housing, unsafe temporary housing situations, and subordinate roles in drug-sex economies placed women at high risk for poor health outcomes such as unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV infection, depression, severe anxiety, & blunt trauma requiring hospitalization. Conclusions: Findings suggest that understanding the reciprocal relationship between structural, street-based & intimate partner violence can benefit health prevention & care efforts. Policies designed to alleviate health disparities for unstably housed women must consider the ways structural factors undermine personal attempts at healthier behaviors, while intimate relationship bonds can jeopardize otherwise sound, & well-intended health & housing policies.

2010S01360

Ko, Chyong-fang (Institute of European and American Studies/ Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529 [tel: +886(0)237897252; fax: +886 2 27827616; e-mail: ko@sinica.edu.tw]), **Comparing Familial Lives of Vietnamese Wives in Taiwan and USA,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to investigate the familial lives & cultural values of Vietnamese wives of Taiwanese men & American men via in-depth interviews. The data indicate that even though a large majority of Vietnamese wives now living in Taiwan met their husbands through marriage agencies, they were not necessarily reluctant to marry into overseas families because marrying abroad, sometimes, is recognized as a means of breaking out of poverty & gaining some semblance of upward mobility or marital equality. Most of the Vietnamese wives of Taiwanese are handicapped by language or social norms during the early stages of their marriages, but become socialized to new cultural values over time. Gradually, they recognize that home is not as a place where natal parents reside, but where their children are located. The majority of the Vietnamese wives of American that I interviewed were forced to move to the United States due to the Vietnam War. For them, intermarriage was both a personal choice & a way of life that is not affected by the pressure of hypergamy. All of the informants emphasized the merits of forming a family with American men and residing in the United States. They acknowledge & respect their Vietnamese heritage, & intermix it with American cultural values in daily lives. They seem to view America as home, & Vietnam as a memory.

2010S01361

Ko, Lisanne & Chui, Ernest (The Nethersole School of Nursing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong [tel: 2609 6230; fax: 2603 5935; e-mail: lisanne@cuhk.edu.hk]), **An Exploratory Study on Grandparent-Grandchild Relationship of Chinese Families in Hong Kong,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Reducing co-residence among grandparents, their married children, and grandchildren may lessen grandparent-grandchild contact and relationship, & thence the filial piety, a virtue of respecting one's seniors. There is little research on familial roles of grandparents, & their views on grandparent-grandchild co-residence & relationship. This exploratory study aimed at investigating the extent & pattern of grandparent-grandchild co-residence, & examining how grandparents perceive their familial roles, co-residence & relationship with their grandchildren. A survey with 299 elderly grandparents & 189 adolescent grandchildren selected on convenience sampling was firstly adopted. Two post-survey focus groups & 16 in-depth interviews with grandparents were conducted to solicit views and experiences in grandparent-grandchildren co-residence and relationship. This paper presents the findings gathered from the focus-groups & interviews. Findings show that co-residence provides grandparent & grandchild with a platform to develop long-lasting relationship. Yet grandparents are quite ambivalent on this three-generation household. On one hand, three-generation households are still regarded as a blessing to the Chinese grandparents in Hong Kong. But on the other hand, three-generation households occur either because the co-residing parents cannot afford housing elsewhere or need grandparents' help on housekeeping. This latter familial role is analogous to that of paid domestic helpers.

2010S01362

Kobayashi, Jun (Seikei University, 3-3-1, Kichijoji-Kitamachi, Musasino-shi, Tokyo 180-8633, Japan [tel: +81-422-37-3663; fax: +81-422-37-3875; e-mail: jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp]), **Return of social capital: Effects of networks on occupational attainment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper evaluates return of social capital on occupational attainment. For this purpose, I used the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey in Japan, 2005. The population was adult males & females. I examined the effects of networks at different educational levels. The dependent variable was the occupational prestige of the first job & the current job. I showed the following findings. (1) Education consistently increased the prestige both of the first job & the current job. (2) However, networks played different roles at different educational levels. For high school graduates & lower, networks sometimes worked. For college graduates & higher, they provided no benefits. (3) Networks played different roles at the first job & the current job. For high school graduates & lower, personal networks worked at the first job. To obtain the current job, relatives increased the prestige. (4) Therefore, social capital as networks functions, based on human capital as education.

2010S01363

Koc, Mustafa (Department of Sociology, Ryerson University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5B 2K3 [tel: 1 416 979 5000 ext. 6210; e-mail: mkoc@ryerson.ca]), **Conceptual Perplexity of Food Security: A Critical Examination of Alternative Food Discourses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the accumulation crisis of the mid-1970s, a significant body of alternative food discourses emerged seeking equitable, sustainable, safe & healthy ways of producing, distributing & consuming food. Sustainable agriculture, food security, food citizenship, food justice, food democracy, right to food, food localism, slow food & food sovereignty are among a large list of alternatives aiming transform the structures & institutional practices of the modern food system. This paper will be focusing on changing discourses of "food security" since mid 1970s with a short historical background in dominant paradigms of food provisioning in capitalist societies in the 20th Century. The paper argues that the "food security" as a concept, needs to be seen as a tool used by different actors in a discursive engagement, for concurrently transforming & legitimizing the current practices in the food system. With multiple competing & often contradictory definitions, food security is a descriptive plastic notion, implying different things to different people, depending on their political & ideological perspectives. While admitting that "food security" has little analytical significance, the paper argues, however, that a critical review of ever changing discourses of food security can offer insights on how debates around food provisioning have been evolving over time in the context of the prevailing regimes of accumulation, dominant ideological perspectives and discourses of conjuncture. Such evaluation offers us insights on tensions between defenders of change & status-quo, & tensions between reformist & radical interpretations of food system change. The paper concludes that despite their analytical usefulness, alternative food discourses, such as food security, are important tools for transforming the agri-food system & existing social institutions & practices of modern society by creating spaces for democratic engagement.

2010S01364

Koch, Max (Lund University, Department of Social Work and Social Welfare, Lund, Sweden, Box 23, 22100 Lund [tel: 0046462221268; fax: 0046462229412; e-mail: max.koch@soch.lu.se]), **Transnationalisation, Financialisation and the Destandardisation of Employment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper deals with some of the main structural processes against the background of which the destandardisation of employment can be interpreted. Taking a regulation theoretical perspective, its point of departure is a review of Atlantic Fordism with its focus on long-term economic planning, class compromise, full employment of the (mainly male) economically active, rising real wages, industrialisation, the increasing percentage of dependent employment, & the dominance of full-time jobs. The paper then describes the pillars of a finance-dominated accumulation regime, which has gradually replaced the Fordist one, & the corresponding modified hierarchy of institutional forms: the privileging of the shareholder value & the short-term perspective in relation to companies' profitability; the modification of management techniques & the increase in the number of transnational production networks & in foreign direct investment; the priority of financial capital & the decrease in productive investment; a modified system of industrial relations where the need for flexibility is reflected in the use of new & often non-standard forms of employment contracts. Special emphasis is placed on the link between the logic of short-term profitability & employment relations that tend to exhibit a

higher degree of fragility than previously: temporary work & part-time work as well as self-employment tend to increase, while income inequalities rise. Particularly in the circumstances of the current financial crisis, short-term work, alongside unemployment, is also increasing.

2010S01365

Koeller, Regine (Institute for Social Research and Social Policy, Cologne, Germany, 50674 [tel: 004922113065528; e-mail: koeller@isg-institut.de]), **Advocacies for Frail and Cognitively Impaired Older People in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In ageing societies, questions of participation of elderly in social life & the possibility of a self-determined life in old age are of high importance. The requirements concerning advocacies for elderly, who are in need of provisions to secure their legal participation, increase. The family more often adopts a background position in this context. Thus, the state increasingly is confronted with the task of protecting personal rights of elderly. Societies have developed diverse institutions of advocacies (e.g. guardianship, power of attorney). With the rising needs, they are under pressure to fulfil the growing demand & improve the use of alternative resources. We compare how different European states secure legal participation of elderly. Therefore legal systems, organisational performance, & reform concepts in five countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain) are compared. Main problems as well as examples of good solutions & promising innovative approaches will be worked out. A first comparison of the countries shows more differences than similarities. A common development is the increase of advocacies & a growth of costs. Striking, & so far not accountable for, are the differences in the age structure of people in need of legal protection. In Austria mainly older people (over 69 years) are under guardianship while in the Czech Republic almost 50% of all wards are under 40 years a despite similar age structure of the population in both countries. At this point socio-demographic aspects can not explain the differences & further analysis is required.

2010S01366

Koenig, Tomke & Jaeger, Ulle (Zentrum Gender Studies, Universität Basel, Steinengraben 5, CH-4051 Basel [tel: xx41-61-2670873; fax: xx41-61-2670874; e-mail: tomke.koenig@unibas.ch]), **The Intertwining of Private Gender Arrangements and Gendered Career Patterns of Junior Academics at Swiss Universities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In our presentation we will discuss the persistence of gender relations at Swiss universities in the context of current institutional reforms & changes in current gender arrangements in private life. Our paper is based on a secondary analysis of a) personal accounts of male & female professors on their experiences with parenthood & career development & b) qualitative interviews we conducted in our individual research projects dealing with related topics (division of labour in couples, dual career couples). These preliminary results belong to a larger work-in-progress. The aim of our paper is to show the relationships between the hegemonic logic of the academic field, the current changes in the university as an institution & the various career options for women & men at university. We also consider the impact of the various forms of private gender arrangements on the careers of women & men. And finally, we deal with the question of how the logic of the academic field must change structurally, & go beyond individual promotion of women, in order to reflect the current social organization of gender relations at university. In our paper, we want to present some initial results & discuss new paths to equality.

2010S01367

Koettig, Michaela (University of Applied Sciences, Nibelungenplatz 1, 60318 Frankfurt a. M. [tel: +49 69 1533 2647; fax: +49 691533 2809; e-mail: michaela.koettig@gmx.de]), **Researching Conflicts: Self-Location and Viewing the Others in Investigating the Coexistence of Israelis and Palestinians in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of a Lehrforschung (teaching & research project with students) at the University of Goettingen we examined the coexistence of Israelis & Palestinians in Germany. We have focused on the dealing with the Middle East conflict. In my paper I would like to introduce the research project & show the social contexts we explored; which empirical methods we used & how we undertook the analysis of the empirical data. Furthermore I would like to show how the researchers & the students prepared for entering the research field. Particularly I would like to explore our approach to the Middle East conflict by inviting experts & by using different materials for becoming aware of the different perspectives on the conflict. Doing this I will also include the sensitivity of our background & the genesis of our location in the conflict & its relevance for entering the research field. In general, I will discuss the handling of "delicate issues" such as conflicts during the research process & its influence on the sense of the field, the research process & the results of the study.

2010S01368

Kogan, Irena & Anna Baranowska, Michael Gebel, Teo Matkovic (University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany, 68131 [tel: 0621-181-2015; fax: 0621-181-2016; e-mail: ikogan@mail.uni-mannheim.de]), **Tell Me Whom You Know: Personal Contacts and Job Entry in Eastern European Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social networks are known to be effective sources of information on job vacancies, & hence means of reducing job search costs (Granovetter 1973, 1974). Compared to formal methods, informal contacts are better channels for the transmission of information between job applicants & potential employers, & should therefore lead to matches with better quality & wages (Pellizzari 2004). On the other hand, Bentolila et al. (2004) argue that jobs found through contacts are obtained quicker & hence they should also pay lower wages, since at least some of them are filled by workers who sacrificed their productive advantages. Mouw (2003) and Pellizzari (2004) however, find little consistent evidence that using contacts affects the wages or prestige of the given job. The proposed paper looks at the role of the social contacts for a possible trade off between the speed of the labour market entry and the quality of the first employment in five Central & Eastern European countries: Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Ukraine & Estonia. The countries analysed in the paper represent the variety in starting conditions, transformation trajectories & institutions observed in the region. Among the countries emerging from the Soviet Union, we focus on Estonia & Ukraine, which, despite a shared heritage, underwent very different developments after 1991. We also study two countries emerging from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), which experienced quite troubled transformation processes, Serbia & Croatia. Finally, we study Poland, which belonged to the more developed socialist economies in 1989. As education has increasingly become a decisive factor structuring the transition from school to work in CEE countries after transformation to capitalism (Nee 1989; Noelke & Müller forthcoming), we expect that other means of job allocation, including personal contact, to play a lesser role to the extent that liberal market reforms are effectively implemented. If market reforms are delayed, economic restructuring proceeds slowly, socialist allocation patterns persist & governments continue to regulate labor market mobility & earnings, inequalities between education groups in terms of labor market outcomes might not change significantly (Gerber & Hout, 1998), whereas social contacts continue to play an important role for the job allocation. Hence we expect social contacts to have a stronger independent effect on job search duration in countries with the delayed transitions, like Ukraine & Serbia, whereas such effect should be lower in Estonia and Poland with Croatia being placed in-between. To test our hypotheses we use school-leaver-surveys for all countries included in the study apart of Estonia, for which a retrospective life history data are used. In the first step of the analyses we estimate a propensity of searching for the first job relying on personal contacts as opposed to the formal means of the job search as a function of the demographic & human capital characteristics of young people & their socio-economic background. In the second step by means of the propensity score matching technique we compare outcomes of the job search in terms of the speed of finding first significant employment 6, 12 & 24 months after leaving education, as well as the quality of the first job measured against the ISEI scale between those school leavers who adhered to personal contacts versus those who relied solely on formal methods of job search. Thus are able to estimate a causal effect of the job search means on the probability of landing the first significant job & its quality & compare this effect across the countries analyzed.

2010S01369

Koh, Eunha & Kim, Hanjoo (Dept. of Policy Research & Development, Korea Institute of Sport Science, Seoul 139-242 [tel: +82-2-9709567; e-mail: ehkoh@sports.re.kr]), **The Queen on Ice: Yuna Kim, Media and Corporate Nationalism in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Yuna Kim achieved the first grand slam in female figure skating history winning the gold medal at Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic Games. Beyond her domestic brand value worth /BFM2X4B|ENDUS8 million yearly income including /BFM2X4B|END7.5 million from sponsors such as Nike, Samsung Electronics, Hyundai Motors, & Proctor & Gamble, Yuna Kim ranked 2nd in the Most Marketable Winter Olympians list by

CNBC. On the other hand, she is a national icon leading a number of fan sites and enthusiastic followers who act collectively against commercialism & anti-fans. The authors pay attention to the uniqueness of Yuna Kim's celebrityhood that distinguishes her from conventional Korean sport celebrities, focusing on the ways in which she penetrated into public sensibility through diverse media. Through an extensive review of news, commentaries, commercials, and websites & blog site contents, the study shows how different ideologies were blended into Yuna Kim's public persona while leaving space for public resistance.

2010S01370

Kohler, Ulrich (Social Science Research Center Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 10785 [tel: +49 30 25491361; fax: +49 30 25491360; e-mail: kohler@wzb.eu]), **The Economic Consequences of Getting Ill in Germany and the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The event of long term illness is regulated differently in Germany and the United States. While most Germans are members of the compulsory health funds which pay for medical treatments & medication, U.S.' health care arrangements consist of a complex compound of fragmented schemes creating a number of distinct "transfer classes," some of them with very limited access to contributions of the welfare state. Moreover, while both countries protect employees against dismissal, only the German welfare state also provides continued payment of wages during absence from work. Starting from a description of such welfare state arrangements we develop several hypotheses about the economic consequences of getting seriously ill, which are then tested using data of the German Socio Economic Panel & the American Panel Study of Income Dynamics. For example, we expect that sick persons in Germany by and large rely on the contributions of the welfare state to secure their standard of living, while many Americans must combine the welfare state contributions with continued work despite illness, increased work load of other household members, & resort to the capital marked; thereby the specific combination co-varies with the transfer classes created by the American health care arrangements. Hence, although we expect little overall effects of getting ill on household income in both countries, we expect (a) differences in the major source of income between both counties, (b) higher variation of income packages in the U.S., & (c) an increase of depts due to long term illness in the U.S.

2010S01371

Köhrsen, Jens (University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany [fax:; e-mail: Jenskoe@gmx.de]), **How Disparities of Power shape Religious Practice–The Impact of Social Stratification on the Practice of Religion in Argentinean Pentecostalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Explaining individual behaviour in the social sphere of religion has become an increasingly discussed topic during the last years; as for instance the popularity of the rational choice theory of religion shows. But since Weber, the sociology of religion has paid little attention to social stratification as an explanatory variable for religious behaviour. My paper wants to address this blank & discuss the impact of social stratification on the field of religion. Therefore, I will analyze the findings of an empirical investigation on Argentina's Pentecostalism in the light of the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu. Bourdieu's sociology offers an efficient approach to analyze & explain the relationship between an actor's position according to the social distribution of power (capital) & his practice in different social fields of action. Applying Bourdieu's concepts of habitus & taste to the scientific study of religion can contribute to a deeper understanding of individual religious behaviour by indicating how the social position can shape the practice of religion. In correspondence to Bourdieu's theory, my findings indicate for the case of Argentina that religious practice is significantly influenced by social disparities: Individuals from different social backgrounds tend to particular types of religious practice in Argentinean Pentecostalism. The findings on Argentinean Pentecostalism allow for assessing advantages & disadvantages of Bourdieu's theory for the sociological study of religious practice.

2010S01372

Köker, Eser, DoAanay, Ülkü, Keskin, Fatih & Özdemir-Taştan, ADGnan (University of Ankara, Faculty of Communication, Department of Public Relations, Ankara University Communication Faculty, Cebeci, Ankara, Turkey [tel: +90 3123197714; fax: +90 3123622717; e-mail: koker@media.ankara.edu.tr]), **Competition of Nationalism in Media at General Elections 2007 in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout the political campaigns previous to the general elections 2007 of Turkey, both the political parties & the media made an effort to keep nationalism fresh in the agenda. This article dwells on how the media incorporates nationalistic themes into the electoral competition of the political parties & aims to demonstrate the proximity between the way in which the state of addressing the nation was naturalized throughout election campaigns, & the mode of the media "to prepare the elector to the election scene." For this purpose, the news reports of newspapers and TV channels have been analysed on the basis of official election campaign period (21 June-21 July). The analysis focused on the three newspapers with the highest circulation & three TV channels with the highest ratings in the first six months of 2007. A total of 664 news reports of the newspapers & 360 news of TV channels examined throughout the qualitative content analysis within the scope of the following questions; "What, by whom (which actors), how often presented?" The results indicate that the media established nationalist elements predominantly through references to the nation state & national security & indivisible integrity of the state.

2010S01373

Kolankiewicz, Marta (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 22100 Lund, Sweden [tel: (+46) 46 2229571; fax: (+46) 46 2224100; e-mail: marta.kolankiewicz@soc.lu.se]), **In Whose Name? Ayaan Hirsi Ali in the Shadow of Islamophobia and in the Context of Contemporary Feminist Debates,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last decades, Muslim minorities have been repeatedly presented as unwilling or unable to integrate in "Western" societies. One frequently used argument is that Islam is a threat to women's rights. This argument gives the impression that feminism is complicit in the spread of Islamophobic ideas. In my paper, I present the figure of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, by some considered to be an outspoken defender of women's rights & the voice of an authentic insider, by others seen as a danger to the multicultural model. My starting point is Hirsi Ali treated as a feminist. I try to locate her ideas in the feminist tradition, & point out places where she ignores or rejects the developments of contemporary feminism. This is done by tracking the presence or absence of some of the crucial concepts & debates of feminism in Hirsi Ali's line of thought. Through this contextualization, I seek to answer the question "In whose name?", i.e. to identify the subjects of Hirsi Ali's emancipatory project as well as her audience. Furthermore, I point to those currents of feminism which are vulnerable to the use proposed by Hirsi Ali & those which resist it.

2010S01374

Kolibiki, Hamid Mehrabi (Lumière Lyon 2 University, France [e-mail: hamid.mehrabi@univ-lyon2.fr]), **The Role of Self-Esteem among Adolescent Girls in Sex Free,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research shows that under the influence of social and cultural change in recent decades, the sexual behavior of adolescents in contemporary society of Iran has changed dramatically. Currently, most teenagers and young girls being approached in an adult sex carelessly and it is themselves, offering to have sex. Among them, there are some who, despite of them, and begin the legally binding sexual relations and there are others who have confidence in themselves, control their sexual aspects in relationships with men. The perception of research in this area of life of young girls, for a traditional society like Iran as the dominant ideology that permits no sex outside marriage is very important. This article has been the study of the influence of the self esteem of adolescent girls in Tehran and the manner of their treatment with sexual issues of their surroundings and their ways of communicating with the opposite sex; this search is based on the interview we conducted with 78 adolescents and young people. For this study, we used as qualitative research as 'the basic theory'. The results showed that girls in whom the sense of self-love is stronger, longer control their sexual desires and sexual orientation that girls feel less sense of pride and they did not allow any behavior sexual friends of the opposite sex. Also their vision regarding sex was quite different from reports in which the girls' self-esteem is less strong. Keywords: Dignity, Sexual Relationship, Teen, Youth, Iran.

2010S01375

Kolnberger, Thomas (Kolnberger, Thomas; IPSE University of Luxembourg, Walferdange (Route de Diekirch), Luxembourg, L-7220 [e-mail: thomas.kolnberger@uni.lu]), **Between Swampy Backwaters and "Golden" Riverside: The Water Frontiers of Phnom Penh, Cambodia in Historical Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Colonial Phnom Penh used to be an amphibious urban landscape, tucked between canals & the riversides of the Mekong, Tonle Sap and Bassac. Periodically filled up lakes & swamps during the monsoon a a kind of marshland locally called boeung a still dot the town area. However, the agricultural lands around the swamps and the sites of "floating villages" (motley throngs of boats & houses on stilts) along the riversides, once neglected, are now a golden playground for developers' extravaganzas. Today in Cambodia, power is money & money (and not land-property) is power. The rapid expansion of the city in all directions is driven by the need for construction plots to attract direct investments. As in the past, the role & meaning of the urban waterscape is changing. The history of Phnom Penh offers a unique case study for persistency and adaptation in the interaction of people, water, & land. This paper will present the transforming perspectives, & the symbolic and social connotations of the urban waterscapes of this Southeast Asian city since its (re)founding in French colonial times (with references to the "hydraulic cities" of the ancient Khmer) providing insights to today's changes in a longue durée.

2010S01376

Kolosova, Elena A. (Sociological Department, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia, 125993 [tel: +7-916-782-9109; e-mail: theULshmiga@mail.ru]), **Major Trends Transforming the Practice of Child Reading in the Family,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The subject of study is family reading. The method used to obtain the data was Internet-survey, sample was 100 respondents. The basic sources of the information on education of children at modern mums the special literature (the books-72 of %) & the Internet (84 %) act. Whereas actually councils of contemporaries, parents & other experts, in answers of respondents, use on the average half of interrogated mums. And on the last place special TV & radio programs, & also special newspapers & magazines. Possibly this type of the information is accessible today in networks, therefore the reference to them is not allocated in the separate answer with respondents. "Strong" books from a thick cardboard, on plastic are in house library of the majority of modern Russian children (94 %). Merits of such books parents name durability, presence of bright drawings, possibility of use of books from plastic in a bathroom, safety for the child. Whereas lacks of such books admits, along with that is included into the strong book less than the substantial text, its dearness, weight & not mobility, & also not schooling of the child to accurate the reference with the book. But despite of everything, the family role in formation of the relation to the book, reading is extremely great. If reading is included into a way of life of adult members of a family, the child catches it & absorbs.

2010S01377

Komendant-Brodowska, Agata (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, 00-927 [tel: 506051347; e-mail: komendanta@is.uw.edu.pl]), **It takes a group to fight the tyrant. Behaviour of school violence bystanders in game theoretical perspective.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the conference paper is to describe group-related factors related to the behaviour of a peer group faced with a problem of bullying by using a structurally embedded public goods game. In order to analyse how different group-related factors influence the reaction of bystanders I use models from the scope of rational choice theory (RCT). I treat the decision-making process of a bystander as rational. Observers take into account both the possible gains & costs of their decision & the presence of other observers, making a similar decision as themselves. They are not only aware of the presence of others but they seek confirmation for their own decisions among their friends & classmates. Social control operates via a network of relations. It is worth underlining that young people struggle to be accepted by their peers & they often express tendencies to conform to group norms both in general (norms concerning young people) & in particular social context (norms among groups of friends). In addition, students are involved in different social relations, they have friends & can be members of cliques. The network of these relations influences the reaction of onlookers to bullying.

2010S01378

Kominek, Jasmin (Sociology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany [tel: ; e-mail: jasminULkominek@yahoo.com]), **How do actors decide when facing uncertainty as in the example of migration?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rational choice theory suggests that on each of the different levels micro, meso, or macro the outcome of migration can be described as resulting from goal oriented decision making weighting different criteria, gathering necessary information & sorting it out. Due to bounded rationality & imperfect information it can be assumed that objectively the optimum can not be reached that way or if it by chance is met, the agent can not know this fact for sure. Thus more relevant than special criteria or abstract heuristic models to predict the likelihood of future events might be the decision process itself. Due to the least effort principle (social psychology) when following paths (as observable on macro level) the decision process changes towards using more & more routines and standards. So the more an agent is used to deciding path dependently & therefore his decision processes resembles an "ideal type path dependent" the more likely he is to decide in the following way: If the related personal decision instance says go he migrates & if it says stay the agent is likely to stay.

2010S01379

Komlik, Oleg (Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheba, ISRAEL, 84105 [tel: +972-54-4895845; fax: +972-8-6472932; e-mail: komlik@gmail.com]), **Translation in Action: the Institutionalization of the Global Anti-Money Laundering Legal Norms in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the years, Israel has been a very paradise for Money Laundering. The Age of Globalization has entailed significant developments in global & local levels, which have even increased the attractiveness of Israel as a shelter for "dirty" money. This paper traces the actors & mechanisms involved in the complex process in which the global legal norms & practices against Money Laundering became part & parcel of the Israeli Prohibition on Money Laundering Law. By analyzing its contents & its legislative process, one core question of the contemporary theoretical debate is hereby addressed: how the global has been institutionalizing into the local. The research reveals that the pressures of the global organizations & foreign states' agencies, with the US government as the ringleader, have played a decisive role all-through the legislative stages, by putting an extensive pressure on Israel to push forward the legislation. Moreover, the global actors also de-facto participated in its drafting. Nevertheless, the State of Israel has not been a passive rule-taker in relation to the global governance, but rather the cardinal agent as regards the way in which foreign legal norms were adopted in the local field, as well as the velocity of this process. And this process has been inherently political & characterized by endless conflicts among all local institutional factors: the state bureaucrats, the interest groups & politicians. These conflicts among local actors & the international actors' pressures, interacted dialectically, have jointly begot the legal creation that has institutionalized Anti-Money Laundering global norms in Israel, accordingly to the particular local societal arrangements. By bringing globalization into the sociology of law that, so far generally has limited itself to the boundaries of the nation-state, this paper elaborates a comprehensive theoretical framework to explain the mode of institutionalization of the global into the local through the mechanism of translation.

2010S01380

Komp, Kathrin (Department of Sociology, VU University Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands [tel: +31-(0)20-5986921; fax:; e-mail: k.komp@fsw.vu.nl]), **The Political Economy of the Third Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The older population in Western societies is increasing & becoming more heterogeneous. To capture the heterogeneity, older persons are currently labelled either "healthy & active third agers" or "inactive fourth agers in poor health." The notion of the third age puts welfare policies in a new perspective. Third agers represent a resource for welfare production, particularly when they volunteer or provide informal care. Moreover, they represent a new clientele for welfare policies and, thus, modify welfare state activities. This paper explicates the challenges & opportunities third agers present to European welfare states. For this purpose, it presents conceptual considerations as well as macro-level data. The results show that third agers provide welfare states with a considerable resource for welfare production, particularly in Continental & Southern Europe. Governments address this development in different ways: they delay retirement almost universally, strengthen volunteering in later life particularly in the United Kingdom & Scandinavia, but hardly ever tackle informal care-giving in later life. Interestingly, the countries with the highest number of third agers take the weakest approach to activating them. This suggests that the third age has a country-specific relevance for the welfare state.

2010S01381

Konak, Nahide (Abant Izzet Baysal University Sociology, Bolu

Turkey [tel: 011 90 374 275 2050; e-mail: nkonak@hotmail.com]), **Politics of Nature and Citizenship: How to Use Water As a Source of Energy and Carbon Trade or Eco-tourism and Sustainability?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the case of a conflict over the development of hydroelectric facilities on ADGkizdere Valley's rivers in Rize, Turkey in order to document how the nature is constructed vis-à-vis the country's hegemonic citizenship regime, & to identify the counter-hegemonic voices of alternate green citizenships. This is achieved by comparing the discourses of nature & citizenship employed by various actors in this conflict, including proponents of the development of hydroelectric facilities and opponent's--- members of the Ikizdere Organization & others. The analysis of narratives over nature construction & protection reveal the fact that opponents, while addressing the issues and their concerns (such as, hydroelectric development are seen to be a threat to the sensitive eco-system & environment as well as cultural, social & economic structures of the region), constructed the counter-hegemonic sustainable citizenship. This counter-hegemonic sustainable citizenship insists on an eco-tourism-based development model for the region. Thus, this article argues that opponents not only have advanced significant challenges to the neo-liberal capitalist hegemonic citizenship regime, which treats nature as a set of resources for exploitation in the course of "development," & water as commodity, but also have fostered a hybridized conception of green citizenship, that is, counter-hegemonic sustainable citizenship.

2010S01382

König, Tomk (Zentrum Gender Studies, Universität Basel, Steinengraben 5, 4051 Basel, Schweiz [tel: 0049 221 42 080 19; fax: 0049 221 42 66 84; e-mail: Tomke.Koenig@unibas.ch]), **The Current Gender Order Seen From the Perspective of Couples: A Paradoxical Combination of Persistence and Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of gender relations has long been described in terms of linear change. But today it presents itself as an ambivalent process in which fundamental changes are opposed by traditional tendencies, especially in the division of labour between the sexes. However, in many studies, arrangements between couples are labelled in broad terms as either "modern" or "traditional." The traditional patterns–according to a widespread theory–seem to re-assert themselves behind the back of the person. These studies suggest that the couples only think they live in partnerships on equal terms, but their actions fall back into traditional arrangements. In my paper, I will critically review this assessment and refer to a research project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (Nov. 06 - Feb. 10). The data consists of qualitative interviews with 40 cross-sex & same-sex couples who live in shared households with & without children & belong to different social milieus. The material was evaluated using a discourse-analytical method. This perspective allows elements of continuity & discontinuity to become equally apparent, shaping actions & self concepts as well. Both, men & women have to clarify & balance their roles for themselves as individuals and as part of a couple.

2010S01383

Konstantinovskiy, David (Institute of Sociology RAS, Moscow, Russia, 117218 [tel: 7 499 1286901; fax: 7 495 7190740; e-mail: dav.konstant@gmail.com]), **Education–for whom? And what for?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Desire to get university diploma is the most general characteristic of youth aspirations. The reason is: only people with higher education have higher wages & unemployment among them is the least. Demand for higher education generates an education system answer: suggestions from universities. Demand is differentiated. Some need for education–that is knowledge, profession allowing get a job requiring high qualification & giving adequate remuneration. Others need for only a diploma. Correspondingly a suggestion is differentiated too. Some universities provide education, others give diplomas. First are oriented on international cooperation (including Bologna process), second are oriented firstly on financial performance measures. At the same time both demonstrate their utilitarian orientation. In future it is prognosticated that differentiation of universities will increase & accordingly differentiation of diplomas as a result of growth of differentiation of population demands. It is not meant this situation will fit to all & will be stable. What are social consequences? Differentiation of diplomas is social differentiation of their receivers. Various diplomas a various destines. Young people who do not get good education can see differences between their life chances & possibilities of those who have other ways in life.

2010S01384

Kontula, Anna (Department of Social Research, University of Tampere, Kalevantie 5, FI-33014 University of Tampere [tel: +358 50 3429928; fax:; e-mail: anna.kontula@uta.fi]), **Status of Migrant Workers in Finnish Construction Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Finnish government has announced its support for labour immigration & integration services for migrants. The goal is to guarantee sufficient labour force by controlled immigration of young educated adults in the circumstances of aging population. According to the government's Migration Policy Program, newcomers are welcomed with their families to live permanently in Finland. The Finnish migration policy looks very different when we look at it from the perspective of migrant workers in informal or semi-informal construction sector. Unfavourable residence permit practices, illegal working conditions & citizenship-based social security lead to a situation in which men are not able to integrate in the Finnish society. Migration with families seems also to be a middle-class privilege: because of the uncertain status & bad living conditions, migrant construction workers are forced to leave their wives & children in their countries of origin. The purpose of my presentation is to describe these mechanisms that make it possible for officials & employers to maximize the benefits of labour migration & to minimize the expenses. The presentation is based on my study on informal work in construction sector and especially on my ethnographic fieldwork & interviews among Polish migrant workers.

2010S01385

Konzen, Lucas Pizzolatto (Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy [tel: ; e-mail: lucas.pizzolatto@unimi.it]), **Postcards of Exclusion and Places Off the Map: The Legal Dimension of Conflicts Over Public Spaces in the Case of Donostia-San SebastiáN, Basque Country,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the legal dimension of public spaces in tourist cities, taking the Basque city of Donostia-San Sebastián as a case. Empirical evidence was gathered through qualitative methods, such as observation & analyses of newspaper reports, documents and tourist materials. In Donostia some places are selected to become attractions, whereas others are kept outside the tourist market. The process raises a duality between the tourist enclave and the rest of the city that results in two patterns of exclusion concerning public spaces. The first is metaphorically named "postcards of exclusion." Within the tourist zone, non-profitable presences, actions & discourses are subjected to a series of mechanisms of control in order to favour the ones encouraged by the tourism industry. The second is called "places off the map." Not only private entrepreneurs, but also agencies of the state bureaucracy address relevant financial & non-financial resources to promote public uses in places situated within the tourist enclave, while other places remain neglected. As a closer analysis of some exemplary situations of conflict found in Donostia reveals, in order to understand how those patterns of exclusion successfully work in everyday life it is necessary to unpack the property arrangements governing public spaces.

2010S01386

Korolczuk, Elzbieta (Department of Sociology, Södertorns Högskola, Huddinge Sweden 141 89 [tel: +48602754565; e-mail: elzbieta.korolczuk@sh.se]), **Gendering Poland? Few Comments on Initiatives and Strategies for Social Mobilization of Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Joanna Regulska & Magda Grabowska (forthcoming), claim that women's groups & organizations in Poland subscribe to different & often contradictory views on how to articulate women's subjectivities and interests. Some embrace more traditionally defined models of women's identities & try to re-define it, some adopt a European version of equality that stresses success & individualism, while others attempt at reconciling their feminist identities with the Catholic ones. The authors conclude that 'confrontation among these conflicting images & positions have created new in-between spaces, the third space where hybrid identities are performed' (p. 119). I will discuss two cases of women's mobilization in Poland that seem to support Regulska & Grabowska's arguments: the movement for the reestablishment of Alimony Fund (2003-2007) and the Congress of Polish Women (2009). I place women's collective agency at the center of the analysis taking under consideration the context of post-communist transformation & EU-integration process, drawing my conclusions from content analysis of information provided by the activists themselves (web sites, interviews, demonstrations & public statements), as well as the public discourse on both initiatives (media coverage, internet forums, government responses). It is worth stressing, that my aim is not to decide which

strategy is more efficient in fostering gender equality. Rather, I am interested in scrutinizing how women's agency translates into citizenship practices, how women confront state actions, how they gain public visibility & try to win support of the general public.

2010S01387

Koroleva, Ilze, Rungule, Ritma, Aleksandrovs, Aleksandrs & Snikere ,Sigita (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, Latvia, LV-1940 [tel: + 371 67227920; fax: +371 67210806; e-mail: Ilzek@petijums.lv]), **Changes in the Structure of Leisure Time and It's Impact on Addictions Among Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure is the time when one can concentrate on their interests, self-expression, & various other forms of physical & mental development. In this aspect leisure of adolescents is of special importance. However, the number of young people who can't or aren't willing to find pleasant activities for themselves is increasing. The utilization of leisure depends not only on interests and abilities but also on the skills of personal time-management. Recently Latvia has become highly affected by the economic and thereafter social crisis, the inevitable consequences of these developments were significantly decreased possibilities of organized leisure & interest education on all levels. Thus, the amount of time for young people to spend on surfing the net, playing computer games, & aimless loitering with friends has rapidly increased. In our paper we analyse the relation between leisure activities & forms of risk behaviour. Surveys on the use of addictive substances (ESPAD 2003 & 2007, & ECAD 2006 and 2008) show that peers compose the strongest risk factor that correlates with the experience of tries & use of addictive substances, & other forms of risky behaviour. The use of addictive substances & the prerequisites for addictions are analysed within the context of both peers, & wider social environment risk factors.

2010S01388

Korotchenko, Alexandra & Hurd Clarke, Laura (The University of British Columbia, 2329 West Mall, Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z4 [e-mail: aULkorotchenko@yahoo.ca]), **Russian Immigrant Women and the Negotiation of Social Class and Feminine Identity through Fashion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Women learn to do gender (West & Zimmerman, 1987) & femininity through everyday beauty work practices, such as the use of fashion. Building on the growing body of literature that examines the doing of gender through clothing, this paper uses data from in-depth interviews with 10 women aged 52 to 75 to examine how Russian immigrant women's experiences of fashion, beauty, & femininity in later life are culturally & historically situated. Each woman was interviewed twice for a total of 20 interview hours. The data were analyzed using Strauss & Corbin's (1998) concepts of open and axial coding. Our findings reveal that the women's beauty work choices were framed by their socialization within Russian cultural values that privileged feminine appearance, their assimilation into Canadian culture, their resistance to Canadian views of beauty and femininity, & their feelings about their aging bodies. Similar to white North American women, older Russian immigrant women held negative attitudes towards their bodies, & utilized clothing to conceal & correct their bodies' deviations from the slim and youthful beauty ideal. Additionally, the women's clothing choices reflected their desires to assimilate, or alternately, differentiate themselves from their newfound cultural surroundings. These findings are discussed in relation to the extant research and theorizing regarding beauty work & aging.

2010S01389

Korpa, Viola (Department of Sociology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, LV-1019 [tel: +371 29382872; e-mail: Viola. Korpa@yahoo.com]), **The Reasons to Maintain Work-Family Provisions in Workplaces in the Times of Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on searching the answer to the question: Do organizations in Latvia continue to develop work-family provisions or do they resign from it in times of crisis? The main goal is clarification of the view & experience of so called Family Friendly employers towards work-family provisions. The particular research gives an insight into transformations in Family Friendly workplaces. The results of the research show what kind of work-family provisions organizations keep & why. The paper examines the refusal of work-family provisions & the reasons for this refusal. The paper analyzes how choice & availability of work-family provisions alter in workplaces.

2010S01390

Kortam, Marie (Université Paris 7/ CSPRP, Dalle les Olympiades - Immeuble Montréal - 3ème étage, 105 rue de tolbiac, 75013 paris, case 7101 [tel: 01 57 27 66 84 ; e-mail: mariekortam@hotmail.fr]), **Violences du Pouvoir et Pouvoir des Violences** (Violence of Power and Authority of Violence), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Ma communication est tirée d'une thèse de doctorat en cours en sociologie du pouvoir, intitulée: sociologie pratique de violences : une mise en perspective comparative entre camps de réfugiés palestiniens et banlieues françaises. Je propose de discuter la situation des réfugiés palestiniens au Liban, à travers les jeunes du camp de Baddawi, en se basant sur un travail de terrain (entretiens, observations, etc.) effectué durant l'été 2008. Les Palestiniens du Liban sont, à travers leurs corps, l'objet et la cible principale de la stratégie du pouvoir. Ce pouvoir agit sur eux, indirectement par des méthodes "douces" : ils sont assujettis, enfermés dans les camps. En effet, pour que la discipline dans la société libanaise soit réalisable, l'Etat multiplie les machines à contrôler les Palestiniens, à dresser les corps, à travers le "pouvoir juridique". En premier temps, je survole la discrimination des Palestiniens au Liban par le pouvoir juridique exercée par l'Etat libanais. Comment ce pouvoir utilise la violence pour maintenir l'ordre. Ensuite, je m'attarde plus sur le pouvoir disciplinaire, comment fonctionne-ti-il pour dresser et fabriquer des individus agissant dans diverses institutions. J'étudie trois règles de contrôle des opérations du corps pour analyser le contrôle et la fabrication, par l'Etat libanais, des "corps Palestiniens soumis" : La répartition dans l'espace ou la ségrégation spatiale, l'entre-soi ou la peur de l'extérieur, le contrôle de l'activité, et la tactique.

2010S01391

Kosaka, Kenji (Kwansei Gakuin Universityh, Nishinomiya-shi, Japan, 662-8501 [tel: 81+90-3719-2694; fax: 81+798-51-0955; e-mail: kkosaka@kwansei.ac.jp]), **Towards Broadening the Scope of 'Mechanism-based Explanations',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Commentary on P. Hedström's "Dissecting the Social"–Kenji Kosaka (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan) The book presents succinctly & persuasively the way theoretical sociologists should pursue by addressing mechanism-based explanations, the DBO(=Desire, Belief, Opportunity) theory, & the Coleman micro-macro link diagram, which is exactly what I want to claim in the existing academic sociology where inductive (rather than deductive) and/or mystifying studies are haunting. The author, however, seems to have narrowed the scope of mechanism-based explanations by focusing on the ECA(=Empirically Calibrated Agent-based) models toward the end and stressing excessively the significance of Mertonian type of theory-research consolidation. I want to suggest a way to broaden the potential scope of mechanism-based explanations by way of illustrating my own work with T. J. Fararo (Fararo & Kosaka, 2003. Generating Images of Stratification: A Formal Theory, Kluwer Academic Publishers)

2010S01392

Kosinski, Robert A., Gradowski, T & Mrowinski, M (Faculty of Physics, Warsaw University of Technology ;, Warsaw, Poland, 00-662 [e-mail: kosinski@if.pw.edu.pl]), **Peer-To-Peer Networks in Internet Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Internet has become one of the most important means of social communication of our century. A substantial volume of Internet traffic can be attributed to that part of the Internet society that forms peer-to-peer networks, in which users can exchange data directly. Such networks are an effective way of distributing files to a large group of users at virtually no cost to the publisher. Peer-to-peer networks are as reliable (in terms of file availability) as their users, & cooperation between file sharers plays a crucial role in distributing files over the network. In our work we propose a simple model to study the cooperative & dynamical phenomena in peer-to-peer networks. By mathematical calculations based on the master equation & extensive computer simulations we study the efficiency & stability of this file sharing mechanism. In the operation of such a network an important problem is a phenomenon of free-riding i.e. the presence among all users persons who download files without sharing them. If the number of such users increases above a certain critical value the effectiveness of the network functioning decreases rapidly. In our investigations we look for the conditions in which such perturbations may appear and discuss the ways of preventing such critical situations.

2010S01393

Koski, Pasi, J. (Centre for Research on Lifelong Learning and

Education (CELE), Assistentinkatu 5, FI-20014 Turun yliopisto, Finland [e-mail: pasi.koski@utu.fi]), **Professional: The rescuer of the voluntary sport system?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In many countries such as Finland, the role of voluntary sports clubs is fundamental in the organised system of sport & physical activity. Societal & cultural changes have shifted the use of time among people & the attitude to the voluntary work is different than two decades ago. Individualisation & the demands of working life, for instance, have created a setting of new kind for the voluntary potential. At the same time the level of demands & expectations from the sports clubs have increased. Professionals have seen as one of the solutions in this challenging setting. In 2009 the Finnish government launched a pilot project. It is the first time in the history when the government directly supports the sports clubs financially. The project gives to 200 sports clubs an opportunity to hire an official. The public support covers mostly 50 per cent of the labour cost. The pilot which will be evaluated rests for 22 months. In this paper, the problems of the first phase are analysed.

2010S01394

Kosuke, Hishiyama (Faculty of law, economics and humanities, Kagoshima university, kagoshima, kagoshima, Japan, 890-0065 [tel: +81-99-285-7594; e-mail: hishiyam@gmail.com]), **Policing Local Security of Southeast Asia in the Era of Mobility: The Case Study of Bali, Indonesia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation will clarify the character of the techniques of policing local security in Southeast Asia. Especially, we will pay attention to the strategy of community policing & gated community in Bali, Indonesia. Now, accelerated social mobility leads the trial of re-bordering & regulating mobility. We can see three tendencies. First, the sanction of traditional community is strengthened to keep the cohesiveness of it. Second, local people and the police try to establish the new policing strategy. Third, among the people who belong to new middle class, we can see the creation of the gated community. Considering them, first, this presentation will use the way of the comparison among the type of community policing & gated community in US, Europe, Japan & SE Asia. Second, Balinease case will be proposed as another one possessing the different factors, which is the cross-bordering relation between inside & outside of the community, market and tradition & so on. In other words, it means the impossibility of creating complete border remains in Bali. Third, to clarify the detail situation of it will also contribute to think more universally about community, the arts of security, mobility and border.

2010S01395

Kouchy, Jan & Bartusek, Ales (Education Policy Centre, Charles University in Prague, Malátova 17, 15000 Prague 5, Czech Republic [e-mail: jan.koucky@pedf.cuni.cz]), **Higher Education between Origin and Destination,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The comparative study "Higher Education between Origin and Destination" will be 2010 output of the fourth stage of the project "Inequality in Access to Higher & Tertiary Education in the Czech Republic & Other European Countries", carried out since 2007 by the Education Policy Centre (EPC), Faculty of Education, Charles University in Prague. In 2009 authors published 3rd report of the project (http://svp.pedf.cuni.cz/download/Whoismoreequal.pdf) "Who is more equal? Access to tertiary education in Europe". The EPC approach uses data gathered in four rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS 1-4), conducted in 2002-2009 in more than twenty European countries. Although the ESS is not primarily focused on education, it contains data which can be used very well for the study. The analysis concerns on 25 countries & the overall set has about 160 thousand respondents & the size of individual country sets is ranging from 4 to 8 thousand respondents. The study will draw attention to the change in character of inequalities. As higher/tertiary education has entered mass & later even universal phase, inequalities have become more subtle & less discernible as they changed their focus from quantitative to qualitative characteristics. Today they affect predominantly access to preferred fields of studies & to prestigious institutions, and later on, also the position on the labour market. Hence the importance of focusing not only on access to tertiary education in European countries but on providing a comprehensive analysis of the relationships between family background, access to education, the position of graduates on the labour market & their social status, that is on including also the effects of tertiary education.

2010S01396

Kowalik, Wojciech (Department of Management, AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland [tel: 0048 607 573 510; e-mail: wojtekkowalik@tlen.pl]), **Older people and the internet–consumption of the medium in Poland in context of the EU.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research problems: What is the place of internet in older people's live? Are there any patterns in perception of interactions and social actions mediated by Internet? How does this pattern affect relations between older people & other social actors as well as the medium itself? Contexts: Socio-economical & demographic determinants of internet use by elderly people in Poland in EU context. Perception & rating of internet development by the elderly. The role of Internet in older people's lives (in individual & social contexts). Technology-based reality in 21th century as strange reality, different from older people's former experiences. Internet's influence on aged people's social relations change a redefinition of older people's social roles under the influence of growing importance of internet in many aspects of live. Research methodology: Individual in-depth interviews with people over 60 a users & non-users of the internet; context analysis of websites & internet forums for older people; Polish General Social Survey, European Social Survey, Social Diagnosis Results: Older people's perception of internet as medium shaping social reality. Typology of Internet consumption by older people in Poland in UE context.

2010S01397

Kowalska, Marta (School of Social Sciences, Bangor University, Bangor, UK, LL57 2DG [tel: +44 1248 383834; e-mail: m.j.kowalska@bangor.ac.uk]), **Between the Local and the Global: A Biographical Adjustment Strategies in Transnational Narratives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The most prominent feature of biographical research is its focus on individuals & their local contexts though time. Biographical narratives give the researcher rich & detailed accounts of the personal life span within a specific social, cultural, political and an economic setting & give the opportunity, rare in social sciences, to observe how everyday life attitudes & practices adapt to changing circumstances. Local contexts in the contemporary world are strongly influenced by global factors. These aspects and the mobilities associated with them are especially interesting as well as theoretically & methodologically challenging opportunity for biographical research. Mobile populations, such as students, transnational workers & more global economic, political and cultural elites dynamically adjust to global circumstances, often paying considerable biographical costs for their contextual discontinuity. Mobility disrupts the local, natural rhythm of life. By moving within the global space & leaving the safe port of locality behind, the individual breaks life continuity with one place & needs to form new social, cultural & economic attachments to another. This paper aims to explore the ways in which mobile individual deal with disrupted time continuum which is caused by physical mobility within the European & global context. It is based on autobiographic narrative interviews gathered within the Euro Identities project & illustrates adjustment strategies such as: re-creating localities in a different place; building and engaging with international rather than local spaces; & investing into international & cosmopolitan capital. Those individual strategies which are reviled in individual biographies are important indicators of how the global context influences individual life & how individuals themselves attempt to find way to reconcile their local & global worlds. Key words: biographical research, local & global context, adjustment strategies

2010S01398

Kowzan, Piotr, Zielinska, Malgorzata & Prusinowska, Magdalena (University of Gdansk, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Education, ul. BaA14yAskiego 4; 80-952 GdaAsk; Poland [e-mail: satkow@gmail.com]), **Struggling to Get United. Contemporary Student Movements in Poland as a Part of International Networks.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Year 2009 has been a very active time for student movements in Europe. Many universities have been occupied & numerous student movements appeared as response to the Bologna Process & reforms commercializing higher education. In Poland students were not very active, partly because of the characteristics of the reforms and partly due to the cultural & socio-political context. However, two major student movements appeared in WrocAaw & in GdaAsk (OKUPÉ–Open Committee for Liberation of the Educational Space). Using international student networks as background for our analysis, we focus on OKUPÉ, which the authors were active participants of. The movement had an active beginning & managed to gather a considerable number of people demanding changes at the university,

including the relations of power, surveillance policy, equality issues, lack of participation in decision-making processes and spatial planning at the new campus. However, the promising beginning has not yet led to a continuous mobilization & the movement had to face internal conflicts, burning out of the members, fragmentalisation of interest & problems with decision-making & communication. The methods of decision-making brought from other European movements have not worked properly in the local context. In our paper we take into consideration the cultural, socio-political & educational context & compare OKUPÉ to other student movements in Europe, e.g., the Icelandic movement which two of us took part in. We hope that these perspectives will allow us not only to analyze OKUPÉ's life-cycle & the possible reasons for the organizational crisis we faced, but also to contribute to a better understanding of social movements in Poland & East-Central Europe.

2010S01399

KrA=tilová, Veronika, Kuhlmann, Ellen & Annandale, Ellen (Faculty of Economics and Administration, Masaryk University, Brno, 602 00, Czech Republic [e-mail: krutilova@econ.muni.cz]), **Impact of User Fees in Health Care System on Health Care Consumption the Politics of Mainstreaming Gender into Healthcare: Learning From Cross-Country Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Across the globe the concept of gender mainstreaming is indicative of substantive political & social change, & healthcare is a particularly important policy arena. Existing research reveals however only meagre success in the implementation of gender policies in national contexts, despite clear supranational guidelines. This paper aims to map out the spaces for gender policies within a fluid environment of the changing governance of healthcare by using cross-country comparison. We choose England and Germany as case studies that will serve to develop a robust methodological framework for an expanded cross-country comparison. Both countries have introduced extensive modernisation agendas with new managerial regimes as a particular facilitator towards improved performance of providers & quality of care. Our results highlight that changes in the governance of healthcare do provide opportunities for integrating gender sensitive approaches. However, opportunities are heavily shaped by national configurations of the "healthcare state" & the specific intersections between institutional, organisational & professional governance practices. Our comparative study also raises more general questions on health policy convergence & the tensions between supranational policies & national healthcare states.

2010S01400

Kraemer, Klaus (Klaus Kraemer; Department of Sociology/ University of Graz, Graz, Austria, 8010 [tel: +43 316 380-3546; e-mail: klaus.kraemer@uni-graz.at]), **Irrational Exuberance? A Sociological Explanation of Decisions on Financial Markets Under Extreme Uncertainty,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Financial markets are marked by considerable uncertainty. Actors in financial markets are nevertheless constantly forced to make decisions. This paper pursues the question of how they cope with this problem of decision-making. Based on a critical discussion of the concept of "expectations of expectations," I suggest turning to Max Weber's concept of charisma, which can be fruitfully applied to better understand the influence of "stock market prophets" on investment decisions & explain such influence as a social process.

2010S01401

Krebs, Dagmar & Bachner, Yaacov G. (Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany [tel: ; e-mail: dagmar.krebs@sowi.uni-giessen.de]), **Direction of Response Scale Format and Response Behavior in Two Different Nations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Formatting an answer means to map the selected answer to the categories on a response scale. In this process the direction of a response scale (beginning with the positive or the negative response category) provides information for respondents. The first category of a scale might result in different subjective hypotheses that respondents form about the "most frequent" or "most accepted" behavior. This would imply that direction of reading is important in reacting to response scales if this principle applies in general, then it should be observable in response behavior of respondents in different contexts whereby context means here: direction of reading: from left to right or from right to left. In the latter context, the right side of the scale would carry the meaning of "top" & response behavior can be expected to vary accordingly a comparable to response behavior on scales running from left to right. Data of two samples from Germany & Israel are compared. This paper tests the hypothesis that scales beginning with the positive pole bring about different responses than scales starting with the negative pole within each sample. A split-ballot design was combined with repeated measurement using different scale formats for identical items.

2010S01402

Krekula, Clary (Dept.of Social Studies, Karlstad University, 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: +46 54 700 16 62; fax: +46 54 700 14 60; e-mail: clary.krekula@kau.se]), **Age Coded Bodied: When Conceptions of Ageing Become Age Markers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is on how conceptions of ageing are intrinsic to the embodied identity processes within which engendered age is done. Departing from twelve qualitative interviews with women aged 75 years or older & from three focus group interviews I illustrate how we interpret bodies through a screen that consist of conceptions of ageing. As embodied individuals we find ourselves in an ongoing negotiation over how our bodies shall be judged. In everyday interactions we seldom have knowledge of an individual's chronological age. When age-based differences are created the point of departure is instead the age identities individuals are ascribed. Accordingly, the markers that are used to ascribe age to individuals are central aspects in those processes in which age relations are created, challenged & negotiated. The empirical data is analyzed by the concept age coding a practices of distinction that are based on & preserve representations of actions, phenomena & characteristics as associated with & applicable to defined age. I illustrate that descriptions of body images depend upon conceptions of categories & that age codings of characteristics can be used as age markers. Hence, age codings appear as central aspects in those processes where embodied gendered ageing is done. Departing from these results I discus theoretical frameworks & argue that bodies & age identities should be analyses within a perspective of diversity and ambivalence.

2010S01403

Krell, Claudia & Vogl, Susanne (Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, 85071 Eichstaett, Germany [tel: +49 8421 93 1278; e-mail: susanne.vogl@ku-eichstaett.de]), **Parental Leave, Parenting Benefits and Male Participation in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Challenged by declining birth rates & demographic change, a new law, the so called "Elterngeld-Gesetz" ("parenting benefit law") was introduced in Germany in 2007. This change in family policy had mainly two aims: (1) to reduce financial loss in the first year after birth & therefore encourage people (particularly with high incomes) to start a family & (2) to encourage fathers to actively participate in childcare by taking parental leave. Parenting benefits guarantee up to 67% of the former average income for the first 12 months after birth. If the second parent takes a leave for at least two months the parenting benefit can be obtained up to 14 months. But how is the new law perceived by men & women in Germany? Can financial benefits facilitate decisions to have a baby and male participation in childcare? What are reasons for females and males (not) to take parental leave? Are men willing to take parental leave? How could their general willingness be reduced in practice? On the basis of 1.200 German wide CATI-interviews of women & men aged 18 to 70 we found an overall positive perception of the impact of the law both on the desire to have children and the motivation of fathers to take parental leave. 60% of interviewed men & nearly 90% of women would be prepared to take parental leave. But so far the high male motivation does not manifest itself in official statistics, according to which only 16% of fathers indeed take parental leave. Reasons for not taking parental leave are mainly job-related, especially for men. We conclude that financial benefits & more flexible regulations regarding parental leave cannot reduce male motivation to participate in childcare. Moreover, taking into account a declining birth rate during 2008, no actual impact on the desire to have children can be found (so far).

2010S01404

Kreyenfeld, Michaela, Andersson, Gunnar & Mika, Tatjana (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Konrad-Zuse-Str. 1, 18057 Rostock [tel: +49-(0)381-2081-136; fax: +49-(0)381-2081-436; e-mail: kreyenfeld@demogr.mpg.de]), **Welfare State Context, Female Earnings and Childbearing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates the role of female earnings in childbearing decisions in two very different European contexts. By applying event history techniques to German & Danish register data during 1981-2001, we demonstrate how female earnings relate to first, second & third birth rates. Our

study shows that female earnings are rather positively associated with fertility in Denmark, while the relationship is the opposite in West Germany. We interpret our findings based on our observation that Danish social policies tend to encourage Danish women to become established in the labor market before having children, while German policies during the 1980s and 1990s were not designed to encourage maternal employment.

2010S01405

Kritsch, Raquel (Departamento de Ciências Sociais - Universidade Estadual de Londrina, PR, Brasil, Londrina, PR, Brasil - 86051-990 [tel: +5543/33245010; fax: +5543/33245010; e-mail: kritsch@uel.br]), **Human Rights, Rule of Law and National States: Oppositions and Complementarity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The idea of human rights, a desired objective for many, becomes extremely complex & hardly consensual when the matter is defining it conceptually. Is it possible to talk about universal human rights and, at the same time, respect the particularities of each community? Is the coexistence of apparently exclusionary institutional arrangements possible, for instance the coexistence between sovereign national states (which presuppose a centralized control by the state of coertion & binding legislation) and political organizations with an inter- or supranational character (as the UN, CSOs or NGOs, some of which are also aiming at ensuing commands) as well as declarations with a binding character? Such questions do not seem to yield easy answers. The very term 'human rights' is attached to many presuppositions, as, for example, the connection between the concept & the political & juridical institutions of the modern world, among them, the Rule of Law: without specific constitutional rights, guaranteed, as a last resort, by state coercion, it seems impossible to think of binding commands capable of assuring such rights. On the other hand, the international juridical system of human rights has been expanded through multilateral conventions that adopt implementation mechanisms whose nature cannot be clearly defined. H. Arendt holds that universal human rights should coexist with national states, so that the lawful commands of the human rights charter can be enforced in fact. Habermas, agreeing with her, argues that positive law can only be enforced by coercive modern states; however, he goes a step further when he tries try to explain that the apparently contradictory "logic" which opposes the universal aspect of the human rights to its particular application by states can be better understood if we differentiate between the moral meaning of the human rights postulate & its legal aspect a effectiveness a which is connected to local particularities. Do such an understanding of the question really solve this apparent paradox? The aim of this presentation is to discuss the extent of this interpretation & its capacity to answer to the complex reality of human social diversity & organization.

2010S01406

Kriwy, Peter (University of Kiel, Kiel 24098, Germany [tel: +49 431 880 4373; fax: +49 431 880 3467; e-mail: pkriwy@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), **Is Gary S. Becker right? The Division of Labor in Households re-examined,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The division of labor of married couples is examined in this presentation, more specifically whether relative educational differences affect the probability of being employed in the labor market. Following Becker (1981) in an efficient household only the one spouse showing comparatively greater advantages in the market specializes completely, e.g. in earning income from employment. Relative advantages in human capital should enhance the probability of being employed. However, traditional gender-specific role models may prohibit rational decisions concerning the division of labor in households. Is the resolution of traditional gender-specific role models able to increase the probability of female employment, if these women possess a higher education than their husbands? Data of the German Mikrozensus (1976-2005) are used to test these hypotheses. It was found that marriage partners showing educational advantages are more likely to be employed. However, especially for women this mechanism asserts only with time. Traditional role models inhibit rational decisions concerning the division of labor in households.

2010S01407

Kröger, Teppo (Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, 40014 University of Jyväskylä [fax:; e-mail: teppo.kroger@jyu.fi]), **Care Work and the Strengthening of Economic Principles: Tensions Caused by the Introduction of Market-Based Practices Within the Nordic Social Care Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will analyse the effects of the current strengthening of economic principles–including the introduction of purchaser-provider models, consumer choice & competitive tendering–on the basic features of formal care work that is performed in Finland, Denmark, Norway & Sweden. The data to be used come from the NORDCARE survey that was conducted by a Nordic researcher group among 1200 care workers in each of the four countries. The paper will describe the progress & adoption of market-inspired practices within social care systems of the four Nordic countries & analyse the consequences of their adoption on the working conditions of care workers as well as on workers' capability to meet the needs of their service users. New tensions that have risen between the "rationality of care" and cost-efficiency & their potential effects on the quality of care and recruitment of care workers will be discussed. Similarities and dissimilarities between the developments of the four Nordic countries will be highlighted.

2010S01408

Kroll, Christian (Dep. of Sociology / London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC1N 2AE, UK [tel: +44 7547 44 04 23; e-mail: c.kroll@lse.ac.uk]), **Social Capital and Subjective Well-Being from a Life Course Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: Since Durkheim we know that social connectedness is crucial to human well-being–a finding that was often confirmed by modern happiness research. However, the recent literature also shows that, paradoxically, "subjective well-being appears to be lowest in the phase of life where participation in public life is highest" (Veenhoven 2008c: 10). The following paper addresses this puzzle. Aim: This article compares how various age groups benefit differently from social capital. Thus, it applies a life course perspective to the social context of SWB. Drawing on role-identity theory, an important addition to the SWB literature shall be made by challenging the assumption of homogeneity in the social determinants of SWB over the life cycle. Method: Using data from the European Social Survey for the UK, the effects of trust, as well as formal (civic engagement) & informal (socialising) social capital on life satisfaction are analysed whilst controlling for socio-demographic factors. OLS regressions featuring interaction terms systematically examine slope heterogeneity across age groups (young, middle aged, old). Results: Socialising is less strongly associated with SWB among the mid-age group. Hence, benefits from informal social capital are more likely to occur in very young or old age. Additional analyses show that the diminished effect of social capital during the middle life years is actually mainly due to the men & parents in that age group, with further fluctuations if marital status is taken into the equation. Conclusion: In line with the life course perspective, the social context of well-being changes as people grow older. The societal roles of young, middle aged & old people are different, resulting in varying benefits from social capital. In the case of the mid-age group, social activities (that may be simply the outcome of other social roles as parent or work colleague) are less rewarding in terms of life satisfaction. This evidence might account for the puzzle of decreased SWB despite increased participation in public life for the middle age group.

2010S01409

Kronegger, Luka (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kardeljeva ploA!ğad 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia [tel: +386 31 88 64 80; e-mail: luka.kronegger@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Structures of Collaboration among Slovenian Sociologists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Co-authorship, a form of scientific collaboration presents one major interaction mechanism between actors at the micro-level of individual scientists. A wide range of mechanisms fostering collaboration produces different local patterns within general networks. These can be described in terms of research groups, research topics & intensiveness of collaboration. Such comparisons of entire research disciplines provide enough information to make some conclusions on driving forces and mechanisms that constitute patterns of scientific collaboration. We observed & compared collaborative structures in complete longitudinal co-authorship network of Slovenian researchers who work on the field of Sociology. Data was examined as four consecutive five-year intervals. Analysis was performed using two approaches: SIENA modeling & blockmodeling to which we added some additional information on researchers & their ties. The main focus of the research was to compare results of both approaches using the same dataset.

2010S01410

Krones, Tanja (University Hospital Zürich, Zürich, 8091 [tel: 0041 442553470; e-mail: tanja.krones@usz.ch]), **Results of a**

Transdisciplinary, Context-Sensitive Ethics Project on Issues at the Beginning of Human Life, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In regard to issues at the beginning & the end of life, many disciplines are players in the field to describe, explain, & reflect the topics at stake, among these medicine, sciences, the social sciences and, since the last 30 years, a relatively new academic hybrid, the discipline of bioethics. Empirical & moral issues, facts & values are closely interwoven as can be especially demonstrated in the realm of controversies at the beginning of human life. We will present results of our so called empirical-reflexive, context sensitive ethics approach to illuminate the different views & influence factors on the attitudes towards abortion, IVF & PGD in Germany. Methods We used a multi method qualitative-quantitative approach to examine and compare the view of the media, attitudes & experiences of the general public, affected couples of German & Turkish origin (couples undergoing IVF, couples with a high genetic risk) and expert views (gynecologicsts, human geneticists, pediatricians, midwifes, ethicists) towards Prenatal Diagnosis, PGD, Abortion, IVF and stem cell research. All in all, more than 2000 persons were surveyed in qualitative, problem focused interviews & in quantitative surveys; over 600 articles were analysed in a print media analysis. Results: We found fundamental differences in regard to attitudes & influence factors on attitudes among the different groups surveyed. We also observed a gap between the official debate and arguments put forward in the bioethical debate on the one hand and the views of those affected, practitioners & the general public on the other which have to be discussed in a transdisciplinary manner. Discussion Research in the area of bio-psycho-social issues at the beginning of life point to central questions of more general importance on the methodological and theory of science level: the relationship of facts & values and the question, how we can make "Social science matter" in cutting edge issues of bioethics & biopolitics that are widely discussed in society & in the scientific branches.

2010S01411

Krotz, Friedrich, L. (University of Erfurt, D-99089 Erfurt [tel: +493617374171; e-mail: friedrich.Krotz@uni-erfurt.de]), **The Concept "Mediatization" as an Instrument to Study the Ongoing Development of Social and Cultural Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The world & the different cultures & societies are part of a huge and rapid development–concepts & discourses like Globalization, Individualization, network society, neoliberal economy or clash of civilizations are an expression of that. The contribution to an understanding of these developments from the area of media & communication research comes on the one hand from an understanding of the growing use & meaning of digital media, on the other hand from the observation of economic developments in the media sector, in which soft- & hardware enterprises, Media content producers & distributors, cable & satellite companies and others try to place themselves into a powerful position. This historical process that we call Mediatization is a process of differentiation of the Media & takes place since the invention of language –in different ways in different historical phases in different cultures. Today, Mediatization describes the changing everyday life of the people by changing media environments and media meaning, especially by the Internet, mobile communication and the upcoming interactive media. It takes into account the growing role of media & media content for democracy & economy, changes in working structures, institutions, churches & the social relations of the people in societies in general. By the differentiation of media people use these media for different goals such that media & mediated communication become part of society, and this changes their social relations, their identity, their everyday life & society, culture & work, politics & forms of growing up. Such a theoretical concept may be used in order to theoretically grasp the ongoing development in the field of media and communication & its meaning for all areas of everyday life, culture & society. The presentation will define Mediatization as a framing concept (Krotz 2007, Lundby 2009) report some studies on that & show how they can ordered & will relate the concept with existing sociological theories like the civilization approach of Norbert Elias, George Herbert Mead, Pierre Bourdiex & the Cultural Studies)

2010S01412

Kruczynska, Katarzyna (Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH8 9LD [tel: 0046 762 972540; e-mail: kasia.kruczynska@gmail..com]), **Higher Education in Sweden: Alienation and Stigmatization of those who Fail,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The subject of my research are students whose relation & attitude to the welfare state, education & own identity changes when they fail their coursework & lose the right to basic student aid provided by the government. The data for the study was collected via interviews that focused on the possible impact that failing and losing the aid may have on the social status of students, on his or her own perception, on his or her feeling of alienation within the bigger student community. Findings determined to what extent students, whose grades & lack of studying progress prevented them from receiving financial aid, are affected by the fact of "falling out" of the welfare system that everybody is encouraged to be the part of. The conclusions showed that while failing & losing the eligibility does not affect the attitude to the welfare state as such it does have consequences for the perception "self" & leads to a certain degree of stigmatization within a student community.

2010S01413

Krumm, Silvia (Ulm University, Depratment for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, 89312 Günzburg, Germany [tel: 0049 8221 962876; fax: 0049 8221 9628160; e-mail: silvia.krumm@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **The Concept of Narrative Identity and Its Usefulness in Mental Health Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (GER)

¶ The concept of narrative identity refers to the story a person constructs about him/herself as a person (construction of self) against the background of culturally transmitted narrative conventions. Individual characteristics & biographical motives and aims are central aspects of the narration & facilitate an understanding of the current self-concept of the narrator a rather than the precise reconstruction of past life course. Narrative psychologists assume, that a person's identity may be threaten by a severe (mental) illness & that narrative identity work enables a person to reconstruct a meaningful identity (narrative illness coping). Thus, the narrative approach offers a unique insight into individual coping processes of people with mental disorders beyond traditional (standardised) coping research. In this presentation, the author reflects theoretical background, sociological implications as well as methodic implications of this promising concept for user oriented mental health research.

2010S01414

Krumpal, Ivar & Poppe, Stephan (Institute of Sociology, University of Leipzig, 04107 Leipzig, Germany [tel: +49-(0)341-9735693; e-mail: krumpal@sozio.uni-leipzig.de]), **A Unified Bayesian Framework for Asking Sensitive Questions via the Randomized Response Technique,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The randomized response technique (RRT) was designed to obtain more reliable answers in surveys involving sensitive questions. Previous empirical studies indicate that RRT does achieve this objective in comparison to direct questioning (DQ) methods. Nevertheless, RRT suffers also from problems such as finite sampling, missing data and noncompliance of respondents which in turn makes it difficult to compare RRT with DQ in an unbiased reliable way. A better approach would be to integrate both survey methods into a multimode survey model providing insightful new conclusions. In this paper we present a new unified Bayesian perspective by embedding both survey methods into a coherent probabilistic graphical model, where the underlying graph explicates causal structure. Our model allows one to deal with the above mentioned problems in a consistent and straight forward manner enabling us to examine various possible statistical & causal queries. We study the effectiveness of single survey modes & the emergent potential of combining survey methods into integrated multimode surveys. All considerations are demonstrated by using empirical data from a large-scale survey on xenophobia & antisemitism in Germany.

2010S01415

Krzyzowski, Lukasz & Mucha, Janusz (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland, 30-071 [e-mail: lkrzyzowsk@gmail.com]), **Strategies of Retirement in Post-1989 Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research problem: How do the different categories of older employees react to the job market situation in Poland & to cultural patterns shaping the status & social roles of older people within the family structure. Contexts: Pre-1989 retirement legislation in Poland in non-agricultural sectors. Its dynamics. Post-1989 retirement legislation in Poland & its dynamics. The issue of "early retirement" as the state's anti-unemployment strategy. Demography & retirement in Poland in the EU context. Poland as the country of people inactive on the job market. Example of two phenomena of cultural demand for retired persons: --Privatization of the public sector

(in particular a pre-schools) & the growing demand for retired persons (grandparents) outside of the job market. --Migration panic & demand for retired persons (grandparents) outside of the job market. "Euro-orphans" & the issue of the care system. Cultures of retirement a cohorts, education, gender. Job markets, legislation value systems & the perception of the role of older people in society. Research methodology: Retirement & demographic statistics; European Social Survey; Polish General Social Survey; in-depth narrative interviews with "early retired" workers & employed workers over 55. The field research will take place in early Spring of 2010. Hypothetical results: Legal aspects of retirement transition, Socio-cultural aspects of retirement transition, Diversity of strategies among cohorts, & due to gender & education.

2010S01416

Ku, Do-Wan (Environment and Society Research Institute, Seoul, Korea [e-mail: kudowan@korea.com]), **Ecological Democracy in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article aims to find the development and retreat of ecological democracy in South Korea by socio-historical research. First, this article reviews the theory of ecological democracy comparing liberal democracy, deliberative democracy, and radical democracy. Second, this paper tackles the characteristics of Korean environmental movements and policies in terms of ecological democracy. Korean environmental movement started to develop as one of democratization movement in the 1980s. In the 1990s, it has been developed as an independent social movement along with feminist movement and the other minority movements. "Ecology" has been equally important issue, comparing "democracy" issue since the 1990s. However ecological democracy has not been improved in Korea. It is in crisis of retreat of democracy and ecological democracy in the late 2000s. This paper addresses these issues by analyzing important environmental movement cases. In conclusion, though democracy is essential for ecological movement and conservation, it should be transformed to ecological democracy in order to survive global risk society. Key words: ecological democracy, South Korea, environmental movement, ecology.

2010S01417

Ku, Dowan (Environment and Society Research Institute, LGsinbongXi-1-cha 103-1001, Sinbong-dong, Suji-gu, Yongin-si, Gyunggi-do, South Korea, 448-533 [tel: 82-10-8704-7678; e-mail: kudowan@korea.com]), **The Korean Environmental Movement: Green Politics through Social Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the characteristics of the Korean environmental movement by examining cases of environmental problems and conducting a cross-country comparison. It addresses two main issues. The first revolves around the question of the origins of the environmental movement in Korea. Rejecting the simple, linear reflection hypothesis that environmental problems produce environmental movements, the paper stresses the importance of the process by which environmental problems are socially constructed. Second, the paper addresses differences within the Korean environmental movement in a comparative framework with other countries. It argues that the Korean environmental movement not only socially constructs environmental problems, but has become a political power that is dynamically reconstructing & transforming political, social, & cultural structures. The characteristics of this dynamic process are analyzed through case studies and consideration of their theoretical implications. The unique characteristics of the Korean environmental movement are also compared with those of the United States, Germany, Japan, and Taiwan.

2010S01418

Kuipers, Giselende (University of Amsterdam/Erasmus University Rotterdam [tel: ; e-mail: G.M.M.Kuipers@uva.nl]), **The National Habitus in the 21st Century: Transnational Figurations, the Formation of National Culture, and the Rationale of Comparative Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it is a critique of cross-national comparisons as they currently dominate mainstream sociology, & a plea for more process-oriented, relational approaches to comparative sociological research. The systematic contrasting of developments in several countries has always been the hallmark of figurational sociology, but it was quite marginal in sociology as a whole. But today mainstream sociology, especially in Europe, is very much built on comparative analyses of large international datasets. Such studies rather uncritically accept "national background" as a variable, thus presenting an atomized and static view of social life. Second, this paper explores and analyzes the social processes underlying this central variable in comparative research: the formation of a national habitus. The basis assumption of comparative sociological analyses is that people in a specific country have something in common, which can be detected on the individual level: a national culture, character, habitus, or for more voluntaristically oriented sociologists–a "tool kit" (Swidler) or "national repertoires" (Lamont). Indeed, many studies, also in figurational sociology (e.g. Wouters 2007), find systematic differences between inhabitants of different countries. Drawing on research materials from my own studies in several European countries as well as the US, this paper will ask: how does "national culture" happen? What social processes stimulate or hamper the development of figurations that stop at national boundaries, but surpass other social cleavages within these boundaries? I will discuss two mechanisms that are central to such nationally delineated figurations, both of which appear to be in decline, at least in Europe today. The first of these is vertical diffusion of standards & tastes, either through "trickle down" or through "civilizing offensives". The second mechanism in the creation of national habitus is the cumulation of institutions & figurations delineated by national borders (e.g. education, health care, law, government, media, language, religion…). Such vertical diffusion & "stacked" institutions and figurations do not only create national "imagined communities" but stimulate the emergence of actual national patterns of behavior. However, the impact & strength of these processes varies significantly between countries & over time, and in present-day Europe (and probably elsewhere) both appear to be in decline. Nationally delineated figurations are increasingly supplemented & supplanted by other figurations, organizations and institutions that bypass the national, especially transnational figurations. Using materials from my research on transnational television in France, Italy, Poland, & the Netherlands, I will illustrate how both vertical cultural diffusion & the stacking of national institutions in these countries is transformed or diminished. Although there is no reason to fear the end of national culture, or the nation-state, as some have argued, processes of informalization & globalization certainly lead to lasting changes in the formation of a national habitus.

2010S01419

Kulakowski, Krzysztof, Krawczyk, Malgorzata & Gawronski, Przemyslaw (Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH-UST, Cracow, Poland, 30-059 [tel: +48 12 6173539; fax: +48 12 6340010; e-mail: kulakowski@novell.ftj.agh.edu.pl]), **Hate: No Choice. Agent Simulations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We treat hate as a socially mediated state of mind. From this point of view, hate as a topic overlaps with themes which are well established in socially oriented simulations: social norms, cooperation & public opinion. Their common content is a picture of a heterogeneous community, where seemingly unimportant differences can lead to a split into groups. As a consequence, cooperation & contact between the groups is deteriorated, mutual understanding is substituted by ignorance, finally the social labeling & hostility emerge between members of different groups. These processes lie at the bottom of hate. We are going to report our recent simulations [1] on these social processes. First simulation deals with the so-called Heider balance where initial purely random preferences split the community into two mutually hostile groups. Second simulation shows that once these groups are formed, the cooperation between them is going to fail. Third simulation provides a numerical illustration of the process of biased learning; the model indicates that lack of objective information is a barrier to new information. Fourth simulation is devoted to the possibility of cooperation with enemies in the presence of a strong conflict.

2010S01420

Kulkarni, Jayashree Vinayakrao (JSW Steel Ltd. (JSW Foundation), IInd Floor, OPJ Centre, Toranagallu-583 123, Dist. Bellary, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 8472 245839; fax: 00 91 8472 263206; e-mail: jaya1581@rediffmail.com]), **Corporate Social Responsibility in Multinational Corporations (MNCs),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The expansion of trade & investment across the nations world over has led the increasing integration of the world economy in recent years which is referred to as the process of "globalization." Some view globalization as instrumental in economic growth & improving living standards in both developed & developing nations. On the contrary, globalization is viewed by others as resulting in negative social implications warranting concern about the exponentially increasing economic activities of multinational corporations, particularly in developing nations. One means or mechanism through which such concern is attempted to be warded off is through adoption of innovative ameliorative & developmental measures under CSR ini-

tiatives. In view of its role in enhancing the brand image as well as its acceptance on an alien soil, CSR has come to be viewed by MNCs as of high relevance & making great business sense resulting in large allocations of monitory & human resources & which also calls for efficient management of these structures organically integrated into the corporate system. This paper deals with the management of CSR activities focusing on the nature, scope & structures evolved for execution of CSR initiatives in 10 units belonging to multinational corporations operating in India in diverse industries, having diverse stakeholders. Data are gathered through an organizational information schedule specifically devised to elicit relevant information to address the research questions stated above. The findings indicate that the CSR policies are formulated at levels above the national units & CSR allocations are made from the corporate head offices, whereas, the CSR activities are evolved and executed locally. The MNCs appear to be having efficient CSR divisions with human resources competent enough to envisage relevant CSR initiatives to elicit adequate funding from the corporate head offices & execute the CSR programmes with high degree of efficiency, effectiveness & tangible outcomes. However, what is being felt in CSR circles in MNC units in India is that there is a greater need for decentralization of CSR policy initiatives & resource allocation with further strengthening of CSR reporting based on objective & scientific assessment and appraisal of CSR performance.

2010S01421

Kumbetoglu, Belkis, User, Inci & Akpinar, Aylin (Department of Sociology, Marmara University, 34 722 Kadikoy, Istanbul, TURKEY [tel: +90 216 345 11 86; fax: +90 216 347 87 83; e-mail: aakpinar@marmara.edu.tr]), **Can Work Empower Women? A Study of Unregistered Women Workers in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Paid work is supposed to provide the person with economic power, independence from other breadwinners & an identity of her own. In Turkey the rate of women's employment has been falling as an unchanged trend since the 1950s. This trend is considered to be a major obstacle to women's emancipation. This presentation will be based on the analysis of the research data & it will discuss the significance of work for women's lives as well as the different dimensions of empowerment under insecure working conditions. A qualitative field research has been carried out in five relatively industrialized provinces in northwestern Turkey. The participants (230 women) are unregistered workers of the textile, food and service sectors. These three sectors are known to harbour the majority of the nonagricultural women workers in the country as well as a large amount of hidden work. The interview questions cover women's employment histories, working conditions, attitudes toward & experiences with work, the perceived significance of work & the way work has affected the participants' lives as women, wives & mothers.

2010S01422

Kumpulainen, Kaisu Maria (Department of social sciences and philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland [e-mail: kaisu.kumpulainen@jyu.fi]), **The Relationship of Village Association and Municipalities in The Construction of Village Associations' Subjectivity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a trend to establish village associations in the Finnish countryside to fight against the local decline. In Finnish rural policy there is an objective to increase the obligations of local communities in producing services. It is a part of broader active citizenship rationality, which assumes the activation of individuals & communities in taking more responsibility of their wellbeing. In this paper I study how the local active rural communities define their subjectivity–& practice the active citizenship. I interviewed 12 chairmen of three village associations in Middle-Finland. Subjectivity is never developed in a vacuum, & the municipality is the central "other" in constructing the village community. I analyzed by discourse analysis how the village-municipality relationship constructs the local community subjectivity. The result of my analysis is that the village associations found the relationship between villages and municipalities unsteady, which produces certain confrontations. Municipalities were constructed in the interviews as passive and inefficient space & village associations as spaces of activeness and development. These representations of confrontation produce local active subjectivity, but at the same time by producing the incapability of public sector, they justify the politics to run down the public services in the name of enhancement of active citizenship.

2010S01423

Künemund, Harald & Okken, Petra-Karin (University of Vechta, D-49377 Vechta, Driverstr. 22, Germany [tel: +49 4441 15 608; fax: +49 4441 15 620; e-mail: harald.kuenemund@uni-vechta.de]), **Technology Acceptance and Usage in Old Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of technology to support older people (and their carers) has become a mushrooming trend: Numerous research activities focus, for example, on "Ambient assisted living" (AAL) or the "smart home for the elderly." However, sociological research has repeatedly shown that older people have less experience with technology, express reservation & sometimes fears, & in general show less technology acceptance compared to younger cohorts. Nevertheless, most of the technology driven research projects in the field report surprisingly high levels of technology acceptance among older people. How can this contradiction be explained? The paper briefly discusses possible explanations & addresses three possible hypotheses regarding the well-known finding of the decrease in technology acceptance with increasing age: composition effect, cohort effect, & aging effect. Survey data & statistical analyses are used to identify the relevance of these effects. Both the composition effect & the cohort effect contribute to the explanation of the observed age gradient, so that the simple assumption of an aging effect a technology acceptance declines with increasing age a is not sufficient & may be misleading. Consequently, the answer to the question whether older people will make use of "Gerontechnology" or not in the future may be given more adequately be taking the pitfalls of former survey research in the field into account. However, the extremely positive findings from evaluation research may be too optimistic (due to, for example, sample selection bias).

2010S01424

Kung, Hsiang-Ming, Justine (Shih Hsin University, Taipei, Taiwan, 11604 [tel: 886-2-2236-8225~3531; fax: 886-2-2236-7746; e-mail: hmkung@cc.shu.edu.tw]), **Taiwanese Adolescents' Future Orientation in Having Children,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study is designed to examine Taiwanese adolescents' future orientation in having children from a social psychological perspective. Various aspects of the respondents' family experiences & attitudes toward current social environment are considered. The first aspect is to clarify if the numbers of siblings (including adolescents' own siblings & their parents' siblings) have any influence on adolescents' orientation (in having children). Moreover, effects of adolescents' relationships with their parents & siblings are also analyzed. The second aspect is to examine the effect of adolescents' own prospects of old-age care on their future orientation. In supplement, this includes the consistency in or difference between mothers' and adolescents' prospects on old-age care. The third aspect, experience of helping household chores, is approached to delineate gender effect & its interaction effect with birth order found in the author's previous researches. This study also examines if a negative effect of pessimistic attitude toward current social states on adolescents' orientation exists. The applied data set comes from the first (2005) & the second (2006) wave of Taiwan VOC project. The study utilizes logistic regression to analyze the dichotomous dependent variable. Survey data from both adolescents and their mothers are paired accordingly in analyzation.

2010S01425

Kuntner, Wilhelm, A., Schneider, Thomas & Weber, Wolfgang, G. (Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck [fax:; e-mail: WilhelmULKuntner@lavabit.com]), **Alienation, Globalization and the Fragmentation of the Social,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We contrast two models of alienation, one knitted from the Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844 (Zurek, 2007), the other derived from the Theory of Communicative Action by Habermas (1981) in order to discuss recent assumptions of shift from alienated work to social alienation (Weber, 2006). Although working conditions have evolved massively since Marx & Engels, the old alienation model apparently retains its usefulness for analyses of a broad range of working conditions. On the other hand sociologists like Bourdieu (1982) or Beck (1986) have brought to evidence a differentiated class concept & the generalized notion that to some extent new work related problems have evolved with the rise of the globalized business strategies. The "old" alienation model possibly fails to explain the fragmentation of the social sphere in spite of the gain of workers autonomy described recently (e.g. Moldaschl, 2003). So we outline a model of social alienation derived from Habermas & the assumption of an internalized class conflict as stated by Marcuse (1967). The proposed analytical framework is illustrated by interim results of an ongoing exploratory analysis of value debates in open source communities.

2010S01426

Kuo, Shou Jen (Department of Nursing, California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92834, The United States of America [tel: +1 657 2787536; fax: +1 657 2783338; e-mail: skuo@fullerton.edu]), **The Oneness of Human Nature and its Origins in Society: A Buddhist Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Emile Durkheim's intellectual heritage in studying religion is a powerful paradigm for doing sociological research today. However, his thoughts on the notion of the sacred/profane binary & the human being as homo duplex have been challenged from the Durkheim age to the present. In particular, his positivist perspective on the dichotomous nature of social things generated critics from every standpoint. Drawing from the Buddhist perspective of dependent origination, this paper renews the genes of Durkheim's theoretical structure with his early notion of scientific objectivity, arguing that human nature is entirely originated and conditioned by the society. Following the introduction, the paper is divided into three sections. The first & second briefly present Durkheim's & the Buddhist standpoints on the origin of human nature by exploring the diverse meanings of the sacred/profane binary as developed by these two traditions. The application of the Buddhist standpoint for reappraising Durkheim's thesis in understanding the religious nature of society is provided at the end of the discussion. The sociological imagination resulting from such cross-cultural dialogue between Christian and Buddhist civilizations contributes to a new breakthrough point of developing contemporary sociological theories.

2010S01427

Kupsala, Saara, Jokinen, Pekka & Vinnari, Markus (University of Eastern Finland, Department of Geographical and Historical Studies, Joensuu, Finland, 80130 [tel: +358 40 351 3448; fax:; e-mail: saara.kupsala@ymparisto.fi]), **Ethical/Green Consumerism and Animal Farming: Exploring Consumers' Moral Views about Livestock Production,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Consumption is a strengthening public arena of activism, & markets are used more prominently than before as a political tool to express other-regarding concerns, solidarity & care. Consumption politics has become particularly heightened in food issues as can be seen for instance in the growing popularity of alternative food networks. As the global effects of food production are becoming more acknowledged, there is a need to understand how consumers deal with moral dilemmas concerning food production & how they express their moral views in consumption practices. This paper connects consumer understandings to the broad context of globalised food chains, industrialised agriculture & greening of consumption. We focus on farm animal concerns, which have become increasingly important in the field of political consumerism. We are exploring how consumers view the moral standing of animals & the utilisation of animals in food production. The analysis draws on eight group interviews with citizen-consumers carried out in Finland in 2009 & 2010. The analysis shows that consumers feel much moral ambiguity on meat consumption since they have become increasingly disconnected from livestock production & since they encounter highly contradictory information on animal farming. To respond to these moral ambiguities, consumers can take various citizen-consumer positions & moral strategies to influence animal welfare in everyday contexts.

2010S01428

Kurashima, Akira (Department of Sociology, Kwansei Gakuin University, 1-155 Uegahara Ichibancho, Nishinomiya, 662-8501 [tel: 798-53-7085+ADs- fax: 798-53-7085; e-mail: intercorporality+AEA-kwansei.ac.jp]), **Temporality and Subjectivity of Form Training in Asian Martial Art: Based on Case Studies of Tai Chi Classes in Japan and the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Form training is a training method practiced widely in the Asian martial arts, wherein students perform a set of predetermined movements alone or in turn with a partner. While it is commonly considered an impractical & authoritarian training method, I shall propose to understand it as a form of bodily activity distinct from modern sport, & rediscover its potential in overcoming the major problems that face sport, especially with respect to exclusion & over-competition. This paper is based on empirical data gathered from extended participant observation of two Tai Chi (Taijiquan) Classes: a 6-year study in Kyoto, Japan and a 2-year study in Manchester, UK. The results show that while Tai Chi forms are predetermined, the standard by which a performance of a form is evaluated is not. It not only differs between students but also changes many times during the course of training. This personal & temporal variation of standard is both subjective and objective, & promotes effective improvement of each student. This is in contrast to sport rules, which also are a standard by which bodily performance is evaluated but are constant. I shall further argue the advantages & drawbacks of the two body cultures in the presentation.

2010S01429

Kurihara, Wataru ([e-mail: w.kurihara1008@gmail.com]), **Power and Subjectivity after Structuralism: Beyond Determinism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Under the influence of Structuralism, many theorists took the deterministic views & denied the "subjectivity" of individuals, insisting the absolute superiority of the structure over the subjectivity. For example, Louis Althusser, the French neo-Marxist, is one of the most typical persons who argued in the way that the subjectivity is completely conquered (even produced) by structure. Many arguments concerning the concept of power got much influenced by structuralistic views like mentioned above, & some even regard structure itself as power & wholly abandon the place of the subjectivity. However, there are also some arguments that re-affirm the importance of subjectivity & try to relocate it into the contexts given by structuralism which cannot be reduced to individuals & their intentions. For instance, there are two typical & eminent theorists; Steven Lukes & Michel Foucault. Although they both were strongly influenced by Althusser's view, each of them tried to get over the deterministic view that abandoned the subjectivity completely. Now, the purpose of this presentation is as follows; by focusing mainly on the views given by Lukes & Foucault (and their followers), this presentation will show how the deterministic views of power brought by Structuralism have been tried to be solved & what kind of problem still left behind for us.

2010S01430

Kuroda, Koichiro (Ryukoku University, Otsu, Japan, 520-2194 [tel: +81-77-543-7601; fax: +81-77-543-7615; e-mail: sttng-commander-data@mail.ryukoku.ac.jp]), **Are We a Healthist Society?: The Myth of Growing Healthism in Post-War Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is believed that so-called 'health boom' began in the late 1970's and has lasted until now in Japan. It is asserted that this boom has been reflected in people's elevated concern about their own health & their increased health-maintaining & -promoting behaviours during this period. They have also argued that the primary factor contributing to this boom has been increase in healthism. The purpose of this paper is to test this hypothesis by secondary analysis of extant surveys periodically administered to the people nationwide in Japan. These surveys have included questions about value of health in life, concern about health and health-maintaining & -promoting behaviours. These items are used as indices of healthism in this analysis. By this analysis, it is discovered that healthism decreased in the late 1970's & the early 1980's, & that thereafter this reduced level of healthism has continued until now. It is also discovered that the female have become more & more healthiest in comparison with the male, and that so have the older in comparison with the younger. These findings will lead to not simply modification of the above-mentioned hypothesis, but also reformulation of the whole discussion on the 'health boom' & healthism.

2010S01431

Kurt, Dauer Keller (Department of Economy, Politics & Public Administration, Aalborg University, Fibigerstraede 3, DK-9220 Aalborg [tel: +45 9940 8186; fax: +45 9815 5346; e-mail: kdk@epa.aau.dk]), **The Social Logic of Professionalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With his theory of professionalism as an ideal type different from bureaucracy as well as marked, Freidson has opened a new and important discussion of professionalism. Extracting an essence of decades of inductive empirical research to specify the main characteristics of professions & professionalism, he also turns the research agenda into a direction where deductive clarification is in focus. If the power position & status of a profession is associated with autonomy in the work performance & labour marked monopoly, the basis of these social relations is the sociocultural principle of a good work that reflects theoretical knowledge and self-discipline through the maintenance of occupational & ethical standards. The logic or rationale of professionalism is first and foremost associated with this occupationally determined control of the work performance, which contrasts the ways in which a bureaucracy or marked organizes & controls work. However, Freidson does not really fulfil the ambition to explicate professional expertise as closely associated with both micro and macro levels of society. Another limitation in his approach is a rather nar-

row & traditional focus on labour marked and occupational policy issues (division of work, specialisation, etc.) at the cost of the more profound discussion of how professionalism is associated with the very notion of modernity. A third problem is about Freidson's somewhat loose distinction between the three ideal types, which leaves it very open how we must proceed methodologically from theoretical to empirical studies of professionalism. My paper sketches an attempt to tackle these shortcomings in Freidson's position on the basis of a sociological approach, which is anchored in Merleau-Ponty's social phenomenology and includes closely related concepts from Bourdieu & others to clarify in what sense the ethical character of spontaneous social interplay is set aside in the modern work life through political and economical power.

2010S01432

Kusumadewi, Lucia Ratih (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 54 Bd Raspail 75006 Paris [tel: +33671314696; e-mail: lucia.ratih@ehess.fr]), **What is Social Movements Today? Transformation of Social Movements in Contemporary Indonesia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays, social movements as the ammunition of social change have found its new form. The return of the idea of "the Subject" in Sociology signified that "the birth of the Subject" is the important factor that gives fundament to the changes. Through "subjectivation," the Subject redefines social actor. As a consequence, the decomposition of social movements is inevitable. As the third biggest democratic country, Indonesia is also experiencing a social movement transformation. The new form of movement, enable civil society (not only activists) to find other path to support the democratization. The birth of civil society and its confidence grow stronger not only because of an incessant endeavor of civil society empowerment since the "Reformation" 1998, but also because of the emergence of "communal reinvention" of the social network as the main Indonesian's social capital. The social network that eventually has been able to manifest itself in public sphere shows that "public pressure" become the important power that should be reckoned not only in democratization process but also in delimiting the market's arbitrariness.

2010S01433

Kýnlý, Irem Özgören & Isaev, Kusein (Sociology department, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University [tel: ; e-mail: iremozg@yahoo.com]), **Ottoman court festivals as instruments of power,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws from research into the changing role of the Ottoman imperial ceremonies and celebrations as "prestige consumption," a concept outlined by Norbert Elias in his book "The Court Society" [1983]. As an essential mechanism of imperial domination, Ottoman court festivals from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries have demonstrated the Empire's glorious power by providing a simulacrum of a political order responding to a realm of the sublime. Exchange of prestigious gifts (gemstones, luxurious fabrics and furs), ostentatious demonstrations (shows of "wedding palms" and artificial gardens, fireworks and illuminations) and sumptuous feasts during these festivities were instruments of absolute rule. The Empire's spectacular expenditure of wealth in court festivals sustained an image of a transcendent empire, which in turn warranted an untrammeled exercise of power. Ritual, verbal, and artistic expressions of the court as a theater of power persisted till the mid-nineteenth century. Then, as a consequence of the Empire's political decline, court festivals were adapted according to the new demands and influences of new political conjunctures. For understanding the shifts of the display of Ottoman court's prestige consumption, this project includes a study of festival books and archives. Drawing on these data, this paper aims at opening a window on the connection between Ottoman "court-rationality" and changes in the balances of power and control.

2010S01434

La Brooy, Camille, Amanda (The University of Melbourne, Australia, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3010 [tel: +61 421 374 571; e-mail: clabrooy@unimelb.edu.au]), **British Muslim Youth and Identity Politics.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the existence of an abundance of sociological literature dismissing the idea that identities are unitary, pre-given, or holistically constituted; for some reason, Muslim identities continue to be conflated in both discourse & practice by Muslims and non-Muslims alike. It appeared striking that unlike other identity politics movements, British Muslim identity politics seems to be trapped in its "second wave." The existence of "others" within this movement, that is the marginal identity categories within the broader movement, unlike most other identity politics movement, have not appeared to pose an overall challenge to the broad rubric of the movement representing the interests of British Muslims. As such, this paper seeks to explore the disciplinary and discursive regulatory norms inscribing Muslim identities. In order to do this, data obtained from twenty semi-structured interviews taken with Muslim youths will be used in order to ascertain the role of the individual & youth organisations in the normalising of these identity-inscribing regulatory norms. In this vein, the work of Foucault & leading poststructural feminists will be employed to challenge essentialist construction of what it is to be Muslim.

2010S01435

La Rocca, Gevisa (University of Palermo [tel: +39 3497573311; e-mail: gevisa.larocca@unipa.it]), **Self Remediation: The Importance to Attend at the Big Brothers. An Italian's Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Several scholars have noticed that we tend to see ourselves within and through the media. Therefore we can use the media to define our cultural identity (Bolter & Grusin 1999). Media's experience has become an integral part of the construction of our lives; now when we are thinking about something we imagine the window of facebook that asks us to share our thoughts. Now whether the objects are old or new media, the experience through them has become an integral part of our real life. Through media's experience the individual builds himself. Media's experience has become so important that many individuals are willing to sacrifice just to be able to live it. The research results presented here have as their goals to investigate these aspects in the competitors for *Big Brother* (BB). Why is participating in BB such an important 'experience'? What significance do aspiring competitors attach to it? These questions guided our research, which is composed of two phases: 1) a purely ethnographic observation & 2) interviews of 120 "possible" competitors that we met in nine different towns of Italy (3 per each geographical area), where castings were held.

2010S01436

Laborgne, Pia & Wilts, Henning (IWAR, Technical University of Darmstadt and Eifer/Kit, Petersenstrasse 13, D- 64287 Darmstadt [tel: +49(0)6151 1670962; fax:; e-mail: p.laborgne@iwar.tu-darmstadt.de]), **Transformations of Urban Energy Infrastructure and Sustainability Transitions in the Field of Energy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Urban energy infrastructure is a key element for coping with global environmental changes & for a sustainable development of cities. Its forms & usages are decisive for resource consumption but it also has important impacts on social & economical development. Cities are major context for the consumption of resources as well as centers for innovation. They are thus starting points for sustainability transitions. The paper will present results of ongoing work on a PhD thesis on the political ecology of urban energy infrastructures in the framework of an interdisciplinary research group. The starting point is that urban energy infrastructure faces major transformations concerning the technical structures of energy provision & consumption as well as the social organization of energy provision & governing structures. Technological transformations create opportunities for decentralization, the use of renewable resources & higher energy efficiency. Policies of privatization & market liberalization restrain the role of local level governing & enhance the need for new governance & planning mechanisms & the integration of new social actors. The transition beyond incremental improvements to more sustainable energy production & use has significant effects in ecological but also economical & social aspects of sustainability. These processes are significantly shaped by their local context. The paper will present a conceptual framework for analyzing transformation processes in urban energy systems, linking approaches from sociological innovation theory & social ecology to space related ones. Starting from a multi-level system approach, the question of the development & role of local socio-technical niches will be a focal point of the further empirical work on three case studies

2010S01437

Lace, Tana & Lake, Anda (Faculty of Communication, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia, LV-1007 [tel: +37167409169; e-mail: Tana.Lace@rsu.lv]), **Perceptions of Cultural Values in Communities and Priorities of Cultural Policy in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Various communities have sometimes contradicting views about national cultural values & which cultural sectors' values maintenance is the competence of the state cultural politics. This diversity of the political demand means a certain freedom of argumentation for the decision makers & also makes more difficult the definition of priorities of cultural policy

according to the interests of communities. Aim of the research: to establish the concepts and structure of most significant national cultural values of Latvian community. Research is done using mixed methodology: qualitative (expert interviews & focus groups) & quantitative (self-administered questionnaires) research methods. The Latvian society's perceptions of the national cultural values are vague, flexible & even contradictory in various communities. The knowledge of history & development of specific cultural sectors has a substantial role in the differentiation of concepts of cultural values. It is possible to speak about concrete cultural sectors' community of experts & professionals that represents and stresses the diverse, specific views of the most relevant and substantial national cultural values & emphasizes this on elitist, professional knowledge based concept's special and important meaning in the political argumentation. The experts' identified values in various cultural sectors do not acknowledge specific youth groups.

2010S01438

Laflamme, Diane (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3P8 [tel: 514-931-7750; e-mail: ad.laflamme@sympatico.ca]), **Esteem or Contempt in Moralized Communication: An Example of Binary Coding Involving Emotions in Luhmann's Theory of Meaning-Constituting Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The link between emotions & moral judgments is a growing field of investigation in cognitive sciences. Numerous empirical studies confirm the interrelation between emotions & moral judgments. Luhmann's theory of meaning-constituting systems can also provide some insight on this link. Luhmann describes how moralized themes emerge in thoughts within psychic systems, & how moralized themes of communication emerge within the various social systems (interactions, organizations & societies). Connectivity between thoughts & between communicative events is necessary for the constitution of meaning within a psychic system or within a social system. Emotions such as esteem & contempt will facilitate or impair the connection from one moralized thought to the next one or from one moralized communicative event to the next one. With the aim to clarify how emotions such as esteem & contempt contribute to the constitution of meaning, we will review in this paper some of Luhmann's contributions to the topic of moralized communications. A better understanding of this conditioning of communication through emotions could allow us to improve our capacity to include more & more of each other's complexity in our thoughts & communications.

2010S01439

Laflamme, Simon (Université Laurentienne, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 2C6 [tel: 1 705 675 1151; fax: 1 705 671 6683; e-mail: slaflamme@laurentienne.ca]), **Phenomenological Sociology and Sociology of Subject,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ The phenomenological approach has a quasi-monopoly in the individual and subjectivity analyses in social sciences. However, the conceptual apparatus associated with this approach is very restrictive. The human being has to be understood as rational, conscious, intentional, interested, & autonomous. Because of this, a large dimension of human activity cannot be taken into consideration: all that does not fit into the analytical categories (non-rational, non-conscious, etc.). Moreover, this approach cannot really move toward a relational analysis unless it is between individuals predefined by its conceptual apparatus. This lack of complexity makes difficult the establishment of links between phenomenology & systemic analysis, in which relation (and its derivatives such as recursiveness, dialectic, correlation) plays an essential role. This communication intends to propose a way for systemic analysis to apprehend the individual with respect for his complexity.

2010S01440

Lafontaine, Céline (University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, H3C 3J7 [tel: 02 40 48 30 90; e-mail: celine.lafontaine@umontreal.ca]), **The Postmortal Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Deferring death, addressing its causes, altering its boundaries, controlling all of its parameters & understanding its process in order to prolong life as long as possible or even surpass the temporal limits of human existence–such is the objective that the scientific & political authorities are pursuing so doggedly that health has become one of our societies' major concerns. Starting with the biomedical deconstruction of death, this paper will look at the new technoscientific representations of death & longevity. In the theoretical extension of the theses on biopower and bioeconomics, particular attention will be paid to the issue of the perfectibility & the reengineering of the body, as expressed in the life extension movement & in discourses accompanying biomedical advances. This permeates the theoretical debates surrounding genetic immortality, the development of regenerative medicine & of nanomedicine, artificial prolongation of life and cryonics. Drawing a parallel between the status of older people and biomedical advances' fight against ageing, this article will investigate the social & ethical consequences of this marked desire to conquer death scientifically, to live without ageing and even to extend life indefinitely

2010S01441

Laganà, Francesco (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, Ch1015 [tel: +41 (0)216923853 ; e-mail: francesco.lagana@unil.ch]), **Immigrants and Unskilled Service Class Formation in Switzerland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In many European countries, post-industrial growth has led to a polarization of employment structures between high-skilled jobs and low-skilled service positions. This has also been the case of Switzerland, whose employment structure is in fact increasingly polarized into low-skilled & high-skilled sectors and characterized by a high concentration of immigrants in low-skilled positions. Against such a background, this paper firstly aims at verifying the existence of an unskilled service class as a distinct class through the analysis of entrapment & outward mobility from unskilled service positions. Secondly, the paper aims at determining whether in the mechanism of social class formation there are differences between immigrants & natives. Using dynamic random effect probit models, the five years panel built from Swiss National Labour Force Survey is analyzed in order to assess state dependence in unskilled service positions compared to unskilled manual positions. If from one side the models show higher state dependency in unskilled service positions, thus confirming the hypothesis of the existence of an unskilled service class as a distinct class, from the other side models also show the absence of differences between immigrant & natives men but an higher state dependency for immigrant with respect to Swiss women.

2010S01442

Lahsen, Myanna (INPE, São José dos Campos, SP 12227-010 Brazil [tel: +55 12 3431-2903; e-mail: myannal@gmail.com]), **The Social Status of Environmental Knowledge: Why It is Lacking and What is Needed to Meet the Sustainability Challenge,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary societies are being transformed by growing preoccupation with global environmental risks & the need to find ways to render societies environmentally sustainable. The scientific basis for worries about threats such as human-induced climate change has consolidated, but many implications remain uncertain & imprecise. In this area of what has been called "post-normal" science, facts are uncertain, values in dispute, stakes high, & decisions urgent. Plurality is its essence, & meaning-making fills gaps left by uncertainties. The fields of sociology & anthropology have paid insufficient attention to the associated knowledge politics, including their cultural dimensions & their impact on national & international decision-making processes. This presentation evaluates the state of research in this area of scholarship & offers specific examples from the US & Brazil to illustrate the importance of redirecting disciplinary tendencies and filling present lacunas of knowledge about knowledge politics which bear centrally on how societies face global environmental risks.

2010S01443

Lai, Gina, Ruan, Danching & Wong, Odalia (Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong [tel: 852-3411-7122; e-mail: ginalai@hkbu.edu.hk]), **Gendered Effects of Marriage on Access to Social Capital,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper examines the structure (e.g., extent, upper bound, and composition) of social capital of married couples associated with personal network changes due to marriage (e.g., changes in network size & composition of network ties, as well as structural and relational network integration) as well as the mobilization of resources embedded in the spouse's network. Data are drawn from a territory-wide household face-to-face survey of 801 Chinese married couples in Hong Kong. Preliminary findings show that respondents tend to experience an expansion rather than contraction of friendship network after marriage. Status homophily generally encourages integration of social life among married couples. However, gendered changes in network composition associated with marriage are observed. Husbands are more likely to gain male friends than wives after

marriage whereas wives gain more female friends than husbands after marriage. Further, sharing social life and network integration tend to facilitate the access to social capital. Yet, compositional changes in social ties due to marriage would bring differential impacts on the access to social capital through spouse for men & women. Moreover, the access to social capital through spouse may not necessarily encourage the use of it.

2010S01444

Lai, Ming-yan (Department of Cultural & Religious Studies, Chinese University of Hong Kong [e-mail: mylai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Talking Sex with Migrant Domestic Workers: How is it Feminist?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As transnational border-crossers between the Global North & Global South, migrant domestic workers pose significant questions for feminist inquiry. Their border-crossing puts them in intimate interaction with the Global North while carrying on activities and embodying experiences of the Global South. Such a transnational and intersectional situation complicates the North-South divide which has long troubled feminists in their search for solidarity and collective struggle. Drawing on extensive fieldwork with migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong, this paper seeks to reflect on the challenges & possibilities of feminist engagement in the study of these border-crossing women. The paper will first discuss how migrant domestic workers articulate gender issues in their struggle for justice & social change, & how these articulations (re)define the meaning of feminism in their lives & struggles. On the basis of this discussion, the paper will explore how an academic researcher can employ feminist perspectives to engage with these articulations & advance the possibilities of solidarity struggle through feminist scholarship. Informing the exploration is the argument that the political engagement of feminist scholarship entails both enabling critique & empathetic affirmation of diverse women's experiences which are consistently marginalized, denigrated, & denied in dominant social formations. To the extent that matters of sex & sexuality are marginalized and, at best, relegated to secondary importance in migrant domestic workers' organized struggle for justice & social change, the paper further argues, addressing these matters & their feminist import with migrant domestic workers is a critical part of a transversal feminist knowledge production that will contribute to solidarity building between the researcher & the disadvantaged migrant women.

2010S01445

Lall, Priya (Oxford University, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, Barnett House, 32 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2ER, UK [tel: ; e-mail: priya.lall@sant.ox.ac.uk]), **How do HIV-Positive Women from Poor Socio-Economic Backgrounds in India Access Health Facilities for their Condition?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objective: To determine how culturally-specific gendered forms of discrimination, structural & socio-economic factors influence HIV-positive women's ability to reach the necessary services for their condition. Research Design: Research for this doctoral paper consisted of two stages of data analysis. The first stage was a secondary statistical analysis of the National Family Health Survey that collected quantitative data on demographic & socio-economic determinates for utilisation of healthcare & emerging health issues. It provided state level estimates on the HIV serostatus of the general population in India as most participants were tested for HIV. This data was used to create a profile of female HIV-positive participants in order to evaluate factors which could affect their ability to access services. The second stage of research was composed of semi-structured qualitative interviews with 43 female HIV-positive patients living in Andhra Pradesh. This stage of research was conducted with the collaboration of VMM (NGO that treats HIV-positive women & children). Participants were sampled from a population of female HIV-infected patients who are clients of services at VMM. Results: Results from the first stage of analysis indicated that HIV-positive women are significantly (/BFM1XC8|END.001) more likely to belong to the older sections of the population than their HIV-negative counterparts. A higher percentage of these respondents belonged to the "richer" wealth quintile (33%) in comparison to the general population (21%). However, a large proportion of HIV-positive women are uneducated with over half of these respondents being illiterate. The results in the second stage of analysis were similar to that of the first. Most of the respondents had a low level of education, which impeded their ability to access necessary healthcare services. Conversely, many of these participants belonged to poorer sections of society, which could be attributed to the direct & indirect costs of healthcare.

2010S01446

Lamprecht, Markus & Stamm, Hanspeter (L&S Sozialforschung und Beratung, Zürich, Switzerland, CH-8032 [tel: +41 44 2606760; fax: +41 44 2606761; e-mail: info@lssfb.ch]), **Participation and Social Differentiation in Swiss Sports,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents results from a current large-scale Swiss survey on sports (Sport Schweiz 2008, n=10'262). The data suggest that sports participation rates are further increasing as they have been doing since the 1970s. Currently, about three quarters of the Swiss population participate in sports at least occasionally. However, the analyses also show that a number of differences and differentiations within sports persist. Sports participation varies greatly between the linguistic regions with the German speaking population containing more regular sportspeople than the other two regions. In addition, there are also a number of substantial differences with respect to age, gender, citizenship and socio-economic status as well as to the popularity of single sports in different subpopulations. Overall, cycling, hiking & walking, swimming, skiing, jogging, fitness training & gymnastics are the most popular sports in Switzerland, but preferences vary according to age, gender, linguistic region & social status. Thus, even though sports have become quite accessible at a general level in Switzerland, they still offer a large number of opportunities for social distinction & exclusion.

2010S01447

Landázuri, Gisela (Dep. de PolA'ticia y Cultura, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Calz. del Hueso 1100, México, D.F., c.p. 04960 [tel: 52 55 56766750; fax: 52 55 55949100; e-mail: giselalb@prodigy.net.mx]), **La migración marco de exclusión y discriminación** (The Migration Context of Exclusion and Discrimination), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ La migración marco de exclusión y discriminación El proceso migratorio sea nacional o internacional está asociado a un inter juego intenso de identidades y territorios, entre los que llegan y la población local. El hecho de que el lugar de llegada sea una comunidad rural-urbana, no libra a los inmigrantes de enfrentar prejuicios y discriminación comunes en la gran ciudad, hacia los miembros de los grupos étnicos que llegan en busca de trabajo. No hay duda de que los migrantes de origen indígena han sido los excluidos de los ya de por sí excluidos por relaciones asimétricas impuestas por el capital. El caso de discriminación y exclusión al que proponemos aproximarnos tiene la peculiaridad de darse en el marco de la migración rural a un espacio rural-urbano: San Gregorio Atlapulco. El encuentro entre originarios y avecindados de San Gregorio Atlapulco ha conducido a dinámicas conflictivas y contradictorias. Frente al otro, al extraño, se defienden mediante la exclusión, el rechazo y la discriminación. La información empírica para este texto se obtuvo a partir de entrevistas abiertas a los migrantes y a la población local.

2010S01448

Landert, Daniela (English Department, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland [e-mail: daniela.landert@es.uzh.ch]), **The Personalization of Mass Media Communication on the Internet: Communicative Settings and Technological Factors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Through the Internet, the dominant communication direction in mass media–from text producers to mass audiences–is increasingly being supplemented by the possibility for readers to "talk back," comment, provide their own opinions & experiences, & even to contribute content. Moreover, digital publication allows new forms of multimodal texts. On the Internet texts are not only enriched with static images, but there is an integration of texts with images, slide shows & videos. One of the effects of this development is the personalization of mass media communication. The increased interaction between text producers & text recipients through comment sections & other forms of feedback leads to a partial deaanonymization of mass audiences. The personalization of text producers & text recipients is further intensified by the tendency to make personal information on journalists & readers available, for instance through the use of personal profiles. Furthermore, the prominence of visual material (images, videos) with a strong focus on persons rather than abstract concepts has an impact on the personalization of news events. This is even more the case for images & videos contributed by eyewitnesses, which are increasingly used by news media alongside professionally produced visual material. The personalization of mass media communication through technological factors related to the Internet as the medium of publication will be discussed on the basis of data from several online sites of British news media (The Times, The Guardian, BBC, Daily Mail, The Sun). The analy-

sis of this data shows that the communicative setting of these online sites leads to new forms of mass media communication, including new forms of personalizing news events, text producers & their audiences.

2010S01449

Landstedt, Evelina (Mid Sweden University, Dept of Health Sciences, 85170 Sundsvall [tel: +46706398576; e-mail: evelina.landstedt@miun.se]), **Adolescent Mental Health and Gendered Living Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ BACKGROUND AND AIM: Despite a well documented gender pattern in adolescent mental health, research investigating possible explanatory factors from a sociological gender-theoretical approach is scarce. This study aimed to explore which factors and circumstances that influence adolescent mental health & to apply a gender analysis to the findings. METHODS: The study population was 16-19-year-old Swedish students. Data was collected by means of focus groups & questionnaires in schools. Mental health problems in focus were stress, psychological distress & deliberate self-harm. RESULTS: Adolescent mental health is influenced by, for example, social relationships, school demands, gendered role expectations, exposure to violence, responsibility taking and financial strain. Experiences of these factors are gendered and, thus, potentially contributing to gender patterns in mental health problems. Cultural norms of femininity & experiences of gendered power relations are placing girls at greater risk of mental health problems. Boys' beneficial gendered positions might contribute to less mental health problems, although ideals of masculinity also can constitute risk factors. CONCLUSION: Gender patterns in adolescent mental health are related to the ways discursive and material aspects of an unequal gender order influence young peoples' everyday life.

2010S01450

Lang, Graeme & Miao, Bo (City University of Hong Kong, Tat Chee Ave., Kowloon, Hong Kong S.A.R. [tel: 852-3442-6987; e-mail: graeme.lang@cityu.edu.hk]), **Urban Food Supply and Sustainability in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Urban food supply will be a key issue for cities in the coming decades. The globalized & mechanized food-production-and-distribution system is not sustainable beyond the end of cheap energy from fossil fuels, & cities which depend on this system of production & distribution for their food supply will increasingly have to turn to their own hinterlands for most types of food. Many of China's cities are actually better placed to deal with such conditions in the near future than comparably-sized cities in developed countries, because their immediate hinterlands provided most of their food supply until the late 20th century, as a result of late industrialization & political factors. But China's cities vary greatly in their ability to rely on locally sustainable food production. We illustrate using studies of local food supplies in five cities in China, & draw some conclusions about both national & municipal policy in China.

2010S01451

Langa, Patrício, The Possibilities and Limitations of Doing Sociology in Portuguese: A Mozambican Perspective, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The central argument of this paper is that doing sociology in Portuguese Language in Mozambique faces a double constraint. On the one hand, sociology in the country is taught through the medium of the Portuguese language given the fact that it is the official medium of instruction. Since, however, the Portuguese language does not seem to have a significant impact on the overall sociological output and, moreover, it is not acknowledged as a medium of communication in most global forums of sociological debate, such as the International Sociological Association and reputable scientific journals unlike English and French learning sociology in Portuguese can become a less attractive option. This is particularly the case for those who may aim at pursuing an international and professional career with a possibility of a global impact. On the other hand, Portuguese as the main language of sociological instruction also represents a challenge in a country where the majority of the population does not speak the language. Assuming that the construction of the social object is achieved through the language, as it refers to a specific historic-geographic context, doing sociology should imply preserving several languages in the process. The paper concludes by discussing the possibilities and limitations of doing sociology in Portuguese in Mozambique. Keywords: Language. Mozambique. Sociology. Portuguese.

2010S01452

Lange, Hellmuth (University of Bremen; Centre for Sustainability Studies, Enrique Schmidt Strasse [tel: +49 421 218 61835; e-mail: lange@uni-bremen.de]), **Encounters of "First World Environmentalism" and "Third World Environmentalism",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In environmental sociology it has become a well established perspective to oppose "First World Environmentalism" to "Third World Environmentalism" (Gagdil/Guha 2001), & there are good reasons for doing so. "Ecology of affluence" and "Environmentalism of the poor" (Martinez-Alier 2002) can be seen as illustrating terms pointing at fundamentally different actors, problems & agendas of either concept. In the past, it made sense to also attribute these concepts to different types of societies and different regions of the world. Today, the rise of the new middle classes as one of the core features of emerging economies is undermining the plausibility of this perspective. Elements of either concept can be observed in countries such as India, Indonesia, China et al. Environmental sociology, however, is still at an very early stage of taking notice of the problems and questions which are associated with this kind of change in theoretical & practical respect. The talk will consider the state of the debate with respect to three questions:–Which issues are seen as core features of the two concepts? - Which issues are seen as the main fields of conflict between the two concepts? - Are there political options that are seen as conducive to mediating such conflicts? Particular attention will be given to (i) findings from empirical projects on the new middle classes & (ii) policies on both the national & local level.

2010S01453

Langeard, Chloe & Minguet, Guy (Université Bordeaux 3, Laboratoire d'analyse des problèmes sociaux et de l'action collective (LAPSAC), Université Bordeaux 2 [e-mail: chloelangeard@yahoo.fr]), **New Ethical Stakes Raised Since the Initiation of the French Nationwide Cystic Fibrosis Newborn Screening Programme,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cystic Fibrosis (CF) newborn screening (NBS) has been controversial for many years in France; the long term benefit on pulmonary function test is not yet demonstrated but its median term benefits on nutritional parameters are established as soon as the CF screened infant follow-up is done in a specialized centre. In 2003, the French association "Vaincre La Mucoviscidose" published recommendations addressed at CRCM concerning post-neonatal screening cystic fibrosis diagnosis announcement. Focus: Taking the French CF neonatal screening program as a case study-we conducted both a quantitative data survey & a focus groups protocol to gain information on the attitudes, beliefs, & concerns of professionals about newborn screening (NBS) & clinical guidelines, this paper points new bioethical issues from the concrete application of this technology. Method: collective (team) and individual (professionals concerned) interviews in 15 typical centres (historic centres, low practice centres with limited resources, high practice centres with considerable resources). Results: (1) The most important ethical dilemma is the trouble issued of the cystic fibrosis sickness singularity because: 1) all the children that carry the mutations are not affected with a severe disease; 2) there is no curative treatment; 3) parents given information are made anxious, sometimes wrongly if the disease is mild or asymptomatic. (2) The second ethical issue is located in the distinction between two statuses: on one hand one can observe homozygotes (two mutations), confirmed CF; on the second hand, one can consider heterozygotes (one mutation) healthy carriers. For parents of these healthy infants, the period between learning of the screening result & the sweat test can provoke anxiety, and the long-term impact has not yet been clearly defined. Parents should receive genetic counselling for future family planning, to ensure that they understand the concepts of genetic transmission of CF. (3) However, diagnosis is not always straightforward and difficulties arise when exhaustive study of the gene, following a borderline sweat test (ST), detects a mild mutation or a previously unreported mutation of unknown effect.

2010S01454

Langer, Phil C. (Bundeswehr Institute of Social Sciences, Proetzeler Chaussee 20, 15344 Strausberg [tel: + 49 176 23621104; e-mail: pcl@hilclanger.de]), **Beneath the Surface: Psychosocial Backgrounds of Sexual Risk Behaviour Among Gay and Bisexual Men in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Context: In most developed countries HIV incidence has considerably been risen within the last decade, exceptionally affecting men having sex with men (MSM). The paper aims at identifying the psychosocial dynam-

ics of HIV risk behaviour among these men in Germany. Method: Within a participatory research design 58 semi-structured qualitative interviews with recently HIV-diagnosed MSM & untested MSM reporting sexual risk behaviour were carried out. Following computer-based categorial coding, narration and discourse analyses were used to interpret the data in the context of current social psychological theories. Results: As dominant narrative pattern the use of sexual risk reduction strategies was interconnected with biografical experiences of stigmatization, discrimination, & physical violence. Critical coming-out processes, a sense of rejected social acceptance, & self-worth deficits were correlated with high levels of depression, anxiety, suicide susceptibility, & substance use in the interviews. Discussion: Heteronormative discourses & practices deeply influence the identiy formation of gay & bisexual men in most developed countries. By spoiling a coherent identity they contribute to vulnerability dynamics in which mental health burdens, drug use, & HIV risk behaviour fuel each other syndemically. For sexuality constitutes a decisive element of gay and bisexual men's identities, identity conflicts tend to be acted out through sexual risk behaviour.

2010S01455

Langhof, Antonia (Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld [fax:; e-mail: antonia.langhof@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Ngos in the Relief and Development Sector as Hybrid Organisations?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last three decades NGOs in the relief & development sector have changed significantly. Many of them developed into worldwide acting agencies with multi-million turnovers. They turned from small voluntarist groups to bureaucratic organisations with clearly defined hierarchies, roles & responsibilities. During this process NGOs apparently borrowed heavily from procedures developed in the business sector to change their organisational structures and processes. Partly this can be traced back to the fact that numerous organisations are no longer only processing private donations but also money given by institutional donors. In the 1990s NGOs became part of the "privatisation" of aid agenda in keeping with the dominant politics of the time, & donors exerted pressure on them to become more professional. Nevertheless there are still a lot of NGOs that only process private donations. Even though many of them adopted practices deriving from the business sector which on first glance often seem to contradict NGO's stated values, mission, & vision. The paper will analyse how NGOs make sense of conflicting or even contradicting demands & how they succeed in integrating elements from the business sector in their self-description & their structures. Neo-Institutionalists would assume that in such cases organisations incorporate business-like instruments & proceedings in their self-description without having any effects on an organisation's core activities. Therefore the thesis of the hybridization of NGOs in the relief and development sector doesn't seem very plausible, because there won't be any changes in their mode of organizing. But drawing on a detailed qualitative case study (including the analysis of interviews, a group discussion & several documents) of a German NGO the paper will illustrate that organisational structures and procedures don't remain unaffected by the adoption of structural patterns deriving from the business sector. The empirical findings substantiate system-theoretical assumptions that self-description and social structure have decisive effects on each other. From this theoretical perspective one could argue that NGOs in the relief and development sector are a form of hybrid organisations.

2010S01456

Langman, Lauren (Loyola University of Chicago, Sociology, Chicago Illinois, USA 60626 [tel: 1 -- 312-944-1681; fax: 1 -- 773-508-3463; e-mail: llang944@aol.com]), **Socialism or Barbarism Revisited: Mobilization after the Meltdown,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Global capitalism now faces a number of legitimacy crisis beginning with the economic stagnation of the West, the rise of the BRICs along with the vast amounts of pollution generated, the waning of democracy, the growth of religious extremism etc. These various stresses & strains, crises of legitimacy, have prompted a variety of social mobilizations. Aided by the Internet we have seen the proliferation of reactionary movements that would support authoritarian means of returning society to an earlier day as well as progressive mobilizations that would seek global justice. The various reactionary movements & agendas are incapable of providing amelioration of the consequences of global capital -- indeed they would make things much worse. At the same time we see the vast proliferation of global justice movements, especially in the developing world, that would challenge neoliberal capitalism as well as various authoritarian mobilizations. The outcome of these competing mobilizations might be "Mad Max World" or global social justice. This is the 21st-century version of socialism versus barbarism.

2010S01457

Laniado, Ruthy Nadia (Federal University Of Bahia, Rua Maranhao, 420 - Apto.1101 - Pituba / 41830-260 Salvador/Bahia - Brazil [tel: 00 55 71 3247-5477; e-mail: Ruthy. Laniado\Bfm2x41|Endgmail.Com]), **Regional Convergence in a Context of Democratic Regimes and Social Participation: Possibilities and Limits of Changes in Latin America in a Globalized World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will discuss the efforts of the past two decades in the Latin American continent to organize & structure regional entities that could represent affinities & communalities among countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay & Uruguay. How far affinities that could promote organized action regionally can confront interests & pragmatic strategies that are decided upon by contingent or ad hoc policies of national interest imposed by the market in a globalized world? On the one hand, the recent democratic governments require constant political action for legitimizing democracy itself (international integration, social policies, political competition); on the other hand, non-government actors are the voice of demands for changes in terms of social justice & redistribution (human rights, social rights, participation, political contestation). Both are axial to the process of constructing politics at the regional level & to promote regional identity values (a common historical trajectory) that can facilitate interaction, a stable democratic political culture (and related institutions) & cultural values based on diversity, recognition & human rights. The analysis of the scale and diversity of efforts concerning the construction of a regional perception for facing globalization & for consolidating democracy regionally will contribute to the understanding of the possibilities of changes in the medium & long terms in these countries.

2010S01458

Lapa da Silva, Tiago (Tiago Lapa da Silva; CIES-ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, CIES, Edifício ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: tiagolapasilva@gmail.com]), **Gendered Dual Standards in the Transition to Adulthood: A Crossnational Comparison between Seven European Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of "late" modernity, the process of individualization might be altering the social representations of what characterizes the adult person. This thesis examines social norms regarding the timing & sequencing of the transition to adulthood & attitudes towards the events that are regarded as important in the definition of the adult. Secondary, cross-sectional data from the third round of the European Social Survey was used in order to compare the attitudes & norms regarding adult life between seven European countries. It is shown that Europeans share common expectations regarding the sequencing of life course. However, the normative timetables associated with the transition to adulthood vary across countries, reflecting different demographic patterns within Europe. It is also demonstrated that there are gender double standards in social norms & attitudes: women are expected to enter adulthood earlier than men; & Europeans consider that being autonomous from others is more important for male adult life than for female adulthood.

2010S01459

Lapointe, Paul-André (Département des relations industrielles, Université Laval, Pavillon J.A.DeSève, [tel: Québec, Québec, Canada G1K 7P$; fax: +14186567688; e-mail: paul-andre. lapointe@rlt.ulaval.ca]), **Workplace Participation in Financial Capitalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the literature on the diffusion of participation & social innovation in the workplace, there is generally a paradox: despite the economic performance & higher social benefits these innovations generate, they are poorly disseminated. Using institutionalist & varieties of capitalism approaches, we would like to better understand this paradox in Anglo-Saxon model, characterized by the dominance of financial markets & whose quality of work & employment is subject to financial returns required by shareholders. In this regard, we make the following hypotheses: H1: Among companies that emphasize short-term financial performance, there is a decline in participation; H2: Companies that have introduced participation schemes & those that have discontinued previously adopted participation schemes provide less training to their employees & use more precarious forms of employment; H3: In companies that use more participation, social dia-

logue is more developed; H4: The quality of work & employment is higher in companies that rely more on participation. To test these hypotheses, we use data from a longitudinal survey conducted by Statistics Canada on Canadian workplaces between 1999 & 2006.

2010S01460

Lara Ovando, Juan José (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Centro Uiversitario, Cerro de las Campanas s/n, Querétaro, México, c.p. 76010 [tel: 52 442 192 12 65; fax: 52 442 192 12 65; e-mail: laraova@uaq.mx]), **De actores a actores sociales. Los deudores de crédito hipotecario futuro de los movimientos sociales?** (From Actors to Actors. Credit Debtors Mortgage the Future of Social Movements?), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ De actores a actores sociales. Los deudores de crédito hipotecario futuro de los movimientos sociales? Dr. Juan José Lara Ovando. Los actores sociales son los que constituyen movimientos sociales, pero muchos de esos actores son emergentes con las crisis y generan movimientos de resistencia muy fuertes, es el caso concreto de los deudores de crédito hipotecario, que en todo el mundo están saltando a defender su patrimonio: su vivienda. En México, estos han generado manifestaciones muy fuertes, pusieron a temblar a bancos y al gobierno federal, porque se ligaron a grupos de cartera vencida agropecuaria. Fue un movimiento tan amplio que generó vinculaciones estrechas con la opinión pública, liderazgos ciudadanos y manifestaciones culturales propias. Aún así, considero que no se convirtieron en actores sociales, ni generaron un proyecto como movimiento social, puesto que en lugar de identidad fue prioritaro el interés. En este trabajo se describe al movimiento deudor, se especifican sus diversas manifestaciones, se discute la importancia del actor social y sobretodo se confronta identidad con manifestaciones culturales como elementos de definición sobre el futuro de los movimientos sociales. Se propone que este trabajo vaya a la sesión RC07/RC48 Social Movements & the Future.

2010S01461

Larchet, Nicolas (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris [tel: +33673537094; e-mail: nicolaslarchet@yahoo.fr]), **The Political Uses of Disaster: Reforming the Food System in Post-Katrina New Orleans,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Disasters, as historical events marking a break with the past, are particularly prone to political uses: the need to rebuild the disaster-stricken region can be turned into an opportunity to change society, prompting calls to "rebuild better than before." In this perspective, we will look at a project of social transformation in post-Katrina New Orleans. A food policy council has been established one year after the storm, bringing together various actors aiming to improve access to fresh fruits and vegetables in low-income neighborhoods to prevent obesity, among other objectives. Whereas this local food reform movement is similar to other efforts taking root across North America, the peculiar context of Hurricane Katrina makes it distinctive: reformers establish a direct link between the disaster & food access (many supermarkets remain closed in impoverished, flooded neighborhoods), then philanthropic organizations have made funding more easily available to this movement in the aftermath of Katrina. The disaster is thus used as a pretext to promote a reform of the people's eating habits, at the expense of other narratives: if access to fresh fruits & vegetables is more problematic after the storm, so are issues of hunger & poverty - themselves closely related to obesity - while being overlooked by the authorities.

2010S01462

Larionescu, Andra (Department of Sociology, Bucharest University, Bucharest, Romania [e-mail: andraULleti@yahoo.com]), **New Trends in Migrants' Housing. A Case Study of the Impact of Migration on a Rural Community from Marginea Village, Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my paper I will analyze how migration has induced shifts in the traditional values & lifestyle of the returning migrants, focusing mainly on their houses in the homeland. The paper relies on data collected in an exploratory study–actually a part of an ongoing research– conducted between July & October 2009 in Marginea village, based on interviews, field observation and questionnaries. This rural community, of ca 10.700 people, is characterized by strong international migration; more than half of the population has migrated outside the country since the fall of the communist regime. With an estimated number of more than 1000 migrants only in Torino & its environs, Marginea is one of the champion villages of Romania concerning the migrant movement. Migration is strongly related to investment in houses and innovation in housing practices–by access to financial resources & new information & models. Actually, the village comprises about 3500 dwellings, more than 2000 houses being newly constructed or restructured between 1990-2009. In the context of globalization, where social & technological innovations penetrate any frontier, the symbolic & material dimension of the Romanian rural household embodies new ways of expression. The study explores the ways in which the personalized housing configurations relate to families' lives & experiences.

2010S01463

Lars, Bo Kaspersen (Copenhagen Business School [e-mail: lbk.cbp@cbs.dk]), **Survival Units, Violence, and Warfare in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The importance of the concept of survival units is overlooked by most Elias scholars. Elias assumes that human societies from very early on have been divided into survival units. These survival units, again, have always competed & co-existed in larger figurations. A crucial dimension of these survival units is the ability to defend themselves against external enemies but also the ability to pacify the population of the survival units in order to avoid internal riots, rebellions & civil wars. Elias is one of the few classical sociologists who understand the relationship between human development & violence/warfare without falling into the social-Darwinist trap. Thus warfare as an ultimo ratio as a "solution" in a conflictual relationship between two survival units was seen as a dynamic force by Elias. Elias never conducted a systematic analysis of the European civilizing process in relation to the many competing survival units & different figurations. Now and again it pops up in his work that we can find different survival units at different times during the European history. He mentions tribes, city-states, empires, & the nation-state as different forms. This paper examines systematically how different forms of survival units have coexisted in the European figurations of survival units since the demise of the Carolingian Empire. The paper will map out the different forms of survival units embedded in different larger figurations (international systems) from the early Middle Ages to the beginning of the 21th century. The examination contains an analysis of the shifting character of warfare & violence between & within the survival units over time. Moreover, the analysis pinpoints the relationship between the character of the violence, the civilizing project at a given time and the particular form of survival unit. Thus the paper will propose a characteristic of the current global figuration, the particular survival units (stressing the survival units in the western world), & the character of the civilizing process.

2010S01464

Larsen, Håkon ([e-mail: hakon.larsen@sosgeo.uio.no]), **The Cultural Sociology of Public Debate: A Comparative Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper puts forward a theoretical framework suited for national comparative analysis of public debates within a cultural sociological approach–as stated by Silber–"(BB) that form of sociology that concerns itself with the shaping or constitutive impact of cultural formations & discursive practices upon other aspects of social life." The focus is both on how language is used by actors involved in deliberation over publicly disputed issues and how language is influencing possible ways of relating to the issues. The framework is illustrated with examples from an ongoing debate in Norway & Sweden, namely the debate on the future of public service broadcasting (PSB). The framework is suited for analysis of debates not only in traditional & new media, but also group discussions (both public, e.g. seminars, & non-public, e.g. contexts constructed by the researcher) as well as interviews with actors engaged in the issues at hand. This is due to the focus on language instead of the media (although language of course is a medium in itself). The interest lies in how the language that is used can be related to similarities & differences between the nations included in the study. The connection between language and various social & cultural elements is thus crucial. The comparative cultural sociological approach of Lamont and Thévenot is addressed, as is Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (CDA). The reason for combining these different analytical traditions is to emphasize their individual strengths & try to overcome their weaknesses. CDA's weakness is its heavy linguistic focus & the lack of specification needed to fully grasp the influence of social structure on the production of discourses. Repertoire theory, on the other hand, is too voluntaristic and naïve when it comes to the influence of social structure on action, in its tool-kit version. I am advocating a middle position between the critical/ideological/hegemonic & the repertoire/tool-kit approach. This middle position's application in empirical research will be

illustrated with examples from the analysis of the debate on the future of PSB in Norway & Sweden.

2010S01465

Larsson, Bengt & Engdahl, Oskar (Dept. of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg, Sweden [tel: +46317865775; e-mail: beng.la@hotmail.com]), **Decentring the Regulatory State–The Production of Trust in Deregulated Markets,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper gives a theoretically based analysis of five cases of re-regulation of financial markets, corporate governance & the control of economic deviance in Sweden: 1) The de- and re-regulation of financial markets 1980-2000. 2) The enactment of a duty of Swedish auditors to report crime to the public prosecutor from 1999. 3) The creation of a brokers "driving licence" in 2001. 4) The leniency-program giving corporations who self report cartel activities a reduction of fines, from 2002. 5) The creation of a code of corporate governance, based on the principle of "comply or explain," from 2005. From these cases we will outline some general tendencies in the process of reregulation following the 1980-90:s deregulations. As pointed out by others, "deregulation" was misleading concept, since intervening regulations were often substituted by new market constituting regulations. This displacement is close to the concepts "the new regulatory state" and "regulatory capitalism." The outcome is a pluralistic system combining a varied set of organizations & regulations in order to produce trust in the "deregulated" markets a state control as well as pure self-regulatory processes & private systems of control. Of particular importance are the extended role of professions & expertise from the areas concerned.

2010S01466

Larsson, Nils O (University of Skövde, Sweden [tel: +4631149826; fax:; e-mail: skolnils@tele2.se]), **Important Decisions and their Settings Needed for Attaining a Sustainable World–A Methodology Proposal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main objective of the methodology to be presented is to find the most important decisions within the area of discussion. Focussing on the important decisions and in which environment they are taken gives an increased possibility of solving the problems in question. The analysis should cover decisions on all levels i.e. individual, informal and formal groupings of people, nations, group of nations as well as decisions on the global level. In this paper I will present some examples that could serve as an elucidation of the method. In this paper the method is used to outline a system for a sustainable control of some important factors such as global renewable as well as non-renewable resources & also human population growth, and introduction of new technique & its influence on sustainability Decisions having an important influence on the above factors are presented & the most crucial information needed for making relevant decisions. The next step in the analysis is to discuss the need for a decision hierarchy & what organizations should be responsible for taking these decisions.

2010S01467

Larsson, Susanna (Department of Sociology, Örebro University, 70182 Örebro [tel: +4619303088; e-mail: susanna.larsson@oru.se]), **I Bang my Head, Therefore I am a Constructing Individual and Social Authenticity in the Heavy Metal Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to understand the ways by which heavy metal fans construct their self & collective in relation to the music and the culture by concentrating on subjective & inter-subjective arguments on what it means to be an authentic heavy metal fan. The empirical material consists of focus group interviews & single interviews with young heavy metal fans of ages 18-26. By way of conclusion, individual understanding of authenticity, "constitutive authenticity", is the result of arguments on long term dedication, highlighting symbolic events & attributes, and the feeling of making the right choices based on an inner voice. Social understanding of authenticity, "reproducing authenticity" is the result of an abstract moral to which the heavy metal fans align. Construction of authentic selves & collectives takes place in a close social in-group context, where the understanding and knowledge of individual & collective dedication is known, as well as in a thematical in-group, where only symbols & attributes are known.

2010S01468

Latukhina, Maria (Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, 1019 - 9 Campus Drive Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5 [tel: 1(306)664-9665; e-mail: mdl589@mail.usask.ca]), **Global Civil Society: Characteristics, Perspectives, and Critique,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In spite of the fact that the phenomenon of global civil society is not new, it is still highly contentious to the point that even its existence is sometimes questioned. In my work, I seek to answer what is global civil society, explain the relationships between civil society & global civil society, & discuss the meaning of global civil society drawing on Habermas' idea of public sphere, ideals of postmodernism & the notion of participatory and deliberative democracy. I also address some of the criticisms of global civil society that I find unjustifiable. I argue that although global civil society is not a flawless structure & some of its members pursue their own interests, it should be given more opportunity to participate in world politics & influence decision-making.

2010S01469

Lauster, Nathanael, T. & Easterbrook, Adam (University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology, 6303 NW Marine Drive, University of British Columbia , Vancouver BC V6T 1Z1 [tel: 604-827-3083; e-mail: nlauster@interchange.ubc.ca]), **No Room for New Families? Documentation and Implications of Discrimination in a Metropolitan Rental Market,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As sociologists & demographers have documented, new family forms are becoming increasingly common around the world. Yet little attention has been directed at how new families find & construct homes in urban spaces. Here we argue that new families, especially single parents & same-sex couples, are likely to face discrimination in their interactions with urban rental markets. These patterns of discrimination, in conjunction with other forces, are likely to limit the overall opportunities for new families to construct homes in the city. But the geography of discrimination also contributes to the formation of distinct neighborhoods where new families find more support. We investigate these issues in Vancouver, Canada, through analysis of 1,622 inquiries made about one & two bedroom apartments listed for rent on a popular on-line market website. Using a modified audit study design, we analyze landlord responses to five different scenarios, including one heterosexual couple, two same-sex couples, & two single parents. We argue that the differences in response to these inquiries provide evidence documenting discrimination in the rental market. We also explore the differences in response by region within the metropolitan area of Vancouver to better document & discuss the geography of discrimination against new families.

2010S01470

Lavarini, Roberto (Università IULM, via Carlo Bo 1, 20143 Milano [tel: +39.02.891412644; fax: +39.02.891412641; e-mail: lavarini108@gmail.com]), **"The Evolution of Sustainability's Concept in Contemporary Tourism",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of my presentation is to understand how deeply rooted the concept of sustainability, not only in everyday action, but also in tourism both for travelers & for operators. The presentation is structured in three parts. The first part introduces the concept of sustainability from multiple perspectives: resident in a tourism destination, travelers and operators. To this aim, in the second & third part I present the results of three research projects, two already carried out in 2006 and 2009 & a final, identical, that will be repeated in February 2010. All made at the BIT Milan, among the stands of the exhibition. The object of the interviews is the sustainability and many tour operators in addition to visitors & exhibitors have been interviewed. In the second part of my paper, I will present the results about tour operators, while in the third part I will present the results about visitors & exhibitors. Comparison between the results allow us to see if the environmentalist attitude is growing, if it is finding application in everyday behaviour, by travelers & operators.

2010S01471

Lavitry, Lynda (Doctorante en sociologie, bourse CIFRE-ANPE, Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail (LEST), UMR CNRS 6123, 35, avenue Jules Ferry, 13626 Aix-en-Provence Cedex [tel: 04.42.37.85.13; fax: 04 42 26 79 37; e-mail: lynda.lavitry@univmed.fr]), **French Activation Policies: The Dilemmas of the Employment Counselors and Their Clients When Coping With the Unemployment Trap,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research work deals with the evolution of active labour market policy measures in France, from the implementation of the Social Cohesion Law in 2005 to the most recent developments of work-first in 2009. The presented results are based on an ethnographic study conducted in France

from November 2008 to June 2009 as part of a thesis in partnership with public operator, which focused on 65 interviews with employment counselors, and the observation of 250 interviews conducted by 60 counselors in seven agencies. Since the late 1990s, the French National Employment Agency (Agence Nationale Pour lEmploi, ANPE), the first operator of employment policy, gradually promoted a new social contract. It relies on individual responsibility and flexibility to fit into the labour market. The paper will first focus on the national context: in France, activation policies and programs influenced by the European Employment Strategy (Barbier, 2006) appeared in the late 1990s, with the aim of reducing the out-of-work benefits ("to insure that works pays", according to Lisbon European Council). Individualization has been one of the cornerstone of the reforms, concerning more and more unemployed categories, including most of jobseekers. Since 2006, the implementation of the Personalized Monthly Follow-up (SMP) is an important step in this evolution from a status logic to a contract logic (Freyssinet, 2000), with a greater emphasis on the active role of the recipient whose obligations to participate in activation measures have systematically increased. This activation process is a part of a public service reform for a better effectiveness, introducing service relation with an user who has become client. Individualization brings out various types of consequences: changes in public employment service organization, with a rationalization of the activity of the counsellors, through the acceleration of the processes (decrease of length of interviews, increase of the subcontracting), the intensification of the workload, the greater valuation of the statistical indicators. Secondly, we will turn to the meaning of these evolutions for consellors and their clients. The evolution of the legal framework relies on a hardening of the control of the job seek - Law upon Acceptable Job Offer (ORE, 2009)-. The results of our survey show a general reluctance of the counselors to use all activations tools, they prefer to use coping strategies, especially with jobseekers who have a weak employability. The reasons of these coping strategies we have analyzed are various: they are related to bureaucracy specificities and deficiencies, to the modalities of control of key activities by a professional group. Moreover, they are linked with the context of economic crisis, but also with the special position of French employment counselors, for whom social justice and rights are structuring elements of their professional identity. Control effects seem to depend on consellors professional culture (that is the meaning they give to their mission), and on the labour market situation: economic crisis weakens the definition of a suitable job, and also implies a will of detecting "false" unemployed jobseekers, which contributes to reduce compensation expenses.

2010S01472

Laznjak, Jasminka & Svarc, Jadranka (Dept. of Sociology/ University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, HR-10000 [tel: +385 1 6120184; fax: +385 1 6120007; e-mail: jlaznjak@ffzg.hr]), **The Role of National Innovation Culture in the Globalized World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper deals with the problem of innovation culture on the national level in the age of globalized science, technology & innovation trying to answer the question why some societies are more innovative than others & do existing cultural conditions determine when, how & in what form innovation will be adopted? Higher innovation capacity is associated with societies characterized by higher individualism, willingness to take risks, readiness to accept change, long-term orientation, low power distance, weak uncertainty avoidance, openness to new information, value of education to society, positive attitudes toward science. In the paper are presented preliminary results of the survey on the representative sample of Croatian population. Croatian national innovation culture of Croatia is operationalized as set of value orientations & norms like attitudes toward innovation, egalitarianism, statism, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, masculinity - femininity, long-term or short-term orientation, and power distance. Drawing on Hofstede's (2001, 2004) dimensions of national cultures & their application on innovation culture, Croatian survey uses different indicators but referring to the same concept of innovation culture (Didero et al. 2008; Juceviğius 2007). Relatively low innovative capacity in Croatian society is associated with the significant presence of traditional set of values & low trust in institutions.

2010S01473

Le Bihan, Blanche (EHESP, Avenue du professeur Léon Bernard [tel: 35043 Rennes cedex; e-mail: Blanche.LeBihan@ehesp.fr]), **Caring For an Elderly Parent in France and Italy: Familialisatio or Defamilialisation of Care?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ All European countries share major challenges in addressing the social risk of dependency. In response to increasing needs & decreasing abilities to provide large amounts of family care, calls for the development of comprehensive long-term care public systems have been intensified. This paper focuses on the articulation between family care & public support in the field of elderly care and questions the impact of the Long Term Care policies implemented in two European countries, Italy & France, where family traditionally plays a major role. It presents some results of a comparative research carried out in six European countries on the thematic of "Workers under pressure & Social care" (WOUPS project), based on policy analyses & on in depth qualitative interviews of daughters & sons who work & have to care for their old parents. The analysis first proposes a comparison of LTC policies in Italy & France. It shows that the introduction of cash in LTC systems constitutes a common trend of the reform processes since the 1990s, with the development of a logic of "free choice" for the family. But the countries have different histories of LTC policies & of applying the cash approach. Thus, if the introduction of such schemes corresponds to a process of externalisation of the caring tasks, it has very different dimensions in Italy & in France. Finally, in the two countries, externalisation of care does not mean de-familialisation of care. On the contrary, the cases studied in the two countries show that the involvement of the family remains a central source of support, with an evolution of the role of family carers, who are less implied in continuous activity of caring, but become "care managers": they receive the cash support, take decisions to organise the care arrangement & coordinate the different formal & informal resources.

2010S01474

Le Gall, Josiane (UQAM, CSSS de la Montagne, 1801, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, 6e étage, Montréal, Québec (Canada) H3H 1J9 [tel: +01 514 934-0505 poste 7605 ; fax: 514-934-3776; e-mail: j.legall@ssss.gouv.qc.ca]), **Religious Transmission and Migration: The Case of Young Muslims in Quebec,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the religious socialization of young Muslims in Quebec & examines the different sources of information from which these young people gain Islamic knowledge. How are young people introduced to religious education? What are their main sources of religious influence? What kind of religious heritage was taught to them & how was it received & reinterpreted? It reveals that their extensive exposure to the sometimes contradictory norms of the wider society forces them to examine their personal views on faith, God & religion. This concern for rationality encourages them to explore religion not just through the rituals they have learned through their cultural heritage, as parents still take on the role of inculcating Islamic values & of transmitting the sentiment of a distinct identity to their children, but also through the Internet, the Qu'ran & other Islamic texts, religious study groups, conferences or discussions with friends, relatives or Imams. As a result of this personal quest, the process of transmission is being transformed. This paper is based on an ongoing study that explores the religious practices & beliefs of 100 young Muslims in Quebec of different ethnic & national backgrounds.

2010S01475

Le Gall, Josiane & Gherghel, Ana (UQAM, CSSS de la Montagne, 1801, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, 6e étage, Montréal, Québec (Canada) H3H 1J9 [tel: +01 514 934-0505 poste 7605 ; fax: +01 514 934-3776; e-mail: j.legall@ssss.gouv.qc.ca]), **Intergenerational Solidarity over the Life Course in Transnational Families (Azores to Canada),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do the stages of the life course & experiencing particular family transitions shape the transnational caregiving & other exchanges taking place in transnational families? How do they interplay with other factors, such as gender or generation? These are the questions we try to answer in our paper, analyzing the configuration of transnational family solidarity & the changes at different life course stages, especially during family transitions and migration transition. Our presentation is based on an ongoing research project started in June 2009 & dedicated to a particular migration phenomenon: the Portuguese migration from the Azores to Canada (Quebec). This case study allows observing the evolution of family exchanges over a long period of time, more than four decades, during which strong ties with the communities left behind were preserved. Nowadays, this phenomenon involves three generations of immigrants, as demographic data show. The family transitions investigated are normative (marriage, birth of a child) and non normative (illness, separation). Using a socio-anthropologic multi-sited approach, the research is conducted simultaneously both in the origin & destination countries. A qualitative methodology is employed: participant's observations and biographic interviews with members of three generations of families living in Azores & in Que-

bec. The presentation of results is structured in two parts: various types of exchanges & support (hospitality, material exchanges, caring practices, information) and the influence of family transitions & life stage on transnational caring. As it is a work in progress, new results will be added gradually. To date, this research shows how the life stage and family transitions represent key elements in understanding the transnational ties & the transnational caring. Particular family events, such as the birth of a child or the illness of a member of the family, activate or suppress specific types of exchanges and support.

2010S01476

le Grand, Elias (Department of Sociology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, 10691 [tel: +46 8 163183; fax: +46 8 6125580; e-mail: elias.legrand@sociology.su.se]), **Creating a Folk Devil: The Moral Panic over 'Chavs',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the recent emergence of a moral panic in the British public realm about 'chavs'; white working-class youths dressed in streetwear clothing & jewellery, associated with loutish & anti-social behaviour, teenage pregnancy & welfare dependency. Through an analysis of news media & websites it is argued that chavs are constructed around moral & aesthetic boundaries as a 'rough' fraction of the white British working-class–a 'folk devil' against whom middle-class and 'respectable' working-class people distinguish & define themselves. Contrary to earlier claims the paper shows that the public debates about chavs have been explicitly expressed in terms of social class, & to some extent race. It also shows that the chav phenomenon incorporates two historically familiar folk devils, distinguished along gender lines: young violent working-class males and single, welfare dependent young working-class mothers. Lastly, the paper explores three consequences of the moral panic: how chavs have been subject to different forms of policing, how their alleged consumption of high end brand Burberry has negatively affected the brand, & how they have been used as entertainment to market and sell commodities. In conclusion, the paper contributes to research on class identity formation & how it intersects with age, gender and race.

2010S01477

Le Roux, Tessa, Presentation of Self in Everyday Life of Stroke Survivors and Their Caregiver Spouses, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Stroke is commonly regarded as one of the leading causes of serious, long-term adult disability–in the US approximately 800,000 people suffer a stroke every year. Apart from physical disabilities, stroke survivors frequently have aphasia, a neurological disorder which brings about difficulty in expressing oneself when speaking, trouble understanding speech, & difficulty with reading & writing. In "Presentation of Self in Everyday Life," according to Goffman people perform for their social audiences in order to maintain a stable self-image. In their front-stage performances people present idealized pictures of themselves. In the case of a language disorder, the normal mechanisms at play in the front stage are changed. Impression management is more difficult as stroke survivors become dependent on their spouses for communication. Teams such as support groups reinforce the pressure to maintain a sense of normality & add a layer to the back stage which puts additional pressure on caregiver spouses to maintain their own personal front. Goffman's work provides a conceptual framework to understand the relationship between caregivers & their aphasic spouses, & the way they interact as dyad with their social environment.

2010S01478

Lebel, Udi (Ariel Univercity Center, Sapir College, Ariel, Israel [tel: 972544300406; fax: 972777867887; e-mail: ulebel@gmail.com]), **Blackmailing the Military,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the influence of civil society bodies on security policy & its implementation within the military arena. As is customary in military studies, the armed forces are perceived as a-political & all their components are presented as operating in accord with the principle of unity of command. Under this conventional perception, military leadership is endorsed as the ultimate [epistemic] authoritative source of sanction and obedience. This situation stands in opposition to an abandonment of politico-epistemic authorities which are outside the military framework, namely a recourse to "significant others" in civil society. This is in opposition to the growing knowledge in all matters connected to the management of civil & business organizations where the "dependency theory" (Fiedler, 1971) is becoming more & more popular. This theory teaches us about the dependency of the heads of an organisation on the religious, political & national profile of the employees in the organization. This theory also led to the organizational need to implement "cultural diversity" in the firm as well as on-going communication with opinion leaders & heads of informal groups in the organisation who grant their fellows legitimacy to respond to claims of the heads of the organization. Since the 1980s, the Israeli Left has lost its hegemony in the political arena to the political Right. At the same time, the Israeli military for the most part relies on those identified with the leftist Israeli camp (the middle class, secular, Ashkenazi, socialist, living mainly in the large towns & cities & in agricultural settlements–the kibbutz & the moshav). During the first decades of the existence of the Israeli state, this camp was solely in the formative grip of Israeli security policy. However, following this period, (because of changing political power relationships in the reins of government) it was suddenly forced to implement a security policy within the military framework which did not accord with its ideological outlook; moreover, it lacked any political effectiveness to annul this policy in the parliamentary arena. Since the beginning of the 1980s, a new strategy of influence by the groups on the Left on military policy has come to the fore and become widespread. This strategy took the form of selective refusal to answer military call-up in the reserves. More & more civil society bodies which receive economic, ideological & moral backing by leaders of the Left from the political & academic arena, as well as retired senior personnel in the security arena, started supporting organized groups within the military, including senior & lower rank officers, in advocating selective refusal of military service: that is, conditioning the acceptance of the authority of army chiefs & the political echelon on receiving legitimacy from those that served as epistemic authority for them during their army service, namely, figures from civil society. This strategy gained ground & became part of the military-political culture in Israel. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest)

2010S01479

Lebreton, Florian, Routier, Guillaume & Pardo, Rodrigo (Université Européenne de Bretagne, Rennes 2, Rennes, France [tel: +33 0683280115; e-mail: florian-lebreton@hotmail.fr]), **Sport and Alcohol Consumption Among French Students: When the Game is at Health Stake!,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As part of the university studies & festive context they offer, some vulnerabilities may appear in the image of excessive consumption of alcohol. Beyond its health aspect, the treatment of alcoholic drinks leading to a new level of social vulnerability. The relationship between involvement in sports & alcohol consumption appear to be complex in the alcohol literature. We note that risky behavior related to alcohol consumption are found, more importantly among young athletes (Hildebrand, Johnson et Bogle 2001). Indeed, studies (Nelson et Wechsler 2001) have reported differences between student athletes & non athletes regarding the behavior of Alcohol. Furthermore, another study (Lorente & al., 2004) highlights the impact of predictive factors for consumption (male, studies in the technical sector) & non-alcohol consumption (female, sportsmen). Consequently, we examine this link among French students to examine if alcohol can be interpreted as a gender symbol (Eriksen, 1999), specifically within sports socialization? We also examined variations in alcohol use among different university studies: sport sciences, law & medicine students. We have chosen these three populations of inquiry to examine the impact of their professional ethos of the respective uses corporal linked to the consumption of alcohol. The interest of this study is to compare different "drink" under their respective professional training (professional ethos). Thus, we have generated a random of sample of 1412 students from the first year to the fifth year of French university population: sports sciences, law & medicine students. Again, we used a self-questionnaire survey to collect data followed by specific interviews conducted with male & female students from different studies. Our communication will then respond to the following problem: is there a link between performance body made during the sequence of alcohol & one that raises the physical practice & sports? Otherwise, is there a link between excess, sports & alcohol?

2010S01480

Lecoutre, Marc & Lièvre, Pascal (LISE, ESC Clermont Graduate School of Business, 4, boulevard Trudaine - Clermont-Ferrand - 63100 - FRANCE [tel: +33 473 982 430; fax:; e-mail: marc.lecoutre@esc-clermont.fr]), **Questioning the Distinction Between Strong Ties and Weak Ties: The Notion of Potentially Cooperative Weak Tie,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research based on the distinction between strong ties & weak ties implemented by Granovetter (1973, 1982, 1995) is today very common and for a wide range of uses. Weak ties provide advantages for accessing fresh previously unrecognized resources, enhancing social mobility,

exploring far from your usual social circle, stimulating the potential of innovation, or equipping technology spanning on competitive markets, etc. Strong ties support long term alliances, allow sophisticated technology transfers, provide the first allies when creating a firm, etc. A very few number of investigations we review here have been interested in questioning this strong ties/weak ties distinction. We intend to seriously discuss this question here. Certainly weak ties allow us to appeal to contacts far from our usual or everyday context, develop new cooperative arrangements, access resources that had not been previously fully identified; but the implicit condition is that these contacts will yield. How do these new links appear & develop in the course of action, what determines their acceptance to collaborate, how do cooperations start when we are far from our usual sphere of exchange partners? Detailing Granovetter's methodology (1973, 1974, 1995), we establish that in fact the strength of a tie is based on three criteria: (1) the amount of time spent together, (2) the level to which people feel close (identity closeness), & (3) the actual possibility to exchange a service or an information. We further assert that among them, the last two criteria are the most important. We then use a recent research about cooperation, relying on a long term classical tradition in sociology (Dameron 2004), that distinguishes two mechanisms, complementarian based cooperation versus communitarian based cooperation. This allows us to define the link that works, we name it the potentially cooperative weak tie: it is the only link able to generate cooperation, that is to say a link in which at least one of its two dimensions (i.e. identity closeness or level of exchange service), is strong enough to allow a cooperation. We give examples for these forms of cooperative weak ties, stemming from our empirical researches in extreme situations. Finally, going further than Granovetter's proposal, we assume that there should be three kinds of ties instead of two: the non potentially cooperative weak tie, the one that do not yield; the potentially cooperative weak tie, the one that can yield; & the strong tie, the one that yield in every case, because he feels that he as to.

2010S01481

Lee, Donghak (Dept. sociology, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea, 136-701 [tel: 02 3290 2070; e-mail: afewgman@gmail.com]), **Sustainable Production and Use of Biofuels in South Korea- The Case Study on Rapeseed for Biodiesel in Buan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2008, we experienced severe food crisis. In addition to long-term factors, biofuel boost & financial specialization has great impact on world food supply & prices for decades. Some people praised biofuel as alternative & green technology in the face of climate change & peak oil. However, the others criticized biofuel because it bring severe food shortage, poverty & another environmental problems. On the basis of hot debate on biofuel, this paper aim to understanding specificity of biofuel system in South Korea. This paper consists of two parts: one is about government policy, & the other is the case study about locally-based biodiesel production & distribution. The latter was started without any support from government, & their way to produce and distribution was more sustainable & eco-friendly biodiesel than government policy. They use traditional seeds, & do organic farming. They tried to construct local recycling system by providing rapeseed oil to school, & then gathering "used cooking oil" for biodiesel. I aim to produce eco-friend, distribute in local place, & recycle everything. However, government's pilot project & the revision of Oil Act in 2007 prohibit those practices. Rather, government's policy allow capital & company to appropriate the whole process of rapeseed biodiesel & accumulate capital more easily. Comparing government policy & Buan's local case, I hope to seek more sustainable & desirable biofuel system

2010S01482

Lee, James Feng-chien (Center for Teacher Education, Soochow University, 70 Linhsi Road, Shihlin, Taipei ,Taiwan 111, R.O.C. [tel: 886911132242; e-mail: jam@ms38.url.com.tw]), **The Research on Adolescent Change of Student Identity Standard in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to Burke's Identity Control Theory, identity standard controls action. Even standard may change over time, so as the action dose & back to be congruent again. To explore adolescent change of the identity standard, I followed a class of junior high school students in Taiwan for three years from seventh to ninth grade, 13-15 years old, till they entered senior high school. Student is an important role of adolescence. This research focused on student identity, which is also from the concept of role identity in Identity Control Theory. Subjects were 16 students, 8 boys & 8 girls, from the class & their advisor teacher. The teacher had taught for over 25 years. Research methods were Individual in-depth Interview, non-participative observation and document analysis. Interview & observation conducted at seventh and ninth grade, document gathered throughout three years. The result found that students' expression & their actual action about a student is closing as time goes by. That is, they can describe more accurately their identity standard at ninth grade. Identity standard guides action, but the standard hides behind their reply to the interview unconsciously for students at seventh grade. Their thought & action were usually not the same. Most students' actions changed at ninth grade. The change was the reflection of their habit since their childhood countering the interaction of growing up & the coming Basic Compete Test for entering senior high school. The conscious thinking for resolution was the reason of this result. The closing phenomenon which can be further divided into various conditions will be discussed in this paper.

2010S01483

Lee, Jung Woo (School of Sport Science, Sungkyunkwan University, 300 Chunchun, Jangan, Suwon, Kyunggi, South Korea [tel: 82 (0)31 299 6925; e-mail: ljw0202@gmail.com]), **Interacting With the Online Media Coverage of the World Baseball Classic 2009: Preliminary Observation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the key features of the new media is interactivity between contents & audiences, & this allows media consumers to actively engage in the communication process. In this regard, this paper looks at the way in which South Korean citizens interact with the online media coverage of the World Baseball Classic 2009. Particular attention was paid to the practice of an image alteration, & to the meaning that the altered images conveyed. People's reactions to those images were also considered. To do so, this study utilised two research methods: textual analysis and contextual analysis. The result showed that the digitally reconstructed contents contained humorous depictions of the games and the players with nationalistic undertones, & such portrayals were especially visible when the Japanese & Korean teams, a long time Asian baseball rivalry, encountered. More specifically, a number of ridiculous elements were added to the images of the Japanese players in order to lampoon them. In addition, parody images of historic individuals such as Korean royal families and independent fighters were used to portray the South Korean athletes. These phenomena seemed symbolic revenge on Japanese imperialists' past crime, & offered cathartic experience to both producers & readers of such value-added contents that deemed unsuitable to be published in the mainstream media. Thus, this paper concludes that post-colonial nationalism against Japan still has significant implication for Korean cyberculture.

2010S01484

Lee, Na-Young & Jung, Min-Woo (Sociology Department of Chung-Ang University, Seoul, South Korea, 156-756 [tel: 82 2 820 5826; fax: 82 2 825 9668; e-mail: nylee@cau.ac.kr]), **The Construction of 'Strangers' in/between Boundaries: Post/Colonial Space of Hierarchy, Itaewon in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to analyze the historical construction and transformation of Itaewon in Seoul City in South Korea, in relation to the multi-layered interactions between/among various subjects & national politics. In particular, it attempts to examine how the post/colonial space of Itaewon has been reconstituted as a symbol of multicultural, transnational, and global city intersected with the state polices, & what kind of ideologies have intervened in the process of transformation of the space & reconstruction of the social identities of subjects in it. Itaewon, a center of Yongsan in Seoul, which had been used by the Qing Dynasty of China, served as the Japanese Imperial Army Headquarters during the Japanese occupation. And it has continued to house the headquarters for the U.S. military since 1945 when Korea regained its independence. For this reason, Itaewon has been signified as a military camptown, an amusement quarter for military personnel, a commodified zone of hybrid culture between Korea and the U.S., and/or a notorious red-light district till 1980s. However, from the late-1980s when Korea's yarning for globalization began to be explicit in terms of national policy & politics, Itaewon has been reorganized & represented as a "multicultural" space where encountering between global agents & national subjects "freely" happen. But in effect, Itaewon functions as a symbolic as well as practical boundary to include or to exclude national, gendered, & sexual "others," who are identified as "strangers" with ontological nature. According to Sara Ahmed (2000), "the stranger" has been expelled as "the origin of danger" in neighborhood watch, & celebrated or welcomed as "the origin of difference" in multiculturalism & postmodernism. Therefore, this paper explores how prostitutes, gays, Muslims, and other "poor" & "exotic" migrants in the seemingly postmodern global space are (re)constituted as "strangers" to Korean national culture

& society, & how they become spatially rearranged by the gendered, racialized, & sexualized symbolic orders. Ultimately, it will show the ways in which unmarked body of "Korean nationals" is reproduced through the production and instrumentalization of "strangeness."

2010S01485

Lee, Richard Philip (Dept of Geography, University of Sheffield, ICoSS, Sheffield, UK, S1 4DP [tel: +44 (0) 114 222 6293; e-mail: r.p.lee@sheffield.ac.uk]), **Mobilising Knowledge Claims in the Production of National and International Food Standards,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines two modes of agri-food governance: the setting of international food standards in the Codex Alimentarius Commission (the Codex) & the co-ordination of national voluntary guidelines for food product reformulation by the UK Food Standards Agency (FSA). Sociological accounts of technical regulatory processes such as standard setting & implementation can help to illuminate the role of expertise in the governance of the agri-food sector. The paper focuses upon the mobilisation of knowledge claims by experts in these two modes of governance in order to analyse how expertise operates to produce socio-technical change. In particular, the paper considers how the materiality of food should be considered as an active element of governance which is specific to the associations between all actors relevant to a particular problematic.

2010S01486

Lee, Seejae (The Catholic University of Korea, Bucheon, Kyunggi-do, South Korea, 420-743 [tel: 82-22164-4264; e-mail: seejaelee@catholic.ac.kr]), **People's Living at Ecological Limits: Empirical Investigations on Ecologically Bounded Rationality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Oil spill incident that occurred in December 7, 2007 at Tae'an, Korea demonstrated to what extent sudden destruction of the marine ecology gave impacts on people's living of the affected area. Fishing people depending on the marine ecology were faced with sudden loss of jobs, decrease of income, health problems. Moreover their communities were divided, & run into conflicts among each other which showed a typical corrosive effect on community lives. Sudden & acute impacts of ecological degradation have been serious social problems in China, where the rapid industrialization deteriorated ecological balance even in the remote regions of China. The Chinese government policy of reforestation & water management policy resulted in massive ecological refugees. There are abundant case studies of Chinese ecological deterioration and refugees. What is questioned in this paper are three points. First, people living at the ecological limits demonstrated that ecology and economy are an organically integrated entity, namely that without ecological recovery their living cannot be maintained. Secondly, system vs life-world dyad model presented by J. Habermas should be extended to system-life-world-ecosystem, a triple model thus to include the ecosystem within perspectives of social contradictions. Thirdly ecological rationality can be sought from the perspectives of ecological limits. The concept of rationality in modern social sciences is bounded within human exemptionalism paradigm. This research will introduce a new perspective of ecological rationality that can put into question the rationality problems of modern social sciences.

2010S01487

Lee, Shu-Ching ([e-mail: shuching928@googlemail.com]), **'Gender Education' is like 'Nan-Nu Yu-Pieh'? Deconstructing Harmony and Respect in a Confucian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The longstanding Confucian idea of "Nan-Nu Yu-Pieh," literally spelling out that men & women are naturally different & thus should be treated differently, impinges on Taiwanese society despite its "modernisation." The vocabulary of harmony with its emergent idea of respect has long been a core conception of Chinese political philosophy & a common object of consensus in pan-Chinese society. In this sense, both turn up in a number of policy documents in relation to gender & education. School voices in response to reforms, however, seem to be rarely investigated and heard. Located in the sociology of education policy, this article, then, first explicates how school practitioners have interpreted gender equity as well as gender education; second, seeks to capture the discrepancies between the conventional notions of "respect," "harmony" & gender equity through which examining possible discontinuities between teachers' words & discursive struggles in terms of the delivery of policy in a Confucian society of Taiwan.

2010S01488

Lee, Yu Ying (Graduate Institute of History and Historical Relics, 100 Wenhwa Road, Taichung 40724, Taiwan [tel: 886-0931582912; e-mail: leeULyuying@hotmail.com]), **Collecting and Knowledge: A Case Study on Jade Collection in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Focusing on jade collecting & consumption, the main concern of this paper is to discuss the inter-relationship among collecting, knowledge & power. From perspectives of the production of knowledge, this paper tries to depict how collectors accumulate knowledge on archaic jade to gain reputation & to become connoisseurs in different levels. There are two topics of this paper, firstly, the formation of archaic jade collecting knowledge regarding on tell genuine jade from the fakes. Relative issues includes how these knowledge are socially produced, & how these knowledges have been circulated & how these knowledges have become powerful discourses to influence market & the taste of jade collectors. Secondly, collecting is an economical exchange activity accordingly to demand & supply. The jade consumption results in the process of social construction. There are many social forces to construct archaic jade market that includes connoisseurs, collectors/consumers, antique dealers, fleet markets, auctions and media. The power struggle among those different social forces is needed to study.

2010S01489

Lefevre, Brice (INSEP, 11 av. Tremblay 75012 Paris FRANCE [tel: 01 41 74 42 95; e-mail: brice.lefevre@insep.fr]), **Limits of Social Determinism through Social Uses of Sport: The Example of a National Sport Participation Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The social determinism can be discussed in relation to the question of the social uses of culture (Bourdieu). Its links with social groups continues to be a topic of discussion today. This presentation is a contribution to this debate by examining coherence in the choice of physical activities & sports. The study focuses on the upper social groups, asking questions, from a macro-sociological standpoint, about their possible omnivority (Peterson) & their dissonance of choice with regard to these activities (Lahire). The methodology is based on a secondary data analysis of a national sport participation survey (MJS/INSEP 2000) with a random sample of 6,526 telephone interviews. The study shows that omnivority and massification of activities are major phenomena. However, the upper social groups in France remain distinguishable both in terms of their "high level of omnivority" & their choice of distinctive activities. Dissonance is another of their characteristics but to a lesser extent. In this case, we can conclude that theories of Bourdieu, Peterson & Lahire are complementary theories. However, to discuss these theories, our quantitative approach has limits.

2010S01490

Lefranc, Arnaud, The Intergenerational Transmission of Income and Education: A Comparison of Japan and France, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper compares the extent of intergenerational mobility in earnings & education, in Japan & France. It uses very similar repeated surveys that provide information on educational attainment and family background, conducted in Japan & France. To insure comparability, similar sample restrictions & specifications are imposed. For Japan, we use waves 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005 (?). For France, we use waves 1965, 1970, 1977, 1985, 1993 and 2003. Intergenerational elasticity in years of education can be readily estimated using available information. On the other hand, intergenerational earnings elasticity cannot be directly measured given the lack of information on parental income in both surveys. This leads us to apply Bjorklund & Jantti (1999) two sample instrumental variables estimation strategy. Lastly, we discuss to what extent differences in earnings mobility is related to differences in educational mobility & to differences in returns to education between the two countries.

2010S01491

Legrand, Emilie, EL & Carricaburu, Danièle, DC (GRIS, Université de Rouen, Rouen, France, 76 [tel: 0677139985; e-mail: legrand.emilie@voila.fr]), **The Occupational Cancer Prevention Politics in an Hospital Center: Considering a Public Health Issue,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ During the 2000's, in France, the cancer problematics has becoming a priority of the public authority policy. At the same time, the occupational origins of some cancers have been bringing to light, particularly thanks to the asbestos victim's mobilization. Since then, public authority have

shown an unprecedented commitment in favor of the occupational cancer's prevention; which has largely found expression on the legislative scene under the influence of the European guidelines (Decree CMR 2001) but also on the institutional scene by the proliferation of the occupational risks' preventive actions (Health/Environment action 2004-2008; Health/Work action 2005-2009; the AFSSET creation…). Even so, above the political, legal or institutional reality, the matter of the occupational risks prevention is questioned in other areas: local one & company one. Using a university hospital center's monograph, we'd like ton have a close look at the way the carcinogenic risk is handled. We'll mostly take an interest in the way rules do structure a or don't a the initiatives taken for the carcinogenic risk prevention. Are those initiatives the result of a dynamics engendered by an establishment policy ? Or, are they due to some isolated initiatives without any consistency or homogeneity. This work is based on a field work (interviews with health mangers, social partners (Health & Security committee members, doctors & healthy bodies) realized in France, in Haute-Normandie area within the context of a collective research on occupational risk & social relationship in company, financed by the AFSSET (French Agency for Health & sanitary security for Environment).

2010S01492

Lehdonvirta, Vili (Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 160-0023 [e-mail: vili.lehdonvirta@hiit.fi]), **Digital Free Time: Social Leisure and Leisurely Shopping in Online Peer Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Besides their individual & psychological functions, leisure time activities such as sports & shopping contribute to the formation of peer groups & to the maintaining & strengthening of social ties among families & local communities in modern societies. This social aspect of leisure is today arguably under pressure: processes of urbanisation, labor mobility & economic change increasingly undermine local community formation, while economic and environmental crises challenge leisurely shopping and consumption as a form of social activity. Is the future of leisure in the global economy a lonely & austere moment between work and sleep? In this paper, I focus on how the pervasive adoption of information & communication technologies in everyday life shapes the answer to this question. On one hand, digital gadgets can be blamed for diverting leisure away from human intercourse, enabling the transcendency of work over local communities, & being part of the increasing problem of competitive hyperconsumption. On the other hand, computer-mediated peer groups have emerged as significant sources of social leisure activity, identification and emotional support for the uprooted individual. Computer-mediated "virtual consumption" of digital objects may moreover represent an avenue where money & competitive pressures to consume may be diverted with less consequence to natural resources. To substantiate these perspectives, I use data from a survey of 4395 Japanese, British & Spanish online hangout users to examine how they identify with computer-mediated & traditional peer groups, and how motives for spending real money on virtual items compare to material consumption motives.

2010S01493

Leibetseder, bettina (Department of Social Policy, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria [tel: 4373224687167; e-mail: bettina.leibetseder@jku.at]), **Transformation of Austrian Social Policy. Towards a Multi-layered Gendered System of Activation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Austrian social security system adapts towards a distinct system of activation for women reforming the social assistance scheme and childcare benefit & increasing the stratification between different categories of women. The proposed paper is intended to scrutinize current social rights & political discussion in the Austrian national context, whereas activation is extensively defined as any changes in the social or tax policy system intending to increase labour market participation (see Barbier/Ludwig-Mayerhofer 2004). On the one hand, the distinct form of activation provides employees (low-income women) for precarious low paid jobs in the service sector targeting. On the other hand, it allows for well-educated women to stay attached to the labour market, as they can rely on affordable services. Both groups still obtain benefits providing for a comfortable middle class income for the latter & for an income at the risk of poverty for the former. Thus, one has to take into account more than one axis of difference in any research of gendered outcome of social policy. The stratification runs along income, education & status as a parent and marital status within the group of women. Consequently, I argue that an indept analysis of activation policy's gendered outcome has to use intersectionality as methodological tool.

2010S01494

Lember, Uku (Uku Lember; History Department, Central European University, Budapest [e-mail: lember.uku@gmail.com]), **"Entanglement of Life-Worlds": Estonian-Russian Intermarriages in the Soviet and Contemporary Estonia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Interwar Estonian nation state was moderately multicultural; however, the establishment of the Soviet power in 1944 created an absolutely new situation in the demographic processes. The enforced industrialization & official support for the all-union "mixing of peoples" increased the number of Russian speaking inhabitants in Estonia from ~3-4% in 1945 to ~35% in 1980. These Soviet policies have resulted in several tensions in the contemporary Estonian "nationalizing" multiethnic state. Around 2-3% of the present marriages in Estonia are between the "local" Estonian-speakers and the "newcomer" Russian-speakers. I conducted ~50 life-story interviews among such marriages of different generations and varying socio-economic backgrounds looking at them as intimate meeting points of two rather distinct life-worlds (A. Schütz)–two constellations of values, habits, traditions, and socio-cultural capital that constitute individuals' immediate mental & physical surroundings in life. In the (Soviet) Estonian case, these two life-worlds would generally be marked by spoken language & by a discourse of historical experience. (Simplistically & conditionally characterised as (small) Estonian "nationalistic" & (great) Russian "imperialistic") In my presentation, I will draw the general socio-historic borderlines of the "local" Estonian & "newcomer" Russian life-worlds, in Estonia during & after socialism. Then, I will proceed to discuss the meetings of individual & family life-courses in the inter-ethnic families; I will ask: What are the sources of open or hidden conflict for the members of the family? What are the sources of understanding & reconciliation? Under what conditions do the "social" conflicts enter a family? In short: I will draw some general patterns of enduring & stopping, reflecting on & hiding the larger social conflict in multi-ethnic families in Estonia by looking at how their members "work" with the generic social discourses in telling their own lives. Throughout the presentation, I will make a distinction between the biographical works of spouses (who are monoethnic) & of their children (who are multiethnic); of the Socialist conditions & of the contemporary conditions.

2010S01495

Lendaro, Annalisa & Imdorf, Christian (LEST/CNRS - University of Provence, Aix en Provence, France, 13626 [tel: 06 84 80 67 79; fax: +33(0)442267937; e-mail: annalisa.lendaro@univmed.fr]), **Organisational Context and the Use of Ethnicity in Job Placement: A Case Study of French Placement Agencies in the Domestic Labour Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the dominant republican norm of equal opportunity, ethnic distinctions arise from recruitment practices in the French labour market. This especially holds true for domestic labour, which concerns the occupational integration of immigrant women. In France, domestic workers are often placed by employment services. Referring to the Economy of Conventions, we ask how the different (industrial, domestic, market-based etc) conventions of work coordination & job placement impact on the use of ethnic categories to match job offers & applicants. Based on six case studies of employment services in Marseille & on semi-structured expert interviews, we coded the dominant conventions that structure job placements with regard to three types of institutional gatekeepers: (a) Public agents, (b) domestic service providers, and (c) professional integration agents. The reconstructed conventions were further related to the mention of ethnic categories. We conclude that ethnic categories carry sense as an indicator for group based competence especially in the "market world" & the "domestic world" of workplace coordination. In contrast, if job placement coordination is strongly based on conventions stemming from the "industrial world" & the "civic world" (as in the case of the national job agency), bureaucratic rather than ethnic principles of selection are applied.

2010S01496

Lengkeek, Jaap (NHTV University of Applied Science, Molenstraat 4, 4011EL, Zoelen, The Netherlands [tel: 0031344682053; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@wur.nl]), **From Homo Ludens to Homo Turisticus: Regression or Step in Human Evolution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Darwin's perspective on the origin of the human species has deeply influenced our interpretation of human behaviour. The question in the paper is whether there might be an evolutionary aspect in tourism. The assumption is that the need to travel & to leave the familiar living environment for a while has much to do with the development of human capacities

to create safe conditions for survival & at the same time to allow the curiosity to transgress the boundaries of the socially constructed everyday reality. First, the argumentation explores the evolutionary basis of play . There is considerable evidence for understanding play as a side effect of the evolution of the brain. Second, there is the assumption that tourism is a particular expression of play. The next step is based on the question whether or not tourism-out-of-normal-context represents a kind of regressive behaviour. Play & regression go together with higher levels of (brain) evolution of mammals. Although regression & infantilism contribute to the negative connotations of the tourism phenomenon, & may be interpreted as a relapse, there is an evolutionary logic & advantage to it.

2010S01497

Lennartsson, Carin & Silverstein, Merril and Fritzell, Johan (Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet/Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-11330 [tel: +4686905853; e-mail: Carin.Lennartsson@ki.se]), **Money-for-Time. Intra-Family Exchange between Generations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Access to social & material resources & welfare services are important conditions for family transfers of economic & social support. This paper presents findings about intergenerational transfers in Sweden. The Swedish case is interesting because private transfers within the family relate both to welfare state provisions & the family as an evolving social institution. In Sweden most inter-generational transfers are downward, from older to younger generations. In higher social class families, parents who earlier had more frequent contact with their children were more likely than those having less contact to later provide financial transfers, demonstrating that children who invested time in their elderly parents were more likely to be financially rewarded by them. In this paper we imply that older adults provide money transfers to their children in exchange for time transfers that include services & social interaction. Further, this dynamic form of "reciprocity" is examined within divorced & intact families, and across families with different social class positions. Using data from two nationally representative panel surveys, the preliminary results show that children who earlier received financial transfers from parents were no more likely than those who did not receive such transfers to later have frequent contact with their parents. We will discuss the final results from a class and gender perspective in the context of the Swedish welfare state.

2010S01498

Lenon, Suzanne (University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, T1K 3M4 [tel: 403-380-1876; e-mail: suzanne.lenon@uleth.ca]), **Governing Race through Sexuality: Forced Marriages and Gay Rights in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the course of the last five years, law & policy makers in Britain have grappled with two seemingly unrelated human rights issues: on the one hand, extending Civil Partnership to same-sex couples followed by a rejection of the legalization of same-sex marriage; & on the other, designing a number of policy initiatives & legal reforms to tackle the issue of forced marriage, with a particular focus on the "overseas" dimension and augmenting racialized immigration restrictions. Through an examination of Parliamentary debates over civil partnership and forced marriage, I situate these contemporaneous moments as relational racializing processes. I investigate ways in which the figures of the "good gay" & the "imperiled woman" emerge through & against each other within terms of neoliberal personhood, & thus function as a mode of racial governance. In so doing, the paper pays specific attention to how the articulation of partnership/marriage rights for lesbians & gay men becomes complicit with racist state regulations concerning forced marriage. The paper concludes with considerations of anti-racist ethics for the terrain of "gay rights."

2010S01499

Lenz, Thomas (LCMI, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg, Luxembourg [tel: +352 466644 9688; e-mail: thomas.lenz@uni.lu]), **Sociology of Consumption and the "New Women" of the "Kaiserreich.",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The emergence of the consumer society in the German "Kaiserreich" is closely linked with a moral discussion dealing with one of the most important manifestations of this new era of consumption: the department store. At the turn of the century department stores rapidly spread in most of the bigger German cities. The German discourse on this diffusion of department stores was quite pessimistic & loaded with misogynic stereotypes, especially compared to the more moderate French discussion on this topic. In my paper I intend to show how this discussion was not only a debate on the social implications of a emerging new consumer society but also an attempt to fight against the "feminization" of the "Kaiserreich." Pamphlets, medical & juridical journals, newspapers, a vast amount of dime novels released between 1850 and 1914 & sociological texts by Weber, Veblen, Simmel & Sombart dealing with the consumer society in Germany were analysed & the discourse about the department store & women was reconstructed by me. The sociologists helped constructing the "new women" of the "Kaiserreich," defining the boundaries of a social discourse that evolved within the general public. While novels, articles or even pamphlets cannot be treated as a mirror of the society they attempt to portray, they can be seen as a repository of social discourse. These textual documents show Germans wrestling with the new experiences of consumption, nationhood & modernity. Three main topics can be identified that were discussed within the discourse on department stores & consumption: (a) the "threats" of the department stores for the women of the "Kaiserreich" (e.g. stealing, prostitution & agoraphobia) (b) the role of Jewish entrepreneurs who were thought to destroy the German "Mittelstand" (middle classes) & to endanger their female workforce a financially & sexually & (c) some enthusiasm for the architecture & the techniques of the modern department stores that was linked with a cultural-pessimistic & misogynic view on the social consequences of modernity as a whole.

2010S01500

Lenzner, Timo (GESIS–Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: timo.lenzner@gesis.org]), **A Psycholinguistic Look at Survey Question Design and Data Quality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ample evidence from psycholinguistics suggests that survey question clarity is impeded by several problematic text features: low-frequency words, vague or imprecise relative terms, vague or ambiguous noun-phrases, & complex syntax, complex logical structures, low syntactic redundancy, & bridging inferences. Surprisingly, this psycholinguistic perspective has not received much attention in the literature on questionnaire design to date. Recently, two studies by Lenzner, Kaczmirek, & Lenzner (2009) and Lenzner, Kaczmirek, & Galesic (forthcoming) found that survey questions containing these text features indeed produced comprehension difficulties & slowed down responses. Moreover, the text features were found to reduce the quality of responses by producing more non-substantial (i.e., neutral) answers. To examine the effect of these text features on data quality in more detail, Lenzner (forthcoming) conducted an experiment in which respondents answered two versions of similar questions (text feature questions vs. controls) in a Web survey. The results revealed that questions containing these text features induce survey satisfying behavior and reduce the reliability of responses, particularly among respondents low in verbal intelligence. Given the detrimental effect these text features have on question clarity & data quality, survey designers are advised to avoid them when writing questions.

2010S01501

Leonard, Pauline (Sociology and Social Policy, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK SO17 1BJ [tel: 02380 594745; e-mail: pleonard@soton.ac.uk]), **'Expats' at Work: Making Race through Postcolonial Organisations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the making of race by white British expatriates working in Hong Kong & South Africa. The making of whiteness is often difficult for white people to acknowledge and/or articulate, but processes of migration can often sharpen awareness of race, and the ways in which this intersects with nationality, gender and class, in the negotiation & construction of new migrant subjectivities & lives. The contexts & performance of work can be implicated in these processes of race making. Given the hegemony of Western social characteristics in many multinational and transnational corporations, to what extent & in what ways are the social resources of race, gender, class & nationality still drawn upon as important & real resources by expatriates? The paper draws on on-going ethnographic & biographical research of white men & women working in two rapidly changing postcolonial contexts to reveal the ongoing salience of race, albeit in diverse and uneven ways, to identity & privilege making.

2010S01502

Leonard, Pauline (Sociology and Social Policy, University of Southampton, Southamton,UK SO17 1BJ [tel: 02380 594745; e-mail: pleonard@soton.ac.uk]), **Managing the Spaces of Whiteness–Race and Identity Making by British Expatriates,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will explore questions of identity, whiteness, nationality & gender, & the ways in which these play themselves out in space & place.

I draw on ongoing empirical ethnographic research conducted with British expatriates in Hong Kong & South Africa to explore the ways in which the diverse spaces of expatriate life are critically important in the construction of their lives, identities & relations. These include the spaces and places of work- from the large corporation to the small private business, from the police force to the international school, as well as the more public spaces of transport, housing & leisure. The paper argues that space, & use of space, is critical to the diverse ways in which whiteness is performed as well as the contestations which can emerge; resulting in important differences in the constructions & meanings of whiteness. The lens of space offers a window by which we can access the ways in which white people construct & frame their identities in the new contexts of migration as well as the ways in which the privileges which accrue to whiteness may be being challenged & changed.

2010S01503

Leontini, Rose (Behavioural and Social Sciences in Health, Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Cumberland Campus, Lidcombe 1825, Sydney, NSW Australia [tel: 61 - 02 - 9351 9660; fax: 61 - 02 - 9351 9540; e-mail: rose.leontini@sydney.edu.au]), **Hereditary Risk and Narrative Analysis: Reflections on Method,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reflects on the use of narrative analysis as method for investigating understandings & experiences of genetic risk. It draws on a qualitative investigation into people's decisions to undergo genetic testing for Huntington's Disease. The study was conducted using semi-structured interviews, & narrative and discourse analysis. The methodological objective was to examine how informants at risk interpret, interrogate & describe through narratives their lived experience of & their exposure to dominant discourses on genetic risk. The paper re-conceptualises Riessman's notion of habitual & hypothetical narratives that, respectively, highlight the everyday lived experience of genetic risk, and feature possible or imagined outcomes in light of the informants' uncertain health & genetic status. A significant number of findings reflect the value of using narrative analysis to examine lay conceptualisations of genetic risk. These include: people with a family history of Huntington's disease co-produce with significant others the uncertainty & liminal state of being at risk; they construct an identity that is not just "at risk" but ethical & responsible; they produce narratives that have both ethical & political import; & they critically assess their practices & decisions against the backdrop of dominant discourses on genetic risk & disease prevention.

2010S01504

Lepine, Valerie, Managerial and Communication Skills of Health Services Managers in French Hospital–La Trajectoire De (Trans)Formation Des CompéTences Comme Condition D'accèS A Une Nouvelle Professionnalité: Le Cas Des Cadres De Santé Du, Secteur Hospitalier En France, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ This research focuses on health services managers in the French public hospital system. It questioned how the skills & knowledge contribute to the professional trajectory of health care workers and nurses who become managers & form a new group of professionals. The qualitative methodology is based on the analysis of 25 in-depth interviews with members from the staff of different levels (operational managers, supervisors, senior management level). They all have missions that require administrative skills but they primarily have a task of human resource management, i.e encourage & support team work. Our theoretical grounding in information & communication science led us to address this issue with special attention to communication skills, critical because of the constant interaction with patients, families, doctors, health workers. This research highlights the process of reinvestment or translation skills developed in the previous experience of care in the new position of management. These competencies are associated with interpersonal skills, empathy, supportive attitude, coming from the culture of care. Our hypothesis is that these abilities or qualifications naturalized around the nurse's female figure are as much of a difficulty as a support point for access to a position of manager.

2010S01505

Lessard-Phillips, Laurence (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) [e-mail: lessard-phillips@nidi.nl]), **Unrealistic Aspirations? The Differing Impact of Aspirations and Expectations on the School Performance of the Second Generation in Britain.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Parental aspirations have been examined in order to explain the educational outcomes of second generation pupils. Yet, there still remains an unexplained gap in second generation performance once such controls have been added. It has been argued that it might be the case that the difference between parental aspirations and expectations might give more insight into the issue. This paper examines the impact of parental aspirations & expectations on second generation school performance in Britain. It is expected that the distance between aspirations & expectations will reduce the performance gap between the second generation & the comparison group at both ends of the school performance spectrum. The data used in this paper is from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE). A series of OLS regressions will help determine whether the performance of the second generation can be attributed to, above & beyond typical characteristics such as social background, the distance between parental aspirations and expectations. The analyses in this paper will not only give an overview of the second generation performance gaps, but it will also outline an important dimension where more insight is needed. This distance most likely plays an important role in the integration process.

2010S01506

Leticia, Anabel Paulos (Sociology and anthropology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, KlN 6N5 [tel: +1 (613) 562-5800 ext. 1229; e-mail: lpaul042@uottawa.ca]), **Women's Activism and Feminism: The Argentinian Movimiento de Mujeres Agropecuarias en Lucha,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main objective of this paper is to investigate the complex relationship between women's activism & feminism. I do so by examining the actions, strategies, & discourses of an innovative rural women's movement that emerged in Argentina in the mid nineties: the Movimiento de Mujeres Agropecuarias en Lucha (MML). This paper looks at the changes & transformations that participation in the MML provoked in MML women's lives. First, I seek to understand how participation in the movement politicized MML women's everyday lives. Secondly, I examine the effects of women's participation in the MML on the socially constructed relations of gender & representations of "feminine roles" in rural Argentina. Lastly, I focus on how to position the MML vis-à-vis feminism. By analyzing secondary data & ten in-depth interviews with MML leaders, I conclude that participation in the MML has politicized MML women's everyday lives & it has challenged their socially constructed representations of feminine roles & social relations of gender. In light of these findings, I suggest that to capture the ambiguities of the relationship between women's movements & feminism, it would be necessary to adopt an approach that recognizes the "dynamic" nature of such relationship.

2010S01507

Lev, Ari Lilach (Oranim, Academic College of Education, Sociology, Tivon Israel, 36006 [tel: 972-49838731; e-mail: llevari@oranim.ac.il]), **Return Migration and Gender: A Comparison between Israeli Emigrants in the US and Former Israeli Migrants in Their Homeland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to transnational theory, migration is a dynamic process that can be analyzed according to interactions between macro & micro social constructions & motives. This understanding leads us to conclude that emigration is no longer a constant process for some migrants. Thus, remigration to another country or countries is possible. This article examines some possible explanations regarding predisposition to remigration among Israeli migrants–either Israelis who immigrated to the US (N=500) or Israeli citizens who returned to Israel, after spending at least two years abroad (N=501)–compared by gender. Israeli immigrants in the USA are less predisposed to remigration compared with those who returned to Israel. As such, Israel is perceived as less attractive than the USA regarding future plans to settle there permanently. Israeli women, in both groups of emigrants, are less predisposed to remigration, compared with men. Ambitious Israeli women migrants, once they achieve social mobility, will not leave the country that enables them the best opportunity structure, either a foreign country or their homeland. Israeli men, like other migrants, perceive the structure of opportunities as more equal, particularly when they have already achieved their aspirations through emigration & can transfer these advantages from one country to the other.

2010S01508

Leviste, Enrique Nino, P. (Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 117570 [tel: +65 93902257; e-mail: enpleviste@yahoo.com]), **Contending Hegemonies, Reproductive Health and Family Planning Politics in the Phil-**

ippines, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the dynamics of politics surrounding the population policy process in the Philippines. It focuses on how the Catholic Church-led bloc has succeeded in impeding the enactment of a national reproductive health & family planning policy. It likewise examines how RH & FP advocates contest the former's ideological & political ascendancy by espousing an alternative framework of action. Using Gramsci's concept of hegemony, I argue, for one, that Philippine politics is an arena of contending hegemonies. By this I refer to the ongoing ideological and political clash between the historically dominant Church-backed alliance, & the coalition of state & non-state actors constituting a burgeoning counter-hegemonic movement. Secondly, I demonstrate how the Philippine Catholic Church's historic entrenchment & emboldened involvement in state affairs have occasioned an incoherent & weak government position on RH & FP notwithstanding incessant calls from segments of a politically vibrant civil society to remedy the dismal state of maternal health care; promote reproductive rights; & abate untrammeled population growth. Specifically, this paper delves into Philippine population policy history spanning the administrations from Ferdinand E. Marcos to Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. It derives its data from key informant interviews & secondary sources.

2010S01509

Levy, Gal (The Open University Israel [e-mail: galle@openu.ac.il]), **State, Religion and Israeli Citizenship: Whose Hindering Who?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While six decades ago the young Israeli state might had been considered exceptional, today no one hardly expects religion to simply wither away. Judaism was a major foundation of the new nation-state, & a cornerstone of its ideology. Still, from as early as the 1960s, civic rights became a part of the multiple Israeli citizenship (Shafir & Peled 2002). In my work, I re-examine the state-religion status-quo, which is the institutional as well as symbolic framework within which state-society relationship are being organised & understood. Seeking to unpack the concept of a 'Jewish & democratic' state, I focus on the relationship between state, religion & citizenship, through the lens of the status quo, & demonstrate how state-religion relationship in Israel is entangled in society's development as an ethnicised society. Arguably, the ethnicisation of Israeli society, that is, the relegation of all matters of conflict to the realm of ethnicity and ethnic relations, has never been divorced from the central role of religion in determining the contours & content of citizenship, and hence the scope & limits of democracy. In the proposed paper I seek to account for this historical process & consider contemporary implications for the prospects of citizenship.

2010S01510

Lew, Ilan (CADIS–EHESS, Paris, Paris 75006 [tel: +33672187917; fax:; e-mail: ilanlew@gmail.com]), **'Barbarity' and 'Civilization' According to Public Order Agents Who Commited Violation of the Human Rights in Argentina in the 1970s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ In this paper, I would like to suggest permanencies in the frames of thought in terms of 'barbarity' & 'civilization' in the speeches of perpetrators of serious State violence in Argentina. To do so, two key connotations of the 'barbarity'/'civilization' dichotomy are located at their time of entry in the political language during the first part of the 19th century, in order to show under which form discourses produced 150 years later in the Argentinian context, are still impregnated from them. Then, I explore the specific persistency of such a notional couple, from its moral to its identity-based dimension, when it is assimilated into the worldview of people who regularly transgressed the proscription of murder & torture. This communication is based on extensive testimonies such as autobiographical accounts ("memoirs") & non-judiciary interviews, from soldiers and policemen active during Argentina's military dictatorship (1976-1983) who spoke a posteriori about this past.

2010S01511

Lewicki, Aleksandra E. (Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, United Kingdom [tel: 0044 117 9545589; fax:; e-mail: Aleksandra.Lewicki@bristol.ac.uk]), **Religious Equality in Europe: The Pluralization of Secularity?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Combining a sociological with a political science perspective, I aim to explore aspects of the contemporary role of religion in two European countries, Germany & the United Kingdom, both of which historically acknowledged a degree of public presence of organized religion. The paper is based on the assumption that religion occupies a fluid & constantly shifting role in public realms. Gradual shifts emerge, when academic attention turns to analyze contemporary legal & institutional reform affecting the relationship between politics & religion. My paper investigates the introduction of novel political consultation mechanisms with faith groups, particularly focusing on Muslim communities. Analyzing the political intentions underlying the emergence & the negotiations within the German Islam Conference & the British Faith Communities Consultative Council, the study is aimed at bringing out different aspects of the two bodies' rationale locating them within wider conceptions of public policy. Rather than conceiving of secular citizenship as a static concept, my account identifies institutional & discursive structural factors as well as individual agency to be crucial factors shaping the relationship between religion & politics. The study is based on a thematic evaluation of policy documents & qualitative semi-structured primary interviews with key actors who were involved in the creation of & the negotiations of the two consultative bodies in question.

2010S01512

Lewin-Epstein, Noah (Sociology at Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel, 69978 [tel: +972-3-6409733; fax: +972-3-6409518; e-mail: noah1@post.tau.ac.il]), **The ISSP Model of Cross-National Survey Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As the methodology of population surveys establishes itself in a growing number of countries, multinational comparative surveys are becoming the primary mode of comparative research. The presentation will review the ISSP which is an ongoing international collaboration currently encompassing institutions from 46 countries, all committed to comparative survey research. The ISSP collaboration is rather unique in adopting a very democratic and participatory model for its development of survey topics and questionnaire design. The primary goal of the presentation is to outline the development of the ISSP over two & a half decades and to discuss its procedures which are unique among ongoing cross-national surveys. The advantages & disadvantages of its mode of operation will be discussed as well.

2010S01513

Lewinter, Myra (Depart of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: +45 22 77 39 74; e-mail: mle@soc.ku.dk]), **Consequences of Being Invisible: Informal Carers in Denmark,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Denmark has an extensive pallet of care options for frail elderly people that are needs assessed & not means tested. There has been some research about these services, but little on the role of informal carers. They have been invisible from the social political arena. This paper examines the consequences of this lack of visibility. It is based on two research projects on informal care. This paper will first discuss the role of informal carers & show how these people are active in the care & well being of their frail relatives & friends. Informal carers are as a rule employed, working full time & juggle caring & work plus own families, but invisible. There are two consequences of this. One is that ministers & other politicians argue that family members aren't active in caring & should be. The other is that the needs of carers are not recognized. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the situation of these carers in a period marked by a tendency to limit these welfare services & with suggestions about making their interests visible.

2010S01514

Lewis, J. Scott & Houser, Jeffrey (Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA 17057 [tel: 717 948 6533; e-mail: jscottlewis@yahoo.com]), **The Biology of Status Characteristics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper expands upon Ridgeway's Status Construction Theory by linking status construction in human groups to animal dominance hierarchies. Specifically, we argue that diffuse status characteristics emerge from non-arbitrary associations with more evolutionary primitive dominance hierarchies that maximize reproductive fitness in individuals & groups. To account for the associational differences between the six elements of dominance hierarchies & the six diffuse status characteristics, we propose a mechanism similar to Baldwinian selection as a means by which cultural structures may have come to evolve the more primitive dominance

framework. Through examples in each of the six associational areas, we show first how each characteristic is associated with reproductive fitness. Next, we demonstrate how Baldwinian mechanisms evolved dominance characteristics into diffuse status characteristics to create contemporary diffuse status characteristics.

2010S01515

LHerredia, Beatriz Maria Alasia de (Programa Pos Graduação em Sociologia e Antropologia, Universiidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Largo de São Francisco 1, sala 420 , 2005-070 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 00-55-21-22248965; e-mail: bheredia@pobox.com]), **Participación y relaciones de poder** (Participation and Power Relations), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Si la organización de la población puede ser vista como elemento importante de la participación ciudadana en procesos democráticos, y lo es, en la medida que es sobre esta forma que la población anónima adquiere fuerza y presencia pública, en realidad, en determinadas circunstancias ella también pone en evidencia las relaciones de poder existentes. En fin, es a través de este tema de la participación popular que voy a tratar de las formas de poder y como se expresan en las diferentes realidades sociales.

2010S01516

Li, Xiang, Ning, Zequn, Larsen, Svein & Oggard, Torvald (Leisure Studies and Tourism Management Department Institute of Tourism of Beijing Union University, Beisihuan Donglu 99, Chaoyang District Beijing 100101 P.R.China [tel: 86 10 64909338; e-mail: lytongji05@163.com]), **Research on How Chinese Tourists Raise Security Awareness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At present, there are more than 1.9 billion person/time travelling abroad a year. Compared to their increasing enthusiasm to travelling, tourist number & consumption, the security awareness of the Chinese people lags behind & badly need raising. Overall, Chinese tourists' reaction to emergencies such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, traffic accidents, criminal offence, and food safety & hygiene events give an impression of immaturity. Related research on the basis of Norway academic, we used a questionnaire of travel risk perception in tourists designed by the Norwegian professor. Chinese & Norway academic joined their hands to conduct a survey in 2008 (before the Olympics) and 2009, receiving 1212 valid questionnaires. The scholars carried out a factor analysis research. According to the research, with some major events taking place in China like Beijing hosting 29th Olympics, Chinese tourists have considerably improved their safety awareness. This serves as a good reminder to relevant governmental departments & companies that Chinese tourists' security awareness need fast improvement in the current situation where Chinese tourist destinations are expanding & where regional conflicts and terrorist attacks happen from time to time, through further enhancing & improving the education on tourism security.

2010S01517

Li, Yao-Tai (NTU, Sociology [e-mail: r95322008@ntu.edu.tw]), **Skill, Market, and Labor Organizations: The Different Characteristics of Craft Union in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A labor union is an organization formed for the protection of labor rights. In Taiwan, most researches related to the subject of labor unions concentrate on the industrial union rather than the craft union. These works consider a craft union's functions to be limited to ensuring workers' labor & health insurance. This dissertation deems that craft unions founded after democratization would display some interesting dynamics; accordingly, it aims to examine these dynamics by undertaking a case study. Two craft unions founded after democratization were chosen for the analysis, the Craft Union of Community Servicewomen & the Documentary Media Worker Union. This dissertation focused on the market behavior of the craft unions & their relations with the state, simultaneously connecting the differences between the craft unions formed before and after democratization. The purpose is to examine whether all the characteristics of the craft unions reflected the changed context or if they carried out any other functions beyond those designated by the state. The study found that these "emerging" craft unions functioned as a new type of social movement of skilled workers, attempting to influence market relations that concerned their interests & enhanced their occupational influence through market behavior. Through these activities, they could protect their own rights & interests & could even anticipate that the effects of their attempts percolate backward to the state level & thereby influence the state policy. These activities also lent new connotations to occupational labor, especially in context of public participation & the image of the craft union.

2010S01518

Lian, Hongping ([e-mail: h.p.lian@abdn.ac.uk]), **Resistance and Disharmony: The Land-expropriated Farmers Movement in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The process of urbanization is spreading rapidly in China. The actions of various levels of regional government have been mainly influenced by economic benefits in this era. Some land-expropriated farmers' benefits are jeopardized. Thus, they resist. As the local arm of the state, regional governments are at the forefront of land-expropriated farmers' resistance, however, they failed to cope with diverse social problems engendered by the fact that so many farmers lose their land. This study examines the unbalanced political power between regional governments & land-lost farmers focusing on the latter's perspective, as well as the disharmony within the land-lost farmers' resistance movement. Based on the qualitative research of land-expropriated farmers in Changsha city of China, this paper contains three sections: the background of urbanization in contemporary China & its impact on land-expropriated farmer issue; the unbalanced political power between regional authorities & land-expropriated farmers, which is demonstrated by the breach of agreement & inequality of compensation; the disharmony within the land-expropriated farmers' resistance movement in terms of claims & tactics. Different land-expropriated farmers have "multiple" or "split" consciousnesses & take inconsistent actions. There are five distinct groups: the elites of resistance, the following-and-echoing, the saying-without-doing, the overcautious, and the justifiers.

2010S01519

Liao, Pei-shan (RCHSS, Academia Sinica [e-mail: psliao@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Effects of Category Number and Labels in Attitudinal Scales: An Example of Chinese Questionnaires,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous research has revealed the influence of response categories in terms of its number & labels on question answers. Their suggestion & implication are, however, based on findings from mostly college students & languages in Western societies. It is not clear how many response categories, along with corresponding labels, is more appropriate to be used in Chinese questionnaire. This study aims to compare different designs of labels of response scales & their effects. The corresponding labels need to distinguish both the intense & direction. It is essential to consider the midpoint response as well. A so-call split-ballot experimental design is employed to conduct this study on Taiwanese adults, with the help of computer-assisted telephone interviewing on data collection to control possible sampling & interviewer effects. Data collected are used to examine the following influence on response pattern: (1) number of response categories; (2) response labels on response patterns; & (3) the inclusion of mid-point. The findings are reported along with discussion and implication for survey research.

2010S01520

Liberman, Alejandro Marcelo, **Participation of Civil Society via Communal Committee Elections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A new experience in processes of participation is underway in the autonomous city of Buenos Aires. From the local constitution of 1996, a space was opened up for the creation of communal committees, which are units of political & administrative governance with territorial competence bringing together groupings of neighbourhoods in the city. This new paradigm of decentralization creates microspaces of authority in which participation is centred in much smaller territorial spaces, with a system to elect a Communal Committee that by consensus will carry forward communal public policy, as has never before been done in Buenos Aires. This situation is of great significance as these changes will produce a landslide movement away from centralization of power, decision-making & governance & toward mechanisms closer to the community. Consequently, community problems will be solved more efficiently & citizens will be invited to participate voluntarily in the projects & developments in their neighbourhoods. The aim of this paper is to show how policy that brings governance closer to the residents of microspaces within a large city, as in Buenos Aires, helps a) in the resolution of problems, by way of proximity; & b) to promote participation and issue ownership in the resident citizenry of the city.

2010S01521

Lichtenstein, Bronwen (The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0320 [tel: (205) 348 7782; fax: (205) 348 7178; e-mail: blichten@bama.ua.edu]), **Psychosocial Stressors of HIV-Affected Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: HIV/AIDS is termed the "family disease" because of its profound effects on the wellbeing of entire families. Overall, children in HIV-affected families do not perform as well as their peers at school, are likely to have behavioral problems, & are also likely to be fostered or adopted out when an HIV-infected caregiver becomes ill. This paper presents the results of a study of the mental health & functioning of children in HIV-affected families. Methods: Personal interviews were conducted with 12 social workers at AIDS Service Organizations. Charts for 141 clients and family members were reviewed at a family HIV clinic. Results: The combined results indicated that families were likely to experience housing instability, poverty, mental illness, behavioral problems, and social stigma. Younger children typically lived with their mothers, while older children were more likely to live with relatives or to be in foster care. Mental health conditions such as depression & anxiety were common among caregivers. HIV-infected children functioned better than their uninfected siblings who did not have access to comprehensive medical & social support services at the clinic. The ratio of uninfected to infected children in these families was 3 to 1, indicating that a large numbers of children have "fallen through the cracks" in relation to U.S. funding priorities for family-centered HIV care. Conclusion: Provision should be made for a model of care that provides comprehensive services to HIV-affected families.

2010S01522

Licoppe, Christian (Departmentof Social Science, Telecom Paristech, 46 Rue Barrault 75013, Paris, France [tel: 33(0)607100124; e-mail: christian.licoppe@telecom-paristech.fr]), **Telesales as a Conversational Accomplishment "Bouncing Back" On Help-Requesting Phone Calls to Place Commercial Products,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of an increasing pressure to sell in the help-oriented call centers of the service industry, tele-operators are asked to use incoming calls (initiated by callers oriented towards obtaining assistance to solve technical or commercial questions) to "bounce back" ("rebondir") towards commercial proposals of products & services, once the initial reason for the call has been properly answered. The construction of a selling environment has to be done in & through talk-in-interaction. We analyze here such conversations to identify conversational means through which the conversations are reframed into sales-oriented interactions, and the organization of the sequences which accomplish this. It is based on information-oriented pre-sequences, in which the the tele-operator tries to "attach" the caller to a kind of product. By comparing cases in which tele-operators try to sell two different kinds of product, I show how the design of these sequences is extremely sensitive to the kind of information the tele-operators have about the communication practices of the callers as given by the information system. Beyond a common organization, the design of these sequences is seen to rely on the socio-technical networks of agency which characterize the work environment, & which enacts relevant affordances for "bouncing back" & shapes their performative capacity to install gradually a sales-oriented, joint frame of interaction. Beyond the details of the case study, our empirical approach may prove fruitful to develop researches at the intersection of Conversation Analysis, Economic Sociology, & Science & Technology Studies.

2010S01523

Lidia, Daza Pérez (University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: 00 34 93 4024478; fax: 00 34 93 4021542; e-mail: ldaza@ub.edu]), **Social Dimension of Learning in Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ With this paper I try to review literature in higher education about educational outcomes & learning from a sociological approach. I expect to describe the role played by students' social and academic experiences along higher education, & how they influence on student learning & personal development. Nowadays, the Spanish university system is the subject of an adaptation process to European Higher Educational Area. It has led us to rethink the educational paradigm, improving especially strategies for teaching. However, we go on unknowing how student learns, & what educational environments strengthen academic attainments, considering their concerns & aims. As numerous researchers have pointed out (e.g., Tinto, 1993; Pascarella & Terenzini, 1976, 1979; Kuh & Hu, 2001), the university is not only a formal educational setting where the student passes or fails depending on their capabilities or teaching style. University is a social environment where a person experiences relationships with peers, faculty & other staff of the organization, which affect student learning. For this reason, before the current transformation of the Spanish University System, new policies have to consider learning in these terms, & develop programs that contribute to increase the academic & social involvement of student to the institution.

2010S01524

Lidia, Puigvert (University of Barcelona, Department of Sociological Theory, Diagonal 690, 08035 Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34 93 403 5099; e-mail: lidia.puigvert@ub.edu]), **In Dialogue with the Other Women, Overcoming Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The "other women," or women with no academic background, have been historically silenced in many spaces, even from the feminist forums dedicated to overcoming discrimination against women. The other women's contributions to social transformation have thus been ignored, dismissed or disregarded. Their everyday struggles have often turned into feminist achievements through paths of solidarity, support, & complicity being mothers, grandmothers, aunts, neighbors & friends. It has been through engaging in dialogue with these other women that Dialogic Feminism has recovered the original sense of Feminism: the emancipation of all women. The inclusion of the other women has moved beyond the symbolic, but it has represented an advance in the overcoming of gender based inequalities. Through dialogue, these women show many of the stereotypes posed to them wrong. This paper argues that the other women are also contributing to expand feminist theory towards an equality of differences' perspective.

2010S01525

Lidija, Putillo (Moscow Institute of Economy, Management and Law, Department of History and Philosophy, Moscow, Russia, 115432 [tel: +79055869718; fax:; e-mail: 34lip@mail.ru]), **The Moral Dilemma of Higher Education or Choice between Social Responsibility and Economical efficiency,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is discussed the Problem of Moral Choice between social responsibility & economical efficiency in the modern higher education. This Problem is considered as a dilemma when the legitimation of social institution is in the crisis conditions and institutional orders are not so perfect. Attempts to solve this Problem at the conceptual level are generally based on The Theory of Interests ("stakeholder theory"). The most consistent form of this approach appears in the conception of the Corporate Social Responsibility. The analysis of this conception & critical arguments of opponents led us to conclude that to solve this dilemma it is not sufficient to take on additional responsibility (as a type of Corporate Social Responsibility). When taking into account institutional reasons of the efficiency-responsibility dilemma it is impossible to solve it at the level of the individual corporation. It is shown that more deep analysis of the Moral Dilemma can be achieved using the Theory of Order. This theory provides special Institutional Framework of education and Politic-Ordered Responsibility conditioned by this Framework. Thus, it lets us to consider the efficiency-responsibility task from a new perspective. In Institutional-Ordered perspective it is also emphasized that there are three relatively independents vectors: ethic, politic & social-economic. The most important sociological aspects of these vectors are discussed.

2010S01526

Liebe, Ulf (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen and Universität Kassel [e-mail: uliebe@uni-goettingen.de]), **Trends and Determinants of Ethical Consumption in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper gives an overview of the development of ethical consumption in Germany (e.g., the purchase of fair-trade products & organic food) & discusses theories as well as previous findings on this topic. Multivariate analyses are based on the nationwide survey "Environmental Awareness in Germany 2006." Dependent variables are the willingness to purchase fair-trade products in order to support small farmers in developing countries, the non-willingness to buy genetically modified food (GMF), the frequency of organic-food consumption, & the frequency of boycott behavior regarding environmental harmful products. Our results suggest that people with high environmental concern, environmental-group members, people who perceive a strong personal influence on environmental protection & people with a high risk perception constitute the strongest social basis of ethical consumption. Furthermore, (subjective) social norms have a posi-

tive impact on the consumption of fair-trade products & organic food. Women are more likely to refuse GMF & buy organic food more often. Religiousness has only weak effects on reported consumption behavior. Somewhat surprisingly, the more people feel informed about health and environmental impacts of food products the less likely they refuse GMF. The results demonstrate that it is important to consider competing theoretical determinants to explain ethical consumption and that the effects of determinants might be context specific (i.e. depend on the good in question).

2010S01527

Liebenberg, Ian (Stellenbosch University, Military Academy, Private Bag X2, 7395 [tel: 27 22 7023095; fax: 27 22 7023060; e-mail: jcrl@ma2.sun.ac.za]), **Truth and Reconciliation Commissions and Its Impact on Civilian Control over the Military: Notes on Auto-Ethnography as Method in the Case of South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transition from authoritarian rule to democracy coincided with a number of countries instituting truth & reconciliation commissions (TRCs) during the 1980s & 1990s. TRCs follow in the wake of internal oppression marked by gross human rights violations frequently in cohort–if not under direction of–the military. A truth & reconciliation process can be defined as "opening up past human injustices" caused by previous oppressive (national) governments. TRCs attempt to achieve reconciliation and justice hand in hand with acknowledging past transgressions of human rights; and, arguably the underlying rationale is the achievement of peace & social justice in the long term. TRCs also suggest measures of restitution other than direct discriminatory (illegal) action towards the previous oppressors & propose mechanisms ensuring that similar events will not reoccur. Prominent TRCs were instituted in Argentina, Chile & South Africa, countries which all experienced authoritarian rule. Later on various mixed models were applied such as a TRC corollary to International Criminal Tribunals (ICTs) or indigenous judicial processes, i.e. Rwanda. Compared to other processes, the TRC approach was first introduced around the 1980s. In 1995 the South African government opted for a TRC approach that was strongly modeled on the earlier Chilean approach. A five-volume report on the TRC was issued in 1998, addressing a variety of issues, such as perpetrators' accounts, issues of amnesty & socio- and individual psychological concerns. Seemingly lacking in the wide-ranging literature on TRCs is what it means, or could (or should for that matter have meant), for civil control over the military. The final report of the South African TRC (SATRC) suffers from the same shortcomings. Charles Moscos once remarked that he puts "more trust on the graffiti in port-a-potties than in slippery statistics"–a statement that holds some value. In this paper I reflect on the value of auto-ethnographic approaches as one angle within qualitative research related to civilian control over the military during & in the aftermath of a TRC process. While auto-ethnography is questioned by some, others argue that it adds value to our insights to socio-political dynamics while liberating research findings from imposed objectivities ("the omnipotent 'universal truth"). The paper uses auto-ethnographic moments as a contribution to military sociology on transition to democracy and the experience of achieving civil control on militaries against the background of a critical scrutiny of the intentions & outcomes of TRC following completion of their mandates. The paper argues that TRCs have some benefits but that TRCs (as ICTs) cannot guarantee subsequent civil control over the military–unless their mandates are pre-emptively broadened. The challenge where a mandate was limited (or interpreted minimally) remains the obligation of the subsequent constitutional state/new democracy & depends on the vigilance & quality of civil society/the civil community in the new democracy.

2010S01528

Liebeskind, Uta (Siegen, Germany, 57068 [tel: +492717402832; e-mail: liebeskind@soziologie.uni-siegen.de]), **University Teaching in France and Germany a 'Professionalization' vs. Disciplinary Education?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Debates on university development often see the university at the crossroads: is it possible to maintain a broad, general, discipline based education at universities, or should universities mainly provide formation of professionals in the knowledge society? From the institution's perspective this question is asked in a changed tune: Is professionalization, meaning teaching for labour market needs, a genuine part of the university's mission, or does the societal demand for professionalization have to be refused? My proposal rejects the notion of a hiatus between university education & labour market needs. Such a notion does not coincide with actual teaching at universities. Discipline based education does not per se exclude professionalization of university education, nor does professionalization imply the submission of academic disciplines to labour market needs. Evidence for this thesis will be provided by empirical data collected in a project comparing French & German university teaching. The data results from interviews with university professors about their teaching. In order to cover a considerable variety of academic disciplines I chose representatives from so called "soft pure" sciences on the one hand & members of "hard pure" sciences on the other (literature vs. chemistry). Theoretically the study leans on sociology of knowledge, basically arguing that social action is preceded by socially shaped interpretations of reality. The hermeneutic analysis did not aim at understanding university practice, but rather at disclosing socially shared knowledge and legitimation which underlies practices of teaching. The French German comparison reveals that disciplinary university studies are interpreted by both German & French professors either as well connected to labour market needs–& so compatible with the labour market–, or (to a smaller & only French part) deliberately independent of the university's societal environment, herein labour market needs. However, in detail the link between university studies & the labour market is differently reasoned according to country.

2010S01529

Liebman, Parrinello Giuli (Università Roma 3–Dipartimento Letterature Comparate, Via del Valco di San Paolo 19 00146 Roma [tel: 0039 06 8610460; fax:; e-mail: Liebman@uniroma3.it]), **Tourism, the Tourist, Neuroscience and Philosophy of Mind,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is general agreement that the field of tourism studies is multi- and interdisciplinary. The Swiss founding fathers Hunziker & Kraft (1942) had already proposed a kind of crystal prism through which tourism should be examined. Later on the sphere of tourism disciplines expanded & consolidated, although some disciplines have been neglected up to now. If we focus chiefly on the social and human disciplines of tourism, psychology is traditionally set at the core, & especially in European research, is strictly linked with sociology (Hahn & Kahnemann 1993). An autonomous involvement of philosophy is more unusual even though philosophical issues have recently emerged (Tribe 2001, 2009). In particular, interest in the "tourist experience" has evidenced the need not only for a psychological but for a philosophical approach, with a more or less explicit appeal for a proper philosophical discourse. Neuroscience is surprisingly absent from the disciplines of tourism, in spite of the fact that, in the last few decades, it has radically changed the framework of our questions about human nature, which is also the tourist's nature! Although many suggestions can arise from neuroscience & (the) philosophy of mind, apparently they have left no trace in tourism research. Neuroscience related to the tourist's technological body was first introduced to the RC50 audience in Montreal (Liebman 1998) & the unity of the tourist's mind & body linked with the tourist experience was proposed in Mitilini (Liebman 2005). It is argued that new approaches could be applied to the research level of the tourist experience: especially the model of the extended mind (Clark 1998), is a relevant cue. Moreover some very recent issues of neuroscience, like neuroethics & the strand of neuroenhancement, could be explored for a possible application to tourism & could give a further contribution to the explanation of this multifaceted phenomenon.

2010S01530

Likic Brboric, Branka (ISV/REMESO, Linköping University, 601 74 Norrköping [tel: 46 7070 575717; e-mail: branka.likic@statsvet.uu.se]), **Global Financial Crisis and TINA Revisited: Contingencies for a Social Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The 2008 financial crisis has undoubtedly undermined the legitimacy of the unregulated global financial system, bringing about at least a temporary momentum towards 'regulatory renewal'. The social unrest, actual & feared, accompanying the crisis, has provoked a return of a European Social Model onto the EU's agenda. However, while the political & public discourses reveal prominence of the issues of social solidarities, the political practices have so far been limited to bailing out of the banks & tentative steps towards re-regulation of the global financial system. The paper explores the regionally differentiated policy responses to the crisis, and their impact on the on-going re-configuration of the European social space & welfare regimes. It shows that although these responses reflect the division of the enlarged Europe between the old & the new member states, they also reinforce the common neoliberal configuration of larger European 'landscapes of financial capital', the downward pressure on welfare models and re-commodification of labour in the old member states. The paper concludes that EU policy responses to financial crisis have so far

only reinforced the perverse logic of financial capital & market freedom fundamentalism at the expense of a European social vision and fundamental social rights, bringing forth the most disquieting political trends of exclusion, nationalism & populism.

2010S01531

Lim, Sang Hun (Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, OX1 2ER [tel: 447988468332; e-mail: hunny337@gmail.com]), **Democratisation and Policy Instruments: Pharmaceutical Regulation in the South Korean National Health Insurance 1981-2000,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explores the impact of regime change from authoritarianism to democracy on choices of policy instruments with regard to the National Health Insurance (NHI) scheme of South Korea. This paper analyses two government regulations of providers of health care, including medical & pharmaceutical experts & pharmaceutical manufacturers in two periods: (1) the separation of prescribing and dispensing (SPD) policy & (2) the pharmaceutical reimbursement pricing policy, in (1) the 1980s & (2) the 1990s & 2000. The authoritarian government in the 1980s used a less coercive policy instrument for the SPD, & gave more discretion for price-fixing to societal groups, while the democratic government in the 1990s used a more coercive policy instrument for the SPD, & regulated pharmaceutical prices more tightly. The paper explores how democratisation increased the tightness of regulation of healthcare providers in the pharmaceutical market, focusing on the links between government-society relationships & choices of policy instruments.

2010S01532

Lima, Gilsin (Methodist Academical Center IPA, Rua Seival, 380. Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul. City Porto Alegre. Número 380. ZIP 91320310 [tel: 55 51 33816502; e-mail: gilima@gmail.com]), **Data Mining Network as Support to Knowledge Discovery for Public Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this article we contradict a common approach that presents the networks formed by random aggregation, ie, individual agents, residing in a low scale, start producing behaviors on a scale above them, as complex decentralized networks mobilized by highly random & unique aggregration processes. We think differently: the networks have a center, a center of information & sociological activities & might become the bit of difference that makes all the difference. We want to demonstrate this thesis through quantitative Data Mining, involving different computational methods with the data of homicides (years 2007 to 2008) of one of the most violent cities in the State of Rio Grande do Sul a Brazil. We will demonstrate that data about homicide (fitted with 16 descriptors such as: 1. Age of victims; 2. Homicides by days of the week; 3. Time in which the homicide occurred; 3. Type of weapon; 4. Skin color of the victim; 5. Gender of the victim; 6. Marital status of the victim; 7. Neighborhoods where the killings occurred; 8. Neighborhood of the victim; 9. Approximate distance between residence & crime scene; 10. Educational level of the victims, etc.) form a complex network capable of easily absorb flaws & random blockades, but this is a system doomed to disaster if it faces a directed attack at its center of activity. We propose that the murders are negative social events aggregated into building networks, establishing centers of activities (key reasons) & that these centers can be discovered with modern techniques of data mining. KEYWORDS: Public policies; Network theory, Informational methodologies.

2010S01533

Lima, Gilson (Academical Center IPA, Rua Seival, 380. Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul. City: Porto Alegre. Número 3870. ZIP 91320310 [tel: 55 51 33816502; e-mail: gilima@gmail.com]), **A Broad Interdisciplinary Convergence of Knowledge for Rehabilitation and Inclusive Education: A Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We present the partial results obtained by a unique research project in clinical sociology of science, especially in dialogue with the sciences of mind & computer information. This is a case study of rehabilitation from a brain injury in a five years old child. The CT scans showed that the boy in question can carry a potential for well-structured language, but is prevented from speaking (verbalization) by a unique congenital malformation in both cerebral hemispheres. The choice of the x child is first related to the uniqueness of the clinical lesion, with high interdisciplinary implications, as it is, as we shall see in more detail below, a case of bilateral brain injury inserted into the model of split brain & a five years & six months child in the very moment of school inclusion. This clinical & social singularity makes the case potentially universalizing. The x boy is able to learn all the cognitive & motor processes necessary for verbal communication, but because of his brain injury he is organically incapable of exercising the verbalization, by having a severe congenital verbal apraxia & dysarthria. Therefore an integration solution in clinical & educational activities of rehabilitation is also an engineering solution of software and hardware a both involving school inclusion programs & an artificial voice synthesizer. KEYWORDS: Convergence, Complexity, Clinical Sociology, Verbal apraxia, Dysarthria, Informational methodologies, Assistive Technology.

2010S01534

Lin, Fen Jennifer & Lee, Chin-Chuan (Dept of Media and Communication, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Ave, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong [tel: 852-3442-8691; e-mail: fenlin@cityu.edu.hk]), **Hierarchical Attitude and Communication Mechanisms -- the Micro-translation of Globalization in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study aims to explore how individuals' attitudes on globalization are affected by the tension between the global forces & local practices. We also investigate how individuals' attitudes are shaped by three sets of communication mechanisms -- through mass media, interpersonal influence & latent environment. By applying a hierarchical model to analyze a representative survey data on urban Chinese, we argue that 1) urban Chinese present bundled but hierarchical attitudes on globalization. In general they think about globalization most positively at the national level & the least positively at the personal level. 2) Such patterns of attitude are associated with mingled communication mechanisms which help individuals translate the grand social transition into micro events they can make sense of. National media promotes positive views on globalization while interpersonal influence dominates the impacts at the personal levels. Empirical data also shows the complex interactions not only among communication mechanisms, but also between communication mechanisms & latent attributes of attitudes. 3) The above patterns are further mediated by individuals' internal values. Urban Chinese who prioritize society-oriented value tend to have positive attitudes on globalization, while those who pay more attention on self-oriented values usually possess negative attitudes.

2010S01535

Lin, Ju-Ping & Yi, Chin-Chun (Dept. of Human Development & Family Studies, National Taiwan Normal University,Taiwan, No. 162,HoPing E. Road, Sec 1, Taipei 10610,Taiwan [tel: 886-2-77341446; fax: 886-2-23639635; e-mail: t10016@ntnu.edu.tw]), **A Comparative Perspective on Intergenerational Relations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ East Asian societies have experienced rapid aging processes in recent years. Although co-residence with elderly parents remains to be a viable family structure due to the dominant value of filial piety, the actual co-residence has declined substantially in recent years. The interplay between traditional norms & modernization impact in the familial context is thus a significant subject to examine. This study explores the intergenerational relations among adult children and elderly parents in East Asian societies. Based on hypotheses generated from the intergenerational solidarity model as well as the support concept from Confucianism, support provided to elderly parents are distinguished into financial support & household chore support. Mechanisms accounted for the different patterns are categorized into cultural norms, children's resources & parental needs. Results point out that non-coresiding daughters have more contact with elderly parents than sons. But in terms of generational exchanges in money & labor, adult children receive more from parents than vice versa. In addition, sons mainly provide financial support while daughters provide more household chores which clearly in accordance with the paternal societal expectation. Adult children, in general, reveal a strong perception of normative responsibility in supporting elderly parents. Over all, comparing China, Japan, Korea & Taiwan, Japan has the lowest intergenerational norms, interactions & exchanges & Taiwan reports the highest. Possible explanations to the diversity found are discussed.

2010S01536

Lin, Liza & Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: (O)886-7-3373128 (H)886-7-3806905; fax: (O)886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@kcg.gov.tw]), **Choice and Employability: Contemporary Flexibility Discourses and Regulation of Non-Standard Work,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ New jobs & types of employment have emerged that do not take the form of standard employment. The paper aims to analyze the various socio-economic, political & cultural processes as reflected in de-standardization processes of the employment relations & social structures. The author considers the opportunities & challenges for employment & social policy structures associated with the foreseeable enlargements, & looks at their impacts on segmentation & conditionality–poly-temporal social policy, new labour market risks & the revision of unemployment protection systems. The author addresses the following objectives: First, to enhance the theoretical & methodological state-of-the-art in conceptualizing non-standard employment & labour market flexibility; Second, to analyze the segmentation and conditionality--poly-temporal social policy, Third, to quantitatively evaluate situations of non-standard work in the local territories, Taiwan; Fourth, to draw conclusions for choice and employability, & welfare policies. This paper combines empirical (N=1,350) & theoretical issues of choice, employability and the regulation of non-standard work, especially when they are related to issues concerning welfare states, solidarity & social politics. The author combines quantitative analysis of a survey data set with qualitative analysis. The variants seek to restore competitiveness by mobilizing labour as human capital.

2010S01537

Lin, Mei-Ling & Lin, Liza (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: (O)886-7-3373128 (H)886-7-3806905; fax: (O)886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@kcg.gov.tw]), **Economic Life Initiative and Managing Multiple Life Courses–Restructuring of Employment and Formation of Labour Market,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is an investigation into the causes of the deterioration in the economic fortunes of workers, & applies to the nation state and social welfare systems, placing issues of equality and diversity in the context of transformations in work-life after a financial & economic crisis. Firstly, the nation state with respect to processes of globalization & the transformations in work-life & working time issues. Secondly, what work means to people & how they form their identity around work & employment. Thirdly, the questions of unemployment among young people, the preparation of young people for work & the smooth transition from education to working life. Fourthly, the impact of unemployment on a person's social belonging, & whether the unemployed hold a qualitatively different work attitude to people with jobs. Fifthly, the organization of social insurance & social assistance provisions, & how transfer payments affect the living standards of low-income groups. The empirical section presents findings from a new quantitative study(N=1,400) of household panel experiences, using the Survey Questionnaire "Transformations in Work-Life after a Financial & Economic Crisis & Challenges of Diversity--Employment Options Survey" data. The methods of the study include literature review & survey research.

2010S01538

Lin, Qianhan (University of Oxford - Department of Sociology, Manor Road Building, Manor Road, Oxford OX1 3UQ, United Kingdom [tel: +44 1865 281 740; fax: +44 1865 286 171; e-mail: qianhanl@gmail.com]), **An Analysis of Career Sequences of China's Cultural Revolution Cohort,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using the holistic work-life histories of urban residents who spent formative years during the Cultural Revolution, a sub-sample of the 2003 China's General Social Survey, as well as the optimal matching techniques, this paper intends to make two contributions: First, by employing the optimal matching & cluster analysis, a typology of employment sequences is generated which can lead to the assessment of the contention on whether the state policies implemented during the Cultural Revolution produce negative or positive consequences. Second, by enlisting members of the Cultural Revolution cohort as the study of analysis--arguably the generation who bears witness to most of the turbulence of contemporary China--the study attempts to demonstrate how state policies interplay with the social stratification structure over time. An intriguing result reveals two polarised trajectories: One was led by those who were rusticated during the Cultural Revolution & whose market position became highly vulnerable after 20 years in the urban labour market. The other was dominated by those who were selected to join the People's Liberation Army during the turbulent period, escaping the fate of being rusticated, & who would later enjoy a relatively upward spiral of career advancement after the service.

2010S01539

Linde, Jessica & Lindgren, Simon (School of Social Sciences, Linnaeus University, SE-351 95 Växjö, Sweden [e-mail: jessica.linde@lnu.se]), **The Subpolitics of File Sharing: A Swedish Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Words like pirates & anti-pirates have become common in the cultural political debate, & the file sharing phenomenon is a delicate and disputed subject. The fact that people are organizing in networks to swap datafiles with each other has led film & music companies from all over the world to initiate a number of anti-piracy organizations, assigned to protect the right to culture and information. In Sweden the industrial organization the Bureau of Anti-piracy & the network the Bureau of Piracy play important parts in the prevailing conflict. The purpose of this paper is to apply a sociological perspective on the collective act of file sharing. By focusing on the distinctly organized part of the file sharing movement as well as the everyday practice, the goal is to describe how the collective action & the production of knowledge, taking place within the movement, can be understood & which the fundamental ideas are.

2010S01540

Lindgren, Lena (Sociology Lund University, 22100 Lund Sweden [tel: +46 46 12 90 85; fax: +46 46 222 44 34; e-mail: lena.lindgren@soclaw.lu.se]), **"Put Philosophy to Work": On the Relation Between Philosophy and Social Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the relationship between sociological theory & different philosophical traditions. The contemporary "sociology of philosophy," which considers philosophical thinking either as part of a "sociological critique" (Bourdieu) or in terms of a more disinterested analysis (Collins), does not seem to alter the relationship; mainstream sociological theory leaves analytical philosophy largely aside. The second part of the paper regards the relationship between sociology and philosophy through the lens of "legitimacy." The idea of legitimacy is one of the oldest in political & legal philosophy and has been a part of sociological theory from the very beginning. A brief historical account of shifting attitudes towards the normative concept of political legitimacy is presented, extending from the Comtian disdain of its metaphysical heritage to today's use of it as an uncontested part of common sociological knowledge and vocabulary. Jürgen Habermas's widely accepted normative theory of legitimacy & legitimation is discussed. Could the lack of competing non-normative sociological views be explained by difficulties in formulating viable alternatives to philosophical scholarship? In the concluding section it is argued that the customary borders between philosophy & social & political science should be crossed. The analysis of the concept of legitimacy is seen as exemplifying the advantages of a non-normative interdisciplinary approach.

2010S01541

Lindhult, Erik & Bacal, Azril (Mälardalen University, P.O Box 325; SE-631 05 Eskilstuna; Sweden [tel: +46 16 153600; fax: +46 16 153610; e-mail: erik.lindhult@mdh.se]), **Global Transformative Entrepreneurship?–Entrepreneurship in and Through the World Social Forum Process,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A central dimension in the recent approaches to the notion of entrepreneurship, in its broader sense, is to regard it as a creative social source & agency, able to bear & promote alternative social perspectives & opportunities for community and societal change & development, thereby claiming its potential as a transformative force in society. Since 2001, when the World Social Forum was launched in Porto Alegre, RGS, Brazil, as an alternative response & project to the Davos World Economic Forum, it has envisioned & mobilized to construct "Other Possible Worlds," in other words, creating & advocating a planetarian alternative to neoliberal globalization. The global social forum movement is made by a hugh variety of alternative & grass roots movements, associations & people coming together, as a basis for finding alternative ways about the financial global crisis and, nowadays, alternative lifestyles & systemic changes to get us out of the global climate crisis. Therefore, it can be linked to a recent development in entrepreneurship research & practice, which opens up its conventional scope, seeking to enlarge & broaden the conventional views on entrepreneurship. By so doing it reclaims entrepreneurship as a vital societal phenomena & as a social force for change to reckon with in our times (Steyaert & Katz, 2004, Spinosa, Flores & Dreyfus, 1997, Johansson, 2009). From another perspective, one is able to observe social practices which one could interpret as "socially-oriented entrepreneurship" which is performed in that vein & yet is not recognized as such. We contend that the social forum movement exemplifies such socially-oriented

innovative practices, where its entrepreneurial character requires & demands fuller recognition and clarification. Our critical-constructive task is one seeking to articulate & pay recognition to the efforts made by the persons and associations that assuming entrepreneurial activities of a societal kind. Our aim with this paper, based on experiences from participation in world social forum activities, is to identify some entrepreneurial dimensions & features of World Social Forum activities. One way to achieve this research objective is to focus on the types & levels of interaction & networking taking place within the world & European social forum processes, which involve and engage a huge number & diversity of persons, movements and civil society organizations. The World Social Forum could be approached as an organization exhibiting a very extensive and activist-oriented kind of entrepreneurship (Gawell, 2004), which also entails a number of different balancing acts. Processes may strive to operate as an open & democratic process at the grassroots level, while being also criticized for being partially or overly centralized & restrictive in various ways. In general entrepreneurship theory & praxis, one finds a delicate balance between more concerted attempts to construct entrepreneurship, in order to achieve greater impact, while also trying to act as a venue for a variety of open interactions, discussions, initiatives and entrepreneurial activity.

2010S01542

Lindström, Kauri (Department of Social Research, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland 33014 [tel: +358503262816; e-mail: kauri.lindstrom@uta.fi]), **Community-level Coping After Jokela School Shooting. Changes in the Level of Trust and Concern over Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In November 2007 the community of Jokela, Finland was hit by rampage shooting at the local high school. Nine people, including students and staff, lost their lives. Instantly, the small community found itself under massive attention & pressure from multiple directions. Everyday life & Insecurity project analyses the coping of local residents after the disaster. We have collected comparable survey data from Jokela at two points of time. First data was collected six months after the disaster & the second data year later. Both of the data represent local populations aged 18-74. In the paper, I analyze changes in the level of trust and concern over violence. Concern over a new mass violence disaster increased in Jokela between the two points of time. Reason for this is that in October 2008 another rampage school shooting shocked Finland. This time it took place in the community of Kauhajoki. Interesting is, however, that trust, especially towards neighbors increased in Jokela at the same time. It appears that community-level recovery in Jokela has taken place, despite of the new violence tragedy in Finland. However, there was socio-economic variation in the responses.

2010S01543

Linn, J. Gary, Quive, Maria, Fako, Thabo & Poku, Kwabena (Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN USA [tel: 615-415-6943; fax: 615-646-9486; e-mail: jlinn87844@aol.com]), **The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Second Generation Indicators of Mental Health Related to Prevention, Treatment and Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2008, the second generation of The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which principally provides anti-retroviral (ART) therapy to 15 focus countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia was launched. By 2013, it seeks to treat at least 3 million people, prevent 12 million new HIV infections, care for 12 million people including 5 million orphans & vulnerable children (OVCs), provide at least 80% of the target population with PMTCT services, and train at least 140,000 new health care workers (CDC, 2009). The second PEPFAR follows a partnership framework model; a new approach that emphasizes strengthening country capacity, ownership, and leadership. Further, there is a focus on the development of comprehensive HIV programs with three overlapping areas: Prevention, including behavior change, management of STIs, use of condoms, & safety of blood products; Care, including ART, medical care, VCT, PMTCT, HBC, palliative care, nutrition & OI treatment; and Impact Mitigation, including OVCs, policy, & stigma reduction. High quality surveillance/monitoring systems capable of providing strategic information are integral to the success of the new generation of PEPFAR (VGH, 2009). These systems are built upon the PEPFAR "Next Generation Indicators," which promote better in-country & global harmonization of indicators. There is more attention to measures of coverage (i.e., program & population coverage) & quality (i.e., the Institute of Medicine key dimensions of structure, process, & outcome). This paper focuses on mental health indicators related to prevention, treatment, and care (e.g., number of people living with HIV/AIDS reached with a minimum package of prevention; number of eligible adults and children provided with psychological, social, & spiritual support; & number of individuals who received Testing and Counseling [T&C] services for HIV & received their test results). We discuss the utility of these indicators for host country governments to plan, monitor, & manage a coordinated national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic & to demonstrate the progress of PEPFAR to the U.S. Congress & the International donor community.

2010S01544

Linnenschmidt, Katja & Steinbach, Dirk (Fachhochschule Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria [tel: +43-(0)50-2211-1154; e-mail: katja.linnenschmidt@fh-salzburg.ac.at]), **Scenario Development as a Strategy to Counteract Ageism in the Working World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Evidence for ageism in the working world can be found in long-lasting unemployment, low employment rates & little participation in in-house training of people older than 55 years. To facilitate social integration & financial independence, participation in working life must be ensured for all age groups. To analyze existing conditions & constrains of older employees' integration desktop research, qualitative semi-structured interviews and structural analyses were undertaken. It turned out that age stereotypes were attributed to be a powerful & restrictive factor on all levels. Deficit oriented images of ageing still persist from times when work was mostly physical & considerably more straining than nowadays. Furthermore the widespread early retirement policies in Europe in the 1980s & -90s led to a decreasing valuation of the job performance of older employees. To sensitize social institutions, companies & individuals for the competences of older employees & the need to conserve a person's working capacity three explorative scenarios were developed. These scenarios are designed to reduce complexity in a diversified sphere of activity. By this means a better understanding of future regional, social & economic development options evolves to counteract ageism in the working world.

2010S01545

Lipman, Pauline & Pedroni, Thomas (University of Illinois-Chicago, Chicago, IL USA 60611 [tel: 312-413-4413; e-mail: plipman@uic.edu]), **Divergent Production of Social Inequality in Two US Cities: Education Policy and Neoliberal Urbanism in Chicago and Detroit,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper foregrounds the intersection of education policy and contested neoliberal urban development in Detroit & Chicago, two U.S. post-industrial metropolises. Our analysis speaks to the heterogeneity of urban inequalities within neoliberal economic restructuring. Whereas developers in Chicago jockey to position the city as a center of global finance, Detroit, with economic development centered on the auto industry, continues to shed jobs and population with little prospect for new capital investment. The result is an interesting contrast in forms of inequality production. Chicago's gentrification, service economy, and racially-inflected struggle over the right to the city differ markedly from Detroit's desolation & racial homogeneity, its urban agriculture & prairies rising against a backdrop of abandoned factories & skyscrapers. Drawing on critical studies in geography, urban sociology, education policy, & race analyses, the paper traces divergent patterns of racial exclusion and containment produced within the nexus of neoliberal urban education and economic development policy. Based on analysis of policy documents & ethnographic work, we argue that the differing nodes the two cities occupy in the restructuring of the global/urban dialectic provide significant insight into different shapes and paths the intersection of neoliberal urbanism & educational policy, & resistance to it, can take.

2010S01546

Lisdero, Pedro M. (CEA-UE-CONICET-UNC, Córdoba Capital, Córdoba, 5001 [tel: +54 351 155167051; e-mail: pedrolisdero@hotmail.com]), **Call Centers: Identity and Conflict. An Interpretative Propose of Collective Actions in the New Workspaces,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ This paper aims to analyze the collective actions arising in the Call Center industry in the city of Cordoba, Argentina, as metonymic experiences that allow us to report of the complex transformations that take place in the world of work. To do so, the collective action is established as the gateway to the processes through which society re-build proximities & distances in its social relations. This conflictual characterization allows us to observe in the work process a central area where are historically formed the assessments of the entity body-energy. In this sense, our analysis is

complemented in its development with the identification of relationships between the mechanisms that contribute to become-body the processes of expropriation of body energies, as a fundamental feature in the neo-colonial capitalist relations, & devices through which the conflict is occluded, the action is coagulated and is obstructed the emergence of collective identity. To do this, there is a corpus which includes interviews & group interviews of call center workers belonging to different organizations carried out from 2006 to the present, as well as audio-visual material obtained from news sources & participant observation in the same period.

2010S01547

Liston, Katie (University of Ulster [e-mail: K.Liston@ulster.ac.uk]), **Process and Progress Sociology: The Curious Case of Goody, Elias and Naturvolk in Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years Sir Jack Goody, doyen of British social anthropologists, has published a series of essays (2002; 2003; 2004; 2006: 154a79) criticizing Norbert Elias's theory of "civilising processes." In all of them, Goody–himself a West African specialist–makes clear that his disagreement with Elias dates back to their acquaintance in Ghana during the two years (1962-4) when Elias, after his formal retirement from the University of Leicester, served as Professor of Sociology at the University of Ghana, Legon. In this paper it is argued that, despite appearances to the contrary, Elias & Goody in fact have much in common intellectually. Goody is, for instance, one of the most historically orientated of anthropologists, & many points of contact with Elias are evident–to those willing to see them–in for instance his work on literacy (1968; 1987), food (1982), or The Domestication of the Savage Mind (1977), to mention only a few of his books. This having been said, it would be idle to pretend that Goody & Elias could ever have seen perfectly eye to eye with each other & some significant differences emerge in their treatment of the -emic & -etic, Goody's reliance on analytical grids as research tools & his criticisms of Elias's supposed portrayal of Africans as Naturvolk. Both swam against the ahistorical current of their respective disciplines & the dismay that Elias expressed at "the retreat of sociologists into the present" (2009d [1986]) was the same dismay that led Goody to reject the exclusive emphasis on fieldwork that Malinowski and Evans-Pritchard brought to anthropology. Both Goody & Elias reject the old notion of "progress." Elias's fault is that occasionally his formulations may appear to give the opposite impression. Goody's fault, perhaps, is that –in spite of his own historical perspective–under any model of a structured process he suspects there lurks a vision of progress & of European superiority.

2010S01548

Liu, Hwa-Jen (Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, 106 [e-mail: hjliu@ntu.edu.tw]), **Mirrored Trajectories of Labor and Environmental Movements: The Cases of Taiwan and South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The struggles of labor movements in Taiwan & South Korea to increase their power & realize the interests of their constituents have followed a similar path over the course of the last 35 years. Environmental movements in the two countries have also followed a similar path, but one very different from that of labor movements. In order to explain why these two different national settings should produce consistent differences between the trajectories and strategies of labor & environmental movements, this article contends that different trajectories result from labor's & the environmental movement's pursuit of different types of movement power. Looking at the historical sequences of movement strategies in the two countries, I find that labor initially seeks to maximize its economic leverage & the environmental movements focus first on ideological power. After initial successes, both labor and environmental movements are confronted with new obstacles that undermine the power they have gained. The state & capital succeed in defaming & organizationally undermining the support bases of the labor movements. At the same time, they learn to compete with the environmental movements for discursive control over ecological values. Labor responds in turn by striving to increase its ideological by shedding the bad name of "sectional interest" and winning the support of less-privileged workers & the general public. The environmental movements struggle to increase their leverage by building a united front with disprivileged victims of corporate environmental practices. Thus, in each case, the sequence of strategies converges around efforts to combine leverage and ideological power. The trajectories shared by the Taiwanese and Korean cases are not so unfamiliar if we look at labor and environmental movements elsewhere in the world. The recent struggles of US labor to counter ideological offensives & to win public support are well documented. These efforts to transform the image & content of the US labor movement took place at a moment of crisis in which the economic leverage previously exercised by major unions was eroded. Japan's environmental activism, after its anti-pollution peak in the 1970s, dwindled throughout the 1980s and the early 1990s, suffering from declining public interest in environmental issues because of the ruling party's effective legislative & administrative responses to the pollution crisis. This is another indication that the environmental movement created new institutional competitors & gradually lost the capacity to sway public opinion. All of these provide fruitful parallels to the Taiwanese & Korean experiences.

2010S01549

Livacic Rojas, Carlos (Universidad Central de Chile, Lord Cochrane, 418, Primer Piso [tel: 56-2-5826324; fax: 56-2-5826297; e-mail: clivacicr@ucentral.cl]), **Transparency as a Form of Operation and Action in Public and Private Organizations in Chile,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Desde la vuelta a la democracia en Chile, podemos señalar que los cambios que se han venido sucediendo en materias económicas, sociales y políticas no son menores, por el contrario, cada uno en su justa medida, representan una nueva manera de entender y de ver el país, tanto para los ciudadanos comunes, como en la manera de relacionarse con el sector público y privado. Considerando la mayoría de las mediciones internacional, que hay sobre Chile, dan cuenta de un marcado desarrollo en cada uno de estos temas, pero estas cifras, no logran dar cuenta de progresos y leves retrocesos que experimenta el país en materia de transparencia. En la mayoría de los casos, la realidad de Chile, se manifiesta como un país destacado, como una nación modelo, digna de todo elogio, dentro del propio continente donde está inserta, y en comparación con las naciones desarrolladas de otras latitudes. Esta comparación, que suele estar determinada y cuestionada por diversos grupos de nuestra propia sociedad, en lo relativo a desarrollo humano y transparencia, no merece mayores reparos por parte de las autoridades y los grandes grupos económicos que concentran el poder en las áreas estratégicas de recursos renovables. Si bien los cambios están a la vista, la nación registra avances (cambios) si se la compara con tiempos pasados a su propia realidad, pero al mismo tiempo, dicho desarrollo, representa todas las áreas de relaciones que hay al interior de nuestra sociedad. Por ejemplo, en materias de transparencia y Desarrollo de Políticas Sociales Participativas, podríamos plantear lo siguiente es Chile un país abierto y participativo en políticas públicas? Tienen todos los agentes sociales los mismos derechos y el mismo tratamiento en términos de justicia y acceso a los bienes que otorga el Estado?

2010S01550

Lizardi-Gomez, Alejandra (University of Guadalajara. North Campus, Carretera Federal no. 23 km 191 Colotlán Jalisco 46200 [tel: +52 499 9921333; fax: +52 499 9921333; e-mail: alejalizard@gmail.com]), **A Research Design to Analyze a Transnational Social Space of Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Care practices in a transnational migration context involve individuals, resources & beliefs shifting from flexible imagined and geographical borders, changing identities, & provisional responsibilities. This ongoing research aim is to analyze from the individuals' perspective, how social support networks build by chronically ill migrants from Mexico to the United States, create a transnational social space of care by combining multiples factors: health services utilization, material & symbolic resources flow, patient & family decisions making both at origin & destination. Research design allows naming it a Grounded Theory Ethnography with a Constructivistic approach. From January 2007 to August 2009, deep interviews, observation & constant comparative qualitative analysis has been carried out at the community of origin in Jalisco México, & six cities of California, USA with five families with chronically ill members. Chronic conditions are: diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, asthma, hypothyroidism & Parkinson's disease. The main challenge to date has been to do transnational fieldwork. Web pages built by transnational migrants & meetings with support groups based at health services have been of great help for triangulation. Keywords: Transnational care, chronic illness experience, research design.

2010S01551

Llobet, Valeria & Minujin, Alberto (CONICET / UNSAM, Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: 54 114305 4726; e-mail: valeria.s.llobet@gmail.com]), **Adolescents and Social Policy: How Transfers and Conditionalities Help, or Help Not, to Build Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) is one of the policy strategies that have been adopted in most of the countries in Latin America to reduce poverty. Since adolescence is viewed largely as problematic, some specific responses to the public's concerns are emerging. First Brazil & then Argentina fashioned & are implementing CCTs for adolescents with no intermediation by their families. New York City, following the experience of Mexico's Progresa is testing a CCT program that, while targeting families, delivers some of the monetary incentives directly to adolescents. Primary data was produced through interviews with agents & clients, and ethnographic fieldwork in the Argentinean case. Secondary data was obtained from official documentation, program's evaluation and program's design & background papers. Mainstream CCTs are being framed as an alternative for expanding social protection to vulnerable groups. Therefore, the main question in this paper is: Are CCTs focusing on adolescents "transformatives?" ie. promoting and ensuring their rights &/or fully promoting their inclusion? Are CCTs useful tools for promoting social citizenship among adolescents? Can CCTs help adolescents to overcome the difficult situations that they are facing in Latin America? The theoretical agenda will draw on specific axes of citizenship, as participation, transparency, & accountability, & will analyze different programs' dimensions from these theoretical perspectives, in order to answer the paper's questions.

2010S01552

Lloyd, Katrina L (ARK, School of Sociology Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, University Road, Belfast, BT7 1NN [tel: +44 2890 973585; e-mail: k.lloyd@qub.ac.uk]), **Kids' Life and Times: Using an Internet Survey to Measure Children's Quality of Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to examine whether there are mode effects associated with using a children's quality of life measure embedded within an internet survey when compared with its more traditional use as a paper questionnaire. Participants were 3,440 10 & 11 year old children in Northern Ireland who completed the KIDSCREEN-27 online as part of a general attitudinal survey. The questionnaire was animated using cartoon characters that are familiar to this age group & the questions appeared on screen and were read aloud by actors. Exploratory principal component analysis of the online version of the questionnaire supported the existence of five components in line with the paper version. The items loaded on the components that would be expected based on previous findings with five domains a physical wellbeing, psychological wellbeing, autonomy & parents, social support & peers & school environment. Internal consistency reliability of the five domains was measured using Cronbach's alpha & the results suggested that the scale scores were reliable. The domain scores were similar to those reported in the literature for the paper version. These results suggest that there are no mode effects associated with using the KIDSCREEN-27 embedded within an online survey of children.

2010S01553

Lo Verde, Fabio Massimo (Dipartimento di Studi su Politica, Diritto e Società (DPDS), University of Palermo, Palermo, Piazza Bologni, 8, 90134 [tel: ; e-mail: floverde@unipa.it]), **Leisure, Social Capital and Life Turns in Deviant Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The production of social capital in a specific area of everyday life such as leisure & the different socio-cultural contexts it is experienced in, is a very interesting research issue, especially in the light of certain specific meanings of the notion of social capital, like Bourdieu's or, more recently, Putnam's. Nonetheless, this research issue is scarcely taken into consideration in Italy. Building briefly on the literature about the production of social capital in youth's leisure contexts, this paper is going to present a research on the biographies of young people living in deviant contexts who decide to take a "turn" in their daily lives. In order to observe how the social capital produced during their leisure practices is related to the ways in which leisure creates coping resources in the decision to either begin or interrupt a deviant career, the study focuses on a group of young adults aged from 18 to 29 living in two neighborhoods of Palermo (Italy) who have decided to take a life career different from the expectations of the social context they live in.

2010S01554

Lobo, Francis (Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia, Australia 6027 [tel: 61 8 94574420; e-mail: F.Lobo@ecu.edu.au]), **Australian Leisure: From Antiquity to Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper traces the development of leisure in Australia from antiquity to modernity. It depicts Aboriginal life 40.000 years ago. In this prehistoric society, play was an important part of life after food-gathering activities were concluded. Homo Faber (man the worker) was superordinate to Homo Ludens (man the player). Play in the form of art, craft & dance was a central part of religious activities. It occurred at an event known as a Corroboree. Australia was colonised in 1788. At the time, Australia was regarded as uninhabited. Therefore the English legal system was implanted. Through hard labour & at times with convict help, the landscape was transformed into pastoral & agricultural areas. Leisure was class-related from early colonial times to the end of the Second World War. Generations with pronounced configurations emerged prior to & after the War to the present day. Salt (2006) described them as frugal, boomer, generation X & generation Y. As we move into contemporary times, the paper shows how each generation expresses itself in leisure moving Australia into a fluid & transient society. Salt, B. (2006). The Big Picture. Prahran, Victoria, Hardie Grant Books

2010S01555

Loeb, Mitchell E. (National Center for Health Statistics, 3311 Toledo Rd, Hyattville, Maryland, 20782, USA [tel: 301 458 4248; fax: 301 458 4038; e-mail: mloeb@cdc.gov]), **Development of an Internationally Comparable Disability Measure: Results from the U.N.'s Washington Group on Disability Statistics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Disability is currently conceptualized as arising from the interaction of a person's functional status with their physical, cultural, and policy environments. If the environment in which one lives is designed for the full range of human functioning, & incorporates appropriate accommodations & support mechanisms, then people with functional limitations would not be "disabled" in the sense that they would be able to fully participate in society. Interventions designed to improve participation are not only targeted at the individual level (medical rehabilitation aimed at a specific impairment), but also at the societal level (the introduction of universal design to make infrastructure more accessible, inclusive education systems, & community awareness programs that are planned to combat stigma). Using data collected in Zambia, this paper explicates the ways that traditional approaches to disability measurement are not helpful in enhancing our understanding of the lived experiences of people with disabilities. A short set of six questions, developed by the U.N.'s Washington Group on Disability Statistics for use on censuses are presented as an alternative approach to the measurement of disability, & broader policy implications are explored.

2010S01556

Löfqvist, Louise (School of Social Sciences, Linnaeus University, SE-351 95 Växjö, Sweden [e-mail: louise.lofqvist@lnu.se]), **"Female Policemen" - Claims for Democratization and Femininity as Aptitude,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For some years there has been ongoing work carried out to change the demographic structure of the Swedish police force with the aim to become more in sync with the national population composition, ie. - to increase the number of women & also to include a larger ethnic diversity. The current situation is (rhetorically) considered a legitimacy issue, & the change is put forward as a move of democratization. In the study, the Police as an profession & idea have come to be considered as highly gendered, & to a large extent historically codified along lines of white masculinity. It is this organizational space; or rather a specific set of discursive constructions of it that is the current centre of attention. In this paper I discuss events & policy-discussions of the last five-year period, with the aim to describe & critically examine the attempts to widen the police force. The material used is official state reports & ministry publications as well as different texts created within the police & the police education. Complementary material has been found in labour union magazines. Different stands can be singled out, women & "immigrants" are often assumed to bring something important & different to the profession, but one can also find disagreement & conflict. To summarize, this is a case of an arena where women traditionally have been absent, & where femininity & "otherness" now is claimed as competence in order to implement change. The paper examines the "pro" & "con" arguments, in an attempt to bring into light the importance of questioning constructions of femininity & "otherness" in understanding work, professional identities & gender formations.

2010S01557

Lombard, Nancy (Edinburgh Napier University, Craighouse Campus, Edinburgh, EH10 5LP [tel: 00441314556224; e-mail: n.lombard@napier.ac.uk]), **Younger People's Understandings of**

Men's Violence against Women, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will draw upon my research findings which aimed to find out how younger people (aged 11 & 12) construct & understand men's violence against women. Younger people are absent from much of the theoretical literature & empirical research on men's violence unless they are identified as direct victims of it (see Mullender, 2002). The inclusion of the perspectives of eleven & twelve year olds offers an original contribution to the age-old problem of men's violence against women. In this paper I argue that their own position within childhood directs impacts upon how they conceive of, construct & understand violence. I assert that young people's understandings of male violence need to be theorised within a framework that illuminates the temporal & spatial elements of their accounts. To do this I intersect Adam's (2002) theory of temporality with existing accounts of the concept of time "in" and "of" childhood (see Prout & James, 1998) to illustrate the significance of the lens of childhood to young people's constructions. I argue that through the process of intersection (McCall, 2005) the multiple dimensions of gender, temporality and spatiality enable the analysis of the various & competing means by which young people construct male violence against women. In doing this I create what I term a matrix which I argue enables a fuller analysis of young people's constructions of male violence as multi dimensional & as fractured through the lens of childhood incorporating the time, space & gender.

2010S01558

Loneux, Catherine (Rennes 2 University, Place Recteur le Moal 35043 Rennes cedex France [tel: 00 33 (0)6 14 81 22 97; e-mail: catherine.loneux@uhb.fr]), **Enjeux socio-communicationnels des récits éthiques de l'entreprise** (Socio-communicative Narratives of Ethical Business), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Les références managériales se sont multipliées, depuis une vingtaine d'années, donnant lieu à une profusion de récits dans les entreprises qui prennent la forme de chartes, de documents, d'ouvrages, d'articles, de proclamations, travaillant ainsi au service d'une médiatisation de l'entreprise "durable" ou "responsable". Cela a pu laisser penser qu'il s'agissait d'un de ces "pseudo événements" caractéristiques de la spectacularisation des entreprises, et de leur entrée volontariste dans la sphère publique. Mais il s'agissait de plus que cela. Ces phénomènes ne sont plus seulement considérés par les sciences sociales, comme associés à une banale stratégie de désinformation, mais ils deviennent dignes d'être pris au sérieux pour alimenter un renouvellement des problématiques et des objets de recherche. Les sciences sociales, en mouvement comme le suggère le titre du congrès, se sont en effet préoccupées de questions qui traditionnellement semblaient le domaine réservé de la philosophie morale ou de la psychologie : Les questions de l'éthique, des normes morales, de l'amour et de la justice aqui nous concernent ici- deviennent objets de la sociologie. Ces déplacements de perspectives ont accompagné une réflexion située à un double niveau : - Au niveau "entrepreneurial", qui interroge le rapport entreprises / société (quelles relations entre les entreprises et leurs environnements sociétaux ?) - au niveau "managérial", qui interroge lui le rapport entre les politiques managériales et le rapport au travail des salariés (quelle identité ? quel "sens" ?). Ces éléments d'analyse éclairent pour partie selon nous, au plan socio-économique et socio-politique, la modernité dans laquelle nous nous inscrivons.

2010S01559

Longo, Stefano B (Department of Environmental Studies, University of Illinois, Springfield, Springfield, IL 62703 [tel: 217-206-7895; e-mail: slong7@uis.edu]), **Putting the Economy in its Place: A Socio-Ecological Conception of Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the latter half of the twentieth century, sustainable development emerged as a central concept in environmental discussions. This concept is based on depicting economic systems as separate from natural systems as well as social systems. Drawing principally from the ecological economics of Herman Daly & the political economy of Karl Polanyi, this paper will provide a critique of common conceptions of sustainability & sustainable development. The resulting socio-ecological framework, prominent in the emerging field of environmental sociology, will be utilized to examine the emergence of the concepts of sustainability and sustainable development, discuss the forward potential as well as shortcomings of these concepts, & offer new directions for understanding & application.

2010S01560

Longuenesse, Elisabeth (Institut Français du Proche-Orient, rue de Damas, P.O.Box 11-1424, Beirut, Lebanon [tel: +961(0)3469911; e-mail: elonguenesse@yahoo.fr]), **Globalization and the Accounting Profession in the Middle East, Restructuring the Profession and the Role of International Organisations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last twenty years, in the Arab countries as elsewhere in the world a though probably even more in emergent economies - the accounting profession has undergone significant changes. Liberalization policies, privatization of state corporate companies, increasing foreign investment & stock market activity, new tax regulations have stimulated the demand for accountancy, audit, & financial services. Laws on accounting standards systems are progressively transformed or replaced by the adoption of international accountancy & audit standards. The activities of international audit firms have developed with the expansion of transnational corporation, the multiplication of joint ventures, and franchised companies. Management methods witnessed the emergence of new professional specializations, functions and missions, in management, finance, internal audit. The profession itself is being reorganised & redefined, to fit into an international model promoted by international bodies and organisations, including the World Bank & the UNDP. The paper will present & discuss these recent developments of the professional field of accountancy, illustrating them by national cases as Syria & Egypt.

2010S01561

Longuenesse, Elisabeth (Institut Français du Proche-Orient, rue de Damas, P.O Box 11-1424, Beirut, Lebanon [tel: +961(0)3469911; e-mail: elonguenesse@yahoo.fr]), **Plurilinguism and Code Switching in Professional Practice: The Case of Accountancy in Lebanon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Arabic-speaking countries, the vocabulary of the accounting profession hesitates between French & English, whereas it introduces new meanings in Arabic. Switching from & to English, French, Arabic, may reveal unveiled connotations: the simple name of the professional association in Lebanon, Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants in English, Ordre des Experts-Comptables Agréés du Liban, Niqâbat khubarâ' al-Muhâsaba in Arabic, does not literally "mean" the same thing & may be "translated" differently when using one language or the other a which often happens with professionals fluent in the three languages. Not only must the social scientist pay attention to the words used in the national language & to the way the profession is locally defined– which may be different from international or other national models; but he should also be able to analyze what is going on in the process of translation/transfer/ circulation of words & representations. The paper will elaborate on some problems encountered in a research on the accounting profession in Lebanon, & show how the circulation between two or three languages may reveal important professional stakes.

2010S01562

Loodin, Henrik (Department of sociology, Lund university, Lund, Sweden [tel: +46730274533; e-mail: henrik.loodin@soc.lu.se]), **Biographies from the Borderland: Biographical Reconciliation On the Field of Psychiatry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Along with the recent transformation of psychiatry the function of its professionals also changed. These professionals are nowadays key agents in helping people with a mental disorder adapt to everyday social life. Psychiatry thus turns into a habitual institution of late modern society facilitating the formulation of an integrated social role. This paper unfolds the social organisation of a person's life when he or she receives a psychiatric diagnosis. Based on life-story interviews with people having a mental disorder I combine a narrative analysis with sociological role theory. The approach reveals the complex negotiations that occur when the storyteller make sense of her or himself as mentally ill. These negotiations between biographical knowledge that the diagnosed receives from others are coordinated with autobiographical knowledge from oneself. When the life-story is organised as a narrated account & one's life is made sense of the autobiography reconciles with an ascribed biography. The paper suggests that this concept of reconciliation is a significant part of the construction of a sick-role on the field of psychiatry.

2010S01563

Lopes, Noémia, Pegado, Elsa & Rodrigues, Carla (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon - Portugal [e-mail: nlopes@egasmoniz.

edu.pt]), **Therapeutic Consumptions Patterns: Rural-Urban Differences Revisited,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the characteristics of present-day modernity, in relation to therapeutic consumption, is the increasing use of resources that traditionally fall within distinct systems of reference: pharmaceuticals, natural medicines & therapeutic foods. The trend towards the dominance of a rationalities of "therapeutic pluralism" is becoming increasingly widespread. One of the analytical challenges to which this new social & therapeutic situation gives rise is, precisely, to achieve an understanding of the complexity and diversity that converge within the apparent hegemony of this consumption pattern. In a sociological investigation carried out in Portugal on therapeutic consumption, with the use of intensive and extensive data collection techniques, it was possible to identify different lay attitudes in the relationship with different types of therapeutic resources. The prevention-treatment binomial, it is found, models dissimilar ways of assessing therapeutic resources. At the same time, socio-demographic variables such as gender, age group & education show themselves as equally explicative of dissimilar patterns of therapeutic consumption. Along with these variables, this paper aims to stress the contrasts between the rural & the urban displayed in the interviewees' therapeutic discourse & practices. It is not a question of simply reviving a classical variable, rather forgotten a particularly in Europe a with the effect of the transformations in modernity & the blurring of traditional rural-urban differences. More than this, it is a question of problematising the different ways of cultural assimilation and/or resistance that these different contexts present in the social dissemination of new ways of medicalisation of daily life. The empirical support for this discussion is centred on the results of two patterns of therapeutic consumption: pharmacologism & therapeutic pluralism. It is on the basis of these that rural-urban contrasts & continuities are revisited.

2010S01564

Lopez Cortes, Eliseo & Perez Ortiz, Cesar (Universidad de Guadalajara, Ocotlan, Jalisco, Mexico, 47820 [tel: (392) 92 5 94 00; e-mail: ccessare@gmail.com]), **Cross-Border Regions and Migratory Flows in Mexican Western: The Case of North and High Lands from Jalisco, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to show the configuration of cross-border regions in western Mexico. From the analytical models proposed by the anthropology of globalization, we intend to discuss the relevance of implementing theoretical & methodological frameworks for the study of new ethnography realities of migration flows around the world. Specifically, we refer to two regions of western Mexico, North & High Lands from the Mexican state of Jalisco, which will help us to illustrate with ethnography data, the current setting of migratory flows in the Mexican historic regions of open regions and transboundary networks of immigrants into the United States.

2010S01565

López Villanueva, Cristina & Pujadas Rúbies, Isabel (Department of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology of the Social Sciences. University of Barcelona, Diagonal, 690, 08034 BARCELONA [tel: + 34 93 402 18 03; fax: + 34 93 402 18 94; e-mail: clopez@ub.edu]), **Living Alone in Spain. From Old Bachelor to Single transformations and Territorial Patterns.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The fact of living alone- which in Spain was traditionally regarded as a marginal way to live & was impregnated by negative connotations related to loneliness, isolation, staying single & old age- is today presented as another residential option. Today, one-person households increase dramatically, they are no longer exclusive to rural areas, become typologies of great weight in big cities and diversify their composition. The fall in nuptiality, the increase in relationship breakups, the growth of unmarried people & the increase in life expectancy at advanced ages are explanatory factors for the rise & diversification of single-person households in Spain. This paper proposes: a) To analyze the increase of unipersonal households in Spain & study their growth in relation to the sociodemographical changes typical of the Second Demographic Transition. b) To explain the diversified sociodemographic profile of unipersonal households - rejuvenation, growth of single & divorced persons & higher education and professionalization- from the analysis of the latest census microdata. c) To study the spatial differentiation between cities and their suburban crowns, & between the largest-sized municipalities & the most rural ones. Sources used in the analysis of one-person households have been the Spanish Population Censuses. To analyze the evolution of one-person households, annual growth rates have been calculated (r%) & the direct standardization method has been applied to one-person household rates in order to eliminate the weight of aging on provinces and municipalities by population size.

2010S01566

Lopez, Ivan (Universidad Carlos Iii De Madrid–Dpto. Ciencia Politica Y Sociologia, C/ Madrid, 126 - 28903 GETAFE (MADRID) SPAIN [e-mail: ilpardo@polsoc.uc3m.es]), **Strong Versus Light Sustainability: The Case of Local Agenda 21 and Deliberative Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Local Agenda 21 (LA21) represents a response by municipal governments to the agenda set out at the Rio Earth Summit & it is now being widely produced throughout Spain. Whilst there is wide variation in the nature of such exercises, many are exceeding original expectations & opening up important new opportunities for community involvement in sustainable development. This raises a number of theoretical & practical issues relating to types of citizenship, social capital & appropriate participatory mechanisms, among others. This paper argues that LA21's has the potential to become an influential & enduring parts of the governance of the local state, & for that a relevant process for deliberative democracy, & for that, for strong sustainability.

2010S01567

Lorant, Vincent & Bhopal, Raj (Institute Health and Society, UCLouvain, clos chappelle aux champs 30.05 1200 Bruxelles Belgium [tel: +3227643263; e-mail: vincent.lorant@uclouvain.be]), **Ethnicity, Socio-Economic Status, and Health: Insights From and Implications of Charles Tilly's Theory of Durable Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ethnic inequalities in health status & health care remain substantial in Europe & addressing them is becoming a priority for European policies. However, the best way to respond to such a challenge is, as yet, unclear. The research community is grappling with the contribution of socio-economic discrimination to ethnic inequalities. We present a new theoretical analysis, based on the landmark work of Charles Tilly on "Durable Inequality" & we apply it to the public health goal of reducing ethnic health inequalities. Tilly claims that, for organisational reasons, ethnic categories & socio-economic categories are tied together. The theory of Durable Inequality claims that the matching of ethnic categories with socio-economic categories helps to enforce exploitation, leading to inequalities. We present the theory, and focus on its main components (categories, exploitation, opportunity hoarding, emulation, adaptation) & discuss the implications for health inequalities by ethnic group. In essence, the theory provides four main implications. Research should compare different organisational & institutional settings, & study how ethnic categories aid organisational aims; it should put the emphasis on altering networks & social routines & not so much on beliefs and attitudes, including racism; the theory call for examining how ethnic minorities themselves utilise opportunity hoarding to create niche economic opportunities; finally, the measurement of ethnicity should be made with paired categories defining the access to valuable resources. Our paper opens a debate to refine these ideas prior to empirical testing.

2010S01568

Lorea Leite, Maria Cecilia (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Educação - Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Rua Alberto Rosa, 154 a Campus de Ciências Sociais 96101-770 a Várzea do Porto [tel: +55 53 32275733; fax: +55 53 32275733; e-mail: mclleite@gmail.com]), **Legal Education Reform, Pedagogy and Justice Access,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ Brazil has had a remarkable scientific output on justice access in the last few decades. The studies concerning this subject have showed the need of further development from the democratization of justice viewpoint, as well as from its links to democracy & citizenship. This paper discusses part of the results of a study case with a qualitative approach done at a Law Undergraduate Course whose focus is its curriculum reform & the connection between curriculum, knowledge & power relations. The course implemented changes to its curriculum in 1998, which were incorporated into new curriculum guidelines in 2004, enhancing the role of social & legal phenomena, together with the development of essential learning activities, among others, on the provision of justice & the development of citizenship. This work focuses on pedagogical practices developed in the university classroom of the course above mentioned as well as on the outskirts of town, aiming to reflect on Law boundaries & contribute to the debate on justice access. The analysis, based mainly on Basil Bernstein, Stephen

Ball & Boaventura Santos, provides subsidies to rethinking inequalities in justice access through innovative pedagogical practices. Keywords: Legal Education Reform; Pedagogy; Justice Access.

2010S01569

Lorenc Valcarce, Federico (CONICET/IIGG - University of Buenos Aires [tel: 5411 49816831; e-mail: florencvalcarce@yahoo.fr]), **Becoming a Private Security Entrepreneur. State Careers, Professional Knowledge and Company Management - The Case of Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Argentine private security companies are still largely managed by ex military & ex police officers. Since de 1950s, these companies have been created as a complementary professional activity, usually after retirement. In this process, former officers organized security companies & transferred their expert knowledge (human resource management, operational competence, logistics, and intelligence) to the private sector. They also obtained recognition from society, mainly their clients, & the authorities in charge of regulating the private security industry: this activity was then seen as an "appendix" of the public security system. But police and military know-how should then be "recycled" in order to suit specific demands addressed by consumers, & adapt to the sort of service to be produced. In these new conditions, interaction between experts & the public gave birth to a new approach to the production of safety: private security services are primarily concerned by order maintenance, loss prevention & service provision, rather than crime control. The professional knowledge used by private security managers, its application to produce services, & the way in which they legitimate its supremacy is explored by directive interviews with managers & their clients and by the scrutiny of data from security companies & specialized press.

2010S01570

Lorenz, Stephan ([e-mail: Stephan.Lorenz@uni-jena.de]), **Charity on the Move,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Starting about thirty years ago in the USA & Canada there is a movement that has been expanding throughout most "affluent societies". This movement supports poor & excluded people mainly by distributing collected excess food from trade, industry, and consumption. So it is based on the commitment of voluntary civil society, & on resources provided by business charity. Usually the movement is organized as food banks/ pantries. In Germany "Tafel" initiatives are most common. I would like to present results of my (qualitative) research about the "Tafel". The concept of collecting/ distributing is very successful in terms of quantitative growth. Furthermore, the initiatives vary their support by offering also, e.g., clothes, advisory services or gardening projects. The movement is borne by people who intend on being helpful to "the needy". Still it seems to silently change society in excluding people from social wealth & participation, because of a shift from state-based social rights to well-meaning charity. Consequently, we could expect a new dividing line. On the one hand there are people producing & consuming affluence (often in a stressful manner). On the other we find the recipients who are supported by a moral disposal of the excess.

2010S01571

Lott, Yvonne & Uglanova, Ekaterina (BIGSSS Bremen University, Bremen, Germany, 28334 [tel: +49 (0) 421 218 66355; e-mail: ylott@bigsss-bremen.de]), **Equity and Life-Satisfaction within Couples a What Influence Does Objective Equity Have?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Equity within intimate relationships is a central aspect of gender arrangements & an important dimension of social inequality. A relation is equitable or fair, when partners' profit equals its investment. When a relation is inequitable, individuals become dissatisfied. This study will analyze the impact of equity on satisfaction within heterosexual couples. While most studies use individuals' perception of equity as measurement, our paper proposes an objective measurement of equity. Social exchange theorists assume that equity is a natural sentiment or social norm. Thus, objective equity should be directly related to partners' satisfaction. Based on this assumption, we formulate the following research question: Is the individuals' subjective well-being associated with objective (in)equity within couples? Our indicator for objective equity is the individual's ratio of investment and profit, with individual income defined as investment and decision-making defined as profit. The analysis is based on the GSOEP in 2005 & 2008. Fixed-effects models indicate that men are less satisfied with inequitable arrangements. For women, however, objective equity has no impact on satisfaction.

2010S01572

Loukili, Youness (Department of Sociology, Mohamed V University Agdal Rabat [tel: +212 0668 847216; fax: +212 0523 315433; e-mail: loukili.loukili@gmail.com]), **Illness Experience of Elderly People Affected by Sciatica in Morocco a Gender Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at the understanding of elderly experience of Sciatica, from both sexes, considered amongst the most widespread physical illnesses in Morocco. We will discover the determinants governing it, & the hypothesis examined will prove us that the illness is influenced more by economic factors than cultural- religious ones. This study adopted a gender view as to observe the differences between both sexes. Methodically speaking, I relied on the semi-directed individual interview with patients that consult a renowned traditional therapist in the region of Casablanca, Morocco. To have this experience within a framework, we emphasized: the patient a illness relationship, presented through a definition of the illness, its causes, & daily living with illness, then the patient-therapy relationship seen through his representation of the therapist, modern or traditional, & the therapeutic itinerary followed. This study has come, to the fact that male & female patients do not have a clear idea of their illness's nature. This urges them to use different appellations. They confirm that the illness has objective reasons: nature of work, elderness. . .etc. The study comes to conclusions. Patients believe in the piety & blessing of a therapist, as well as the good intention essential to the therapy. . .etc.

2010S01573

Lovekamp, William E. (Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL, USA, 61920 [tel: 217-581-6217; fax: 217-581-7067; e-mail: welovekamp@eiu.edu]), **Dissertation Trends in Disaster Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research examines the development & growth of disaster research by analyzing all doctoral disaster-related dissertations in the social & behavioral sciences completed at Ph.D. granting institutions in North America & Europe since the first dissertation was completed by Samuel Henry Prince in 1920. Using the Dissertation Abstracts International database, I conducted an analysis of all available dissertations with specific focus on 1) growth of the field by the number of dissertations written, 2) the impact natural & technological disasters have on the number and type of dissertations, 3) the impact of major universities and research centers, & 4) disciplinary influences. This research sheds much light on the growth of the disaster research field within the social & behavioral sciences, to the extent that dissertations are a justified measure of growth. The evidence collected shows that while Sociology has historically produced the most dissertations, other disciplines are outpacing Sociology in recent years. Also, key academic institutions & hazards and disaster research centers have also clearly influenced growth. Finally, this research shows that large disasters such as Hurricane Katrina & 9/11 have provided researchers with prime opportunities to study within their respective fields.

2010S01574

Lövgen, Karin (ALC, Umeå university, Umeå university, 901 87 Umeå, Sweden [tel: +46 90 786 5508; e-mail: karin.lovgren@ddb.umu.se]), **Has Beauty No Age Limit? The Case of Dove's Advertising Aimed at the Older Consumer,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Advertisements for skin care products imply that it is important to look as young as possible. In this paper the case of Dove's campaign for real beauty & its claim that beauty has no age limit, is analysed. A narrative & visual analysis of the advertising campaign was conducted, using methods from semiotics and rhetoric's. The purpose was to understand how age, ageing and gender intersected & was appealed to in the campaign, & to explore possible ideological consequences of these advertisements. In the Dove campaign models that are in their fifties, the same age as the target group, were used. This is a change in the age categories otherwise represented within this advertising genre. Thereby one of the cornerstones in advertising is challenged: that women see themselves as younger than their chronological age. The copy for the products talks of beauty having no age limit, but also of how ageing diminishes beauty a thus the same message about the importance of looking young even though packaged differently. The interest in new, older than previously, consumer groups, emanates from estimates of their spending power. Addressing the older consumer entails changes in representation practices. The paradox of youth as a cultural ideal & targeting older consumers becomes evident.

2010S01575

Lowe, Joshua (Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry, England. CV4 7AL [e-mail: j.s.lowe@warwick.ac.uk]), **The Idea of Progress: A Defense,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The mode of future-orientation contained in the modern concept of progress has come under attack. Echoing the earlier work of Karl Löwith & Eric Voegelin, but now in the face of the dangers posed by climate change, John Gray has argued that belief in progress is merely a modern chapter in the history of theology, & is not appropriate for the reality in which we live. I will examine the claim that the idea of progress is secularised theology, & the implications it has for the status of modern historical consciousness. I will argue that in its totalistic form the claim lacks plausibility, & that its significance for the present is greatly reduced by its genetic form, since it has little to say about a non-teleological and non-utopian concept of progress. The question of the appropriate temporal orientation for the historical & social sciences cannot be decided on the basis of a supposed derivation from Christian theology. Rather, I will suggest that the nature of our historical situation, & our capacity to recognise & address this situation, requires a progressive future-orientation.

2010S01576

Lowton, Karen & Higgs, Paul (King's College London, Institute of Gerontology, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS [tel: +44 (0)20 7848 2566; fax: +44 (0)20 7848 1800; e-mail: karen.lowton@kcl.ac.uk]), **'New' Ageing Populations, the Lifecourse and the Destabilisation of Modernist Healthcare,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By having influenced the nature of available treatments & the delivery of healthcare, developments in biomedicine & social attitudes have engendered a longer-term change regarding the significance of ageing in the configuration of healthcare professionals' work. Not only is the population ageing; the context of ageing is changing rapidly, as healthier cohorts experience an extended post-working life that echoes middle age rather than the infirmity & dependency of the past. Accompanying this "new" old age are the "new" ageing populations, made up of individuals with more complex health needs such as cystic fibrosis or Down's syndrome, who are living longer lives. As the lifecourse itself & its associated health needs become more complex, diverse new challenges & opportunities for different professional healthcare groups are brought about in its wake. For example, opportunities such as organ transplantation are afforded both to older people & those with increasingly complex conditions at levels unanticipated by modernist regimes of healthcare, & in so doing "destabilise" normative assumptions. Alongside this, later life becomes demarcated by the axes of the third & fourth ages, with chronological age ceasing to be the main criterion of healthcare responsibility or action. Health professionals are forced to abandon assumptions based on age norms & relate instead to a much more diverse set of patients. Herein lies a paradox as healthcare continues to be delineated along classical modernist lines, which assume that people follow a predictable lifecourse and where the organisation of biomedicine follows in tandem with its appropriate lifestage (e.g. maternity, paediatric & geriatric services). This transformation is rarely acknowledged in the study of health professions, where unreconstructed age ordering of healthcare needs is still assumed. This paper seeks to address this absence by relating this argument to two specific professional areas; cystic fibrosis & geriatric medicine.

2010S01577

Loyal, Steve ([e-mail: stevenloyal2002@yahoo.com]), **A Land of a Hundred Thousand Welcomes?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will examine processes involving ethnoracial domination in Ireland. Drawing on Elias's established outsider model and Bourdieu's theory of various capitals, it will look at the role that power, social cohesion, & interdependence play in shaping the relations between Irish nationals & immigrant outsiders. It will argue that although the division between both these binary categories is central, they are internally differentiated & that this differentiation inflects the modality or type of ethnoracial discrimination that immigrants in Ireland face.

2010S01578

Lu, Yu-Hsia (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei,Taiwan,11529 [tel: 886-2-26525111; fax: 886-2-26525050; e-mail: luyh@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Family Survival Strategies and Boss's Wife's Status in Taiwanese Small Family Businesses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the family's survival strategy and its impact on the gender relations in Taiwans small family businesses. Based on a survey of 302 small family businesses in various industries around the island of Taiwan, the results of the multivariate analysis suggest that bosses' wives' status is tied to family's economic strategies. That is, in response to institutional and structural barriers, as well as market competition, small Taiwanese family businesses have developed family-survival strategies rather than family-mobility strategies to maximize income. Through the use of the survival strategies, power relations and bosses' wives' decision- making power are determined by the demands of a family production system rather than reproduction system. The findings indicate that under the survival strategies, the bosses' wives in the less-institutionalized or female-skill concentrated enterprises tend to have greater say due to their indispensable role of "inside person" or their control of the key resources. The wives' personal resources such as educational attainment and capital contribution, however, are not being able to raise their decision-making power commensurably. The findings indicate further that the power relation in the domain of production unit tend to transfer to the domain of reproduction unit. Thus the survival economy of Taiwanese small businesses may provide a context in which wives become the indispensable "inside person" and further raise their status in the family organization as a whole. Therefore, through the operation of the survival strategies, the wives are possible to establish bargaining power and to go against patriarchal norms.

2010S01579

Lucas, Samuel R. & Szatrowksi, Alisa (Sociology Department, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 94720-1980, USA [e-mail: Lucas@demog.berkeley.edu]), **Assessing the Utility of Qualitative Case Analysis for Social Stratification Research: A Comparative Evaluation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Comparative historical researchers have recently systematized Mill's methods in techniques called Qualitative Case Analysis (QCA) and Fuzzy-Set Qualitative Case Analysis (fsQCA). Social stratification analysts have estimated parameters to capture stratification processes, and, using those estimates, have investigated cross-national comparative questions. Thus, it would seem using both methods together could produce great gains to understanding, offering a theoretically coherent way to study macro- and micro-level questions Before we invest in this joint approach, however, it is worth exploring whether this line of work will deliver on this promise for stratification research. Stratification analysts have produced a great deal of knowledge concerning the operation of stratification systems. Will the use of QCA and/or fsQCA add to the store of knowledge? That is our question. To answer it we conduct multiple analyses that reveal what we may learn with & without the use of QCA & fsQCA. Collectively, these analyses reveal a great deal about the potential utility of QCA & fsQCA for cross-national research.

2010S01580

Luchtenberg, Sigrid & Flaschel, Peter (Department of Education, University of Duisburg - Essen, Essen, Germany, 45127, [tel: 49 521 123077; e-mail: sigrid.luchtenberg@uni-due.de]), **Labor Market Reforms, Education and the Role of Elites in Sustainable Flexicurity Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on a model of a flexicurity economy & considers labor markets with skilled, high-skilled labor & professional and political elites. The focus here is on an adequate educational system & the role of elites in such a society. We base the investigation of social sustainability on an educational sector by distinguishing between the general schooling system & tertiary education. We then discuss how adequate skill formation is made compatible with equal opportunities on primary / secondary schools and with the encouragement of talented students to develop their special talents for high-skilled employment or a if particularly successful -- towards responsibly behaving industrial & political elites in a competition-based democratic society. We show that the resulting new social structure of accumulation represents a variety of capitalism that is economically viable & also sustainable from a socio-economic point of view, in particular when based on the discussed educational structure & its implications for social cohesion.

2010S01581

Lucka, Daria (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 31-044 Grodzka 52 [tel: +48 606 789 767; e-mail: daria.lucka@uj.edu.pl]), **Revival of the Local Community: Utopia or the Vision for the Future?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Communitarianism is an intellectual approach & a social movement, which has been developing mostly in the United States since the 1980s. Locating itself between the traditional liberal and conservative approaches, communitarianism looks for a balance between what is individual, & what is communal; between individual freedom & social order. One of the basic concepts within communitarianism is a concept of community. Communitarians postulate its revival on different levels: family, local community, nation, etc. In my paper, I would like to focus on a local community, & analyze how its development & empowerment should be seen as a response to abstract forces of globalization. I will describe the social role of community for an individual identity and for the reconstruction of communal ties, as well as the urbanist aspect of community creation: how to build towns and villages, so they strengthen the community. Based on communitarian approach, I will also show that it is possible to "modernize" the understanding of community, & that a local community should play a significant role in the development of modern, industrial/post-industrial societies. Communitarians do not advocate for the re-creation of a traditional, closed, homogenous communities, imposing their views on their members. Their vision of a community assumes a combination of individualism & communal influences; in other words, the "revised" version of community fits into the requirements of modernity. The reflection on the feasibility of such a communitarian project will finish my paper.

2010S01582

Lue, Jen-Der (Department of Social welfare, National Chung Cheng University, 168 University Rd., Ming-Hsiung, Chia-Yi, Taiwan 621, R.O.C. [tel: +886-5-2720411#32111; fax: +886-5-2720810; e-mail: jlue@sw.ccu.edu.tw]), **The Future of Chinese Capitalism after the Financial Crisis: Institutional Continuity and Discontinuity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the recent discussion about the impact of economic globalization upon the welfare regime among comparative political economy scientists, the "Varieties of Capitalism" (VOC) approach has aroused much attention & provoked many debates. Contrary to the viewpoints of globalization enthusiasts, this approach argues that the state still enjoys some policy autonomy to initiate necessary reforms to confront the challenge of economic globalization and international competition. This autonomy explains why there results in different policy output & outcome in different countries given they are located in the similar position of the world market. VOC approach argues that this policy autonomy is structured & has been made possible through the different institutional embeddeness (financial institution, industrial relation & social protection systems). This approach analyzed the institutional complementarities from the perspective of production regimes. Certain production regimes enable some actors to be facilitated with better policy learning capacity & incentive to cooperate and initiate some reform programs together, whereas some induce the actors to take confrontation strategies & block the necessary restructuring reform to copy with the economic globalization. This paper aims to compare labor & social policy reform of a rising giant economy: China. This study makes it possible to test to what extend the thesis of "Varieties of Capitalism" approach could be applied to Chinese cases. Finally, this approach allows us to depict the blueprint of East-Asian welfare capitalism & to explore the possible linkages between social protection system and other economic institutions. Particularly, this paper aims to approach the social protection dimension of China's state-owned enterprises (SOEs) reform. Facing the fierce challenges of entering the WTO & the rise of domestic private enterprises sector, the traditional monopoly status of the SOEs in the closed economy has been eroded since 1978 & demands a profound structural reform. The PRC initiates some reform options for the SOEs including: bankruptcy, merger, auditing & sales, "corporatization." This research concentrates on the linkage of social protection reform and the SOEs reform. This topic is deeply related with the establishment of a liberal mobilized labor market, which functions as a successful prerequisite of China's transition to liberal market economy. In additional to this economic consideration, the political costs result from the reconstruction of SOEs should also be analyzed. The social protection systems have been set out to tackle the mass unemployment & inequality problems arising from reconstructing the SOEs. This case study aims to evaluate the policy effects of the established social protection systems to the structural reform of SOEs. The implementation problems will also be analyzed. Key words: Financial Crisis, China, Reform of State-owned Enterprise, Danwei welfare, Social Protection, Labor Market

2010S01583

Lukasiewicz, Karolina (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, ul.Grodzka 52, 31-044, Kraków [tel: +48 12 422 21 29; fax: +48 12 430 20 99; e-mail: karolina.lukasiewicz@uj.edu.pl]), **'Protected' Refugees a Chechens Integrated? On Adaptation Process of Chechen Refugees to Polish Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "I have lived in Lomza for 6 years, but I feel Lomzynianka. I wear veil, I speak different language, but my home is here"–explained in a local TV Malika, a Checehn refugee who lives in a small Polish town called Lomza. Malika as a leader of Chechen community in Lomza took part in a TV programme on Chechens in Lomza. Before the programme was shot two Chechen women were beaten up by some young Pole. The accident proceeded an announcement of an MP for the Lomza district, that there were too many Chechens in Lomza & they should move out. It has been ten years since Chechen refugees, particularly victims of II Chechen war, started their forced migration to Poland on a large scale. Chechens constitute more than 90% of refugees in Poland. Still, every year roughly 6,000 Chechens apply to be granted a refugee status. Less than 10% are granted that status while the rest is being granted "tolerated stay" permits & subsidiary protection. It often happens that during the procedure many of the applicants migrate illegally to Western Europe because of better protection offered by the countries. They are often returned to Poland, according to Dublin II regulations. In Poland a situation of protected refugees who live in refugee centers is very difficult. Just recently a group of 200 Chechens have tried to get illegally to Strasburg in order to protest against bad living conditions in refugee centers as well as delays in asylum procedures. Usually after one or two years the asylum procedure is finished & after one additional year of integration programs refugees are supposed to integrate & live on their own. At this point the system obviously fails. People are left alone unadaptated with Polish society & their situation is not monitored by any institution. The goal of my presentation is to show my research result on adaptation process of Chechen refugees in Poland. I look at the adaptation process from a broader perspective, not only when refugees are being "protected" by the state, but also after the "protection" ends. The theoretical basis for my study was founded on Grounded Theory. Qualitative data was collected through forty in-depth interviews with Chechen migrants. The data was next computer assisted analyzed. Analysis focused on the adaptation process. In the process of analysis the transnational theory appeared to be useful description. I looked at three dimensions of adaptation process, i.e. "enhanced bifocality" of outlooks underpinning migrants lives lived here and there; heightened challenges to "identities-borders-orders" stemming from immigrants political affiliation in more than one nation-state; & impacts on economic developments by way of the sheer scale & evolving means of remittance sending (Vertovec, 2004:1). All the three dimensions reflected a significant change in Chechen refugees' live while adapting to host societies.

2010S01584

Luna, Matilde & Velasco, José Luis (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, Ciudad Universitaria, Delegación Coyoacán, 04510 D.F. MEXICO [tel: +52-55-56227400 Ext. 251; e-mail: mluna@unam.mx]), **Business and Civil Society: Representation, Legitimacy, and Efficacy in Complex Associative Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Complex associative systems (CAS) such as governance structures or hybrids, often involve interactions between business & civil society organizations. Relevant cases include some coordinating structures in the field of development, some policy & issue networks, & problem-solving structures dealing with major political or economic crises. In this paper we analyze the problems of legitimacy & efficacy of these complex entities. We focus on the problem of representation. We follow a methodological strategy of "parallel demonstration of theory" & a maximum variation criterion for selecting our cases. These include three types of coordinating bodies where business & civil society organizations meet as major participants. We analyze the composition and integration of such bodies, trying to answer two main questions: What is the meaning of representation & representing within these complex systems? What standards should their coordinating bodies reach in order to be legitimate & efficacious? Our main claims are that two meanings of representation are particularly relevant for complex systems: descriptive or sociological representation and representation as advocacy; & that the good performance of CAS requires that the integration of their coordinating bodies comply with several standards: the similarity, the adversary, the pertinence, the proportionality, & the neutrality principles.

2010S01585

Lund, Anna (School of Social Sciences, Linnaeus University, SE-351 95 Vaxjo, Sweden [tel: +46 470 708000; e-mail: anna.

lund@lnu.se]), **Professionalization by Questioning Historically Dominating Ideals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, gender awareness has become an important question for the dramatic arts in Sweden. This process has occurred in part through political intervention by the state, but feminist social movements, cultural journalists & drama students have also played important roles. This paper looks into the dynamics of the ways that notions of professionalism can be renegotiated when issues of gender awareness are brought to life in the artistic sphere. When artists reject ideas of originality & subjectivity, & instead understand their own work & the work of others as gender-constructed, what effects does it have on artists' professional lives & on professional authority? Through ethnographic observations & interviews with instructors and students at the Academies of Dramatic Arts from 2007 through 2009 I collected materials focusing on a specific pedagogical & artistic project, Staging gender. The theoretical perspective of the paper addresses the intersection of cultural sociology & the sociology of professions in order to explain how changes to social boundaries affect professional authority. My findings show that when gender awareness becomes an integrated part of the meaning structures carried by instructors & drama students, academics in the drama schools are strengthened & professional authority is renegotiated. The paper contributes to the discussion on how changes of authority of professional expertise occur, as well as the effects of this renegotiation on a specific professional group.

2010S01586

Lundquist, Helena Maria (Department of Sociology Uppsala Universitet [fax:; e-mail: helena.lundquist@soc.uu.se]), **Reclaim Participation: Alcohol, Drugs and Emotional Alienation– The Play and Interplay in Socialization and Social Interaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this study is, applying a social psychology framework, to understand the underlying mechanisms of alcohol and drug dependence. A further aim is to thoroughly examine the resocialization process necessary for long lasting sobriety. In an effort to identify further insights into the problem, the study has been isolated from traditional (external) explanatory variables such as an upbringing in a socially distorted context as well as (internal) variables like genetics. All the informants report a transition from primary to secondary socialization characterized by severe emotional crises. These crises are never satisfactory resolved, resulting in deficiencies in the interaction with others and, subsequently, a flawed socialization process. The individual, painfully experiencing her inability to interact frictionless, starts perceiving herself as an outsider. In an attempt to cope with the feeling of non-participation, she assumes an identity of self-chosen alienation. Furthermore, the interaction process, perceived by the individual as an ever present threat, is greatly facilitated by the use of alcohol & drugs. In this sense, alcohol and drugs become essential catalysts for further social interaction. Following sobriety, there is a substantial imbalance between the individuals' age, her self-perception & the status of the socialization process. Hence, a compressed resocialization process is a prerequisite for a sustainable sobriety.

2010S01587

Lundström, Catrin (Umeå Centre for Gender Studies, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden, 901 87 [tel: +46(0)907866916; fax: +46(0)907869710; e-mail: catrin.lundstrom@ucgs.umu.se]), **"I Didn't Come Here to Clean My House": Racialized Division of Domestic Work in Swedish Transnational Migration to Singapore,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines Swedish migrant women, travelling from Sweden to Singapore as "expatriate wives" in the wake of their Swedish husbands. By highlighting Swedes as migrants, the paper analyzes dimensions of privilege in migration & the multiple ways in which processes of globalization & transnationalism creates cross-cutting structures among migrant women. The study is based on 13 in-depth interviews with Swedish expat women & one month field work in the Swedish community in Singapore, discussing the womens' understandings of (domestic) work & particularly the use of domestic workers in the Singaporean context, a practice still scarce in Sweden. In these circumstances, the paper asks how Swedish women navigate gendered & racialized divisions of domestic work & further negotiate their altered identities as both housewives & employers. How do Swedish women rationalize the (new) division of labour in relation to (old) Swedish national ideologies of work & ideals of gender & class equality, from their positions as expatriate wives? These inquiries highlight practices & relations in white transnational migration, created through intersecting discourses of difference, & raises questions around who is expected to do what, & how identities are re-constructed around the privilege of not having to do.

2010S01588

Luomanen, Jari (Department of Social Studies, University of Tampere, 33014 Tampere [tel: +358 50 330 7023; e-mail: jari.luomanen@uta.fi]), **The Moralities, Justifications and Discursive Work Related to Purchasing a Digital SLR Camera,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Digital cameras have become commonplace during the last ten years. Digital single lens reflex (SLR) cameras offer the possibility of using interchangeable lenses & promise better image quality than compact cameras. This study explores the digital SLR purchase as an example of upgrading to & investing in premium technology. The moralities, justifications & the overall body of discoursive work related to the purchasing decision will be studied. The SLR camera is an interesting case as it is (for most buyers) related to leisure experience & the purchase decision stimulates verbal displays that concern aesthetics, art, user skills, technical quality, leisure experience & other issues concerning "needs" and "wants" that are debated & justified. Theoretically this study is related to the sociological studies of technology and domestication of technology as well as studies of leisure. The data will be obtained by means of Internet Ethnography & interviews. Online discussions related to the topic will be analysed and interviews will be carried out as well. Social constructionist approach to understanding the data will be adopted & discourse analysis used as the method. The results will contribute to our understanding of leisure & the domestication of new & emerging technology.

2010S01589

Lusinska, Izabela Grabowska & Engbersen, Godfried (Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Chodakowska 19/31, Poland, 03-287 [tel: +48 22 5179904; fax: +48 22 5179926; e-mail: igrabowskaULlusinska@wp.pl]), **Long-Lasting Temporariness of Foreign Workers in European Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is going to argue that after EU enlargements temporary migration has been extended into "long-lasting temporariness" which has been started to be called "liquid migration" (Bauman 2005; Engbersen et al. forthcoming). It is a "post-accession phenomenon" that is made possible by open borders. Liquidity of post-accession migration has been initially recognized as a specific pattern generated mostly by free movement of labor, but also by changing demographic patterns especially those connected to the life cycle & people's life attitudes translated to more single & individualistic life approaches, loosened connections to family & family tradition & to a household. Herewith, the paper will operationalise this "liquid pattern" as a new pattern of temporary, circular migration. Among variables to be discussed are: type of settlement, type of migration, migration status, destination countries, family responsibilities & migration habitus but also in a version orientated to the labor market: destination, job status, job profile & job content (and occupational mobility) & duration of stay or rather continuity of stay. We will make use of contemporary research on East-West migration in Poland, the UK & the Netherlands to offer an empirical foundation to the notion of liquid migration.

2010S01590

Lynch, Paul, A & Blaxter, Elaine (Department of Management,, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland [e-mail: paul.lynch@strath.ac.uk]), **Journal Quality Grading: A Bourdieuian Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A critical examination is undertaken of United Kingdom journal ranking lists in business & management in relation to "peripheral" industry-facing subjects using hospitality & tourism as an exemplar, with particular focus upon methodological & social construction processes. The paper adds to limited critical literature by contributing to recognising the power structures and contested nature of power underlying list creation. Lists contribute to discourse construction in the workplace & the wider academic community bringing many organisational & managerial benefits. However, in terms of Bourdieu, analysis suggests they also reflect symbolic violence & bad faith, & raise questions of transparency & integrity, as well as generating criticisms in respect of their reliability & validity. Theoretical issues are debated & practical recommendations are made in order to raise the standards of list construction.

2010S01591

Lytkina, Ekaterina (MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia, 119454 [tel: +7 903 104 14 63; e-mail: lidakatya@gmail.com]),

'Anomia'–A Possible Catalyst for Societal Chaos?, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper attempts to rework the classical sociological concept of "anomie" in the light of recent developments in theories of social systems. It is argued that the concept, formulated by Emile Durkheim at the dawn of sociological theory, can be fruitfully applied to studying societal responses to current worldwide crisis. Robert Merton, drawing on the notion introduced by Leo Srole, distinguished between "anomia", an individual psychological, or mental, condition,and "anomie", a structural condition of weakening values, norms & sanctions. In Merton's treatment, "anomia" was a consequence of societal condition, thus causally following "anomie". However, a reverse sequence is also conceivable whereby "anomia" is followed by wider societal "anomie". This sequence may be recast in terms of non-linear systems analysis. If society is seen as a constellation (or, after Gilles Deleuze & Manuel DeLanda, assemblage) of "complex adaptive systems" existing in local equilibria states in a world of chaos, then a small fluctuation at a bifurcation point can throw the constellation in a state of widespread chaos & imbalance. Accumulated "anomia" in this scheme can be precisely this kind of catalyst setting off transformation & emergence of "anomic" state of society. Using insights from classical sociological treatments of "anomie" allows accounting for variations in functioning of adaptive mechanisms. Particularly, it is argued that the chaotic state of society is a consequence of "rebellion" whereby a multitude (though not necessarily a collectivity) of people manifest negation of the existing society & societal ordering. This framework is applied in comparative analysis of media discourses of crisis in Russian & German mass media as the rhetoric of "economic crisis" works as a context in which "anomia", normally shadowed by rhetoric of "prosperity", "growth" & "stability", suddenly obtains a channel for surfacing. Mass media channelling of "anomie" & "crisis" discourses forms the possible catalytic factor facilitating wider societal chaos. This process functions differentially in an established European society (Germany) & in a transformational postsocialist society with a recent history of crises and "totalizing crisis rhetoric" (Russia).

2010S01592

Maass, Margarita (UNAM -CEIICH Labcomplex, Torre II de Humanidades 6o piso Delegación Coyoacán, 04510, México D.F. [tel: 525556230449; fax: 525556162988; e-mail: maass@labcomplex.net]), **Codex-Books of the XVIth Century Analysed as a Complex System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is part of a big project named "The book as a cultural object". It is related with the processes of knowledge construction: equilibration, des-equilibration & re-equilibration processes, & cognitive restructuring mind. The paper will try to show, an important part of the theoretical work of Jean Piaget and Rolando Garcia, with a particular & empirical example. I will talk about prehispanic codex as a study object, & understand them as a "cognitive complex" because this is a complex system. I begin with some main ideas: 1) One of the most important moments in Mexican history was in 1519, when two social groups were found in between: on one hand, Central highland Indians of Mexico Tenochtitlan, & on the other hand, the Spanish, who came with Herman Cortés from the "ancient continent". 2) I will present the topic of Production & Distribution of Books and sixteenth-century manuscript, considered as a cultural object and as a condenser of culture, whose historical evolution converging social, economic, political & technologically. 3) We know that reading & writing are & always have been cultural practices, cognitive processes & structural elements of the symbolic dimension in all cultures. 4) I assume that these books not only represent the group culture, but also provide a creative interaction with it. If we analyze the basic elements we can find and to show evidences of cognitive change in indigenous & Spanish mind during the first years of their meeting in America. Then, in this paper I will propose study this social fact as a complex system & as a cognitive complex. I will analyze it thru "Mendocino" prehispanic codex in order to understand the complexity of this moment.

2010S01593

Macdonald, Gillian (School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TZ [e-mail: gillian.macdonald@bristol.ac.uk]), **Domestic Violence, Children's Voices and Child Contact: Exploring Cafcass Section 7 Reports in England.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The issue of domestic violence has increasingly come under scrutiny in Private Family Court Proceedings in the UK. Research & government inspections have repeatedly highlighted concerns regarding how domestic violence is taken into consideration in family court processes. Furthermore, the issue of children's involvement in decision-making that affects them is a key development in many areas in the UK, largely resultant from a paradigmatic shift in sociological thinking regarding "children" & "childhood", and the development of a children's rights discourse over the last two decades. However, there is virtually no empirical research regarding children's inclusion in private family court processes in domestic violence cases. This presentation is based on doctoral research which explored how & to what extent issues of domestic violence (DV) & the representation of children's voices (CV) were included in a sample of Cafcass Section 7 welfare reports featuring DV allegations. In particular, the thesis explored how "domestic violence" & "children's voices" discourses interacted & were affected by other apparent discourses relating to Cafcass professional roles & to dominant beliefs about child welfare and contact. How & to what extent different discourses impacted on report recommendations was analysed using principles of Critical Discourse Analysis. The key findings of this analysis will be explored in the presentation.

2010S01594

Machado, Jorge (School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 11 65017290; e-mail: machado@usp.br]), **"Open" or "Half-Open" Access?: Re-Thinking Open Access Initiative (OAI) Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The debate on the issue of open access to scientific publications has a milestone the 2002 Budapest Open Access Initiative, (BOAI), a document which laid the groundwork for the Open Access Initiative (OAI). The first aim of this paper is to discuss & analyze critically the limitations of the concepts of "open access" of the OAI movement & consequently their policies. Presenting empirical data & evidence, this paper shows how inadequate and insufficient are these concepts in order to overcome the barriers to a broader view on the promotion of access to knowledge. The second aim of this paper is to propose new approaches to promote the public interest considering a) the intense public funding for scientific research, b) the different forms of output of academic research, c) & the relation of open access with other types of content, also affected by the Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs).

2010S01595

Machado, Nora (CIES/ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal, 1649-026 [tel: +46 708247050; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: noramachado@gmail.com]), **Death Governance: Continuities in Studies of Discretionary Death,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the emergence of new forms of governance and regulation of end-of-life procedures, these characterized as discretionary regarding the place, manner & timing of death. These new forms of governance entail a significant departure from traditional patient/physician relation, & one where several individual & collective actors become relevant: not only the patient herself entitled with increased agency, but also the next-of-kin, several health care & legal experts. Governance forms concerning end-of-life decisions thus vary within different organizational locations, depending on how dying is expected, perceived & managed, with significant differences between a pediatric intensive care unit & a nursing home for elderly ill patients for example. Thus, this shift entails new decision-making constellations, with new actors involved in critical decisions, decisions that until a few years were to a large extent in the hands of the medical profession (and religious authorities before that). Discretionary forms of governance are also linked to the realignment of much individual & collective responsibility, the emergence of new professional & lay ethical discourses, and collective forms of decision-making concerning acceptable forms (for all involved) of dying. In this way, the increasingly discretionary character of end-of-life situations & the shift of agency towards extra-medical actors such as patient and next-of-kin, implies a refocusing of the value of "life" and personhood.

2010S01596

Machat, Laura (National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Linköping University, 60174 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +4611363323; e-mail: laura.machat@liu.se]), **Ageless Ethnic Identifications? Exploring the Potentials of Combining Identity Research in Ethnic Studies with Gerontology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on identity & ethnicity in the context of migration commonly addresses questions of belonging, being-in-between-cultures, hybridism, diasporic identity, adaptation & integration. These focuses could inadvertently render our understanding of migrants ageless. The demographic trend towards ageing societies & the fact that many are growing old in

countries other than the one where they were born suggests that old age may be a fruitful point of departure for the study of identity and ethnicity. This paper will explore the potential fruitfulness embedded in identity research in ageing & later life for the study of identification from the standpoint of ethnicity. Three areas of gerontological research, namely the life course (with transitions), age norms & the body, will be at the focus of this exploration. These perspectives on identities in ageing & later life may prove fruitful for our understanding of identity and identification in relation to ethnicity & migration. It will be proposed that employing an old age lens in ethnicity & identity research thus could prove theoretically profuse. Bringing together these two fields of identity research is thereby suggested to have potential for advancing our understanding of processes of identification & for enabling us to begin to understand the theoretical connections between ethnicity & age.

2010S01597

Machimura, Takashi (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University, Kunitachi, Tokyo, Japan, 186-8601 [tel: 81 42 580 8642; e-mail: cs00035@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp]), **Neoliberal Developmentalism and/or its Beyond? Political Regime Shift and its Urban Meaning in Post-growth Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent financial crisis, directly and/or indirectly, caused not only economic but also political changes in many countries & regions, which may include the result of U.S. Presidential election. Japan also experienced political regime shift after the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party), a ruling conservative party since 1955, lost in the 2009 election against the DPJ (Democratic Party of Japan). This transition was accelerated, certainly, by recent growing dualism in labor market under the crisis, particularly within manufacturing sectors & among the youth. Yet, at the same time, the author believe that this change would be reluctant but unavoidable responses to the limit of state-guided developmentalism, the coming of ageing & population-decreasing society, & more competitive situations in globalizing East Asia. This paper investigate how the new government tries to bring the actively- regulating state again into neoliberal & global context, particularly focusing on its urban roots, manifestations, & consequences. Currently the dividing lines are redrawn among the state, market, & the third sector, mostly based on the idea of neoliberal developmentalism, in the field of urban service provisions & urban regeneration.

2010S01598

Machin, Rosana (Federal University of São Paulo/Brazil, Santos/São Paulo-Brazil/11060-001 [tel: +551332218058; fax: +551332326348; e-mail: rosana.machin@gmail.com]), **Neither Disease, nor Vulnerability: Stigma's Construction in Cases of Self-Inflected Acts in Emergencies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation focuses on concepts & practices of health professionals relative to service provision in cases classified as self-inflicted acts (attempts of suicide, abortion, alcohol, drugs or medication abuse) in emergency rooms, challenging the hiatus between their professional education, which is based on the biomedical model, & their work practices in which one can see stances that are not taken into account in biomedicine. The empirical reference of the research is a public emergency hospital in the city of Sao Paulo/Brazil. Qualitative in nature, the study was carried out by means observing services, medical records analyses & interviews with health professionals. An act identified & classified by health professionals as being self-inflicted bears implications on the service provided, since it is perceived as an option, a choice made by the subject for morally reproachable attitudes a pattern of deviant behavior or "poor willpower". These actions also place some notions of life management that are inherent to the education of professionals a such as saving lives - into a different perspective. Thus, the care given in the case of self-inflicted harmful actions is challenged; the subject is stigmatized, since it is not the case of dealing with a victim or someone who is sick. In this context, the ailment is perceived as a fatality, & accident (even if it is a genetic one), despite the fact that the subject's attitudes & practices are increasingly referred to as responsible for their health condition. The intentionality that is manifested by these actions shakes the notion of care that is to be provided to a vulnerable, fragile being. In these contexts, care is often replaced by care denial or by actions that aim at inflicting suffering & pain, or even at punishing the end-users.

2010S01599

Maciel, Carolina Toschi (Social Science, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 6706 KN [tel: + 31 317 485849; e-mail: carolinatoschi@yahoo.com.br]), **Retailer's standards on farm animal welfare: a preliminary analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The applicability of European animal welfare standards to non-European countries is constrained by other countries sovereignty & by international trade law. This reality led to alternative market-driven initiatives. In contrast to public standards that are legally restricted to the European territory, private standards have been applied in the territories of third countries that supply the European market. However, these commercial standards, established by private companies without direct involvement of governments are of great concern for a majority of members of the World Trade Organization & the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The argument is that private standards lack legitimacy, transparency & scientific justification. The aim of this paper is to deepen study on private standards addressing animal welfare in the context of international trade. The objective is to offer a critical assessment of some controversies regarding European retailer's requirements for imported products of animal origin. The paper will pursue its objectives by analyzing international legal documents & reviewing literature about private standards & transnational governance.

2010S01600

Maciel, Diana (CIES/ISCTE, Edifício ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa [tel: +351 217 903 077 or +351 217 941 404; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: maciel.diana@gmail.com]), **'Living in Couple in Portuguese Families and the (Re)Construction of Individuals' Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is about living in couple in Portuguese families, & seeks to analyse the importance of conjugal relationships to individuals, how they perceive conjugality in its best & worst moments & its influence in their identity construction. Since modernity, profound transformations occurred in contemporary society, like individualization, reflexivity & importance of love and meaningful relationships for the individual. Those cultural transformations contributed to social transformations, like reduced number of marriages, increased number of cohabitation, higher rate of divorces & lower number of children per marriage. These cultural & social transformations changed conjugalities. To have a relationship is no longer being married during a lifetime, perceived as a status & a sacrifice of individuals' personal identity for the sake of family well-being. Nowadays, having a conjugal relationship is being linked by love & passion to a person, with whom the individual wants to share his life, while preserving his self identity, in spite of influences in the construction & reconstruction of himself. It's in this relation between living the love & preserving the individual personal identity that lays conjugality, its problems & ambiguities. The results presented are based on in-depth interviews (83 heterosexual couples, interviewed separately, with at least one child, in total of 166 individuals) done in Lisbon (72), Porto (54) & Leiria (40), to individuals living in couple, at different moments of their life cycle & with different social backgrounds. We will try to answer some central questions: How individuals see their conjugal relationship, since the moment they decided to live together & what were the best & worst moments? What changes the conjugality brought to the individual? How conflicts are managed within relationship? And what are the changes they wish to occur in their relationship in the future? Answering these questions we have identified a double trend or two different ways of perceiving and feeling the conjugal relationship. First, the feeling of living in loved & feeling the love, in which each individual share ideas and concerns, & life in itself, leading to a fulfilment of the self. The second, the perception of the relationship as a struggle or a conflict, an overburden of work & responsibilities, this leads to an identity reconstruction in the sense of a more nervous and depressed individual.

2010S01601

Maciel, Tania & Alves, Monalisa (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur 250, Urca, Rio de janeiro [tel: 00552122559722; e-mail: taniabm@gmail.com]), **Sustainability and Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The axis of research on Community, Environment, Development & Social Inclusion at the EICOS Program a Interdisciplinary Program of Communities & Social Ecology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro is designed for deepening the concept of Social Ecology in the sense of a human sustainability. To reach a sustainable human development, quality of life must be supported by a network of social links and relationships in which leisure exerts a fundamental role. The search for development should consider social & cultural aspects, motivate the construction of solidarity connections, thus contributing to promote life quality & endogenous development. Human beings must be at the center of the process, thus

contributing to the establishment of the ethical dimension. The Project of Social Mobilization - Community Participation, inserted in the Program for the Cleaning of Guanabara Bay - Rio de Janeiro, sought to improve local communities' cultural & ecological development through the preservation & conservation of environmental resources. This project, although not reaching everybody evenly, enhanced participation, making actors responsible for community projects. New public policies indicate the retaking of this project, & it must be associated to an interdisciplinary glance, where governance can be represented in local actors' participation.

2010S01602

Maciel, Tania & Machado, Carmen (Universidade Federtal do Rio de Janeiro, Av. Atlantica 2038 [tel: +55 21 22557722; e-mail: taniabm@gmail.com]), **Sustainability: A Case of Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The economic alternatives & the proposed technological solutions to solve environmental problems do not always apply, making it difficult the simple application of preconceived methodologies. The investment proposal for humanizing cities calls for individuals to optimize transportation methods, recycle waste, keep rivers clean, and other practices compatible with current environmental demands. These attempts have required efforts demanding investments in education & environmental conservation. As a consequence, a plan called Project for Social Mobilization- Community Participation was developed as part of the Guanabara Bay Decontamination Program, involving the state's surrounding communities. The project is designed to encourage communities to develop responsible attitudes in the face of environmental demands, aiming the preservation and conservation of environmental resources & the development of cultural & ecological communities. The results have not reached everyone equally, however, the community became a responsible participant in neighborhood development projects due to the consolidation of social ties between associations & local leaders. The development of public policies focused on environmental issues brings about an intention to restart the project with a new look, where governance can actually be represented by the participation of local actors so as to assure the local stakeholders their role as decision makers.

2010S01603

Mackie, Peter, K (School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University [tel: +44 2920 876223; e-mail: MackieP@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Spaces of sustainable trade? Street food in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For decades researchers have sought to describe the spatio-temporal patterns of informal food trading in developing areas, whilst also examining the tensions that exist with urban planning processes. More recently, it has been argued that these tensions have led to a gentrification of trading activity & the traders themselves in urban areas. However, informal food traders continue to challenge the urban planning process in an attempt to sustain their livelihoods & their identities. In this changing & contested retail environment, the author explores the sustainability of informal food trading in the city of Cusco, Peru. By focussing on the informal trader & their resilience to planning interventions, the paper provides a rare sociological perspective on sustainable food trade.

2010S01604

MacNeill, Margaret, Hayhurst, Lyndsay & Frisby, Wendy (Faculty of PE and Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2W6 [tel: 416-978-0598; e-mail: margaret.macneill@utoronto.ca]), **Postcolonialism, Sport and the 'Girl Effect',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ International development scholars contend girls are increasingly viewed "as active agents of change; the dynamic promoters of social transformation that can alter the lives of both women & men" (Sen 2000: 189). The "Girl Effect", the promise of girls to lessen the dire consequences of poverty & be agents of sustainable development, has led to interest in sport for development interventions that target girls in the Two-Thirds World by the private sector, governments & non-governmental organizations. We argue that sport does have a potential role to play in promoting health & other benefits while lessening power imbalances, but only if the problems associated with it are not imported from the One-Third World in a colonizing manner. In this paper, we illustrate the value of postcolonial feminism through a case study of the Go Sisters initiative in Zambia. Postcolonial feminism is concerned with both the recent impacts of global capitalism, the historical effects of different forms of patriarchy and colonization, & how all of this affects lived experiences (McEwan 2009; Mohanty 2003). We offer suggestions for envisioning decolonizing approaches to sport research, knowledge production, and international development policy making & practice.

2010S01605

Macnicol, John S. (Department of Social Policy, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE [e-mail: J.Macnicol@lse.ac.uk]), **Anti-Ageism and the Neoliberalisation of Old Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the early 1970s, there has been an increasing emphasis in western societies on the enhancement of individual rights via legislative action against discrimination in social relations & attitudes as well as in access to employment. In the UK, this has recently intensified via New Labour's 'equality agenda'. Part of this process has involved a rediscovery of ageism in social relations & attitudes & of age discrimination in employment. (both of which actually have a long history). This increasing emphasis on human rights has occurred alongside the rise of a neoliberal political & economic culture, characterised by policies to expand labour supply, competitive individualism, widening income inequality, the growth of low-paid insecure employment & attacks on welfare rights in general & on those of older people in particular (most notably, via the raising of state pension ages). What we may be witnessing, therefore, is a reincarnation of nineteenth century ideas that welfare categories should be abolished & all citizens should seek support through paid employment & private welfare via individual savings–a strategy that has been increasingly argued by neoliberals since the transformation of western economies that began in the 1970s. A proper understanding of the meanings of ageism, therefore, must recognise that its recent rediscovery is built upon foundations that are dualistic & contradictory. This paper will explore these contradictions inherent in the modern meanings of ageism.

2010S01606

Maddison, Sarah (Indigenous Policy and Dialogue Research Unit, University of New South Wales, Social Policy Research Centre, G2, UNSW, 2052, Australia [tel: + 61 2 93852380; e-mail: sarah.maddison@unsw.edu.au]), **Beyond White Guilt: Rethinking Black-White Relations in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The deep injustices inherent to Australia's racialised colonial history provide many non-Indigenous Australians with a source of guilt. Some turn this guilt inwards, leaving them paralysed and helpless to address the contemporary manifestations of our history. Others turn this guilt outwards, expressing anger at this country's original inhabitants for their failure to grasp the opportunities that colonisation has brought. Since colonisation, the dominant response to Australia's original inhabitants has ranged from hostility to fear, & from curiosity to ambivalence, tempered at times by compassion, & eventually governed by frustration. Governments have reflected these changes in public sentiment through policy that has in turn sought to obliterate or assimilate Australia's Indigenous peoples. Perhaps unsurprisingly, none of these responses has been effective in bridging the gulf between those who were here first & those who have come later. Repeated failures in this regard, accompanied by a pattern of heavy-handed interventions in Indigenous lives, demonstrate our fundamental failure to adapt. This paper explores the ways in which Australian guilt about the past leaves the relationship between non-Indigenous and Indigenous Australia profoundly "stuck". Resolving this tension remains a matter of pressing national significance, but to do so will necessitate a radical rethinking of Black-White relations & a resolution of white guilt.

2010S01607

Madeira, Cláudia (ICS -UL, Av. Professor Aníbal de Bettencourt, 9, 1600-189 LISBOA, PORTUGAL [tel: 00351-217 804 700 ; fax: 00351-217 940 274; e-mail: claudia.madeira@ics.ul.pt]), **Transdisciplinary Art. Un+programmed Art?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the early years of the 21st century, the Portuguese system of performative arts has been characterised by the enlargement of two areas: the cultural programming, & the transdisciplinary or hybrid arts. Nowadays, the correlation between these two areas is particularly blatant in the "laboratorial" cultural programming, where two organisational movements, apparently contradictory emerge: 1) an organisational movement of rationalisation, of programming that allows: to organise artistic projects by themes, by types of creation processes, etc., as well as the internationalisation of programming & artistic meetings, making possible the artistic dissemination in international circuits through affinity networks; 2) a programmatic & artistic movement that is disruptive with regard to an excessive rationalisation, transmitted by the own laboratorial specificity

of this programming, which sometimes aims for an artistic "un+programming", in a wider sense. Some of these "un+programming" cases include as a centre point the discussion of the very systems of cultural organisation of societies, so they can be read, in this sense, as processes of (searching for) social intervention through art. In order to discuss this double movement of "un+programming" we will analyse three different cases from the Portuguese situation.

2010S01608

Madeira, Lígia (UFRGS, Porto Alegre - Rs - Brazil [tel: 55 51 33310341; fax:; e-mail: ligia.madeira@ibest.com.br]), **Inconclusive Citizenship in Brazil: The Formal Attainment of Rights and the Operation of Brazilian Penal System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is about the operation of the Brazilian system of criminal justice, the criminal politics & the distance between the legal precepts & the actual actions of operators, specially focusing the problem of the Brazilian penitentiary system & its constant human rights violations, with the analysis on the building of civil rights & liberties as a background scene, tackling its relation with the attainment of an inconclusive citizenship, legally including civil, political & social rights not yet consolidated effectively. This work intends to briefly gather historical information on the construction of rights in Brazil, discussing Marshall's theory on the succession of English rights & the analysis of Carvalho on the inverted succession in Brazil, which turned out in a first attainment of social rights, in a period of suppression of political & individual guarantees in times of authoritarianism, switching to democratic times, in which the worsening of social problems, specially violence, makes us ponder on the attainment of a Brazilian citizenship, in a society whose social rights aren't effective for the whole population & the penal system barely manages to fill the blank gaps, socially controlling individuals who are out of these rights' reach. The citizenship issue with the police & judicial institutional practices in Brazil is then contrasted, presenting a panorama on the penal system & its punitive practices, as well as on the common sense about violence & criminality.

2010S01609

Madeira, Lígia (UFRGS, Porto Alegre - Brazil [tel: 55 51 33310341; fax:; e-mail: ligia.madeira@ibest.com.br]), **The Way of Infamous Men: Penal Public Politics and the Support Programs to Those Exiting the Penitentiary System In Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper aims at studying the support granted to ex-convicts of the Brazilian penitentiary system based on legislative productions, public policies & programs from the 90's onwards. It focuses mainly on the performance & role of support programs in relation to the life trajectory of ex-convicts. In order to accomplish such goal, national initiatives, public (Agentes da Liberdade, Rio de Janeiro, RJ & Programa de Acompanhamento Social, Porto Alegre, RS) & civil society programs (FAESP, Porto Alegre, RS, & Pro-Egresso, Maringá, Paraná) were deeply researched. Also, the life trajectory & the impact of support programs were analyzed from the viewpoint of ex-convicts. The research methodology comprised legislative & public policy analysis, & visits to programs so as to research documents and conduct interviews. The theoretical referential was based on public, social & criminal policies - Delmas-Marty (2004), Adorno (1991), Souza (2007); trajectories of life, social capital, hopes and opportunities - Bourdieu (1980, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005); imprisonment impacts: discipline, prisionization & stigma - Foucault (1996, 1999, 2002a, 2002b, 2003), Baratta (1999), Goffman (1988); & inclusion/ exclusion asocial networks, religion & work - Xiberras (1996), Barnes(1987), Quiroga (2005), Castel (1999). This study also highlights the insertion of the Penal Welfarism model in Brazil, which was the criminal policy adopted by the central countries at the time of the Welfare State and the Penal Sate - such criminal policy rose during the crisis of the Welfare State model. In the light of public & social theories, the support programs examined showed mediation spaces to the rising of small victories: access to formal citizenship, food, means of transportation, clothing & health. Although in a smaller scale, the initiatives also granted educational & work insertion. Notwithstanding, the life trajectories of ex-convicts reveal the existence of low economic & cultural capital levels which, in the struggle for survival, may lead to crime. Once entering the prison system & experiencing its consequences such as prisioning and stigma, the ex-convicts rely on the support programs to help rebuild their sociability & visibility. Moreover, there are other elements responsible for broadening the hope & opportunities of such people, for instance, the formation of social networks, religious conversion & work access. On the other hand, attending a support program involves victories & frustrations. Furthermore, the stigma of being an ex-convict & the temporality of initiatives might not bring full social inclusion, but they certainly help keep these people from committing crimes & help lessen the stigma of infamous men.

2010S01610

Madonia, Thomas (Department of Political Science and Sociology - University of Florence, Via delle Pandette, 21 - 50127 Firenze (Italy) [tel: 0039 - 328 6233581; e-mail: thmsmad@hotmail.com]), **Interpreting "End-of-Life" as an "Épreuve" in Turkish Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I will apply the concept of "épreuve", as proposed by Danilo Martuccelli's theoretical approach (2006), to the issue of "end-of-life". After describing "épreuves" as different challenges, historically situated, socially produced & unequally distributed throughout the social pyramid, I will attempt to show how "end-of-life" can be considered as an "épreuve" that individuals are constrained to deal with in contemporary societies. "End-of-life" is an interesting & extreme case in the individuation process (intended in a strictly sociological one rather than in a Jungian one) because individuals affirm themselves in the world in the process of dying. The second half of the paper shows how this sociological theory can be applied to the case-study of Turkey. The analysis here is based on the results of several empirical studies, conducted in Turkish hospitals & medical centres, in order to survey health personnel's attitudes on euthanasia & palliative care, among others. Furthermore, secularized Turkey provides an illuminating case on religious influence on the views, the attitudes, & the practices of physicians & nurses on such ethical questions. The paper indicates the emergence of different paths of modernity, understood as tension-ridden human condition.

2010S01611

Maerker, Markus (Institute of Social Policy and the Organisation of Social Services, Department of Social Work and Social Welfare, University of Kassel, Arnold-Bode-Str. 10, 34109 Kassel, Germany [e-mail: maerker@uni-kassel.de]), **Responses to Paradoxical Governance. New Public Policies and Organisational Coping Behaviour in the German Hospital Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses changes in the German hospital sector which, under the influence of lump-sum (DRGs) public funding, wide-reaching privatisation & growing competition for patients & contracts, sees a creeping shift from public to market-oriented governance, prone to revolutionise the internal life of hospitals as well as their behaviour towards stakeholder environments. The focus is on those "real-life" options which hospitals can use to respond to both the new micro-economic pressures & to the persisting expectation of all needs being met. Furthermore, consequences of this paradoxical governance model are discussed, including in the light of experience from other health care systems exposed to similar evolutions. While recent state-commissioned research on the implementation of the German DRG-funding scheme seems to downplay problems with market-oriented governance, there is evidence for the emergence of unintended consequences regarding the new model. One major indicator is the substantial reduction of staff as a major way to cope with the new pressures; it seems that high quality health care can only be ensured through an intensification of work and extreme personal commitment of the remaining staff. The paper draws on an extensive literature review & first results of expert interviews in the German hospital sector.

2010S01612

Magalhães Brito, Simone & Ventura de Morais, Jorge ([e-mail: simonebritto@hotmail.com]), **Sociology of Morality: Towards an Understanding of Violence in an Era of Recognition,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From a moral theory point of view, one could consider that our global society reached its highest point. Recent ethical discourse created a strong normative basis capable of including & justifying difference, the need of openness requested by the recognition debate set the boundaries of ethics well beyond the human. It is possible to believe now that, normatively, we have created a moral horizon that radically opposes prejudice & violence. However, despite this normative perspective, episodes of massacres and ethnical cleansing around the world confront any belief on a sustained moral development. The relation between morality and violence is almost obvious from the moral philosophy point of view: the second must be avoided. Here interests to discuss how sociology can contribute to understanding this relation & what can be said beyond this normative basis. Is it violence a normal aspect of human actions? How can this crude sociological assertive live with the critical grounds of the sociological enterprise? More specifically, how could one understand the outbursts of vio-

lence parallel to the development of "identification" with other human beings characteristic of civilizing process? This work proposes a debate on the relation between morality & violence based on Figurational Sociology (Elias) & Critical Theory (Adorno and Honneth). It is a theoretical research where we try, first, to stress the authors' normative ground & their different ways of dealing with the legacy of Hegelian social theory of conflict, and particularly the master & slave dialectics. We claim that this theoretical core is misunderstood as a general theory of moral behavior & it should actually be understood as a model for certain specific kind of conflicts or a model for understanding the sociology of the "borders". Based on a particular reading of Elias, we affirm that sociology of morality is a discipline divided on two different organizations of normativity: an "established" and an "outsider" model.

2010S01613

Maggino, Filomena & Ruviglioni, Elena (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Via Laura 48, Firenze, Italy, I-50121 [tel: +39-055-2756079; fax: +39-055-2756091; e-mail: filomena.maggino@unifi.it]), **Preaching to the Choir: Are the Commission's Recommendations Already Applied?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2008, the French President appointed Stiglitz, Sen & Fitoussi to create a Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP). The commission's final report (2009) outlined a comprehensive framework by defining some guidelines by: ac identifying the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance & social progress, including measurement problems; ac considering what additional information might be required for the production of more relevant social progress indicators; ac assessing the feasibility of alternative measurement and presentation tools. The report argues that GDP should not be completely eliminated by the options for measuring progress, but must be integrated with other information. In particular, the Committee defines three major areas in which indicators should be developed: economic conditions, quality of life & sustainability. In the European scene, but not only, there are many initiatives that aim at measuring the progress of countries & well-being through different conceptual frameworks & by using several indicators. This paper intends to analyze some of those relevant initiatives by comparing & confronting them to the Commission's recommendations, in order to check what already fits the commission recommendations & what still needs to be defined in that perspective.

2010S01614

Mahne, Katharina & Huxhold, Oliver (German Centre of Gerontology, Berlin, Germany, 12101 [tel: +4930-26074018; e-mail: katharina.mahne@dza.de]), **Multiple Grandparent-Grandchild Relations: Taking a Three Generation Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Grandparenthood is a highly valued role in later life & is experienced by large shares of older people over an extended period of lifetime. Due to several social trends, the structures of grandparenthood as well as the relations to grandchildren have become more complex & varied. This study adopts a three generation perspective of grandparents, children & grandchildren. By doing so, characteristics & living situations of all generations involved can be analysed as an impact on the grandparent-grandchild relation. In addition, this study attends to multiple grandparent-grandchild relations, & hereby accounts for variation between & within families. Analyses are based on the current third wave (2008) of the German Ageing Survey, a nationally representative multi-purpose study of the population aged 40 and older, that is now a unique source for data on grandparenthood. Our subsample consists of more than 7,000 triads of grandparents, children & grandchildren. We apply a multilevel modelling approach that accounts for the nested nature of the data. Whereas grandparents in general report close relations & high contact frequency with their grandchildren, we do find characteristics of all three generations (e.g. age, gender, marital & employment status) that influence the grandparent-grandchild relation. Moreover, there is significant within family variation, indicating that grandparents experience different relationship qualities with different grandchildren.

2010S01615

Maia, João Marcelo E. (Fundação Getúlio Vargas/ CPDOC [fax:; e-mail: joao.maia@fgv.br]), **Peripheral geopolitics: Ideas and State-Building in Central Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European geopolitical ideas have been frequently employed by intellectuals in the global periphery. Nation-building theories in Brazil, for instance, have been largely shaped by these ideas. How did intellectuals historically draw on these notions? This paper takes Brazilian social thought in the 1920s & 30s as a case-study to analyze these issues. The paper focuses on major & minor works in Brazilian geography during this period & explains how these texts provided a cognitive framework that shaped state action in the 1940s. I center my attention on the case of Fundação Brasil Central (FBC), a state bureau created in 1943 by Estado Novo dictatorship in order to promote colonization & economical development in Brazilian hinterland. Thus this paper also explores the relation between social sciences & public policy in Brazil.

2010S01616

Mainil, Tomas, John, Suja, Meulemans, Herman & Platenkamp, Vincent (Centre for Cross-Cultural Understanding, Breda University of Applied Sciences, Mgr. Hopmansstraat 1 4817 Breda, the Netherlands [tel: 0031765332750; e-mail: mainil.t@nhtv.nl]), **Narratives of Local Indian Voices on the Phenomenon of Medical Tourism. A Focus-Group Research with Indian University Students in Bangalore, India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Medical tourism of global health care is mostly approached in the literature from out a supply-driven impetus in the perspective of an international sector with multi-stakeholders. Most of the time, the local perspective of citizens residing in the new economies is forgotten. This study reports on Indian students from several educational & socio-economic backgrounds who study at Christ University, Bangalore, a medical hub in South India. The objectives are 1. to uncover a local Indian perspective onto the emerging giant of medical tourism in India 2. to assess the relation with the public health care situation in India 2. 4 focus-groups were held with studying Indian master & under-graduate-students at Christ University, Bangalore from different courses including Master of tourism management, Media studies & Sociology. 3. Indian students have a lay knowledge towards their own health, health care use of their community members, which differs from the general international medical tourism perspective. These students also have specific thoughts & ideas about the relation between Indian public health & the rise of international hospitals. Assessment of lay knowledge proves useful in order to uncover local perceptions on the phenomenon of international provision of health care services: a globalized market

2010S01617

Makita, Meiko (University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK, G12 8RT [tel: 44 141 330 3931; fax: 44 141 330 3919; e-mail: meiko-makita@gmail.com]), **Ambiguous Narratives of Care: Grandparenting Roles of Older Women in Mexican Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous research in Mexico has focused on older people as a social burden rather than looking at private lived-experiences. Thus, by following a critical feminist approach, this paper aims at eliciting older women's narratives on how they make sense of identity & their caring roles as grandmothers. On-going analysis of multiple in-depth semi-structured interviews of 32 women aged 60+ has revealed that these women are in a constant struggle against enfeeblement & under a continuous negotiation of their notions of independence, obligations, reciprocity, expectations and burden in later life. Moreover, their resistance strategy for such constraints is originated in caregiving & might be also explained by the contrasting intersection of family responsibilities and intergenerational change. The caring relationships of these women are constituted by feelings of concern & affection, & practical work especially toward their children & grandchildren. The majority needs to have the caring experience, as it brings self-recognition & meaning to their lives. Yet, there are few of them that do not want to be identified only by their roles as mothers, grandmothers, or caregivers, & thus, their attitudes and activities do challenge the status quo of the traditional and typical caring older Mexican woman.

2010S01618

Makoto, Nishikido & Yamamoto, Hidehiro (Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan [tel: +81-3-3264-9793; fax: +81-3-3264-9663; e-mail: nishikido@hosei.ac.jp]), **Media Framing and Civic Action in Anti-G8 Movements in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this report, I analyze what kind of reaction the local resident did to anti-G8 movement performed involving the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, & consider whether anti-G8 movement is accepted in Japanese society. I use the data of the survey investigation to the citizen of Sapporo which the large-scale demonstration generated, and the residents of the surrounding area where summit was held. The result of data analysis is as follows. People aged 50 & over with a high participating experience rate of the past social movement, had caught anti-G8 movement in the affirma-

tive compared with aged 40 & below. However, it turned out that people aged 50 and over who experienced movement have also caught this anti-G8 movement in the negative, as compared with the social movement made in Japan until now. But, it was found out that the residents near the Lake Toya, who looked at the demonstration performed in defense with more number than the participant in a demonstration, have given high evaluation relatively to the opinion of anti-G8 movement. Generally, it can be said that the penetration into the citizen of anti-G8 movement in the Lake Toya summit was unsatisfactory.

2010S01619

Malaina Martín, Alvaro (Sociology Department University Complutense of Madrid/Centre Edgar Morin, EHESS Paris, 28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid, Spain/22 rue d'Athènes 75009 Paris, France [e-mail: alvaromm@pdi.ucm.es]), **Simulation Multi-Agents et Pensée Complexe: Vers une Nouvelle Synthèse** (Simulation and Multi-Agent Complex Thought: Towards a New Synthesis), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Au cours du Symposium sur Modélisation de Systèmes Complexes et Pensée Complexe organisé par le Centre Edgar Morin EHESS-CNRS en collaboration avec des chercheurs du University College London, qui eu lieu en Juin 2009 à Paris, à la Fondation des Sciences de l'Homme, une entreprise risqué fut proposée : comment intégrer ce qu'Edgar Morin appelle la "complexité générale", essentiellement une épistémologie et une éthique élaborées au long des années 70 et 80 à partir des implications philosophiques du concept de complexité par des auteurs tels que Morin lui-même, von Foerster, Prigogine, Atlan, Varela ou Maturana; et la "complexité restreinte", propre à la nouvelle science dite des systèmes complexes adaptatifs depuis la fondation de l'Institut Santa Fe aux États-Unis en 1984, développée par des auteurs tels que Gell-Mann, Wolfram, Holland ou Axelrod, qui opère au moyen de techniques computationnelles, dont fondamentalement la modélisation et la simulation multi-agents, et qui cherche à cerner les mécanismes fondamentaux sous-jacents aux systèmes complexes physiques, naturels et sociaux. Dans ma communication, je voudrais exposer la nécessité, possibilité, ainsi que les problèmes liés à une telle synthèse entre deux approches à la complexité jusqu'à présent en général antagonistes et ignorantes l'une de l'autre.

2010S01620

Malaina Martín, Alvaro (Sociology Department, University Complutense of Madrid/Centre Edgar Morin, EHESS Paris, 28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid, Spain/22 rue d'Athènes 75009 Paris, France [e-mail: alvaromm@pdi.ucm.es]), **Towards a New Epistemology of Socio-Economic Complex Systems: Between "Social Constructivism" and "Spontaneous Social Order",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We propose in our paper, in order to conceive the specific nature of socio-economic systems in the framework of the epistemological implications of the theories of complexity, a complex theoretical middle way between "spontaneous social order" & "social constructivism", the classical distinction made by F. von Hayek. Firstly, we will refute the identification between social complexity & spontaneous social order, showing how to catch in its fullness the purely anthropo-social complexity we can not exclude its main parameter: the human self-reflexive consciousness constructing meaning & reality. Then, we will also refute the belief in the main conscious & intentional human control of social dynamics, showing how social complexity implies uncertainty and unpredictability in the results of the human action. We conclude that the axiological SETC model for job creation in Spain, coordinated by F. Parra Luna, is an example for this middle range way, between the neoliberal belief in the "spontaneous" effects of self-organization in socio-economic systems & the neokeynesian belief in the full capacity of the State for socio-economic conscious & intentional "construction".

2010S01621

Maldonado Ledezma, Rosario Ictzel (Posgrado en Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, UNAM., Circuito Mario de la Cueva s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, C.P. 04510, México, D.F. [tel: (01 52 55) 82 83 54 17; e-mail: ictzelULmaldonado@yahoo.com.mx]), **Identitary Distinction and Racism: The Mapuche People in Chilean Neoliberal State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The historic identitary confrontation between mapuche people & white ethnic majority in Chile has its base on the construction of Chilean Nation-State. Mapuche ethnic/ethnonational identity has been denied & it has been tried to dilute it in a Chilean national identity, where all the "ethnically homogenous" Chilean citizens would fit. Nowadays, it is necessary to add the fact that Chile is the Latin American State where more rigidly has been imposed neoliberalism. This prepares the ground to the existence of a violent racism arisen from the constitution of this State, which it is related with authoritarianism that permeates the Chilean institutions. Also, this racism it is reflected on historical despoliation of the Mapuche territories, that actually is carry out by transnational companies in collusion with Chilean State. Repression to Mapuche people counts with a constitutional endorsement, since the terrorism crime is typified & it is imputed to Mapuche; this complements the social construction of the "others mapuche" as lazy, savage, inept. Furthermore, Chile has been the last Latin American State to ratify the International Labour Organization - Convention 169, with significant limitations. In synthesis, it is a case of racism where identitary distinction and the neoliberal context are strongly overlapped.

2010S01622

Maleki, Khosro (ERASE/2L2S Department of sociology/ University of Metz, Ile du Sulcy, 57006 Metz, France [tel: 33(0)387315652; e-mail: kmaleki8@yahoo.fr]), **Scientific progress and Subjective Well-being,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The conception of the scientific culture is profoundly changed. The notion of the culture integrates the scientific knowledge to a wide public. The question which is going to arise is: what expects the public from the sciences? To measure the scientific culture is trying to get to know the information about the perception and understanding of the public from the scientific progress as a indicator of well-being in the near future. The scientific culture can be estimated from four indicators: the interest, the attention on the scientific subjects, the scientific knowledge & the attitude to the science. Our survey realized by questionnaire during the edition 2008 of the "Festival of the Science" in Lorraine (France), allows us to classify the public face the consequences of the scientific progress on the well-being in three categories: "optimist public" (The individuals who agree that thanks to the scientific progress, we shall live better in 20 years than today), "pessimist public" (The individuals who do not agree), & "mitigated public" (the individuals who are neither agree nor disagree). The general hypothesis consists in saying that the percentage of the "optimist public" is widely higher than that of the "pessimist public".

2010S01623

Malesevic, Sinisa (School of Sociology and Politics, National University of Ireland, Galway, Galway City, Ireland [tel: 353 91 589 622; e-mail: sinisa.malesevic@nuigalway.ie]), **To Die and Kill for the Nation: War, Nationalism and Group Homogeneity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The commonly shared view is that warfare invariably & radically transforms established patterns of group solidarity. It is generally assumed that the outbreak of war sharpens group boundaries across the lines of conflict, thus enhancing in-group homogeneity vis-à-vis the threatening out-groups. More specifically, protracted violent conflicts are regularly seen as a hotbed of intensive national attachments. Although there is disagreement on whether war & violence precede, & thus produce, strong national bonds, or whether warfare itself is a direct outcome of intensifying nationalist feelings, there is virtually no disagreement that the eruption of war almost instinctively increases in-group solidarity & national homogeneity. The main aim of this paper is to challenge this perceived link between warfare & group homogeneity. In contrast to this, I argue that national homogenisation & the alleged large scale group solidarity, witnessed at times of war & in the context of violent conflicts, are neither automatic & inevitable nor directly tied to warfare itself. Rather than being a cause or a direct product of war, the ostensible macro solidarity & group homogeneity exhibited in times of violent conflicts originate outside of these conflicts. In other words, instead of being an automatic social response, homogenisation is a complex process that requires a great deal of long term institutional work. In-group solidarity is not something that "just happens" & naturally occurs in times of war. It is a contested & messy process. The first part of the paper provides a critical analysis of two dominant types of explanations linking warfare & group homogeneity, while the second part elaborates an alternative interpretation.

2010S01624

Maliepaard, Maria & Phalet, Karen (Utrecht University, Interdisciplinary Social Science, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht [tel: +31 30 2535442; e-mail: M.I.Maliepaard@uu.nl]), **Religious Identity Expression among Dutch Muslims: Effects of Social Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are many different ways of expressing one's religious identity. In this study we attempt to explain how differences in both degrees and forms of religious identity expression are related to the social integration of Muslim immigrants within (a) the (almost fully Muslim) ethnic minority community & (b) the wider (majority non-Muslim) Dutch society. Using the records of Turkish- and Moroccan-Dutch Muslims from the most recent Dutch ethnic minorities survey (SIM 2006; N=2,163), we assessed social integration in terms of friendships & neighbourhood contacts. Religious expression was assessed with regard to religious practices in the family or community context (i.e., visiting a Mosque, praying, eating halal food) & religious assertion (i.e., claims on religious recognition & accommodation in the public sphere). Our findings suggest that social integration a taking into account socio-economic integration - shapes the expression of religious belonging in two ways: in addition to a mediated pathway through varying levels of commitment to one's religious identity, an additional pathway represents a less well-documented direct social influence of immigrant networks on the expression or suppression of religious practice & assertion. Furthermore, the impact of social integration is moderated by the domain of religious expression. Whereas integration in the minority community supports private practice as well as public claimsmaking, integration in the wider society mainly suppresses public claimsmaking. This selective impact of intergroup contact is explained in terms of conflicting group norms & expectations within minority communities & in Dutch society with regard to the public role of religion.

2010S01625

Mallén, Agneta (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 22100 Lund, Sweden [tel: +46-70-2180353; e-mail: agneta.mallen@soc.lu.se]), **"We Are Too Close" How to Report Abuse and Neglect of Disabled Children to the Social Services.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Under Swedish law, it is incumbent upon Child & Youth Habilitation Services to report abuse & neglect of disabled children to the Social Services. However, according to the Swedish National Board of Health & Welfare, only a small proportion of suspected cases of abuse or neglect are reported to Social Services. The aim of the present study is to examine why Child & Youth Habilitation Services consider some cases of abuse & neglect of disabled children difficult to report. Qualitative data were collected in individual & natural group interviews with fourteen members of staff. The study shows that reporting was regarded as a "last resort", used only when all other remedies had been exhausted. The main obstacles to reporting were found to be in the experienced closeness between staff members & the disabled children's families. Other hindrances to reporting were habilitation ideals, ideas about the happy family, insufficient evidence of abuse and neglect, & uncertainty about the future of the child after reporting. Factors that facilitated reporting were visible proof of abuse or neglect, & the disabled child's ability to communicate. In addition, certain criminal acts against the children were regarded as more condemnable than others & thus easier to report.

2010S01626

Mallick, Sambit & Das, Liza (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati 781039, Assam, India [tel: +91 361 2582566; fax: +91 361 2582599; e-mail: sambit@iitg.ernet.in]), **Research in Science and Technology in the Era of Liberalization in India: Institutional and Policy Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the process of liberalization in India focusing on the implications of research in a frontier area in science and technology, namely, agricultural biotechnology. Research in agricultural biotechnology seems to be increasingly influenced by considerations of the potential of research for attaining patents. The World Trade Organization-regulated policies of liberalization, privatization & globalization have brought about new vistas as well as challenges for knowledge production. The Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) regime has brought about a new set of norms, interests, meanings, values, etc. that have a potential to influence the practices of the scientific community in India. In this context, the objective of this paper is to examine the actual and potential impacts of the WTO-regulated liberalization policies on developing countries such as India, of the global trend towards a stronger protection of intellectual property rights, & to capture the changing scientific practices, cognitive & political, in the wake of this new institutional regime. In the light of this, we attempt to capture the emerging institutional framework of scientific research that is contingent upon the protocols of the IPRs & changing scientific practices. Particular attention is paid to the views of scientists in India engaged in research in agricultural biotechnology -- on genetic engineering, agro-climatic specificities as well as transgenics -- & the changing relationship between scientists & boundary organizations. This new regime is marked by the advent of a customer–funder–policymaker nexus as a prominent element in science forcing the scientists to (re)negotiate scientific boundaries. The commodification of scientific research alters the idealized identities of science & scientific community. The scientific community in India is confronted with the dialectic of resistance & accommodation under the stringent norms of the IPR regime. However, this regime calls for interdisciplinary and inter-institutional collaborative networking in these frontier areas in science & technology. The paper concludes that disciplines that can contribute to map different dimensions of the problem should collaborate to identify a shared perspective and suggest workable or deliverable solutions.

2010S01627

Malmgren, Britta (School of Health Sciences and Social Work, Växjö University, S-351 95 VÄXJÖ, Sweden [tel: +46 772 287498; fax:; e-mail: britta.malmgren@vxu.se]), **Activation Adapted to an Individualistic Era?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After the second world war Sweden became well known as a welfare state, one of the characteristics being an active labour market policy. Looking closer at Swedish labour market policies we can observe the use of standardized measures aimed at holding unemployment rates low. In the last decade or two, however considerable changes have come about. Inspired by Bourdieu's concepts habitus, capital & field my research deals with the ideology & activities of a voluntary youth organization which became responsible for running a project for young unemployed in the city of Växjö in south-eastern Sweden, & how this project was received & used by participants from different social backgrounds. The project leaders launched an entrepreneurial attitude to unemployment, promising success in helping the majority of the participants to get a job or start an education. The project was supported by the European Social Fund, and various regional authorities. My research is based primarily on 26 qualitative interviews representing young participants, project leaders & copartners. My findings are discussed in relation to tendencies found in Europe (Pascual 2000, 2004), one of them being a personalization of the measures taken, especially when dealing with young unemployed.

2010S01628

Maman, Daniel & Rosenhek, Zeev (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel, 84105 [e-mail: dmaman@bgu.ac.il]), **Intra-State Politics in the Neoliberal Era: The Struggle over the Legal Independence of the Israeli Central Bank,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Central bank independence is considered as a critical component of the neoliberal policy paradigm. This is manifested in the worldwide wave of changes in the legal status of central banks taking place since the early 1990s, which is often explained as resulting from processes of institutional & economic globalization. In this paper we focus rather on the dynamics of the local political-economic field, & demonstrate that the position of central banks within the state institutional configuration is largely determined by the power balance & interactions between state agencies, particularly between the central bank & the Ministry of Finance. Based on a detailed process-tracing analysis of the intensive struggle over the legal status of the Israeli central bank that took place between the mid-1990s & the mid-2000s, we examine the power relations between these two state agencies, & the strategies that they deployed for advancing their interests. While the Ministry of Finance attempted to restrict the power that the Bank of Israel accumulated since 1985, the latter pursued to consolidate its position within the field through a comprehensive legal reform. Both actors mobilized the rhetoric of institutional globalization & appealed to models existing in other countries as source of legitimation. A second strategy, which was used by the central bank, was to mobilize the support of external organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank. Finally, the Bank of Israel mobilized knowledge provided by orthodox monetary economics to reinforce its status as a-political agency which carries the voice of objective expertise.

2010S01629

Manap Kirmizigul, Cigdem (Middle East Technical University Sociology Department, Ankara Turkey 06531 [tel: +903122103136; fax: +903122107972; e-mail: manap@metu.edu.tr]), **Experiences of Asylum Seekers in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to describe the status of refugees and asylum seekers which reside in Turkey temporarily, from their own standpoint & from the prospect of workers & representatives in the agencies & institutes involved in the field. This work focuses on the inconveniences experienced by asylum seekers and refugees during their stay in Turkey & the reasons of these inconveniences, in the context of social exclusion. Due to political, social or other reasons, every year hundred thousands of people are obliged to leave their country & look for a new future in a foreign country for a more secure & humane life. People are sometimes obliged to leave their country for economical reasons, natural disasters & violation of human rights. Military coups, bloodbaths, wars & similar causes result in people leaving their country & living under severe conditions with an identity of refugee. At the end of year 2007 number of refugees under the responsibility of UNHCR was announced as 11.4 million. The picture we get with the officially announced numbers & unrecorded refugees deserves to be analyzed as a sociological fact. Besides statistical data, the severe conditions which refugees experience in their home country, during their migration & in destination country make the subject more of a research topic. People leave their homes for many reasons–because they cannot support themselves or their families at home, because the crops have failed, because the environment will no longer sustain them, because of war or persecution, because they want a better life for their children. On every continent, individuals, families and communities are forced to abandon their homes & villages (Ferris, 1993: xii). People do not willingly undertake long & dangerous journeys to unknown or uncertain destinations, abandoning their material, social, cultural & other resources, unless they are under extreme pressure (Marfleet, 2006:14). After every social or political upheaval, people have been forced to leave their country and to become refugee (Rubinstein, 1936:716). (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2010S01630

Mancheva, Mila, N & Troeva, Evgenia, G (IMIR, Sofia, Antim I str. 1303 [tel: (00359) 886 055 971; e-mail: milaULmancheva@yahoo.com]), **Religious transformations among Immigrant Muslim Women in Bulgaria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper aims to discuss the relationship between religion, gender & migration in the case of Muslim immigrant women in Bulgaria. It is based on qualitative research conducted among female immigrants from Arab countries from both denominations of Islam (Shia & Sunni) as well as among male representatives of local Islamic institutions. The analysis is based on discussion of immigrant's social environment, free time use, gender divisions at home & in public & religious rites, related to life cycle and calendar. The study's main focus is placed on the observed negotiation dynamics with regard to traditional religious practices, clothing & children's (religious) education that take place among female Muslim immigrants upon arrival & adaptation in the secular society of destination, dominated by Orthodox Christian Denomination.

2010S01631

Mandelert, Diana (Education department, PUC-Rio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, [tel: 552196482161; e-mail: mandelert@oi.com.br]), **The Price Of Success: Retention in Prestigious Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The great value placed upon schooling by middle & upper classes may be ascertained by the high internal selectivity of prestigious schools in Rio de Janeiro. For every 10 students admitted, only 3 graduate in the same school. From the moment schooling starts up to the end of high school, retentions & transfers contribute towards the good results these schools obtain in national evaluation surveys. In order to investigate this phenomenon we based our research on two schools ranked among the best in the national assessment, where we gathered comprehensive data regarding four entire cohorts. We verified that the admittance & departure of students obey patterns. Retentions are uncommon in the first years of schooling, & selectivity operates by transfers: most students change schools. In the 5th grade there is another input of new students, & in the years leading up to high school over 6% are retained, & even more are transferred. In the first year of high school there is another vast enrollment of new students, but within two years almost 30% of these are transferred or retained. Most retained students request transfers, & many of them do so midterm, before being retained. This data raises new issues about the "school effect" in prestigious institutions.

2010S01632

Maney, Gregory, M. (Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11549 USA [tel: 516 463-6182; fax: 516 463-6250; e-mail: socgmm@hofstra.edu]), **Measuring and Explaining Terror: Statistical Analyses of Indiscriminate Political Violence in Northern Ireland, 1969-2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper critically evaluates widely used definitions, measures, and explanations of terror. Using a multi-source database of political deaths taking place in Northern Ireland between 1969 & 2008, the author examines: (1) the extent to which lethal political violence against civilians in Northern Ireland occurred for reasons beyond the ethno-nationalist affiliations of the victims; (2) the relative use of terror by state actors & by insurgents as well as possible linkages between their uses; (3) other factors (both frequently asserted & often overlooked) that may significantly effect levels of terror; & (4) changes over time in the levels, dynamics, and causes of terror. The paper concludes with a discussion of the methodological, theoretical, & practical implications of the study.

2010S01633

Manjrekar, Nandini (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, CSSE, Tata Inst of Social Sciences, V N Purav Marg, Deonar, Mumbai INDIA 400088 [tel: 91 9324764425; fax: 91 022 25525050; e-mail: nandini.manjrekar@gmail.com]), **Gender, Conflict and Education: Reflections from Post-2002 Gujarat,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A significant feature of the 2002 carnage against the Muslim community in the western Indian state of Gujarat by Hindu fundamentalist organizations was the targeting of women & young children, against whom the most brutal acts of violence, including sexual violence, were ruthlessly perpetrated. Educational marginalization of the community, a focus of the violence in 2002, continues to cast a shadow on the lives & aspirations of young Muslim women in the state. This paper will explore the gendered effects of conflict on Muslim girls' education in Gujarat, eight years after the violence of 2002. Based on narratives of Muslim girls from both rural & urban areas, those directly affected by the violence and others, this paper will discuss the ecology of fear & insecurity that continues to affect accessibility & participation in education. It will also look at girls' perceptions of entitlement and citizenship as related to formal education, & examine how these frame girls' experiences & imagined roles in relation to community & nation.

2010S01634

Manmohanjit, Singh Hundal (GNDU, Department of Sociology, Amritsar, India [tel: 00911602645210; e-mail: hundalULms@yahoo.co.in]), **Waning Morality among the Youth: A Corollary of Unprofessional Practices among School Teachers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Crime among youth has assumed alarming dimensions in Indian society. Aimless life & desire to make easy & quick money, for leading a high life, have forced the youth to adopt unfair means for earning money. Education the social institution is considered to have the requisite potential in the formation of social personality and earning a livelihood by fair means. School is the place & school teacher is the agent of the society that enables the individual; learn to internalize the ideologies, attitudes, values, norms and behavior patterns to behave as responsible citizens in the society. For that they ought to be in the possession & requisite commitment for the transmission of desired values to the students. When the education is fully functional then it contributes to social stability in the whole society. Numerous studies have highlighted the prevalence of various types of unprofessional values among the school teachers. In this paper an attempt is made to highlight the prevalence of various unprofessional practices among the school teachers & findings are based on the data collected from 385 school teachers in Roopnagar district in the Punjab state of India. A comparative prevalence of various unprofessional practices is highlighted among male & female teachers besides the reasons for their prevalence.

2010S01635

Mansooreh, Saniei (Centre for Biomedicine and Society, King's College London, london, United Kingdom, SW2R 2LS [tel: +447501318443; e-mail: mansooreh.saniei@kcl.ac.uk]), **Iran and Development of Human Embryonic Stem Cell Science,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on human embryonic stem cells(hESCs)requires careful scientific method, ethical debate & supportive regulatory frameworks to achieve its potential. Due to varying socio-cultural, religious & political backgrounds, individual countries have different regulatory approaches which play an important role in international hESC research collaborations. Studying the complexity of regulatory frameworks in different parts

of the world highlights differences & similarities between nations, the variety of views on specific issues, & the range of regulatory uncertainties. Iran has been actively involved in hESC research for several years, assuming a leadership role in this area, particularly in the Middle East. Iran now endorses one of the most permissive approaches to hESC research among Islamic countries, although all embryo research policies are influenced by religious beliefs, as in many other parts of the world. Whilst Iran, with respect to Islamic law, allows scientists to use spare in IVF/PGD embryos for hESC research, many other Muslim nations advocate a ban on all forms of hESC work. HESC research has not been met with such serious ethical reservations & parliamentary regulation in Iran. In order to understand the interactions between ethics, policy & regulation in this field of research, it is crucial to map the development and practices of science & its regulatory systems & to explore the key factors which influence the governing of hESC science in individual countries. This proposed ethnographic study will be the first to comprehensively explore such issues in Iran, & will be in the vanguard of empirical studies of the sociology & ethics of stem cell research in the Muslim world.

2010S01636

Mansurov, Valery & Yurchenko, Olesya (Department of Sociology and Sociology of Professions, Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation [tel: +7-495-719-09-71; fax: +7-495-719-07-40; e-mail: mansurov@isras.ru]), **Professional Ideology of Altruism of Russian Medical Practitioners,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Professional altruism, taken as a social good at which the professional expertise is directed, was seen as an important characteristic of professionals by social researchers writing from various theoretical perspectives. Functionalist & trait writers saw professions as ethically positive embodiments of the 'central values' of the society. Critics felt that this approach reflected too closely the ideological image which professionals tried to convey of their own work. In our research, in accordance with neo-Weberian critiques, we have not denied the importance of the professional ideology of altruism, arguing that some of medical practitioners" actions may be self-enhancement, but the reverse side of the coin is still a service for their patients or clients. In the recent desk & qualitative research of Russian orthodox practitioners, the professional ideology was interpreted as a significant professional characteristic. The research picked up the discrepancy between the sense of reduced circumstances of medical practitioners & their rather positive estimations of the professional side of things. Medical practitioners proclaimed a greater commitment to "doing good work" than to economic gain, and to quality rather than efficiency. Although a proclaimed ideology should not be mistaken for reality, it is worth noting that Russian doctors wish to be seen as supporting a professional ideology of altruism. The status of medicine as a career choice was also still significant to the respondents. Members of the profession were not willing to leave an occupation, & were likely to assert that they would choose the same work if they were to begin again.

2010S01637

Maratou-Alipranti, Laura & Koronaiou, Alexandra (National Centre for Social Research, EKKE, Athens, Greece 11527 [tel: 00302106202729; fax: 00302106202729; e-mail: lalipranti@ekke.gr]), **New Family Values and Leisure Lifestyles of Women in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Women's status & social image in Greece have changed significantly during the last years. Important improvements in educational attainment of women are noted since the seventies & girls participate in the educational system at a more accented pace. This trend has resulted to the easing off of differences between the sexes in all levels (especially in the tertiary education) & have opened up employment possibilities for women in middle & higher professional categories. This has also contributed to the increase in women's share in the labour force & to the improvement of their position in general. However, despite the implementation of various measures at the legal & institutional levels & the changes in social values & mentalities, gender stereotypes are still persisting in the labour market & in mass media; women continue to be responsible for domestic work & taking care of small children. This paper investigates the extent to which new values & lifestyles have influenced women's family life, work and leisure time. This is analyzed consolidating national statistics, survey data & qualitative research involving semi-structured interviews with 40 women living in Athens. The results of this study show evidence of the growing importance that Greek women place on work & leisure time as an opportunity for more autonomy and independence in the midst of various social, economic and familial constraints. It is evident that women's participation in the labour market & leisure activities outside their home have contributed to their general emancipation. The emergence of new lifestyles & family models represent a base from which Greek women fight against traditional stereotypes & roles & confront a male-dominated society not only in working & leisure time but also in economic, financial, political, information & scientific spheres.

2010S01638

Marcuello, Chaime (Depto. Sociología. Universidad de Zaragoza, Eues. Violante de Hungría,23. 50009-ZARAGOZA, ESPAÑA. [tel: 34-976-762937; fax: 34-976-76-1029; e-mail: chaime@unizar.es]), **Digital Generations, Soft Societies?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Internet is, firstly, a technological sphere. It is a complex system where phone networks & computers are connected using a standard of information exchange. This basic structure facilitates hardware where different machines & devices operate. Secondly, it creates a network of networks where different software and applications build a new level of human & social interactions. This paper focuses on the social appropriation of "internet technologies" & its social consequences on the level of personal and organizational interactions. A framework is proposed to consider whether or not these transformations modify the political arena. Nevertheless, it is not an accurate & precise cause-effect mechanism. These "never-ending" emergent technologies are creating an on-line world, an on-line social system. This overlaps the analogical dimension of our societies & it has crucial implications on personal & collective life. This paper is divided in five sections, including an introduction & conclusions. Firstly, it reviews some milestones in Internet "hardware" and technology construction & their relationship with its social uses. Secondly, it proposes an incipient analysis of the emerging social effects of the aforementioned innovations in contemporary societies on three different levels. Thirdly, it advances a conjecture: would it be possible to speak of "digital generations", the possibility of society moving towards "soft(ware)" mediated imaginaries & a soft society where old utopian horizons are moved.

2010S01639

Marder, Nancy S. (Chicago-Kent College of Law, 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60661 U.S.A. [tel: 312-906-5136; fax: 312-867-2878; e-mail: nmarder@kentlaw.edu]), **Judging the Television Judges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Judge Judy," an extraordinarily successful American television show, has inspired a television phenomenon in the U.S. in which viewers can watch television shows from morning until evening seven days a week. These judge shows adhere to a format made famous by "Judge Judy." What do these shows teach television viewers about the judicial system, & what do they teach them about justice? In addition, what lessons do they teach about race & gender & the role of the judge? I intend to provide a taxonomy of American television shows, examining the lessons they teach about judges, courts & justice, & how they contribute to or detract from the national conversation about race & gender & its effects on the proper role of the judge.

2010S01640

Marekovic, Anna-Maria, Sarstrand (School of Social Sciences Linneaus University, 35195 Växjö [tel: +46 470 708662; e-mail: anna-maria.sarstrand@lnu.se]), **Cultural Decoration or Partners for Integration? The Changing Relation of Local Governments and Migrant Associations.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to present & analyze empirical data that highlights the different roles migrant associations have played in relation to the integration/incorporation work of local authorities in Sweden between 1965-2005. I focus on the changes and continuities that have surrounded the work & raise questions like: under what conditions have the migrant organizations operated? Which roles have been attributed to them? In what ways have the migrant associations been an active partner of integration/incorporation? The material consists of interviews with local government officials & historical documents from five Swedish municipalities. It reveals that the role have shifted over time but also between different municipal settings. The migrant associations have been a source to gain information about the different migrant groups, a channel to spread information to the migrants but also an important actor for the authorities to extend information to the general public about immigration in general as well as knowledge of particular cultures. To a lesser extent the migrant associations have acted as real partners for integration. My paper will map

& analyze the development & differences that the relation between local integration authorities & migrant associations conveys.

2010S01641

Marjaei, Seyed Hadi, Tabatabaei, S. Mahmood. Ghazi, Yazdi, Fahimeh Ahmadian & Marjaie, Seyed Ali (Department of Sociology/University of Tehran & IRPHE, Tehran, Tehran, IRAN, 19395 [tel: 00919730910968; fax: 00982166404272; e-mail: hdULmarjaie@yahoo.com]), **Effects of Information Technology on Social Capital, Academic and Cultural Development of University Students in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article is based on survey of 1,155 students of Tehran, AmirKabir, and Alzahra universities located in Tehran Iran. The results show that such extensive use, & access to IT among university students in Iran increasingly affect their cognitive & operational schemas, & breads a new social, cultural & academic everyday communication & life style. Significant relationship was found between access to & use of information technology variables and the variables related to self referent thoughts, social and cultural capital. The self referent thought variables included the student's academic self efficacy, technical & scientific abilities, future income & occupational expectations. The various dimensions of social & cultural capitals, included, the student's level of social & political participation, use of cultural products, membership in civic institutions, social trust, interaction with other fellow students, the professors, & the campus authorities. The results also show that, certain categories and groups of students, namely the graduate students, especially those in engineering & natural sciences, males, those who have jobs in their related field of study, & those who live in campus have more access to & use information technology & internet more often than the others.

2010S01642

Markkanen, Sanna & Horvath, Kenneth (Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB3 9EP [tel: +441223764549; e-mail: sm725@cam.ac.uk]), **National Methodologies, Shared Challenges: Some Implications of Established Quantitative Frameworks for Research into Migration and Ethnicity in Contemporary Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper starts from the observation of an increasingly problematic gap between current theoretical & conceptual debates on ethnicity and migration, on the one hand, & quantitative methodology of official statistics & academic research on the other. Drawing on recent as well as less recent theoretical & conceptual contributions, the paper attempts to highlight this gap & some of its implications by engaging in a theoretical reflection on, and critique of, what we refer to as 'established methodological frameworks" of Western European (quantitative) research into migration & ethnicity. Important distinctions between different national frameworks notwithstanding, some shared problems are identified & illustrated. These include (i) the atheoretical conflation of "ethnicity" & "migration'; (ii) an (implicitly) essentialist & identitarian approach to ethnicity & (iii) a prevailing methodological nationalism. Above points will be discussed using examples of surveys, census data & population register data from different Western European countries. Theoretically informed analyses, we argue, are impeded as the complexity of current developments & the changing interplay of migration & minority formation processes cannot be adequately captured. This, in turn, has serious implications for the use of quantitative data.

2010S01643

Marma, Angkyaching & Mog, Mongsajai (Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka, Buddhist studies, North Pitipana, Homagama [tel: +940719003314; fax: +940362253921; e-mail: akmarma@yahoo.com]), **Social Policy and Economic Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The growth of the academic tradition & subject which we now call social policy & administration involved an equivocal relationship with economists & economic analysis; at time the economic perspective was almost rejected out of hand. Yet social policy cannot be hermetically sealed from economic policy and economic analysis. Indeed, the immediate post-war tendency to leave "welfare" issues entirely to student of social policy has had a number of negative consequences. It left economists to concentrate on the "really important" dimensions of material welfare the production & distribution of priced goods while absolving them from the task of studying a large & growing body of social service goods which were distributed through the political administrative system. It also reinforced the status of social welfare as a residual feature of the economy & much academic and political debate. Meanwhile, the social policy people who have inherited the intellectual concern for social welfare often lost sight of scarcity, opportunity costs, consumer preferences and other basic facets of the economic perspective. This dichotomy between economic & social policy has been outlined in stylized and exaggerated terms. Quite a number of social policy experts were initially trained as economists & some "mainstream" economists have always had an interest in social policy. Moreover, the dichotomy has been substantially reduced in recent years. But the caricature has sufficient validity to be instructive. The problem of rationing in the social services was virtually not discussed in this term for some decades, for example, & the concept of need has prompted shivers of apprehension, or peremptory dismissal, on the part of some economists. One of the legacies of this partial intellectual apartheid is that the public social services have been vulnerable to criticism & analysis of an economic nature even of the most vulgar kind. For too long the extent & range of economic analysis of social policy was insufficient to force the protagonists of collective provision to adopt sophisticated arguments. Analysis of outputs, of comparative costs & cost effectiveness have been few & far between; the preoccupation with charting need & arguing for greater public expenditure inputs has been to the fore. These latter concerns are not wrong or misplaced. They have been emphasized in an attempt to counterbalance the residence to, or lack of interest in such arguments outside social policy. But the imbalanced intellectual approach within social policy has been an Achilles heel. It has allowed even crude accusations of waste & inefficiency in public services to go unchallenged in economic terms. Here then, is one primary reason for exploring the strengths & weaknesses of microeconomic analysis as means of viewing social policy issues. The discussion of social policy simply cannot be insulated from the economic perspective which has gained such intellectual & political dominance in our society. The student of social policy therefore needs, at least to acquire a critical awareness of what the economic perspective may actually amount to & imply; microeconomic analysis is only one element of the larger and diverse whole, of course, but it is a powerful & important element.

2010S01644

Marom, Nathan (Center for Urban and Regional Research, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel [e-mail: natmarom@gmail.com]), **The Crisis of Affordability in Tel Aviv's Globalized Housing Field,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper puts forward an analysis of the social & political construction of affordability that goes beyond the market to examine the field of housing (following Bourdieu 2005). The housing field in Tel Aviv has seen profound changes in recent years. A boom in the higher echelons of the market, with numerous high-rise "luxurious" residential towers built in the last few years, has lead to a rise in housing prices throughout the city. The result has been that middle class families, young professionals and students are increasingly finding housing in the city center unaffordable, while specific areas are prone to rapid housing gentrification. An emergent political discourse of affordability has shaped the municipal elections held in late 2008, challenging the ruling coalition & prompting a process of policy debate. The perceived crisis of affordability has been further complicated by the fact that the global financial crisis has effected many of the housing producers & real estate corporations based in Tel Aviv and operating globally. This will likely have profound implications on further reshaping the housing field in Tel Aviv a not least in shaping the structure of possibilities & the very perceptions of actors in the field as to what is "affordable".

2010S01645

Marontate, Jan (Simon Fraser University, School of Communication, K9671, 8888 University Dr., Burnaby, BC, V5A 1S6, Canada [tel: 17787825449; fax: 17787824024; e-mail: jmaronta@sfu.ca]), **From Noise to New Music: Soundscapes as Trading Zones,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the collaboration of musicians, engineers, scientists, musicologists & ethnographers concerned with documenting noise & sound in public places & the emergence of an interdisciplinary network of soundscape recordists associated with the World Forum of Acoustic Ecology (WFAE). The study draws on an analysis of a collection of soundscape recordings & interviews with participants in a forerunner of WFAE, the World Soundscape Project (WSP) begun forty years ago. The WSP grew out of communication researchers' concerns about noise pollution but rapidly evolved into a documentary project about disappearing sonic memories of the world & a resource for composers. The archives include a collection of audio field recordings of public spaces in urban locations,

& the sounds of specific types of places outside of urban areas (such as sounds of a working mining town), photographic documentation of the sites where the field recordings were made, & textual descriptions of sounds of the past in literature. The paper will discuss the transformation of researchers' definitions of "noise", ways of characterizing "sonic environments" & the uses made of recorded soundscapes in sonic design, soundwalks & electro-acoustic music composition.

2010S01646

Marotta, Vince P. (Deakin University, Burwood, Australia 3125 [fax:; e-mail: vince.marotta@deakin.edu.au]), **Stuart Hall, Cyberspace and the Rise of New Ethnicities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1989 Stuart Hall contemplated the emergence of a new conception of ethnicity which engages rather than suppresses difference. This new category entails a notion of difference which is positional, conditional & contested. It is an ethnicity of the margins & of the periphery & it entails the realisation that "we all speak from a particular place, out of a particular history, out of a particular experience, a particular culture, without being contained by that position". The new ethnicity means the end of the essential ethnic subject. The paper ponders several questions: Does a new ethnic subject exists in the contemporary world of cyber space & virtual communities? Are these emerging new ethnicities in cyberspace less coercive & more diverse? Do they empower or do they reinforce existing class & gender inequalities? Are these new virtual ethnic selves the subjects rather than the objects of the practices of representation?

2010S01647

Marques, Eduardo (Department of Political Science/USP, São Paulo, Brazil, 05447000 [tel: 551155740399; e-mail: ecmarq@uol.com.br]), **Social Networks, Poverty and Neighborhoods in Two Brazilian Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social networks have been increasingly considered as important elements in the construction of broad variety of processes since access This article discusses the characteristics of personal networks of individuals in poverty in twelve neighborhoods in the cities of São Paulo & Salvador de Bahia. Previous results of this same research project have studied the role of social networks in the reproduction of poverty, considering the access of poor individuals to markets & to goods & services obtained through social support & exchange. The previous research studied the personal networks of 209 individuals in poverty & 30 middle-class individuals in seven locations in São Paulo. This paper includes the results of 150 personal networks of individuals in poverty who live in five different locations in the city of Salvador de Bahia. The article discusses comparatively the characteristics of personal networks of the individuals in São Paulo & Salvador. In general, the results confirm previous findings regarding the diversity & the importance of networks in living conditions, but also explore the differences between the cities to discuss dimensions of migration, race, housing conditions and tenure situations that could not be stressed in the previous research.

2010S01648

Marques, Joana & Amaro, Rogério (ISCTE-IUL, Av. Forcas Armadas | 1649-026 Lisboa | Portugal [tel: +351 917731384; e-mail: joana.marques@iscte.pt]), **Solidarity Economy in Macaronesia: An Innovative Concept,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The concept of solidarity economy refers to a variety of contexts and terms, ranging from the popular organisations in the South to the prosperous cooperatives in the West. The authors will bring to the discussion the experiences developed in the region of Macaronesia, which groups a set of islands characterized by the reference to the Atlantic Ocean & Sub-Saharan Africa, where it has been identified a set of unique experiences, allowing anticipating a new concept of solidarity economy. Based on Macaronesia's experiences, an hepta-dimensional vision of solidarity economy is proposed, consisting of seven pillars: an economic project, involving the production & sale of goods & services; a social project, promoting social inclusion & cohesion; an environmental project, valuing & protecting the environment; a cultural project, respecting & promoting cultural diversity; a governance project, based on democratic principles & shared governance & efficient management criteria; a territorial project, mobilising endogenous resources & capabilities & promoting local development; a knowledge project, constantly monitoring, evaluating & updating itself. As a multidimensional & holistic approach, such model aims at integrating the economy with all aspects of life, acting as a factor of social development.

2010S01649

Marques, Paula Ana & Moreira, Rita Helena (Departamento de Sociologia - Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal [tel: +351 253 604 212; fax: +351 253 678 850; e-mail: amarques@ics.uminho.pt]), **Entrepreneurship in Social Sciences. The Entrepreneurial Potential and the New Labour Market Insertion Strategies of Young Graduates.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, entrepreneurship has been recognized as one of the possible way to access to the labour market & may even constitute an alternative form of professional insertion particularly important for young people with higher qualifications. In this sense, means that entrepreneurship poses significant & new challenges to the University that are related to their ability, together with other actors (economic, social, political) to develop entrepreneur spirit & an entrepreneurial & innovation culture. To illustrate this importance, this paper aims to explore the results of a research performed at the young graduates in social sciences from the University of Minho, in particular focused on their entrepreneurial potential. From the analysis of their academic & professional trajectories, & the modalities of professional insertion, this paper aims to contribute both to the discussion about the importance of higher education to develop the entrepreneurial potential on students & to understand their implications for the "construction" of alternative career paths. And also see how the non-formal activities or extracurricular experiences in academic context, can increase transversal skills and enhance the potential employability of young graduates, preparing them for their own career choices, whether they pass to work for others or by creating their self-employment.

2010S01650

Marron, Ann, Carragher, L. & O'Connor, L (Netwell Centre, Dundalk Institute of Technology [tel: Tel: ++ 353 (0)42 9370347 ; e-mail: ann.marron@dkit.ie]), **Home Care Workers, Who Cares? The Role of Job Satisfaction and Job Stress on Home Care Workers' Intentions to Leave Their Job,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Paid home care workers are crucial to the success of care in the community policies, providing much needed support to older people & informal carers. Yet constraints on the system have resulted in a decrease in caring hours, with potentially serious implications for workers & community care policy. The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between levels of job satisfaction of home care workers & turnover intention. Methods: A county-wider survey of home care workers involving both public and independent sectors care workers (n=520). Measures include the Intention to Turnover subscale of the MOAQ (Cammann et al. 1983), the Benjamin Rose Relationship with Supervisor Scale, & the Perception of Empowerment Instrument. Psychosocial well-being is measured using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). Results: Preliminary analysis suggests significant associations between negative job satisfaction, health problems, & higher levels of psychological ill-health when job security is low & the workload is heavy. Evidence also suggests job dissatisfaction & intentions to leave current position are higher in younger workers. Conclusion: Job satisfaction, particularly low job satisfaction has the potential to damage mental & physical health, & adversely affect turnover intentions. Given current demographic & economic trends, the future availability of sufficient numbers of home care workers remains uncertain. The findings from this study will provide important lessons for policymakers & service providers in terms of the identification & implementation of successful interventions for developing & sustaining this workforce at both policy & practice levels.

2010S01651

Marschall, Jörg (Department of Sociology, Berlin, Germany, 10587 [fax:; e-mail: joerg.marschall@tu-berlin.de]), **Constitution of Communities through Practices. The Case of VW (Classic Cars) Brand Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The case of VW (classic cars) brand communities. Brand communities (Muniz/O'Guinn 2001), subcultures of consumption (Schouten/McAlexander 1995), consumer tribes (Cova/Kozinets/Shankar 2007), or commercial communities (Hellmann 2008), are collectives of consumers centered around a specific product, service or brand (I will use the term brand community in the following proposal). Such brand communities are said to be specialized, non-geographically bound communities, based on a structured set of social relations among admirers of a brand (Muniz/O'Guinn 2001). They are said to exhibit features which contradict the traditional notion of community (Gemeinschaft) outlined by Ferdinand Tön-

nies (1887) & are therefore considered to be a type of post-traditional community (Hitzler 1998). Though some particular studies reveal the sets of values underlying brand centered communities in detail (most notably Schouten/McAlexander 1995), there is no sociologically informed definition, typology & theory on brand communities which would account systematically for values exceeding brand or product attribution. Ethnographic research on two cases of VW classic cars brand communities in Germany suggests that each of these communities has a distinct set of values which are only at first sight primarily brand or product related. Closer inspection reveals that in the seemingly commercialized context of such communities sets of values emerge mainly from the practices of repairing & restoring classic cars & include environmental, anti-consumerism, & value-preservation concerns. In my paper, I will present a model which starts from Theodore Schatzkis idea of the organization of a practice (Schatzki 1996) to outline the interaction of (1st) practices, (2nd) values, practical knowledge and beliefs & (3rd) the material artefact which constitutes specialized communities. This model attempts to contribute to a sociological approach to brand communities which can also be generalized to other specialized communities & should be able to account in a systematic way for the sets of values which come within sets of practices in a community.

2010S01652

Martin Perez, Alberto (Spanish National Research Council CSIC, Madrid, Spain, 28037 [tel: +34916022615; fax: +34916022971; e-mail: alberto.martin@cchs.csic.es]), **Immigrants' Entitlements in Welfare Services: Different Treatment in Search of Equality?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In most European countries, 'legal' immigrants are usually entitled at least to social & economic citizenship. They are so granted access to welfare services in the same terms as native citizens. However, when observing the daily practice of welfare services, the immigrants' access to limited citizenship is often translated into a different treatment, compared to full citizens, in their interactions & social relations with welfare officials. These latter seem to introduce more discretion in these specific interactions (for instance, by insisting in looking for loopholes in order to avoid access to a particular provision), which could be interpreted as discriminatory practices against immigrants. But social relations are more complex. I am currently carrying out a research project on the daily practices of three welfare services in Spain (the Social Security, the Unemployment Services & the Social Services). I am observing the interactions between civil servants & heterogeneous clients in these particular public spaces, & focusing on the way categories & identities are continuously negotiated within these interactions. I am especially focusing on the differences between full citizens & immigrants in order to understand the reasons & the consequences of these differences in terms of treatment. This paper will show that different treatment does not always lead to discrimination, but could become a successful strategy of social integration. When observing officials serving heterogeneous categories of clients and treating them differently, by taking into account the profile of each client & his or her specific needs, the interactions can be analysed as a way of seeking equal access to welfare. Therefore, I argue that civil servants are 'teaching welfare entitlements' in order to reinforce equality, by treating citizens & immigrants differently in the public spaces of welfare services.

2010S01653

Martin, Alberto (Universidad De Colima, Colima, Mexico, 28040 [tel: 0052 312 316 11 27; e-mail: matinal@ucol.mx]), **Processes of Change in Non-State Armed Groups: Learning from the Salvadorean Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper intends to contribute to the understanding of the ideological & strategic evolution of the organizations which comprised El Salvador's Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN, Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front,) from its inception in the 1970s to its becoming a political party in 1992. The main question posed by the Salvadoran case is why a powerful coalition of armed forces a one of the strongest guerrillas in the history of Latin America a agreed to negotiating their disarmament & coalescence to the political system without having undergone military defeat and without having reached their fundamental goals, namely, revolution and socialism. The conventional answer to this question emphasizes the fact that both conflicting parties had reached military equality as well as a lack of external support following the fall of the Eastern Bloc, yet it oversimplifies a longstanding & quite complex process. Said process is one of the main issues this paper will discuss.

2010S01654

Martin, Claude (CNRS - EHESP, EHESP, av. professeur léon bernard 35043 Rennes cedex, France [tel: 0033 299022838; e-mail: claude.martin@ehesp.fr]), **The future and limits of intergenerational solidarities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Intergenerational solidarity is a permanent & strong element of social cohesion. Nevertheless, the conditions in which they operate are changing. In this presentation, we propose to develop two main issues. First, what are the consequences of individualization on mutual care practices? How do we care for each other in an individualized society? Second, intergenerational solidarities (ascendant & descendant) could be affected by strong social trends: on one side, with increasing life expectancy, people are living longer & longer in couple, but are also confronted to important care needs due to their frailty or vulnerability; on the other side, adult children, as senior workers, have more & more difficulties to balance work & family responsibilities, due to precariousness, work flexibility & non-standard hours of working. Confronted to these trends, we could consider that intergenerational solidarities are under pressure

2010S01655

Martín, Eloísa (Dept. of Sociology, University of Brasília, Brasília, DF, Brazil [e-mail: eloisamartin@unb.br]), **Imagination and Epistemological Constraints Towards a Definition of "Sociology Of Religion" as an Academic Field in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology of Religion has a well established academic place in Latin America. This is a field of knowledge & forces, with its own references to specific authors, literature & topics a and widely present in many undergraduate & graduate courses. Research and academic production on Sociology of Religion has grown significantly in the region during the last decade a in Brazil, for instance, it is the area which has grown the most in Social Sciences. However, Sociology of Religion in Latin America has been structured throughout Eurocentric & Modern-centric perspectives. It has happened mostly, I argue, following a need for legitimating their "native" arguments using theoretical statements and methodological standards coined in hegemonic academic centers. By means of the examination of syllabi on Sociology of Religion, collected in 45 Latin American Universities, I propose the analysis of how Sociology of Religion has lately been imagined & taught. Overall this paper intends to discuss the Latin American epistemological contributions towards the understanding of religious phenomena in peripheral contexts.

2010S01656

Martin, Philip (Media and Communications Program, School of Design and Social Context, RMIT University, Melbourne, Vic, 3000 AUSTRALIA [tel: +61 3 9925 1911; e-mail: philip.martin@rmit.edu.au]), **'I Want My Father to Return to the Position Where He Should Be': Young Urban Vietnamese Men and the Rise of Women's Economic Dynamism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper proposes that young urban Vietnamese men's memories of gender relations in their homes during the early 1990s Doi Moi reforms are at odds both with dominant scholarly understandings of gender in the household in Vietnam, & their own narratives on masculinity. Most research on changes in household relations during Doi Moi suggests that despite an increased economic role in both home life & the national economy, women remained curtailed by traditional patriarchal structures at the household level. Drawing from the life-narratives of five men aged in their 20s collected over 13 months of fieldwork in Hanoi (2005-6), I argue that young men's memories of their parents' work experiences during the early 1990s reveal a profound awareness & appreciation of their mothers' then heightened vulnerability to labor market reconfigurations & overall work intensification. Young men remember their mothers in this period as economically dynamic relative to their fathers. This has led to young men facing changing socioeconomic conditions today citing their mothers' histories of economic risk-taking & chance as exemplar of economic capableness. Young men's memories of their fathers during the early 1990s generally do not include economic dynamism. Their perception of their fathers' relative constancy amid change in the labor-market has however lead to a (re)vivification of discourses condoning roles of "contemplative" & "unruffled men" within the household. This paper reveals how young men's memories of the changing roles of women within & beyond the family during Doi Moi exist side-by-side with extant conceptions of the patriarchal household. In so doing, it points to how academic & popular discourses around unchanging "traditional" patriarchal structures at the

household level in Vietnam have hidden significant change in young men's attitudes toward caregiving & labour therein.

2010S01657

Martin, Sonia Lea (School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria Australia 3000 [tel: +61 3 9483 2497; fax:; e-mail: sonia.martin@unimelb.edu.au]), **Reconceptualising Young People's Engagement with Work and Welfare: Considering 'Choice',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Active labour market policies in Europe, the United States and Australia aim to improve economic self-reliance by moving people into paid work & off state-funded welfare. Policy measures range from curtailing benefits & tightening eligibility to making welfare conditional upon fulfilling certain job search activities and punishing recipients for non-compliance. Underpinning the approach is a set of contestable assumptions about the behaviour and morality of welfare recipients who are perceived to be guided by self-interest & to be at "moral hazard" from a temptation to abuse the welfare system. Guided by critical social inquiry, the paper draws on Bourdieu's notion of habitus to suggest a useful approach to conceptualising action & choice. In-depth interviews with a small sample of Australian young people with varied labour market attachment provide insight into the ways in which the young people's choices were shaped. The notion of habitus enables an understanding of choice that recognises individuals as capable actors & in so doing provides a substantive base from which to counter the mischievous claims about young people evident in current social policy.

2010S01658

Martin, Unai & Bacigalupe, Amaia (University of Basque Country, Basque Country. Spain [tel: 0034650847854; e-mail: unai.martin@ehu.es]), **The Relevance of Inequality in Housework Division to Understand Gender Inequalities in Health: The Case of the Basque Country,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As well as in most societies, in the Basque Country women live longer but in poorer health. Recently, many studies have shown the importance of considering the wide range of women's situations to compare their health to that of men. Specifically, it has been underlined the relevance that paid work & housework can have on the observed gender differences. The objective of this paper is to analyse the unequal impact that paid work has on Basque women and men, taking into account the influence that gender differences in housework division have in that relation. Methods Observational and cross-sectional study based on the Health Survey of the Basque Country. The independent variables were the degree of inequality in housework division at home (based on the declared frequency of housework activity by both members of the couple) & the paid work. The independent variables were self-perceived heath and health related quality of life (SF-36). Prevalence ratios (PR) were calculated by log-binomial regression analyses & means by covariance analysis. All the calculations were adjusted by age, social class, & the lack of social support. Analyses were also stratified by social class & sex. Results The protective effect of the paid work was clear in men but not in women. In women this effect was only observed when housework was equally divided with their partners. Moreover, women's probability of Ill-health and poor quality of life was greater among workers with an unequal division of housework & among housewives. These results remained after adjusting by the other variables. Conclusions The beneficial effect that many studies describe for paid work is not so clear for women because it is necessary to consider the influence of housework division in the couple. The current unequal distribution in housework could partly explain gender inequalities in health.

2010S01659

Martin, Wendy & Williams, Veronika (School of Health Sciences and Social Care, Brunel University, Mary Seacole Building, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB8 3PH [tel: +44(0)1895 268747; e-mail: wendy.martin@brunel.ac.uk]), **Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Bodies, Space and Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As people grow older, daily norms & practices can become increasingly problematic as everyday routines become more frequently and, at times, unpredictably, disrupted. The integrity and logic of the ageing body & everyday practices may become questioned, the taken for granted nature of embodiment challenged, and people in mid to later life may increasingly be required to make sense of biographical & bodily changes in order to maintain and/or re-negotiate a sense of "ontological security". Methods: This paper draws on data from the pilot phase of an empirical study funded by the ESRC First Grants Scheme entitled 'Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time & Space'. The project will involve a diverse sample of men & women aged between 50 & 70 years with different daily routines (work, non-work and voluntary). Data collection methods include participants taking photographs of aspects of their daily lives followed by in-depth interviews. The photographs become a form of "visual diary" as a means to explore the photographs & meanings about daily lives. Findings & conclusions: An exploration of everyday life makes visible the rhythms, patterns & tempo-spatial textures that underlie our habitual & routinised daily lives. We will discuss themes underpinning these issues including gender; space & time; identities & everyday life; mess & dirt; social networks; and the body in everyday life. We conclude by highlighting interconnections between the corporeality of ageing bodies & the socio-cultural context in which we live.

2010S01660

Martín-García, Teresa & Castro-Martín, Teresa (Center for Human and Social Sciences, Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), C/ Albasanz 26-28 Madrid 28037 [tel: 00 34 91 6022312; e-mail: teresa.martin@cchs.csic.es]), **Public Employment and Reproductive Decisions in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An increasing number of studies cast doubt on the assumption that a woman's accumulation of human capital & labor participation per se must result in lower fertility. The (un)feasibility of family-work reconciliation issue is crucial in the decision. This paper investigates to what extent public employment affects women's reproductive behaviour in Spain. It specifically explores whether and how public sector positions improve women's chances of combining a career with childbearing, implying a higher final fertility as reported in other contexts. Event-history analyses are applied to retrospective reproductive & work biographies from the Spanish Fertility Survey (CIS 2006). Preliminary results show that there are differences in women's fertility according to their occupational position & confirm that women employed in the public sector show a specific advantage in harmonizing work & motherhood in Spain. This finding is consistent with the idea that to study the impact of women's labour force participation on fertility, one must take into account not only a woman's human capital, but also her employment conditions at the workplace. This effect is particularly strong in Spain, characterized by a weak welfare state, a social organization that relies heavily on strong family ties, & a low investment in public policies.

2010S01661

Martin-Juchat, Fabienne (Université de Grenoble 3 - Gresec, 11 avenue du 8 mai 1945 BP 337, 38434 ECHIROLLES Cedex [tel: 04 56 52 87 13; fax: 04 56 52 87 10; e-mail: fabienne.martin-juchat@u-grenoble3.fr]), **Embodied Interactions: ICTs and Social Spaces,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The individual doesn't have a body, the individual is its own body. Communication is a meeting point between movements that build the social, physical movements, moreover emotional movements, expressed vocally or not. The body is not only an aggregate of muscles and corporal activity is not limited to visible movements. The body is first of all a medium that allows the rise of senses. Feeling through flesh & bone is the standing point on which symbolical thoughts & common sense are built. Thought rises from a body in action. What happens in the relation with a symbolical space is very specific as it characterizes the human being. Narrations, especially if they rest on bodies in movement, give birth to emotions through identification. The process isn't new, but it has however been generalised (see storytelling) in order to answer to the culture of emotion in which capitalism consists of. Communication techniques have progressively become more complex with digitalisation, thus facilitating the potential identification allowed by representation. As a follow-up to this epistemology, the purpose of this article is: -firstly, to underline with examples the fact that the body is increasingly approached by the media and social areas, in a societal context dominated by trade logics; -secondly, to defend the theoretical importance of taking the body into consideration when analysing interactions between individuals, symbolical spaces & social areas.

2010S01662

Martinez Andrade, Luis (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, FRANCE, 75006 [tel: 0033642485407; e-mail: luismaU-Landrade@hotmail.com]), **Social Theory and Social Movements in Latin America: Towards the Decolonization of**

Knowledge(s), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The social movements at the turn of the century in Latin America have questioned the universal practices & theoretical foundation of the left. The socio-political shaping of anti-systemic movements has come from subjects outside the hegemonic discourse (indigenous, peasants, unemployed & afro-latinos). These movements rejected the ideological framework of right & left & effectively replaced it. In this paper I would echo them criticizing the main weaknesses of liberalism & Marxism. Building on the contributions of Tricontinental authors I would also argue against current postmodern relativism & intolerant Marxism. Decolonizing power ought to be linked with decolonizing knowledge. Social sciences ought to respond to this double critique or face the consequence to remain as subordinate discursive sites.

2010S01663

Martínez Ariño, Julia (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Edifici B, Campus de Bellaterra, 08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès (Barcelona) [tel: 0034935812447; e-mail: julia.martinez.arino@uab.cat]), **The Identity Socialization of Children and Youth in the Jewish Communities of Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main aim of this communication is to present some of the principal elements of the educational field of the Jewish communities of Barcelona. More specifically, it tries to show the way in which these address the socialization of their new generations, in a secular environment that does not reinforce the Jewish belonging, but offers a wide variety of options to legitimate the reality. In this sense, the presentation takes into account not only the role that formal education, more specifically the community Jewish school, plays in these processes of construction & transmission of Jewish identity, but also the non formal education, particularly the one that takes place in leisure centers & youth associations, on the one hand, & the informal education that children & youth receive, mostly in their family & home, on the other hand. In this last one takes place the first stage of the socialization process, & therefore the first contact to Judaism, not only as a religion, but also as a cultural tradition & an "ethnic" belonging. The principal conclusions of this research are based on in-depth interviews to teachers, families & leisure monitors, as well as observations & documental analysis.

2010S01664

Martinez Gonzalez, Angela Beatriz (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Xochimilco, Youth suicide attempts; The lived experience of youth in Tabasco Mexico [e-mail: angelabeatrizma@gmail.com]), **Youth Suicide Attempts: The Lived Experience of Youth in Tabasco, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The current order of things, called globalization, operates and interacts differently in each local setting, constituting new modes of social life, impact on the construction of identity, generating values of a consumer society, producing conditions that impact the subject, impregnating subjectivities, & foster mental suffering and distress in the subject, this leads to the emergence of depression, insecurity, anxiety, hopelessness & fear. These features do not affect equally to all individuals & all local areas, they acquire the peculiarities of each space, articulated with the elements of the dominant global culture. What we want to highlight is the formation of a subject undergoing the networks of consumer society. This is an isolated subject, with feelings of emptiness, the constant search for the meaning of life, an uncertain future, & then subjectivity is impoverished, with a mental frailty, which stimulates the search for solutions such as suicide. Today's attempted suicide & suicide appear prominently because it is the youth where there are worrying increases. The young population is frail to the transformations of globalization is shaping a model of postmodern youth, under the seals of the hegemonic culture. Suicide certain subjects living phenomenon emerges in social spaces in which the practice of the subjectivity associated with that specific social space, person & context seem more concerned in this regard emphasizes the individual and collective dimension of suicide. This paper attempts an approach to understanding the suicide attempt, under the objective to explore within the current process of glocalization in the region of Tabasco, Mexico, the cultural meanings that construct reality youth suicide. Submit the experiences, histories & meanings of young people who attempted suicide. The purpose is to recreate the reality as seen young people are seeking to capture the meaning rather than describe.

2010S01665

Martinez Mullen, Claudia (Sociology Department University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (4001) [tel: + 27 31 260 2510; e-mail: martinezmullen@ukzn.ac.za]), **Are Leisure Relations Free? A Marxist Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The rapid circulation of capital & new commodities within the world system during the nineteenth & twentieth centuries was possible due to large-scale European industrialisation & the expansion of global markets incorporating the underdeveloped world. Europeans not only brought with them new economic forms, but also new cultural practices which transformed the everyday life of people in the third world in radical ways. These transformative cultural practices included sport & leisure activities, originally practiced in Europe, brought over to the third world through British colonialism; sport played an important role in developing a new social order. In particular, sport played a significant role in developing new ways of understanding, experiencing & "using" time that were central to the development of a new global labour process. English cultural and social practices in particular had great influence in the development of a new category of time, "leisure time," in Argentina & South Africa. As new leisure activities & athletic pursuits were appropriated & re-appropriated by various sectors of these societies, they reinforced new ways of understanding labour relations by constructing opportunities for "using the time" when people were not working. During this "leisure time" people started to "choose" among different activities. Many of these activities spread with the advance of science, technology and communication & with the concomitant continuous creation of new needs consumed by the population. I argue that the majority population in urban areas of these two countries, South Africa and Argentina, have incorporated leisure activities & thoroughly incorporated the concept of "leisure time". This new category and the activities associated with it, are actively accepted and incorporated by the social order as a way to reproduce the capitalist system. Workers, who are an active part & producers of the labour process at work become consumers in their leisure time; far from being a contradiction, these two roles operate two sides of same coin, reproducing in this circular process of production and consumption the capitalist mode of production. Leisure activities have an essential function in our societies, creating multimillionaires & entire industries associated to the "entertainment." This paper will respond critically to the social category of leisure & "leisure time," using both Marxist and Neo-Marxist theoretical tools, such as the theory of Frankfurt school, Gramcsi & Pierre Bourdieu. It will attempt to bring some insight to contemporary leisure relations produced & reproduced in the context of capitalist relations. A key site of critique will be the idea of "free individuals" who can act as they please in these societies & who can choose "consciously" how they want to spend the leisure time "freely". Empirical information from a survey conducted in Argentina & South Africa about leisure activities, & respondents' choices & preferences will be analysed as an attempt to highlight contradictions between individual experiences of "free choice" in leisure activities and the limits to freedom inherent in the construction of "leisure time" as a social category.

2010S01666

Martínez, G. A. Beatriz (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Xochimilco [tel: 56588177; e-mail: angelabeatrizma@gmail.com]), **Youth Suicide Attempt in Globalization: Meaning and Context in Tabasco: An Approach from the Thought of Collective Health,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current order of things, called globalization, operates and interacts differently in each local setting, constituting new modes of social life, impact on the construction of identity, generating values of a consumer society, producing conditions that impact the subject, impregnating subjectivities, & foster mental suffering and distress in the subject, this leads to the emergence of depression, insecurity, anxiety, hopelessness & fear. These features do not affect equally to all individuals & all local areas, they acquire the peculiarities of each space, articulated with the elements of the dominant global culture. What we want to highlight is the formation of a subject undergoing the networks of consumer society. This is an isolated subject, with feelings of emptiness, the constant search for the meaning of life, an uncertain future, & then subjectivity is impoverished, with a mental frailty, which stimulates the search for solutions such as suicide. Today's attempted suicide & suicide appear prominently because it is the youth where there are worrying increases. The young population is frail to the transformations of globalization is shaping a model of postmodern youth, under the seals of the hegemonic culture. Suicide certain subjects living phenomenon emerges in social spaces in which the practice of the subjectivity associated with that specific social space, person & context seem more concerned in this regard emphasizes the individual and collec-

tive dimension of suicide. This paper attempts an approach to understanding the suicide attempt, under the objective to explore within the current process of glocalization in the region of Tabasco, Mexico, the cultural meanings that construct reality youth suicide. Submit the experiences, histories & meanings of young people who attempted suicide. The purpose is to recreate the reality as seen young people are seeking to capture the meaning rather than describe.

2010S01667

Martinez-Iglesias, Mercedes (Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Valencia, Facultat de Ciències Socials Av. Tarongers s/n 46022 València Spain [tel: 96.382.84.54; fax: 96. 382.84.50; e-mail: Mercedes.Martinez@uv.es]), **Scientific Knowledge, Social Action and Environmental Conflicts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents the outcomes of the research project Scientific-technical information, public participation & effects of sustainability in environmental conflicts (CSO2008-00291/SOCI), included at the Spanish National R+D Programme. This project aims to produce new knowledge about social movements or collective actions that are produced from social conflicts built around environmental problems or greatly connected to them. More concretely, its attempt is to elucidate, through the study of a substantial number of cases, distinct issues that the analysis conducted so far has raised in this regard. In that sense, it is try to detect transformations produced through the interaction between experts & activists in the pattern of social movements (effects of collective learning, building capacity for proposal, etc.) as well as in the social role of science (expanded knowledge communities, legitimacy of information sources based on traditional or experiential knowledge, & so on.).

2010S01668

Martinez-Pastor, Juan-Ignacio (UNED [e-mail: jimartinez@poli.uned.es]), **Labour Migration and Inequality in Spain: The Fixed-Term Contracts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper contrasts the situation of immigrants with those of natives in the Spanish labour market with regard to their probability of having a fixed-term contract. Data are drawn from the second quarter of the 2008 Spanish Labour Force Survey, & the technique of heckprobit is applied. The analysis has been undertaken for non-students natives & male immigrants who have been in the Spanish labour market for ten years or less. The paper concludes that immigrants who arrive from developing countries have a higher probability than natives of having a fixed-term contract, even controlling for educational level, occupational class, sector of activity & time spent in the Spanish labour market.

2010S01669

Martiniello, Marco (FRS-FNRS and CEDEM-University of Liège, Liège, Belgium, 4000 [tel: +32 4 366 30 40; fax: +32 4 366 47 51; e-mail: M.Martiniello@ulg.ac.be]), **Music and Ethnic Politics: A New Research Agenda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The presentation will explore the relevance of popular music in immigrant, ethnic, racial & nationalist politics around the world. The theoretical point of departure is the contribution of political scientist Mark Matterns. In a book entitled Acting in Concern: Music, Community & Political Action (Rutgers University Press, 1998), he makes the claim that popular music can have political implication & he presents a typology of three kinds of political action in popular music: confrontational political action, deliberative political action, pragmatic political action. The first part of the paper exposes Mattern's approach. The second part criticizes it. In the third part, I shall illustrate the ways in which popular music operates in immigrant, racial, ethnic and nationalist politics by using selected empirical data from an ongoing research project. Finally, I will present a new research agenda.

2010S01670

Martins de Albuquerque, Paulo Henrique (PPGS-Pernambuco University - Brazil, Av. Helio Ramos, S/N, Prédio do CFCH, 12. andar, zip code: 50670-901 [tel: 55-81-21268285; fax: 55-81-21268284; e-mail: pahem@terra.com.br]), **Between Postcolonial and De-Colonial Theories: The Epistemological Shift of Latin American Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Entre las teorías pos-coloniales y las descoloniales: el giro epistemológico de la sociología en América Latina Con esta ponencia pretendemos demostrar que el debate pos-colonial no evoluciona de manera simétrica en los países del sur, siguiendo el rumbo de los acontecimientos que marcan las diversas experiencias republicanas en los contextos de descolonización planetaria. En el caso de América Latina, proponemos que el debate pos-colonial tuvo un gran avance con teorías como el estructuralismo cepalino, la teoría de la dependencia y la teología de la liberación. Sin embargo, tales tesis no fueron suficientemente radicales para cuestionar el mito del desarrollo. Esta crítica se emancipa apenas en los últimos años, a partir de algunos factores confluyentes: por un lado, el avance de la teoría crítica, sobre todo con la introducción de metodologías desconstruccionistas y, por otro, las nuevas movilizaciones sociales y culturales que pasaron a cuestionar el ilimitado ideal del progreso económico. Pretendemos demostrar, igualmente, que el avance de las tesis desconstruccionistas dependen de la incorporación, de modo más objetivo, de las críticas antiutilitaristas desarrolladas en los países del norte. En este sentido, el debate pos-colonial no debe significar un choque sur-norte sino una nueva configuración de los intercambios entre el sur y el norte en el contexto de la decadencia del eurocentrismo.

2010S01671

Martins, Ana Lucia (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, Campus Nova Iguaçu [tel: 021 22948605; e-mail: allumar@uol.com.br]), **Leisure and protected area: conflicts in the search for 'agreeable emotions',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The increase of creation of protected areas in the world in the last 20 years & the complexities which surround them have resulted in a new field of studies under human & social sciences. This paper approaches the issue of leisure & protected areas with an empirical focus on a biological conservation unit & the populations who live & stay around it. The claim is that the categorization of the protected area disputes, by a group of actors, values & practices on conservation. In such dispute, leisure is a tense & (im)possible mediation for the relations between society & nature. On the whole, the paper aims at exploring the singularities of the process of categorization of the protected area, seated in a metropolitan context with strong social difference, where leisure is problematized under a very little discussed relation by sociological studies. From observations, interviews, photographs & questionnaires with non-governmental organizations, local residents, representatives of tourism enterprises & public powers, we intend to discuss the dynamics of the social relations constituted in the context of the social processes of nature preservation & the particularity of leisure as a practice & a value in the interactions among different social actors & also the issue of the preservation of protected area.

2010S01672

Martins, Carlos Benedito (University of Brasilia (UnB), Brasília, DF, Brazil, 70910900 [tel: 06133071475; e-mail: carlosb@unb.br]), **Reshaping Brazil's Higher Education System in the Age of Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper will discuss the transformations that occurred in Brazilian higher education from the 1990's up to today's date. First of all, it will analyze certain proposals suggested by transnational organizations (World Bank, UNESCO, etc) that aim to organize higher education in Brazil. This paper will also highlight the financial modalities that were recommended for public education, the introduction of new academic management practices, the flexibilization in the accrediting process of academic institutions, the incentive to increase competitiveness among universities, etc. Following that, the paper will examine the constant tensions & conflicts that these proposals have produced among different actors (state, professors, scientific associations, etc) who participate in the Brazilian higher education system. The text will address the consequences of neoliberal globalization model, which was initiated in Brazil during the mid-nineties, over the national higher education system. Furthermore, it will point out how state disinvestment towards the public university has contributed to the advancement of private higher education. In fact, the private institutions which currently respond for the elevated rates of the number of institutions & undergraduate enrollments started to organize themselves as powerful companied. Lastly, the paper will discuss the policies adopted by the current government (2002-2010). It will analyze how the government has been facing the challenges brought forth by globalization process and will also highlight the measures adopted by it, aiming to increment the democratization of its access, to retrieve the public university's expansion capability & to regulate the growth of the private higher education.

2010S01673

Maruthakutti,R (Department of Sociology, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli - 627 012, Tamil Nadu, INDIA [tel:

+91 462 2333741; fax: +91 462 2322973; e-mail: maruthakutti@yahoo.com]), **Grandparenting in Rural and Urban Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Aging in India has been viewed based on certain assumption that the elderly lack resources, particularly fluid monetary resources, and hence their exchange with grandchildren is highly limited. The present paper examines the tenability of the assumption. The data are compiled relating to the differences between rural & urban grandparents in terms of their perceived normative obligations towards grandchildren as well as their experience & perception of changes in the relationships between grandparents and grandchildren. Another key focus of the study is the modes and frequency of contacts between grandparents & grandchildren as well as the types of exchanges taking place between them. Data were collected from 77 urban grandparents residing in care homes & 96 community-resident rural grandparents in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu State, India. The findings reveal that those in the elderly homes expressed their unmet emotional need to socialize with their grandchildren primarily because either the grandchildren seldom visited them or due to restrictions prevalent at the institutions which prevented them visiting their families. Frequency of contact is high while grandchildren are very young, and then decreases as they grow to adult age & uncertainty prevails after marriage. Rural grandparents are bound by greater affect with grandchildren, such as jovial, playful & companionate interface but who noticed lack of respect to elderly in some cases due to geographical mobility, impact of media, changing composition of networks & socialisation practices. The findings also suggest that grandparenting role in South India is gender based & norms are strong in support of caring about daughter's children. Grandparents contribute money & material support & other care support to grandchildren at rites of passage, & in return grandparents' presence at ceremonies is highly valued & is reciprocated with material gifts & public esteem to the elderly.

2010S01674

Marzorati, Roberta (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona [e-mail: roberta.marzorati@gmail.com]), **"DIGNIFICAR EL BARRIO"? Gentrification, Global Tourism and Conflicts over Space in Barcelona's Multiethnic Raval,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The successful model of urban restructuring called "Modelo Barcelona" was based at the beginning on the coordination of economical and political interests with the civic interest, & the promotion of social cohesion. More recently, following the larger space given to the market & the private sector to the detriment of political planning, the model has shown his side effects. Raval is a neighbourhood in the historical centre where these contradictions have become particularly evident: dramatically transformed from the 90's through rehabilitation processes following the Olympic Games euphoria, it faces problems related to the coexistence of many different populations, exacerbated by the local institutions regulatory system failures. The article focuses on the southern part of the neighborhood, which has gone through a process of gentrification in the last decade, has attracted more & more tourists, has become a leisure & consumption place for many, while keeping on being a place for immigrants & poor residents - only partially expelled. Conflicts over the control of space have become routine, & spontaneous neighbors associations with a clear anti-institutional discourse are gaining prominence. This article aims at unpacking Raval complex situation through the analysis of the evolution of urban movements in the neighbourhood, to show how urban conflict has multiple facets & how feelings of injustice and exclusion are experienced differently from different actors.

2010S01675

Mashkina, Olga A. (Department of Pedagogical Education Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119992 [tel: +7 495 9394280; fax: +7 495 9394056; e-mail: oliyam@yandex.ru]), **Identity Transformation of Chinese Students Studying Abroad,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Training of Chinese students at Moscow State University shows that their two greatest challenges are the language barrier and adaptation to the new reality. Chinese students due to their self-organization, high motivation & active talking practice manage to master their Russian within 2 years of regular study. They have difficulties in creating original scientific texts in Russian in accordance with the required standards of style and genre. Adaptation Chinese students to Russian mentality & culture is even more difficult task & can cause a number of conscious or subconscious reasons for resistance or even rejection. It is connected first of all with transforming one life code to another, different from habitual in China. It is well known that Chinese culture formed on indigenous civilization base. The life of contemporary Chinese, despite their active involvement in the process of globalization, is still imbued with the ancient knowledge, concepts, ideas, taking the form of symbols, not always understandable to people of other cultures. Chinese students prefer not to mix with other students & keep in separate groups. This situation has no political background; it is connected with adherence to traditional norms of life, enshrined in the collective unconscious level. Chinese students have such national distinguishing features as diligence, honesty, respect for knowledge & their holders. These characteristics are prerequisites for successful study. At the same time, the traditional Chinese basic values also include a priority of collective interests over personal, obedience & adherence to a strict hierarchy between older & younger. These characteristics prevent the formation of personal views, critical thinking abilities, & creative potential. Experience shows that acquaintance, with a system of values of the Chinese allows a teacher to make a bigger impact on the transformation of the identity & personal code (model of behavior) of Chinese students.

2010S01676

Mashkova, Elena (GEPECS, Universite Paris Descartes, 45, rue des Saints-Peres, 75006 Paris, France [e-mail: elenom@gmail.com]), **Quality of Working Life Analyzed Through the Prism of Employment Status. Examples from the French Construction Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on the evidence from field research dedicated to temporary workers in the French construction sector, this paper argues that the analysis of quality of working life should not neglect such factor as the employment status. It appeared that temps suffer generally from a poor integration & are often excluded from basic forms of participation as a matter of their employment status. Constraints resulting from job insecurity & poor working conditions may result in higher rates of occupational injuries when compared with permanent workers. However, segmentation process could be also observed within the category of temporary workers. The importance of the temporary work in production process as well as practices of human resources management & workforce mobilization within firms determine the position of temporary agency workers in employment & at work.

2010S01677

Mashkova, Elena & Poussou-Plesse, Marielle (GEPECS, Universite Paris Descartes, 45, rue des Saints-Peres, 75006 Paris, France [e-mail: elenom@gmail.com]), **Employment of Older Workers in France: Tomorrow Better Than Today?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Breaking with societal arrangements characteristic of the previous decades, French government recently instituted new legal obligations forcing firms & professional branches to negotiate and therefore inviting social partners to adopt new measures in favor of older workers. However, the success of these measures will depend on strategies of human resources management within firms and in particular the vision of ageing in work. Recent economic crisis could be considered in part as a "moment of truth" for the employment of older workers as soon as it has put the employment under stress & especially of workers over 55. The paper intends to analyze different factors & conflicting trends that may intervene in the process & impede the governments' initial intentions. Conclusions from the selected case studies will be presented as an illustration.

2010S01678

Maslauskaite, Ausra (Institute for Social Research, Saltoniskiu g. 58 [tel: +3705275 86 67; fax: +3705275 48 96; e-mail: amaslauskaite@ktl.mii.lt]), **Contacts between Adult Children and Their Parents in Lithuania: The Effects of Familial, Individual and Structural Level Factors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to examine how adult child-parent contacts are affected by parental family history & on the other hand, how these contacts are shaped by the child's life course events & child's individual & structural level factors. The study is based on the dataset of Generations & Gender Survey. The analysis is conducted using the methods of descriptive analysis and logistic regression. Research results show that divorce has negative effect on adult child-parent relations but this effect is valid only for the child-father relations. Divorce disrupts more daughter-father than son-father contacts. Within the child-father dyad earlier divorce has negative effect & post-divorce life course transitions have no effect on the intergenerational contacts. Contrary to what has been expected child's life

course events & child's structural factors define the intergenerational contacts in very limited way. Proximity stands out as a most stable factor for contacts in all child-parent dyads; gender & age are relevant only for the weekly contacts with mother & non divorced parents; SES factors have very moderate predicting power for child-mother & child-parent dyads & are not significant for the contacts with father.

2010S01679

Maslovskiy, Mikhail (Dept. of Sociology and Social Work, University of Nizhni Novgorod, Universitetsky per., 7-201, Nizhni Novgorod, 603000, Russia [tel: +7 831 4338349; fax: +7 831 4338349; e-mail: maslovski@mail.ru]), **Neo-Weberian Comparative-Historical Sociology and the Reversal of Democratization in Post-Soviet Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Inattention to contemporary theories of comparative-historical sociology was among the reasons why the reversal of democratization and a new turn to authoritarianism in Russia proved to be unexpected by most representatives of 'transitology' as a branch of political science. Pre-conditions for democratic failure in Russia can be discussed from the perspective of different versions of neo-Weberian historical sociology. Randall Collins has emphasized the impact of geo-political factors on the process of democratization. Michael Mann has discussed the role of economic, political, military & ideological power in breakdown of democratic regimes in several European states. The multiple modernities approach developed by Shmuel Eisenstadt focuses on the cultural dimension of democratization & provides a comparative perspective for the study of political processes in non-western civilizations. All these approaches can be seen as complementary rather than contradicting each other. Application of theories of neo-Weberian comparative-historical sociology can contribute to understanding the dynamics of democratization and de-democratization in Russia & other post-Soviet states.

2010S01680

Mason, Jennifer & Muir, Stewart (Sociology, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, M13 9PL [tel: +44 (0) 161 275 0265; e-mail: stewart.muir@manchester.ac.uk]), **Generations Beyond Families: Inter/Generational Dynamics in Personal Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores relationships between older people (over 55) and others of different generations. Rather than deploying only the definition of familial generations we investigate inter/generational locations & relationships outside "the family". We will suggest that neither the familial version of "generation" nor models of historical, cultural or political generations fully describe the way generationing "works" in people's everyday lives. We shall argue that although familial relationships are unquestionably important, that inter/generational dynamics are also present in (real, imagined & virtual) encounters with a range of non-familial others a e.g. neighbours, health care professionals, friends a as well as with places, cultural forms, & technologies. The significance of these relationships & associations lies in their capacity to shape and influence experiences of generational difference and/or similarity as well as the ways in which people may be assigned to or identify with particular "generations". We will show that relationships with these kinds of non-familial "others" can be crucial in older people's experience of cultural, social & physical ageing. The paper draws insights from mixed methods data generated in our ESRC funded study "Inter/generational Dynamics"; this study brings together a range of qualitative methods with quantitative data drawn from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

2010S01681

Masselink, Leah E. (School of Nursing, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA 27599 [tel: 919-641-7077; fax:; e-mail: leahULmasselink@unc.edu]), **Health Professions as a National Industry: Framing of Controversies in Nursing Education and Migration in the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the face of a global nursing shortage, many health care organizations in developed countries recruit foreign-trained nurses to maintain staffing levels. The Philippines is a key source country of nurses & the site of a growing training-for-export industry, despite its weak domestic health system. While the international orientation of the country's nursing sector is well-documented, the logics & power dynamics that underlie it are poorly understood. This paper uses case studies of two recent controversies in nursing education & migration to examine how stakeholders ("migrant institutions") in the Philippines debate priorities & represent nurses in public discussion. Findings from frame analyses of newspaper articles & key informant interviews suggest consensus of government, health sector, nursing education and professional development stakeholders around representations of Filipino nurses as export products on the global market, which minimize concerns about their rights as migrants & the impact of nurse migration on the domestic health system & link the nursing profession to the government's economic development and nation-building projects. These findings complicate representations of health professional migration as "brain drain" & demonstrate the contested nature of policy decision-making related to nurse migration in a country where it is economically & politically important.

2010S01682

Mathias, Matthew, Boli, John & Gallo-Cruz, Selina (Dept of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA [tel: 1-404-512-7441; fax: 1-404-727-7532; e-mail: mmathia@emory.edu]), **The Globalization of Sudoku,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Predecessors & variants have been widely known for centuries, but it was not until 2005 that the sudoku number puzzle suddenly globalized. It did so at a dizzying pace. Lexis-Nexis reports four scattered newspaper articles mentioning sudoku from January to early May, 2005, followed by 27 articles in the second week of May and 121 articles in the third week. Global Books in Print lists no English-language sudoku books for 2004; in 2005, 11 titles appeared from January through May, 110 from June through August, & 286 from September through November. A total of 456 titles appeared in 2005, 717 in 2006. Sudoku is now everywhere, from the supermarket to the airline travel magazine, celebrated in local and international competitions & even on television game shows. How can we solve the puzzle of sudoku's phenomenally rapid globalization? In this paper we draw on several disparate data sources to trace the patterns of sudoku's spread & evaluate hypotheses about variations in sudoku popularity. Our quantitative analyses investigate both how soon a country or region's residents jumped on the sudoku bandwagon & the intensity of their interest in sudoku. Of particular interest is our use of web search data (using eight different writing systems) from Google Trends and Google Insights, relatively new & rich resources for information on globalization that have not previously been used in sociological research. In the last part of the paper we explore general arguments about the operations of world culture, whose increasingly rationalized, scientized, & complex character favors the spread of some types of cultural elements (including sudoku) but not others.

2010S01683

Matos, Ana (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Colégio São Jerónimo, apartado 3087, 3001-401 Coimbra - PORTUGAL [tel: +351239855570; e-mail: amatos@ces.uc.pt]), **Can Protest Movements Broaden the Concept of Participation? The Analysis of the Controversial Reform of the Portuguese Public Maternal Health Services,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In March 2006, the Portuguese Health Minister determined a reform of the maternal health system, based in an experts report asked by the Government a few months before, which ordered the closure of 23 of the 50 maternity wards functioning at the time. The taken decision caused strong popular protests in several of the places affected by the decision, which lasted for 2 years. Drawing on a qualitative analysis provided by published news in 3 national newspapers, between March 2006 & December 2007, & on interviews made to privileged informants on this process, the paper tries to analyse how protest movements, faced as the most common form of public involvement, can enlarge the theoretical conception of "participation" a which is being neglected comparing to other institutionalized forms of citizen participation a & influence decision making processes. The study puts in evidence some remarkable findings: popular protests, despite being very dynamic and organised, never acquired a national dimension & didn't influence the government decision; although citizens express the need to revert the decision, they are especially aware of their exclusion from this political decision making process, the main reason why they integrate the protests.

2010S01684

Matschinger, Herbert (University of Leipzig / Clinic of Psychiatry, Semmelweisstrasse 10 04103 Leipzig [tel: ++49 341 9724533; fax: ++49 341 9724539; e-mail: Herbert.Matschinger@medizin.uni-leipzig.de]), **The Effect of "Item Ordering" in Screening Depression by Means of the PHQ-9,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The PHQ-9 instrument is frequently employed to adequately screen patients with respect to depression. It consists of 9 ordinal, Likert type items which are exclusively worded in the same direction & assumed to map one & only one latent construct. It is widely accepted that this short set of questions can be applied as a quick & easy to use screening instrument for assessing depression in the context of both experimental & non-experimental designs. Implicitly it is assumed that these 9 items are locally independent, which means that the manifest answer is generated by the latent dimension (e.g. depression) only & therefore the sum can be used as a sufficient statistic for the location of a respondent on the dimension. This only holds on condition that no learning or warming up, or contrary no fatigue and/or time shortage have an effect on responding to a question. These assumptions obviously are violated if the order of the questions in the questionnaire exerts an effect on several characteristics, like difficulty and/or discrimination of the prescriptive forms of answering. In order to investigate such a potential effect, a model has to be adopted which allows to distinguish between differential item functioning & item impact with respect to a strict (uni)-dimensional form. To evaluate both the ordinality of the prescriptive forms of answering (catgories) & the effect of the order on this characteristic, a partial credit model has been employed. This model is formulated within the framework of a non-linear mixed model which allows to treat the threshold parameters as dependent from the individually varying position of a question. A CATI survey was conducted 2009 on 1005 respondents employing a Latin Square, so that each of the 9 items is to appear at each of the possible 9 positions. Results show that the thresholds are not ordered & the discrimination of the categories depend on the order of the items. Therefore, the sum cannot be treated as a statistic to portray depression. Particularly, the quite frequently applied algorithm to obtain a classification into minor & major depression is not independent from the order of the items.

2010S01685

Matsumoto, Miwao (Department of Sociology, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo Bunkyo-Ku Tokyo 113-0033 Japan [e-mail: ghc03207@nifty.com]), **The Complex Circular Structure of Bioethics between the Academic and Citizen Sectors: Clarification by "Sectors Model" for Democratic Decision-making,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper describes & analyses the subtle but telling discrepancy between the academic & the citizen sector in bioethics with particular reference to the circular structure of arguments detected between the two sectors. The paper focuses on arguments centring around a large-scale government-sponsored epidemiological project in Japan to link genetic information & medical histories. Based on in-depth interviews with scientists & medical doctors and focus group interviews with citizen groups, it is shown that there is the complex circular structure of argument in terms of bioethics as seen by the academic & citizen sectors. In particular, citizen sector tends to leave everything to the responsibility of the academic sector, whereas the academic sector tends to leave everything to the decisions of society as a whole including the citizen sector & wait & see until the decision is made. When seen within multiple sector relationships, this finding strongly indicates that a dichotomous model of academic & citizen sectors as assumed in usual endeavours of public understanding of science and/or risk communication deviates from the reality significantly. The insight has profound sociological implications for designing a public arena that can maintain scientific integrity and appropriately mediate the academic & citizen sectors.

2010S01686

Matsushige, Takuya, Tsutsui, Takako & Otaga, Masaaki (Department of Social Services, National Institute of Public Health, 2-3-6 Minami, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0197 Japan [tel: +81 48 458 6133; fax: +81 48 458 6177; e-mail: yakutagesh@aol.com]), **The Coordination Function in Integrated Home Care in Japan: A New Form of Mutual Aid,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Japan, the Long-Term Care Insurance Act was revised in 2005, which required local municipalities to set up Community Integrated Support Centre. The centres have been expected to play a role to coordinate health & social care as well as formal & informal caring bodies in order for users to receive care services in a seamless way at home. Behind this revision is an increasing awareness that disproportionate weight on public service could lead to the collapse of the care system, & mutual aid in a local community, as a complement to the system, should be developed. However, efforts to promote the mutual aid are facing serious challenges as "socialisation of care" has deprived the society of such function largely. This study examines the ways in which integrated home care is provided based on empirical research and considers future agenda. Qualitative data were obtained by semi-structured interviews & observation of care practice. The data were analysed with grounded theory approach. Our findings imply that the coordination works when the connectedness among social resources, rather than disciplinary value judgment, become the central issue of the integrated care.

2010S01687

Matthews, Amie, L. (School of Social Sciences, University of Western Sydney, Penrith South DC NSW, Australia 1797 [tel: +61 2 9772 6224; e-mail: a.matthews@uws.edu.au]), **World-Making or World-Breaking Tourism? Understanding Cosmopolitanism as It Is Lived and Negotiated by Young Backpackers in the Travel Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, in-depth interviews with young backpackers & analysis of key travel media, this paper explores the ways in which a cosmopolitan ethos is made manifest in the travel space inhabited by young travellers. The paper examines how in the backpacking culture notions of worldliness, global awareness and responsibility, hospitality & reciprocity are mediated by key discourses of authenticity & freedom, ultimately contributing to a "world-making" cosmopolitanism. However, drawing on more recent research into traveller discourses on illicit drug use, the paper also acknowledges the need to examine some of the more negative transformative potentialities that exist within the backpacking culture, particularly as behaviours such as illicit drug consumption (which inevitably impact toured communities) may also derive from young travellers' desires to develop more "worldly" selves. To this end, the paper seeks to develop a more nuanced understanding of how cosmopolitan values are lived, understood and negotiated by young travellers & how in the travel space a sense of global humanity may in fact be tempered by an equally strong sense of individualism & a desire for experiential freedom. The end result may thus be that there is not one cosmopolitan ethos within the backpacking culture but many.

2010S01688

Matthews, Julie & Garlick, Steve (The University of the SUnshine Coast, Maroocydore DC [tel: 07 5459 4441; e-mail: jmatthew@usc.edu.au]), **A Capabilities Approach to Animal Ethics and Sustainability Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our failure to successfully address questions of environmental, social, economic & cultural sustainability threatens the survival of human society, animal species & ecosystems. Education values are central to evolving a culture of sustainability responsibility. This paper examines the potential for a capabilities approach to animal ethics as a means of deepening the values orientation of sustainability education & its contribution to the changes necessary to sustain life & biodiversity on earth. Sustainability education developed out of the sustainable development debates of the 1970s, but despite a concern with social injustice, it tended to endorse capitalist models of economic growth. Contemporary movements in sustainability education undertaken in ecopedagogy and ecoliteracy are interested in values education & the paradigm shift necessary to make education socially relevant & able to secure future survival. Sen (1985) has identified a capabilities approach, which when applied to the animal circumstance (Nussbaum 2003), provides a mechanism for sustainability action that is not driven by neoliberal forms of commodity accumulation & exchange. This approach provides an alternative to anthropocentric concepts of "humaneness" & utility. This paper examines the contribution of Sen's capabilities approach to the ongoing development of contemporary sustainability education.

2010S01689

Mattos, Rossana Ferreira da Silva (Professor of the Master of Social Science University Center Vila Velha a UVV; Coordinator of the Integrated Public Safety - UVV / National Secretariat of Public Security - SENASP - Ministry of Justice - MJ., Vila Velha - Espírito Santo - Brazil - 29.102-770 [tel: 55 (27) 34212080; 55 (27) 99514288; fax: 55 (27) 34212027; e-mail: rossanamattos@terra.com.br;rossana@uvv.br]), **Inequality and Urban Violence (A Study of Vitoria, Espirito Santo, Brazil),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper analyzes how the economic & social changes occurred in Brazil since 1980 changed the social-spatial setting, contributing to the increase of urban violence, for example, in the Metropolitan Region of Vitoria a MRV, in a context of productive restructuring & changes in the labor market. The main hypothesis is: the increase of social

segregation may lead to the social fragmentation, and, as consequence, could generate a social environment that stimulates urban violence. To demonstrate it this paper analyzed the dynamic of the metropolitan space organization, associated with the social-spatial transformations. To better understand this process, the methodology focused on historical conjuncture analysis plus the development & structural changes that were processing in MRV, in the late twentieth & early twenty-first century, ensuring a more rigorous analysis of phenomena in question. Moreover, coupled with the analysis method applied in research conducted by the Centre of the Metropolis, we identified & analyzed the metropolitan area and socio-occupational structure of MRV in 2000. For this, we used two complementary methods: first a factor analysis, & from this analysis, each of the 59 Areas of Expansion of Sample Data - AESD, the MRV, was included in a typology of the area. Such approach was developed to evaluate how the local dynamics, & the intensification of labor precariousness, compared with the macro-economic determinations, could interfere in the fabrication of social segregation & urban violence.

2010S01690

Mattu, Salvatore (Dept. of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law, and Social Science Methodology Facultad de Económia y Empresa, University of Barcelona, Teniente Coronel Valenzuela 1-11, Torre 2, 4Ao. piso [tel: +34 93 4021602; fax: +34 93 4021967; e-mail: salvatore.mattu@gmail.com]), **The Problem of Integration in Secularized Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The paper explores the ethical & symbolic dimension that each society renews with their civic rituals. Every society has its own sources & instruments of legitimacy & consensus, integrating the social body while acting as item of conflict between the social and political forces. The specificity of European secularism isn't enough to define the variety of the religious context in the historical & cultural realities that compose European nations. That's the aspect which pushes to explore, the broad spectrum of phenomena connected with civil religion rituals & manifestations, focusing in the local dimension of civil life. Each society shares a specific history & culture that determines its collective historical consciousness. Is through great historical events and essential cultural references that social agent shapes the common heritage of a nation. The organic whole of historical heritage and cultural reproduction systems affects the individual psychological dimension, determines the citizen's civic spirit, while reinforcing the link with public institutions, strengthen a collective identity and promote democracy. If the civil religiosity is the corollary that animates the whole, then I must ask: what are the dimension and the conceptual boundaries of the phenomenon of civil religion in the European context? In this context, the phenomena of civil religiosity referred to the politeia, has a historical & cultural legacy that defines & determines it, hence we need to reformulate the analytical approach to the phenomenon of civil religion and some of its theoretical bases. Finally I want to reopen the debate on civil religion as an instrument of integration & inclusion, also in secularized societies, focusing my attention on the third millennium polis as open nodes of the global network interconnections. Modern leading cities are nowadays the architectural & social stages where protagonists' actors play their active role in globalization process.

2010S01691

Matulionis, Arvydas Virgilijus (Vilnius Academy of Business Law, Vilnius, Lithuania, LT03202 [tel: +37065086007; e-mail: matulionis@ktl.mii.lt]), **Education as a Basis of Formation National Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Problems on culture, education, citizenship, identity & cohesion are relevant to every country & every person. This essay will try to overview shortly some of the social processes & changes which have been taking place recently in Lithuania. After Lithuania restored its statehood there were cardinal structural & systemic changes in all areas of life as the market economy & civic society were forming. Part of the youth do not receive general education certificate especially if they come from Romany's families. The social exclusion of such youth is emerging. But a lot of attention is given to schools where ethnic groups are a majority. There are Jewish & Belarusian schools. If in Soviet times the Polish used to attend Russian schools because they were supposed to provide better education, Then–now Polish are more willing to attend Polish schools. Lithuania does not experience problems with Russian education. These problems are quite seen in Latvia & Estonia. In Soviet period the ethnographic folk music & dance groups were the main actors in promoting Lithuanian traditions. This movement is alive. And it is significant to rural communities. The national traditions of ethnic groups are also fostered through the activities if such ethnographic groups. The most active are Polish, Karaim, Jewish, Tartar & other communities. This all created social cohesion. The idea of lifelong learning is being implemented. This is not only about qualifications for the world of work; it has a much broader idea a intercultural education. It is almost a few decades when the third age university is implementing the aim to satisfy the need for new knowledge & communication for thousands of people. I will finish with one remark: competing with Estonians there were efforts taken to create the image of Lithuania. The experts developed the idea of brave & daring country. In my opinion creation of such image is meaningless. Lithuania is a country of creative people.

2010S01692

Mau, Steffen & Sachweh, Patrick (University Bremen, BIGSSS, Po Box 330440 [tel: 0049 (0)421-218-66420; e-mail: smau@bigsss.uni-bremen.de]), **The Middle Class and the German Welfare State: Beneficial Involvement at Stake?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We investigate how recent changes of the German welfare state are viewed by the middle class. While the working class is generally seen as the driving force of welfare state development, other approaches maintain that the middle classes' beneficial involvement into social security is crucial. The German welfare state is seen to be particularly centered on the desires of the middle class, but recent changes challenge this assumption. Unemployment provision has moved from status maintenance to minimum income support, & old age pensions have been lowered, while the private component of old age provision has been strengthened. Thus, we ask how the German middle class views the principle of status maintenance (and its emerging abandonment), & investigate to what extent responsibility for social security is assigned to the state versus the individual citizen. On the basis of qualitative material from focus groups & quantitative survey data, we find that individual responsibility is generally supported, but that the state is still assigned responsibility for providing a basic level of social security. Besides, some people are seen as less capable of acting individually responsible, e.g. the poor or long-term unemployed, & therefore a state "inducement" of individually responsible behavior is demanded.

2010S01693

Mayer, Liliana (University of Buenos Aires, M.T. de Alvear 2231, 1111, Buenos Aires [tel: 5411-4824-3577; e-mail: lilimayer@yahoo.com]), **Education, Social Inequality and Cultural Diversity. Notes on Citizenship Building in a Fragmented Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ In our exposition we will argue that main school agents, that is, teachers & directors- from the educational systems tend to read social inequalities as cultural differences and, supporting their diagnosis in relativists arguments, they inhibit & fracture the pedagogical & socializing function from the education experience, contributing to the reproduction & production of inequalities and amplifying origin differences. By doing this, school system resign the ethos for which it was created. So, even though Argentinean Educational System documents stipulate that modern school should generate habits of normalization & discipline among its future citizens, in order to develop useful men for the society in the future, these goals is reserved to the ones in good socioeconomic conditions. The exposition is based on my doctoral research work, which included participant observations in for secondary schools from the City of Buenos Aires & interviews to their agents. These school can be divided into two types: a) an elite High school, b) three schools which segment their public within its shifts, by offering a different educational experience to their pupils from the morning shift–where the educational process takes place–and the comfort above mentioned to the afternoon & night shifts.

2010S01694

Mayerl, Jochen (University of Stuttgart, Institute for Social Sciences, Stuttgart, Germany, 70191 [tel: ++49 711 685 83577; fax: ++49 711 685 73577; e-mail: Jochen.Mayerl@sowi.uni-stuttgart.de]), **Methodological Problems of Ego-Centered Network Analysis in Attitude-Behavior-Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses methodological problems & solutions for an application of ego-centered network analysis in the field of attitude-behavior research. The combination of concepts of social network analysis & attitude-behavior research is a promising way to enhance both theoretical & empirical explanatory power in behavioural research: Social network analysis lacks a general individualistic behavioral theory, & models of attitude-behavior theory ignore the social embeddedness of social actors and there-

fore have an individualistic bias. The paper presents several methodological problems a research project has to deal with when trying to combine social network analysis & attitude-behavior research: issues of sample size & sampling problems, panel design to enable causal modeling, the need & realization of follow-up-surveys of Alteri, the mode of surveys (CAPI vs. CATI), the features of an adequate network name generator, & the statistical analysis, e.g. the combination of structural equation modeling (due to the fact that attitudes are latent variables) and multilevel analysis to estimate causal "social" attitude-behavior-models.

2010S01695

Mazidi, Mohammad, Khoshbakht, Fariba & Alborzi, Mahbobeh (Foundations of Education, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Fars, Iran 71946 [tel: 098-0711-628-1297 Cell ph. 098-9173159641; fax: 098-7116286441; e-mail: mmazidi52@yahoo.com]), **Burnout Teacher in Iran: Psychometric Properties of the Farsi Version of Dworkin Burnout Teacher Inventory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While the most commonly employed burnout measure has been the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), researchers have been troubled by some of the psychometric limitations of that scale (e.g. wording of the scale items) as well as the limited conceptualization of burnout upon which it is based (Halbesleben&Demerouti,2005). As a result, Dworkin has developed an alternative measure of burnout, the Dworkin Burnout Teacher Inventory (DBTI). The main purpose of this paper is to develop evidences for the validity & reliability of the Persian-language translation of the DBTI. With the kind permission of professor Dworkin, this questionnaire was translated into Persian (Farsi), and the procedure of back translation (cf. Brisling-1986) was used to assure that the content of the scale remained the same in the English & Persian languages. This study is the first validation study of the DBTI, & the first to assess the characteristics of the DBTI in Persian-speaking sample. Therefore, this Persian translated version of DBTI, we named DBTII, that is DBTI for Iran. The sample consisted of 145 elementary school teachers in Shiraz (98 male & 76 female) selected by applying a stratified random sampling method. The subjects were asked to complete the questionnaires without presenting any identification remarks (total N = 145). Results of Factor analysis, using Principal Component Method, showed four factors. Applying these emerged factors to the content of the items in the questionnaire constituted four main categories. In accordance with Dowrkin & Maslash, we also named these categories as: Meaninglessness (items 8 & 9); Powerlessness (items1,3,4 & 5); Isolation (items 10,11 & 12); & Normlessness (items 2 & 6). Results of analysis showed that %53.78 of teacher's Burnout variance was perceived by the four categories in total. Internal consistency of the scale was sufinciently high (I-= .61). These results, in general, suggest the reliability (internal consistency & stability) & factorial invariance of the DBTI in Iranian teachers elementary schools samples. Keywords: Dworkin Burnout Teacher Inventory (DBTI), Validity, Reliability, DBTII

2010S01696

Mazidi, Mohammad, Khoshbakht,Faiba & Alborzi, Mahbobeh (Foundations of Education, Shiraz,Fars, Iran, 71946 [tel: 098-09173159641; fax: 098-07116286441; e-mail: mmazidi52@gmail.com]), **A Study of the Relationship between Demographic Factors and Elementary School Teacher Burnout: The Iranian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between demographic factors & elementary school teacher burnout. The sample consisted of 144 elementary school teachers (98 men & 76 women), selected by applying a stratified random sampling. The instrument for Data collection consisted of two parts: (a)-Personal Information Form, developed by the researchers, & (b)- Dworkin Burnout Inventory (1981). The validity & reliability of Inventory were confirmed (Cronbach alpha was 0.61). Results of t-test for independent groups revealed a significant difference for teachers' powerlessness, one of the teacher burnout dimensions or categories, in respect to their marital status ($t=2.1$, $p< 0.05$) & gender ($t=3.3$, $p< 0.05$). Also a significant relationship was found between teachers' feeling of meaninglessness, another teachers' burnout dimension or category, & their numbers of children ($r=-0.21$, $p< 0.05$).

2010S01697

Mazzucchelli, Sara & Rossi, Giovanna (Athenaum Centre for Family Studies and Research, Catholic University of Milano, Milano, Italy 20123 [tel: +39 02 7234 5945; fax:; e-mail: sara.mazzucchelli@unicatt.it]), **Parental Leave in Southern European Countries: An International Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the early 1990s the demand for maternity & parental leave has grown steadily in all European countries. This increase is closely connected to the influx of women into paid employment & has been incorporated at the EU level in several recommendations/directives by the EU to its Member States. Nevertheless, significant differences between the countries in terms of eligibility, duration, benefit levels & flexibility in taking up parental leave can be found. Taking this as a starting point, the paper will be articulated as follows: first, using comparative data (International network on Leave Policies), we will discuss the variation in leave schemes & consequences of different kinds of leave policies in some Southern EU countries; then we'll focus on challenges & differentiated impacts on careers of men & women who take parental leave in Italy trying to outline the link between the societal norms & the gendered social institutions of family and work. In doing so we'll outline the essential features of the Italian law (n.53/2000) on parental leave, in order to analyze its implementation data & to identify its cultural orientation. A fundamental objective of this law is infact the identification of concrete flexible tools that allow for a reconciling of contrasting personal & working needs. This regulatory measure is innovative: it presents a vision of parenting as a shared task of co-responsibility, as a relationship between the parents. The measure takes into consideration the ethics of caretaking & is characterized by the value of reciprocity. However, the data on the use of parental leaves by the general population (see research carried out by the Italian National Observatory on the Family) present a stark contrast to the new law: in daily life there is an almost complete disregard of the principles of equality that inspired the new regulation.

2010S01698

McCallum, David (Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia, 8001 [tel: 61 3 99194174; fax: 61 3 99194164; e-mail: david.mccallum@vu.edu.au]), **Governing Through Rights: Histories of Children's Rights and Governing Vulnerable Children,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Australia is reportedly experiencing a child welfare crisis. Despite formal acknowledgement of international children's rights conventions, all Australian governments have recorded significantly increased rates of child abuse, & many jurisdictions report higher rates of child imprisonment. This paper outlines a series of historical investigations into the relationship between assertions of children's rights & the governance of children in welfare and justice systems. What have been the outcomes for children's welfare of governmental promulgations of children's rights?

2010S01699

McClure, Stephen C & Waters, Nigel (George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, USA 22030 [tel: 703 993 1210; e-mail: smcclur1@gmu.edu]), **Counter Mapping the Washington Metropolitan Region: An Action Research Approach to GISci,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Incorporating both quantitative & qualitative methods including spatial analysis in a Geographic Information System, we examine neoliberal restructuring in the Washington Metropolitan area. Neoliberal restructuring both limits & opens new possibilities for contesting the social construction of space. We examine the role of Defense contracting; immigration, economic & class formation as they pertain to lived space of everyday life that make the Washington area unique in a system of globally connected cities and regions. Activist research as has as its objective social change; the researcher is a participant in & engaged with social movements assisting the process of building popular power from below. Research questions developed out of an ongoing engagement with Virginia New Majority (VNM) & Tenants & Workers United (TWU), community organizations contesting neoliberalization within a right to the city framework. In the context of increased polarization along race, class & gender lines, new working class organizations are contesting the social construction of space and for an expansion of the commons via new forms of organization at multiple scales & deploying multiple tactics.

2010S01700

McCone, David, R., Scott, Wilbur, Sayegh, Lisa & Looney, Joseph (Dept. of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, United States Air Force Academy, 2354 Fairchild Dr. 6L-143, USAF Academy, CO 80840 USA [tel: 719 333-1310; fax: 719 333-6711; e-mail: david.mccone@usafa.edu]), **Resiliency of Army National Guard Soldiers: Unique Stressors and Sources of Support,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A significant issue that soldiers face is coping with the stressors associated with reintegration after returning from deployment (e.g., family matters, adjusting to garrison tempo, etc.). This adjustment process can be particularly difficult for Army National Guard (ARNG) soldiers who also must reintegrate as a civilian into their communities, return to their civilian jobs, & cope with generally less access to unit support & medical care. We are collecting quantitative & qualitative data from ARNG soldiers deployed in support of the wars in Iraq & Afghanistan. Preliminary results show that these soldiers do experience a significant amount of stress, although many cope well despite this. Common stressors include feeling that they have little control over their situation, difficulties returning to home life & their civilian job, & frustration that their contributions go unnoticed by the American public. Positive aspects of deployment include feeling as if they make a significant difference, being more appreciative of their families & of their life at home, & being better able to put minor stressful events into better perspective.

2010S01701

McDaniel, Anne & Buchmann, Claudia (Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210 [tel: 614-247-8363; e-mail: buchmann.4@osu.edu]), **Gender Inequalities in Higher Education: Trends and Prospects from a Cross-National Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent decades, a dramatic shift has occurred in higher education throughout many industrialized societies. For the first time in history, women are enrolling in & completing more education than men in many countries. During the 1970s, women lagged behind men in the number of tertiary degrees completed. Since the 1980s, women began to reach parity with men, & in many cases surpassed men in terms of their educational attainment. In this paper, we consider whether this reversal in the gender gap in tertiary degree completion is connected to other major changes in women's lives an status in European countries. We consider how changes in women's tertiary education are related to changes in family formation, fertility, & women's employment & occupational status. We then examine whether the relationships between women's share of tertiary education & other indicators exhibit different patterns in different regions of Europe. We find evidence for regional variations in the relationship between women's share of tertiary education & women's labor force participation, share of prestigious, powerful positions & fertility rates. We conclude by considering the implications of these changes for higher education, labor markets, & family formation in the future.

2010S01702

McDaniel, Susan A. (University of Lethbridge, Prentice Institute, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 CANADA [tel: 403-329-5156; fax: 403-317-2823; e-mail: susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca]), **The Welfare State in Aging Societies: Comparing the Production/Protection Nexus in Canada and Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Population aging & economic challenges in many countries raise challenges for welfare state regimes. One argument is that a downward convergence is inevitable as global economic and demographic pressures bring greater homogeneity to policies. Another argument suggests that demographic & economic pressures can have stimulative effects on welfare regimes. This paper looks at Japan & Canada as case studies. Japan is the demographically oldest country in the world, with a mixed welfare capitalist regime premised simultaneously on a liberal company-based protection system combined with a conservative familist approach, with changing rapidly with the economic challenges, shifting gender/family relations & demographic aging. Canada is a liberal welfare regime with more policy focus on the latter stages of the life course. While not experiencing the degree of economic challenges other countries face, Canada is reconfiguring its welfare state. We compare Japan & Canada along three dimensions: pension policies, care policies, & family/gender policies. We find that welfare retrenchment, so characteristic of Anglo-Saxon welfare regimes, has not occurred in Japan. Instead, there has been an expansion of social protections by the state in the provision of care & facilitation of work/family balance. Institutional complementaries in Japan & Canada are compared focussing on evolving welfare state regimes, economic & demographic structures and the political processes of interest group mobilization.

2010S01703

McDonald, Ruth & Cheraghi-Sohi, Sudeh (University of Nottingham, Sir Colin Campbell Building, University of Nottingham, NG& 2TU [e-mail: ruth.mcdonald@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Changing Organisations and the Implications for Medical Professionalism: The Case of English Primary Medical Care 2004/9,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent reforms in English primary medical care seek to make professionals accountable at the level of the organisation (as opposed to the individual professional). There is a growing body of research, describing the impact of these reforms on the profession of general medical practice. However, the issue of the impact on primary medical care organisations has received little attention. This paper draws on institutional theory to examine the ways in which general medical practice organisations are adapting their internal structures & processes to conform to the expectations of key stakeholders in the wider environment. Using data from interviews with a range of stakeholders including primary care doctors & their staff, patients & third party payers (n=239), the paper assesses the ways in which & extent to which the organisational field of general medical practice is changing over time in response to a new institutional logic. Our findings suggest that primary care organisations are moving in the same direction, and one that is consistent with reforms making professionals increasingly accountable. Furthermore, we also identified a process of convergence, with organisations increasingly resembling each other over time. A focus on compliance with standardised care processes, linked to performance targets, was reinforced by financial incentives, field level changes in software to standardise care processes & inter & intra organisational comparisons of target performance. In the context of other reforms offering the potential for "competent" organisations to bid for resources, compliance with performance targets is becoming accepted by primary care organisations as a legitimate means of judging organisations & is used by practices to judge their performance against other organisations. These organisations were becoming increasingly hierarchical with salaried doctors & nurses, playing a substantial role in the achievement of targets, whilst financial rewards accrued to medical partners. These findings of convergence and compliance have implications in the context of market reforms intended to encourage diversity in the range of providers of primary medical care services. They also have implications for the profession of primary medical care. The distinction between salaried doctors & partners is beginning to erode notions of equality amongst members of the same profession working in the same organisation. This is partly due to pay differentials but also because new organisational structures & processes make it possible & legitimate for partners & practice managers to scrutinise the work of salaried doctors. These developments have implications for the profession of medicine in primary care more generally since, "good practice" is starting to be defined in terms of achievement of performance targets. Furthermore, the desire to demonstrate organisational superiority in a context where most organisations are high performers leads to doctors accusing fellow professionals in other organisations of achieving targets by, at best, tick box medicine & at worst fraud. Allegiance to organisation & performance to demonstrate that, as opposed to loyalty to fellow professionals, appears to be becoming an increasingly accepted part of organisational life.

2010S01704

McFall, Elizabeth R. (Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK11 1EQ, UK [tel: 44-(0)1908 654409; e-mail: e.r.mcfall@open.ac.uk]), **Advertising, Agencements and Crashes: Following the Line of Least Resistance?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For Walter Benjamin, advertising had an uncanny capacity to use sentiment to reawaken human mimetic facility. Confronted by the giant neon images of early twentieth-century advertisements, people were taught to feel & to imitate once more. From Adam Smith, through to Gabriel Tarde & Marcel Mauss, the capacity to imitate, prompted by prestigious or authoritarian examples, is the core condition of the social. This capacity to inspire emulation and imitation such that the line of least resistance subtly becomes buying the toothpaste, smoking the cigarette, wearing the perfume, etc. became one of the most widely held, & widely reviled, attributes of advertising. The trouble with this lies partly in the artificial isolation of advertising from its environment & partly in the neglect of advertising's many failures. Drawing upon the long history of life assurance promotion, the paper aims to reconsider advertising's impact on the mimetic facility by locating it as an element within a socio-technical market device or agency. From this perspective new forms of consumer conduct emerge through the dynamic encounters between a range of elements which combine to make purchasing desirable, habitual or unthinking. These same elements can also collide or crash & to date the interesting questions raised by such failures have received little attention.

2010S01705

McGregor, Ian M (School of Management, University of Tech-

nology, Sydney (UTS), Room - Building 5 D4.08, Markets Campus, POBox 123, Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia [tel: 612 (02) 9514 3240; fax: 612 (02) 9514 3602; e-mail: ian.m.mcgregor@uts.edu.au]), **Developing Effective Global Climate Change Public Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Dangerous climate change is the greatest threat to sustainability that humanity has ever faced. In order to have a high probability of avoiding dangerous climate change we need to reduce CO2 in the atmosphere to less than 350ppm from the current levels of 390ppm. This level of emission reductions is not going to be achieved by international politics as usual. The paper outlines the major problems in negotiating & implementing ambitious & effective Global Climate Change Public Policy which is urgently needed. What kind of agreement on global public policy will ensure that global emissions stabilise soon & then rapidly reduce, even while the developing world rapidly increases its use of energy to reduce endemic poverty to enhance human development? One such approach is the Greenhouse Development Rights Framework. It seeks to measure capacity & responsibility as a way of sharing the substantial costs of responding to the climate change emergency. In order to develop effective global public policy which maximizes the likelihood of avoiding dangerous climate change, it will require a much greater willingness to cooperate agree to a far more radical, ambitious & binding agreement than that so far achieved in 20 years of international climate change negotiations.

2010S01706

McGregor, Ian, M (School of Management, University of Technology, Sydney (UTS), Room - Building 5 D4.08, Markets Campus, PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia [tel: 612 (02) 9514 3240; fax: 612 (02) 9514 3602; e-mail: ian.m.mcgregor@uts.edu.au]), **Policy Coalitions in the Global Greenhouse: Contestation and Collaboration in Global Climate Change Public Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research uses a neo-Gramscian theoretical perspective & develops and applies an analytical framework focused on policy coalitions of state & non-state actors to investigate the role that non-state actors have played in the global climate policy process. It focuses on two opposed non-state actors, Global Climate Coalition (GCC) and Climate Action Network (CAN). GCC & CAN each played major roles within opposing policy coalitions that became particularly important in shaping the outcome of the global & national climate policy processes. The research focuses on the role of GCC & CAN and their associated policy coalitions in influencing the framing, developing, implementation & review of global climate policy. It reviews how GCC & CAN enabled more effective national and transnational advocacy & how they fostered major opposing policy coalitions on climate policy. It examines the global climate change policy process through this analytical lens of contestation between policy coalitions from the creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 1988 to the Copenhagen Climate Summit in 2009. The paper assesses the analytical framework & concludes by identifying critical issues that the current global public policy processes have encountered in developing & implementing effective global climate change public policy.

2010S01707

McIntyre, Janet J (School of Social and Policy Studies, Flinders University [tel: 82012075; fax: 82012273; e-mail: janet.mcintyre@flinders.edu.au]), **Towards a Cosmopolitan Approach for Social and Environmental Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper acknowledge the important contribution made by Nussbaum (2006) in reframing the social contract & arguing for the need for education & the development of our human capabilities to think differently, or in the words of Bateson(1972) , to develop an "ecological mindset". The environment is a living entity which co-determines our very existence, not as a commodity from which to extract endless profit. It a) extends the argument to address the social contract & to explore alternative forms of government and governance that can protect those who fall outside the mantle of citizenship rights as a result of their age, gender, race, species or level of ability. b) explores ethical frameworks to enhance human reasoning capability. c) develops an argument for a new form of democracy & governance that is based on a recognition of our role as caretakers. The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit illustrates that even when organisations try to include diverse stakeholders & diverse viewpoints, the challenge remains as to how to include diverse viewpoints.

2010S01708

McKeen, Wendy E. (School of Social Work, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3 [tel: 416 736 2100 x 81023; e-mail: wmckeen@yorku.ca]), **"Welfare Mothers" and Feminists in the "War on Poverty" Debate in Canada: Seen but Not Heard,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is concerned with unpacking the political struggle over social rights in Canada, particularly with respect to gender issues & in showing the significance of women's voice in these struggles. The particular focus of this paper is the national "war on poverty" debate of the late 1960s/early 1970s. Using archival material, published reports, committee transcripts, & secondary material, the paper explores in detail the various understandings and strategies of key actors in this debate, including, especially, those of "welfare mothers" & grass-roots feminists a constituency whose political agency in social policy struggle is rarely acknowledged. The paper reveals that a large gap in understanding existed at this time between mainstream policy actors and that of welfare mothers/ feminists. It argues that while the latter offered meaningful alternatives to mainstream notions of social rights & of a social future, their voice was largely ignored by key actors. I argue that, contrary to the accepted view that this period was simply one of "social liberalism," the actual political choices of core actors reveal a concerted effort to resist & thwart challenges to a largely liberal, male-biased "steady as she goes" approach to social policy & a social future. Key Words: Women, Politics, Social Policy, Poverty

2010S01709

McKeever, Matthew (Mount Holyoke College, 50 College St., South Hadley MA 01075 USA [e-mail: mmckeeve@mtholyoke.edu]), **Stratification in Societies with Weak States: The Case of Zimbabwe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I explore the limits of stratification research in countries with weak central states. One of the central premises of stratification research is the effective operation of a central state authority regulating the labor market, however in some developing countries this cannot be assumed. Specifically, I conduct a case study of one country which has experienced progressively weaker state authority, Zimbabwe. While predominantly agricultural, some movement towards a more diverse labor market had begun over the first fifteen years of independence. This trajectory was interrupted by unproductive structural adjustment programs, equity issues surrounding the distribution of farmland, and increasing political authoritarianism. I analyze data from the 2005-2006 Demographic & Health Surveys in Zimbabwe, looking at potential stratification outcomes such as income, occupation, wealth, & lifestyle. The data on relational measures of wealth and living conditions provide the best way to assess inequality. I then analyze how these are related to various factors such as family structure, labor market participation, educational levels, and ethnicity.

2010S01710

McMichael, Anthony, J (National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia [tel: +61 2 6125 2378; fax: +61 2 6125 5608; e-mail: tony.mcmichael@anu.edu.au]), **Sustaining or Surviving? Applying Reason to Unfamiliar Trans-Generational Horizons,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Reason enables us to address past, present & future. However, as a product of routine biological evolution we humans are "hard wired" to focus preferentially on surviving the present. In nature, Darwinian culling gives no credit for ability to think about possible future environments. Yet that is where we, the species with the big complex brain, must now increasingly direct our gaze and reason. Meanwhile, the environmental consequences of that complex brain have assumed unprecedentedly large & systemic scale, inexorably extending many decades into the future. Today, the Human Enterprise substantially controls the planet's future, and is seriously eroding its life-sustaining capacity. Climate change, ozone depletion, ocean acidification, biodiversity loss, soil degradation, etc. pose fundamental threats to health and social stability. To attain environmental & social sustainability, far-sighted reason (foresighting) must become a primary resource for social change. Resistance will come from our present-fixated value systems & institutions of governance, production & learning. However, as the evidence of adverse consequences accrues, our latent capacity for long-distance reasoning can be enabled. We may yet do better than earlier, more localized, societies a where non-sustainability signals were misunderstood or ignored, in favour of intensified production, greater consumption & monumental aggrandizement. (Dubai anyone?)

2010S01711

McMichael, Philip D (Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. USA [tel: +1 607-255-5495; e-mail: pdm1@cornell.edu]), **Transitioning the Food Regime,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As the IAASTD Report claims, agriculture is at a crossroads. This paper situates this crossroads from a food regime perspective, taking account of different temporalities regarding energy source, political-economic conjuncture & social & ecological feedbacks. The paper will consider what kind of turning point the world is at and what kinds of paradigmatic & practical shifts might be necessary to sustain planetary life as we know it.

2010S01712

McNamara, Dennis, L. (Sociology Department, Georgetown University, 3700 O Sts NW, Washington DC 20057 USA [tel: 1-202-687-3603; fax: 1-202-687-7326; e-mail: mcnamard@georgetown.edu]), **Knowledge at the Wheel - Innovation and Regional Integration in East Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The financial crisis has intensified the competition in global markets for higher added-value production, eroding cost advantages of labor-intensive manufacturing. How can regions anchor more knowledge-intensive manufacturing in a volatile era of highly mobile international capital? It is argued that regional production-sharing in East Asia contributed to market liberalization efforts evident in preferential trade agreements. I move the argument to the next step to suggest that foreign market access (i.e., "gateway trade") through the host country has in turn promoted more knowledge-intensive investment. I join trade and investment data to case studies of leading Japanese firms in regional auto (Toyota) & electronics (Panasonic) sectors to test the hypothesis. The transition economy of Thailand provides a focus, with comparisons to China & South Korea. Literatures on global value chains (i.e., knowledge nodes), comparative capitalisms (i.e., complementarity), & innovation (i.e., knowledge networks) help shape the argument. I cite data to suggest agreements promoted trade gateways such as Bangkok within the region & beyond which anchor product development efforts in host nations, & indirectly promote complementarities in innovation systems. A shift from production to knowledge networks in East Asia may well permit a regional integration quite distinct from most other regional groupings. I conclude with national investment and innovation policies that encourage more knowledge-intensive inward Foreign Direct Investment.

2010S01713

Meardi, Guglielmo (University of Warwick, Coventry, UK, CV4 7AL [tel: 44-2476522645; e-mail: irobgme@wbs.ac.uk]), **Worker(S) Movement and Crisis: Unions, Migrants and Posted Workers in the Construction Sectors' Turmoil in UK And Spain, 2008-10,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper draws on a European project on labour market uncertainty in Europe, & present findings on labour migration (and especially short-term migration) as a social process redistributing the uncertainty burden in ever-more flexible & insecure labour markets. The empirical focus will be on the two large European countries with the most flexible (although differently regulated) labour markets & the largest recent migration inflows, UK and Spain; & on an economic sector, construction, which is particularly volatile & affected by the recent crisis, & where the workforce is particularly mobile & often transnational. The research combines policy analysis, labour market data, & case studies of employers' strategies & trade union reactions. The first part of the paper will discuss how far the distribution of uncertainty is unequal between national & migrant workers, and develop a theoretical argument as to the social sustainability of such division in terms of labour relations & ethnic relations. Particular attention is paid to the potentially disruptive issue of movement of services & posted workers. The second part will analyse the role of trade unions in the process. It will critically assess representations of trade unions as exclusionary "communities of fate" protecting the insiders & transferring insecurity to the outsiders. It will analyse the variety of trade unions roles: collective bargaining practices on employment security, experiences of migrants' organizing, transnational activities, & cases of conflict over foreign labour & foreign contractors, such as the "British jobs for British workers" strikes of 2009 in the UK.

2010S01714

Meder, Mehmet & Sahin, Hande (Sociology, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, 20020 [tel: +90 258 2963682; e-mail: mmeder@pau.edu.tr]), **The Socio-Economic Effects of 2008 Economic Crisis On Different Classes in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization, conceptually, is used to define new capitalist relations & recent trends of world capitalism. In this process, in which phenomenons like global mobility of money, globalization of economy & knowledge, increase in the activities of multinational corporations, global identities & wide currency of cultures operate simultaneously, all social, economic & politic transformations effect all areas around the world. Having moved out of national dimension, capitalism has reached a global level and all macro-crisis effect both the centre & the periphery because, especially with post-1970 crisis they were considered by central countries as both cheap labour force & market & raw material fields. In the context of this unequal relation, surrounding countries are perceived as buffer zones for other macro economic crisis. Markets & labour markets of peripheral countries have become vulnerable for all the probable negativities. Economic crisis have deep impacts on underdeveloped countries which are already indebted to IMF & World Bank. The effects of 2008 economic crisis on Turkey can be considered in this context. Turkey is a significant example as it is a micro reflection of knock-on effects of those macro effects. The main objective of the study is to discuss, in Turkey case, the effects of macro transformations taking place in the centre of the world on micro lives in the peripheral countries. For this purpose, fieldworks in different regions will be operated & transformations in the consumption patterns, in the forms of saving & spending, in the everyday life and work of the individuals with the crisis will be presented. The fieldwork will be supported with the official statistics of labour market, poverty line, per capita income.

2010S01715

Meethan, Kevin (University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, UK PL4 8AA [tel: 01752 585817; e-mail: kmeethan@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Tourism Policy in the EU: A Critical Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The European Union has no direct power or remit in relation to tourism although a number of European policies do have a considerable impact, & EU programmes support a number of activities that are tourism related such as education & training, cultural heritage and social integration through a variety of funding measures. As is common in many developed economies, within the EU as a whole tourism has often been undervalued in terms of its economic contribution to the economy . This is a well known problem which in part can be explained by the predominance of SMEs within the sector, & also by the diverse number of sectors that tourism production & consumption involves. In 2006 the European Commission presented a new policy framework for the EU which aimed to increase awareness of the economic, social & environmental importance of tourism. Such an approach is designed to complement rather than replace national policies by providing "added value" at an EU level, & by adhering to three broad aims of the Lisbon Strategy to develop a competitive, dynamic, knowledge-based economy, to invest in human resources & combat social exclusion, and a recognition that economic growth must respect natural resources. At the same time, tourism policy is also intended to encourage synergies between tourism & related sectors. This paper will provide a critical perspective on these recent policy developments & some barriers to the implementation of supra-national policies at the regional & local level.

2010S01716

Mehrabi, Maryam & Ahmadnia, Shirin (Health Ministry of Iran, No:436,Psycho-Social Health Office, Ministry of Health, Gomhoori Ave.Tehran,Iran,113659383 [tel: +98 21 66760520; fax: +98 21 66700410; e-mail: MARY.MEHRABI@yahoo.com]), **Sociological Study of Professional Relationship Nurse & Physician,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a sociological study of Professional relationship between nurses & physicians. During the recent decades, experimental research on interpersonal conflicts & negative outputs of health services in hospitals reveals the importance & necessity of a professional restructuring & reforming of the communicative relationships. On the other hand, gender discrimination is being reported as one of the important reasons for the occupational conflict between nurses & medical doctors. Moreover, due to emerging new hypotheses concerning power inequality among the professions, the nurses' occupational dependence, the demands for a new form of cooperation between nurses & medical doctors, new perspectives for the theoretical & experimental studies of the professional role of nurses in the health structure have been created. In this study, we review a wide range of issues concerning the professional interrelationship of nurses & doctors, ranging from their micro level interaction & experiences, to the hospital meso-

organizational level & the macro level of policy and structure, using some theoretical ideas from theorists such as J. Scott, Lopez, C. R. Mills, A. Giddens & a few others. Therefore, using theories from medical sociology & the sociology of women's occupations, we undertook research on the nurse & doctor intreprofessional relationship including traditional models (dominant- in dominant & Dependent-independent models) as well as rational model (cooperation-participation) & the affecting causes. We implemented a survey method using a semi quota sampling method, with a sample of fifty nurses & fifty medical doctors currently working in the hospitals under medical sciences university's of Tehran & Shahid Beheshti in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. The findings revealed the Nurse & doctor professional relationship model being in the following order: Dependent-in dependent model mostly in first, the Dominant–in dominant model second & the Cooperation–participation model last. In addition, according to our findings, the most important factors affecting the quality of the interactions were found to be, the occupational socialization, gender stereotypes, the amount of professionals' legitimate authority & actors' share of power(their agency) which somewhat explain the concerning models.

2010S01717

Meier, Isabella & Kreimer, Margareta (Department of Economics, Universitaetsstrasse 15, A-8010 Graz [tel: +43699/11707349; e-mail: isabella.meier@uni-graz.at]), **Long Term Care in Private Households: Status Quo in Austria And Challenges for the University of Graz as an Employer,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Austrian Care System focuses on cash benefits for care receivers. The utilization of professional care services is optional and rather expensive, independent from the level of disability. As a consequence long-term care is provided to a very large extent by informal care givers within the family. Simultaneously employees are increasingly confronted with caring obligations besides paid work. In contrast to childcare, caring for elderly relatives is rather unpredictable concerning the beginning, intensity and durability of caring activities. Our paper analyses the situation of employees engaged in long-term care at the University of Graz. Methods & results: The empirical research consists of expert interviews in professional care organizations & of qualitative interviews with employees of the University of Graz who care for elderly relatives. First results show that the scientific staff is more flexible regarding working time & -place; but informal caring activities influence the career development more negatively, considering mobility & scientific output. The careers of administration staff are less affected by home caring activities but these employees are less flexible in regard of workplace and -time (e.g. office hours). In both occupational categories tolerance & informal support by line managers & colleagues are essential for the compatibility situation. Conclusions: An employer like the University of Graz can support caring employees by adopting flexible work arrangements & promoting tolerance by superiors. But such measures are unable to compensate for a care system that leaves the case management within the family and supports informal, unprofessional & unpaid homecare.

2010S01718

Mello e Silva, Leonardo (Dept. of Sociology USP, São Paulo, Brazil. 05045-020 [tel: +55 11 38711816; e-mail: leogmsilva@hotmail.com]), **Unions Face Corporate Social Responsibility: Some Comments on Recent Developments in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The union trend towards Social Responsibility discourse is nowadays playing a significant role in the main discussions taking place within Brazilian union movement. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is seen by unionists as a pathway to channel historic demands from the movement, as well as a tool for social justice. The paper identifies important critical strands in the CSR debate in Brazil: firstly, as a way to attain a good ambience in work organizations. Secondly, CSR raises the quest of institutional alliances among social forces at the global scale: NGOs & Global Unions claim for global standards stemming from multilateral institutions (ILO, NATO etc) while transnational corporations opt preferably to employ their own "code" of social responsibility. Thirdly, CSR is able to strengthen the role of the global players on the labour side. Fourthly, international actors engaged in global campaigns appear to more & more call the attention of local unions. Fifthly, the importance of the "brand" to enterprise's economic performance is taken as one more element to reinforce social relations within organization, and, as a result, CSR as a case of dispute around how and at what measure can workers & employees altogether contribute to such a performance.

2010S01719

Mélo, David ([e-mail: david.melo@univ-orleans.fr]), **Le temps des Luttes "Alternatives". Souffrances au Travail et Conflictualité dans les Grandes Enterprises** (Time Control "Options." Suffering at Work and Conflict in Large Enterprises), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Comment caractériser les luttes individuelles et collectives des salariés des grandes entreprises ? Les souffrances au travail débouchent-elles sur des logiques de dissidence ? En associant deux perspectives trop souvent séparées par la pratique sociologique, la sociologie du travail et la sociologie de l'action collective respectivement, notre communication montrera que la contestation de ces salariés est bornée par une disposition à jouer le jeu imposé par le management. Les souffrances vécues s'inscrivent ainsi dans la perspective d'une loyauté paradoxale à l'égard de leur entreprise. Nous soulignerons également que les souffrances ne trouvent pas de débouchés en terme d'action collective mais davantage en terme d'actions et de luttes individuelles. Dans ce contexte, les luttes individuelles et collectives des salariés se présentent comme discontinues et ambivalentes. Ce sont, au fond, des luttes "alternatives," moins au sens politique de ce mot qu'au sens que la physique donne à ce terme.

2010S01720

Melo, Maria Benedita (Institute of Education - University of Lisbon - Portugal, Lisbon - Portugal [e-mail: mbmelo@ie.ul.pt]), **Studies' Choices and Professional Options–When the Media Come into Opposition with School and Family,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We will analyze in this presentation to what extent models conveyed by the media a incorporated by social actors as norms, values & ideals a (Lahire, 2005) are in conflict with the values transmitted by teachers, peers, school psychologists & family & limit the schooling choices and professional aspirations of the students. Our analysis results from the data obtained by the 1080 questionnaires & twenty interviews next to secondary school students. We will show that young respondents favor the information they obtain in school & family at the expense of which are conveyed by the media. While family and school play a part of actual persuasion sources, traditional mass media & the internet appear to hold mainly an information function complementary to the range of previously held knowledge regarding degrees, professional classifications and/ or job opportunities. However, in some cases, they may also contribute to the identification of some schooling choices that had not been previously considered when they convey new information that coincides with the interests previously held by students regarding certain job opportunities. The role of media in the schooling choices of the students only appears to be actually relevant a working as "surrogate" & 'non-conflictual' information sources a when the latter do not count on the support of their families, peer groups, & teachers, which is especially true for students coming from less privileged class fraction.

2010S01721

Melsom, Anne May & Mastekaasa, Arne (Department of sociology and human geography, University of Oslo, Postboks 1096 Blindern, 0317 Oslo [tel: +47 93691753; e-mail: a.m.melsom@sosgeo.uio.no]), **Gender Segregation and Sickness Absence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In most countries, women have considerably higher sickness absenteeism rates than men. One possible explanation for this difference is that women have on average less healthy jobs than men. Women's higher rates of sickness absence could be due both to vertical gender segregation (e.g., women in lower level jobs with less authority & control) & horizontal gender segregation (e.g., women more often in service occupations requiring extensive emotion management). In this paper we address these issues using comparative data from a large number of countries from the European Labour Force Survey. With fixed effects methods, we examine if gender differences in sickness absence disappear or are reduced if we compare women & men in very detailed occupational categories (created by cross-classifying one-digit industry codes with three-digit ISCO occupation codes). We also examine to what extent women's & men's levels of sickness absence are systematically related to the gender mix of the occupation, e.g. if women are worse off, in relative terms, in occupations that are strongly male dominated. This also provides indications on whether working conditions affect men's & women's sickness absence in similar ways, or whether men & women react differently to the same conditions. Preliminary results indicate that the gender differences in sickness absence are not reduced with detailed control for occupational categories. On the contrary, in all the countries these differences either increase or remain the

same. Our results indicate that the female excess in sickness absence is not due to women being in other or less healthy occupations than men. Findings on the impact of the gender mix of the occupation will be reported in the final paper.

2010S01722

Melzer, Silvia (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), REgensburger Str. 104 [tel: 0049-911-179-5363; fax: 0049-911-179-5363; e-mail: Silvia-Maja.Melzer@iab.de]), **Why do Couples Leave? Considering Migration from East to West Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the past East-West migration was analysed at the basis of male household heads or "atomized" individuals. The aim of this paper is to empirically examine the migration behavior of couples & the influence of each partner's employment situation & individual human capital characteristics on the joint migration. More precisely, the paper addresses the following questions: How does the migration behavior of married & cohabitating men & women differ from that of individuals living alone? What factors influence family migration? Finally, are there gender-specific differences in the factors that motivate migration? To address these questions, I derive hypotheses from bargaining & gender role theory, & investigate migration, first, on an individual basis, & second, on a household basis. I analyze data from the Socio-Economic Panel covering the period 1992-2007 using hierarchical regressions models. Results show that the educational level of the male partner is the most important factor determining the decision to migrate; the likelihood of migration increases for highly educated male partners. The results generally support the predictions of gender role theory & suggest that couples follow a more traditional gender role orientation in their migration decisions.

2010S01723

Melzi, Clara (University of Study Milan-Bicocca, Via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi, 8, 20126 Milan [tel: +39.349.3215586; e-mail: c.melzi@campus.unimib.it]), **Mobility and ICTs. The use of Location-Based Services in "Informational" cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to analyse the topic of development of new information & communication technologies (ICTs) & their social impact on the economic, social & cultural behaviours of the people who live in contemporary cities. In the first chapter an analysis of the main sociological ideas is made about the relationship between the development of a "network society" and its infrastructures & other phenomena of territorial and localized character such as urban mobility. In particular, the first paragraph describes the main changes introduced by ICTs in many social components such as time, spaces, social behaviour, relationship & cultural developments. The development of "network society of informational era" [Castells, 2000] is also presented. In the second paragraph is reviewed the role of infrastructure in metropolitan areas ("city cyberinfrastructure"). These infrastructures have the task of managing & supporting the great mass of information that is exchanged in the information society. The last paragraph, however, focuses on mobility in urban systems. The second chapter discusses new sociological instruments of analysis: the mobile technologies and, in particular, Location-Based Services. In the first two paragraphs the characteristics & the fields of use are presented. Finally in the conclusions, the new perspectives of study are described on mobility & increasing velocity of everyday life open from the development of mobile technologies & Location-Based Services.

2010S01724

Memmi, Dominique ([e-mail: dominique.memmi@csu.cnrs.fr]), **A Revenge of the Biological: The New Administration of Human Remains,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As for administration of birth & death, the civilization process has shown by the sixties a noteworthy acceleration. Individual control over autonomy of the biological process has registered a clear growing up in that period. What grew drastically is the intolerance toward the idea of forsaking biological matters to their own development–that is to say, in that case, to their own natural proliferation. Couples, of course, had been controlling their procreation for two centuries in the silent spaces of their bedrooms, in spite of Church & State hostility & threats. But by the sixties, this efficient silence has changed into a shouting behaviour, officially claiming for (at least) State recognition, technical instruments, & financial contribution to achieve such secular practices. In that same period, the rate of cremation began to grow very quickly–a trend that remained constant since then–while dying persons were systematically taken from the gaze of their family & driven to hospitals wards. The movement for euthanasia gained visibility and legitimacy. To make it short, "voluntary interruption" of dying and decaying became symetrical to the "voluntary interruption" of pregnancy. Control over biological proliferation became a personal duty for individuals themselves. This was accompanied by the feelings that usually go with civilization process: disgust and shame. Shame for the wrongful procreation: shame not to have had sexual intercourse, but not to have been able to control the natural "side" effects of it. Shame for the wrongful way of dying: those that began to fight for euthanasia legitimation were keen to express their shame for the idea to leave a bad, physical too, image of themselves. Shame of not controlling one's own dead body, too: recent polls show that people are now keener to claim cremation for themselves than for their parents & relatives: they show a personal reluctance to become a physical burden–for relatives as for the earth. Disgust: to opposite of the expected & accepted foetus arises more and more the image of the wrongful life fAtus or "tumoral fAtus": that which is not in conformity with the ideal conditions of life for itself and/or its relatives. And disgust of course for the decaying body (that is the first statistical argument produced in favour of incineration) & the dying body: Elias has been personally in the situation to experience both of them. 3. During that whole period, as revealed in various cultural products, a strange "return of the repressed" took a progressive strength. By the end of the sixties–since exactly the film *Rosemary's Baby* in 1967, rose on the screens the ever-increasing theme of Alien, born in a first welcoming, than reluctant but all the way proliferating matrix, in spite of collective efforts to stop this invasion. Worms on corpses started too to invade written & visual detective stories, while the traditional figure of the detective gave place to the "doctor of the dead" & to the scientific "expert" of the decaying process. Last but not least, in the beginning of the nineties, that is to say fifteen years after the events we described, a strange change occurred in "real life" too. A new theory of mourning appeared–"new" in comparison to the Freudian psychoanalytican tradition: to mourn properly, one should look at corpses, or even have material contact with it. Everywhere in big cities' hospital wards, mothers (and fathers) are now strongly incited to look at the corpse of their dead newborn baby, & if they accept to do so, to take it & keep it in their arms. One might no longer too quickly or too easily get rid of dead bodies: a hidden fight to refrain the physical & symbolical mobility of ashes has been untertaken by policymakers & death professionals, while psychologists & other professionals (midwifes, physicians, and even social scientists), intellectual producers (film makers, writers) began to produce narratives where the remaining "presence" of the organ donator in the given organ plays a crucial part in the psychological future of the organ receiver. Every plane crash gives place to frantic researches of body pieces, and ceremonies are organized on the deserted place to be shown with insistence as a collective minimum obligation paid to the grief. In few word, after some decades of estrangement from similar popular practices, the contemplation & manipulation of concrete, material body has turned (or returned) to be considered by some as the main path to think "properly" abstract things: loss, death, and identities. Why is it so? And why then?

2010S01725

Menanteau, Dario (University of Minnesota, USA, Saint Paul, Minnesota, USA. 55108 [tel: 612-625-8798; e-mail: dmenante@umn.edu]), **Globalization and Distorted Development: In Search of a System Perspective for Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The impact of globalization on the international community poses serious questions regarding the negative outcomes of this process. Wars, financial crisis, inequality, & lack of social development are clear signs of a self-destructive & non-sustainable world system. This paper examines three main issues: (1) The notion that globalization is a new phenomenon is highly questionable. (2) Globalization has produced conditions of "distorted development" characterized by economic growth without social development. (3)The urgent need of more sustainable linkages between globalization and social development. For this purpose, the paper reviews some sociocybernetic principles of the "Viable System" suggested by Stafford Beer.

2010S01726

Mendes, Derrick (Universidade dos Açores, Rua da Mãe de Deus, 9501-855 - Ponta Delgada (Açores) [tel: (+351)296650065; fax: (+351)296650126; e-mail: derrickmendes@uac.pt]), **Práticas e percursos conjugais dos imigrantes em contexto insular: o caso dos Açores** (Practice and marital pathways of migrants in the insular context: the case of the Azores), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ Tendo como base de trabalho os dados intercencitários (1981-2001), iremos procurar analisar os padrões conjugais entre estrangeiros e nacionais na Região Autónoma dos Açores, ainda que centremos a nossa atenção nos imigrantes cabo-verdianos, por serem os representantes da imigração africana nos Açores e por serem aqueles que têm revelado uma consolidação enquanto comunidade, e nos brasileiros e ucranianos. A escolha destas duas últimas comunidades prende-se com o facto de serem ambas os representantes das novas vagas migratórias que vieram alterar o quadro imigratório açoriano na última década. (Rocha et al., 2004; 2009; Ferreira, 2009) A presença de um mercado conjugal nos Açores onde os estrangeiros são intervenientes cada vez mais activos, tem vindo a ganhar particular relevância nos últimos anos. Esta ideia é, de resto, corroborada pelo número de casamentos mistos entre cidadãos nacionais e estrangeiros a do total de casamentos celebrados nos Açores no ano de 2008 cerca de 6% (em 2000 representava 2,2%) tinha um dos cônjuges estrangeiro (INE, 2008). O surgimento de múltiplos modelos familiares com outras lógicas e dinâmicas, tendem a ganhar particular importância no contexto das dinâmicas migratórias contemporâneas.

2010S01727

Mendes, Ferreira, Manuela, Maria (Faculdade de Arquitectura da UTL; CIES-IUL [tel: 351934285280; e-mail: mamendesster@gmail.com]), **Immigrants in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area: Cultural Practices and Sociabilities–A Changing Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We have taken for granted that the amount & diversity of the migratory waves which have marked the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), as well as the settlement patterns & localization of migrant & non-migrant minority groups, have contributed to the reinforcement of the phenomenon of peripherisation of this territory. The results presented here are based on a study of qualitative nature in which the detailed interview with the Russian and Ukrainian immigrants living in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area was given a special relevance. The residential concentration of some immigrants & ethnic groups around the urban area of Lisbon is a well notorious tendency in the LMA. Thus, as far as the geographical settlement of foreigners in our country is concerned, we come across a different distribution of immigrant populations over the various districts or even regions, the structural over-concentration of these populations in the Lisbon district being evident. Even among new foreigners from Eastern Europe, the centrality of the Faro district is visible, in parallel with the metropolisation of the residential pattern around Lisbon and Setúbal. Such settlement & residential patterns are the result of the conjugation of several forces in which the political and administrative action, in articulation with the social, economic & urban interests, have played a decisive role in the distribution & relegation of these populations into certain areas in the LMA. In these spaces we have found processes of social and spatial recomposition, which have been changing & innovating. The minority migrant groups that live mainly in the outskirts of the LMA tend to activate new cultural practices in a migratory context, besides updating the practices of their home country, incorporating elements of the host country. This analysis is centred in the practices & representations of the Russian & Ukrainian immigrants who live in the surroundings of Lisbon, focusing on the relational dynamics between these actors & the major members of society, which take place in a context of emergence of new leisure practices, new sociabilities of intercultural character, as well as new values & cultural practices. In this way, the social material, which gains forms of a renewed urbanity, becomes more complex & dense.

2010S01728

Mendes, Hugo, Silva, Pedro Alcântara da & Nunes, João Sedas (CESNOVA/New University of Lisbon, Av. de Berna, 26 C, Edifício I&D, Lisboa 1069-061 [tel: +351 21 790 83 00 ; fax: +351 21 790 83 08; e-mail: hugo.santos.mendes@gmail.com]), **Physicians, Teachers and the State in Portugal: Professionalization Strategies and Regulatory Responses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The state has a strong position in the health & education sectors in Portugal, where it plays the role of the main provider. However, these sectors display important differences when we look at key indicators. In the health sector, although the number of physicians per capita is close to the OECD average, the average annual growth of physicians in the last 20 years is dangerously low, a trend which puts to risk the capacity of the system to perform adequately in the future, in face of growing demand. In the education sector, however, Portugal has one of the lowest pupil per teacher ratio, and the system cannot integrate the full stock of professionals who graduated in the last two decades. As a consequence of the strategies & policies of the last quarter of century, the public sector demand is high in the case of physicians, but low in the case of teachers. Complementarily, the physicians' associations reject the opening of more medicine faculties, & the teachers unions object to policies that make the access to the career a more demanding one. This paper mobilizes the analytical resources of actor-centred institutionalism to account for these different trajectories & outcomes. It looks at the role played by the professionalization strategies enacted by physicians & teachers toward the state, & the difficulties felt by regulatory powers to implement policies that guarantee efficient & equitable public services.

2010S01729

Mendoza, Marlen (University of Barcelona, Avenida Diagonal 690, Facultad de Economia y Empresa (Dept. TA Sociològica, Filosofia Dret i Metodo. CS) 08034 Barcelona [tel: +34 661 60 10 53; e-mail: marlenmendoza@ub.edu]), **Making Arts of the Day of the Dead: "Mexicatalan Cultures",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the incorporation into Barcelona of one of the most important celebrations in Mexican culture; The Day of the Dead. This celebration has been recently named "human patrimony" by UNESCO & it is starting to spread its symbolic meaning to other Western cultures. As a Mexican tradition, this celebration has become an artistic, intercultural & political event bringing together Mexicans living in Barcelona with Catalan & other cultures. This kind of cultural hybridization is important because five decades previously veneration of the dead existed in Catalonia and it is through the arts that this custom has been re-appreciated. Through the perspective of Mexicans interviewed during the last year, this paper explores the role of the "Altar Route" which took placed in several Museums, houses & art spaces to celebrate & disseminate this Mexican tradition. Using visual and performance arts via storytelling, music & poetry, this route explores the deepest meanings of death in the multicultural context of Barcelona. To conclude the Day of the Dead reinforces Mexican identity into a European context & transforming a religious celebration into an artistic event.

2010S01730

Meneses, Soila, Torres, Andrés & Menezes, Paulo (Universidad Iberoamericana, Prol. Paseo de la Reforma 880, Lomas de Santa Fé, México, D.F., C.P. 01219 [tel: 5950-4036; fax:; e-mail: soilam@yahoo.com]), **El papel de la Secretaría de Salud en el Programa de Trabajadores Agrícolas Temporales México-Canadá** (The Role of the Ministry of Health in the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program Mexico-Canada), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ La Secretaría de Salud Federal de México tiene un papel relevante para la migración en el Programa de trabajadores Agrícolas Temporales (PTAT) mexicanos a Canadá. Los trabajadores mexicanos que van a Canadá son agrícultores que no cuentan con ingresos, ni empleo en México, por lo que optan porp participar en el PTAT. Este trabajo se realiza con información de la Secretaría de Salud, de la Secretaría de Trabajo y de ls Consulados de México en Canadá, así como entrevistas directas a los trabajadores del PTAT.

2010S01731

Mennell, Stephen (University College Dublin [e-mail: Stephen.Mennell@ucd.ie]), **American Capitalism: Sociological Reasons Why the Rest of the World Follows the American Model in Nearly Everything, and Sociological Reasons Why that is a Very Bad Idea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The first part of the paper will consider the interdependence a and crucially the power ratio–between the USA & the rest of the world as the largest possible established-outsider relationship. The second part will take its inspiration from Talcott Parsons's observation that no social system can take economic rationality as its supreme value, because that corrodes & corrupts all other values. It will also critically examine Norbert Elias's confidence in functional democratisation & pressures towards increasing foresight as dominant trends in the modern world. It will be argued that we are witnessing a fairly long-term dominant trend towards functional de-democratisation & diminishing foresight. The argument will be illustrated by reference to the world financial crisis of 2008-9.

2010S01732

Menold, Natalja & Zuell, Cornelia (GESIS a Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 (0)621-1246-286; e-mail: natalja.menold@gesis.org]), **Reasons for Refusals and their Collection: Lessons Learned from a Content Analysis**

of Interviewers' Notices in Contact Protocols, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Refusals are an important source of non-response in surveys. During the field period some surveys collect reasons for refusals in call record data. In addition to providing interesting information for research these data can also reveal some information about non-respondents which could be used to reduce refusal rates. However, the use of the accordant data can be restricted by their possibly small reliability, validity & objectivity. Especially objectivity can be reduced through the interviewer impact. This article presents a standardized instrument to describe reasons for refusals, which was developed using a content analysis of open-ended comments by interviewers. Additionally, we analysed the impact of interviewers' characteristics on the data collection via different multilevel multinomial models. The results show that the probability to collect specific reasons for refusals was influenced by several interviewers' attributes to a certain extent. At the same time interviewer related variances were of high magnitude, showing that interviewers prefer to report specific reasons for refusal. To reduce this high interviewer impact & to improve the reliability & objectivity of collected data we suggest using standardized instruments of data collection such as the categories presented in the article.

2010S01733

Merchán-Hernández, Carmen (IESA/ CSIC, Córdoba, España, 14004 [tel: 0034 676828236; fax: 0034957240438; e-mail: cmerchan@iesa.csic.es]), **Boundaries and Strategies of Firms to Collaborate with Universities in a Regional Innovation System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on exploring the strategies of firms to collaborate with universities into a regional innovation system. The research questions drawing on are: How are the different strategy to collaborate with the universities? And, why a representative group of firms in the region don't collaborate with universities? The analysis is based on a region of the South of Spain, Andalusia. This region is characterized by having a traditional & atomized industrial sector, where the production of scientific knowledge is concentrated on the scientific community (mainly on public universities). Thus motivation of university-industry collaboration seems a strategic to apply new knowledge & to generate innovation development in the region. Despite government promotion, official data highlights the weak of this type of collaboration on the regional innovation system. The data for the study resides in a face-to-face survey of 737 representative firms conducted in 2008. The analysis of the data is organized in two steps: 1. Descriptive analysis to identify the different strategies to collaborate with universities, 2. Logistic Regression analysis to detect factors that have influence on firms to collaborate. The findings in this paper suggest that the intensity collaboration with universities is specifically concentrated on a type of firms who are integrated on the regional innovation system. Structural factors of firms are significant to increase the collaboration with universities. In additions, the position of firms on the institutional framework and their localization on the regional innovation system are extremely important factors in explaining such collaboration.

2010S01734

Mesa, Aníbal, González, Yurena & Quintero, Nieves (Universidad de La Laguna, España, C/ Molinos de agua, s/n, 38207, La Laguna, Islas Canarias, España [tel: 0034922319000; fax: 0034922319000; e-mail: animelo@ull.es]), **Ciencia, Conocimiento Local y Desarrollo en la Gestión de las Reservas de la Biosfera. El Caso de la Sierra Gorda de QueréTaro, México** (Science, Local Knowledge and Development in the Management of Biosphere Reserves. The Case of the Sierra Gorda of Queretaro, Mexico), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Hace dos años concluimos una investigación en la Reserva de la Biosfera Sierra Gorda de Querétaro, a la que nos desplazamos para estudiar el impacto que sobre la eficiencia de la gestión del espacio tenían las diferencias culturales entre los gestores y técnicos externos y los habitantes del lugar, los serranos. Lo que observamos es que el éxito de la gestión está lastrado por el cierre que el conocimiento científico, en materia medioambiental, ejerce con respecto a cualquier alternativa de percepción del territorio. Las directrices internacionales sobre gestión de espacios naturales protegidos marcan el camino de cualquier actuación y los límites a los que ha de ceñirse cada caso particular, sin tener en cuenta las realidades nacionales, regionales y locales. Esto puede ser válido en espacios protegidos sin población en su interior, pero no cuando nos encontramos ante cerca de cien mil habitantes afectados por las políticas de la Reserva. La constatación de este desfase entre diseño y práctica nos provocó las siguientes cuestiones: es posible entender el desarrollo sin que este tenga como punto de partida los modos de conciencia centrados en los lugares? Puede generarse un modelo de desarrollo exitoso para el tercer mundo desde modelos de conocimiento articulados exclusivamente en el primero? Qué fuerza tiene el conocimiento centrado en el lugar para presentarse como alternativa a las formas dominantes? Nuestra experiencia en este trabajo nos llevó a la conclusión de que la única forma de que las políticas tengan una incidencia real en los territorios pasa por la articulación de sus específicas formas de conocimiento como punto de partida. Es decir, no hay posibilidad de desarrollo si este no se centra en los lugares y en sus particulares cosmovisiones.

2010S01735

Mesjasz, Czeslaw (Cracow University of Economics, 31-510 Krakow, Poland [tel: +48 12 2935619; fax: +48 12 2935 067; e-mail: mesjaszc@uek.krakow.pl]), **Complex systems and the Need of Rethinking Finance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Current disturbances on financial markets have been reflected in the dilemma: mathematical elegance vs. relevance of the models. Since the causes of the crisis in finance & economics likely have deep systemic roots thus methods taken from complex systems research seem to be more relevant instruments of their analysis. The aim of the paper is to show how ideas drawn from complex systems studies, both "hard" mathematical complexity methods, & "soft", constructivist complexity, can help in better understanding phenomena which have occurred on the financial markets from 2008 onwards. The main hypothesis is that they are more relevant to reality than traditional narratives a including mainstream mathematical models, & analogies & metaphors. Selected specific concepts taken from financial markets will be discussed with the use of ideas drawn from broadly defined sociocybernetics - mathematical complexity models & constructivist concepts of complexity of social systems. The main result of the paper will be a comparison of characteristics of financial markets - risk, equilibrium, stability analyzed with the "classical" mathematical tools & analogies, & metaphors, with mathematical models and analogies, & metaphors related to those characteristics, which are based upon complex systems concepts.

2010S01736

Messina, Marcella (University of Bergamo, Bergamo, Italy [tel: 0393394335281; e-mail: marcella.messina@unibg.it]), **Gender and Co-Housing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Co-housing relates directly to issues of sustainability, through the role played by the use of shared resources by their participants. Shared resources include forms of organisation like car & bicycle sharing, purchase of commodities & food (often in "buy local schemes"), care/nursing, crèche provision & babysitting. The specific exploratory objective of the paper is to consider how far, and in what ways, the new gender politics is contributing to raising awareness & levels of responsibility in relation to sustainability practices in cohousing projects. The paper is focused on gender dynamics & it will seek to explore the interrelationships between gender, co-housing, & sustainability through a series of key questions by using qualitative research in two specific case studies: London (Coin Street) & Milan (Bovisa). The research shows how far co-housing is able to empower women, & contribute to their independence & quality of life, as part of a broader contribution to social sustainability.

2010S01737

Meuleman, Roza, Bekhuis, Hidde, Lubbers, Marcel & Scheepers, Peer (Ercomer, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 3584CS [tel: +31 649321753; e-mail: r.meuleman@uu.nl]), **'Own Culture First?' Nationalism and Preferences for National Cultural Consumption,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By consuming cultural goods from the own country, visible boundaries between in-groups & out-groups can be made in everyday life. Previous research has, however, mainly focussed on the stratification between "high brow" & "low brow" consumption and has overlooked the national dimension of cultural preferences. In this contribution we will try to fill this gap by asking the following research questions: a. To what extent do educational categories & social classes differ regarding their preferences for national cultural consumption? b. To what extent can these differences be explained by chauvinism, patriotism & localism? c. To what extent are the relationships regarding social categories, mediating variables & preferences comparable across countries? Social identity theory is used to derive our hypotheses. We used data from the ISSP 2003, which entails questions about preferences for national films & television-programmes & perceived

damage to the national culture by exposure to foreign films, music and books, for 27 countries. We performed Structural Equation Modeling and multilevel regression analyses. The negative effect of education & social class on national cultural consumption preferences is mediated by chauvinism, patriotism & localism.

2010S01738

Mewes, Jan (University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, 28334 P.O. 330440 [tel: 004942121866413; e-mail: jmewes@bigsss.uni-bremen.de]), **Discrimination, Victimization and Migrants' Attitudes towards Institutions: Evidence from the Fourth Wave of the European Social Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Trust in social & political institutions is often portrayed as a necessary precondition for a healthy democratic functioning. With regard to immigrants & people with migrational backgrounds, trust in the political institutions of the respective receiving countries might be regarded as an important step within the process of successful social integration. Yet, research on the underlying mechanisms of trust in institutions is scarce in general. More precisely, almost nothing is known about the relationship between the processes of discrimination, victimization & the formation of institutional attitudes (for example trust in the police) on behalf of the population with migrational background. My presentation addresses this research lacuna by analyzing comparative data from the fourth wave of the European Social Survey (ESS). On the basis of a comparative multivariate multilevel analysis, I show whether and to what extent xenophobic experiences & discrimination affect and shape migrants' trust in institutions. As trust in institutions should be regarded & analysed as a multi-dimensional phenomenon, trust in three different kinds of institutions at the country level is analysed, namely trust in the parliament, in the legal system & in the police. Also, I will employ the Migration Integration Policy Index (MIPEX, a multidimensional measure for countries' efforts to integrate migrants) to explain variance between countries. Special concern is given to the question whether & to what extent migrants & people with migrational background differ from the "indigenous" population when it comes to trust in institutions.

2010S01739

Meyer, Uli (Technische Universität Berlin, Institute of Sociology, Sekr. FR 2-5, Franklinstr. 28/29 10829 Berlin, Germany [tel: +49 314 73678; e-mail: uli.meyer@tu-berlin.de]), **Innovation path. Institutionalized Innovation Processes in the Automobile Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Technological development within the automobile industry is heavily based on the rational myth of innovation. Especially in Europe & Japan, innovation & innovativeness are crucial criteria for the evaluation of new cars. As a consequence, companies in this industry are required to innovate on a permanent basis & innovation processes are highly institutionalized within this industry. The paper draws on concepts from institutional theory (organizational field, institutional work, institutionalization) & evolutionary economics (path dependency) to describe the resulting interplay between stability & change. The range of observable phenomena ranges from mere innovation rhetoric without any practical use, something engineers call "innovations dust" to the establishment of new organizational fields aimed at the development of new technologies. These developments are constrained, but also enforced & stabilized by powerful mechanisms within the field. The paper is based on a case study of the development of Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS), for which 37 qualitative interviews were conducted. The case study not only helps to understand the phenomenon of the organization & institutional innovation but also helps to elaborate concepts from the applied theoretical approaches, namely institutional theory & evolutionary concepts.

2010S01740

Meynert, Mariam (Unit of Education, Institute of Sociology, Lund University, S-22100, Sweden [tel: 046-129657; e-mail: meynert.mariam2@gmail.com]), **Inserting Childhood, Knowledge, Pedagogy, and Educational Research into Modernity and Post-Modernity–Theoretical Reflections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this document is to integrate parallel & socially constructed discourses across different disciplines such as Sociology of Childhood, Sociology of Knowledge & Sociology of Education. This document aims specifically to explore & read texts within contemporary (modernist–postmodernist) discourses. It further attempts to explore texts related to the construction of childhood both historically & within modernist & post-modernist educational theory. The goal of the study is to sift out and document some of the pedagogical & research implications resulting from the emergence of the new directions within the studies of children & childhood & resultant pedagogy located at the boundaries of the modern & the postmodern. In order to reach this goal, text from secondary literature was read critically, discourses analyzed & located both within stable space of modernity & the existential phenomena called "post-modernity"

2010S01741

Meynert, Mariam John (Dept of Education, Institute of Sociology, Lund University, Sociologiska institutionen, Box 114, 221 00 Lund. Telefon: 046-222 00 00 (vx) [tel: +46 46 129657; e-mail: meynert.mariam2@gmail.com]), **Inserting Childhood, Knowledge, Pedagogy, and Educational Research into Modernity and Postmodernity–Theoretical Reflections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper locates the concept of childhood within two paradigmatic discourses in the area of the New Sociology of Childhood viz. modernity & postmodernity. Oppositions between conflict theorists and consensual theorists have shifted to oppositions between structuralists & poststructuralists. What passes for "truth" is a claim for power that is relative to historical, cultural and social contexts. The new postmodern age is marked by a "crisis" of power, patriarchy, authority, identity & ethics. Reality grounded in meta-narratives have given way to the realities of little narratives. In fact reality appears as a text, subject to multiple interpretations, multiple readings & multiple uses. Epistemological positions have shifted from positivism to and relativism, strengthened by Wittgenstein's notion of language games & Kuhn's study of shifting paradigms. From the debris of these fragmentary discourses have arisen new directions in study of childhood, & pedagogy. This paper therefore attempts to explore the contemporary paradigmatic discourses in the area of childhood, construction of knowledge, pedagogy & research. The modernist understanding of the child as a unified, stable, reified, essential self is deconstructed & social constructionists understanding of there being no such thing as "the child" or "childhood" but many children & many childhoods is attempted to be reconstructed. Finally an attempt is made to conceptualize pedagogy & research into the postmodern. It further attempts to locate educational theory & practice & construction of knowledge within these two paradigms & finally inserts research theory & practices within modernity & post-modernity.

2010S01742

Meza Cuervo, Manuel (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), Ciudad de Mexico, (Mexico) [tel: (52-55) 24571622; e-mail: mmcuervo@gmail.com]), **From the Classroom to the Learning Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work was constructed around the question: Is it possible and desirable to develop Cybercultur@ as a strategy to generate better results in the teaching-learning process? This research is based in the premise that classrooms are privileged places to promote social change, for it is the space where students can experiment with new forms concerning the organization & construction of reality. The paper reviews internal & external factors that enable or delay, the development of culture of communication, culture of information and culture of knowledge (the three key elements of Cybercultur@ as proposed by LabCOMplex) in a context of formal higher education. The research is based in an empirical investigation with participant observation & interviews following an heuristic methodology of successive approximations. The research was undertaken with 5 groups of high school in Leon (Mexico). The research focused in five main categories: 1. The power exercise of the teacher in the classroom 2. The physical & temporal spaces available for class development 3. Resistance of the teacher and students to change 4. The dialogue teacher-student and student-student 5. Measurable academic achievement Findings show that even partial development of the three cultures may show visible changes in the dynamics of the group & hence, a better academic performance of the class.

2010S01743

Mezger, Cora & Flahaux, Marie-Laurence (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, Paris, France, 75020 [e-mail: cora.mezger@ined.fr]), **Returning to Dakar: The Role of Migration Experience for Professional Reinsertion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper uses mixed methods to investigate the impact of international migration experience on occupational status in the context of return migration to Sub-Saharan Africa. The objective is to study the professional situa-

tion of return migrants back in Senegal, & to contrast their labour market characteristics with non-migrants. Moreover, we explore whether differential international migration experiences & return conditions are a key factor in explaining occupational status. The quantitative data for this study comes from the MAFE survey (Migration between AFrica and Europe, 2008), which collected life-histories both at origin (Senegal) & in European destination countries (France, Spain, and Italy). The qualitative analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with return migrants in the region of Dakar. The results suggest that returnees are in general able to join the labour market after their return, & that "retirement" return migration is negligible. In lines with previous research, they are found to be overrepresented in self-employed jobs. However, self-employment is not necessarily associated with a positive migration & return experience. Rather than a choice, the self-employment status appears as a "last resort" for individuals who were not able to accumulate capital abroad or to prepare their return, & are obliged to continuously sustain their family once they are back in Dakar.

2010S01744

Mhlolo, Michael K (Marang Centre for Mathematics Education University of the Witwatersrand, 27 St Andrews Road Parktown 2193 Johannesburg 2050 SOUTH AFRICA [tel: +27117173404; fax: +27117173259; e-mail: Michael.Mhlolo@wits.ac.za]), **Developmental Coherence: A Stock-Take of the Enacted National Curriculum Statement for Mathematics (NCSM) at Further Education and Training (FET) Level in South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mathematics reform in many developed & developing countries including South Africa were not successful in their efforts to develop students' higher-order cognitive skills. International studies such as TIMSS 1995 - 2007 & the World Bank report of 2007 provide empirical evidence that suggests why & put forth a theory that all students can reach high standards of performance if the written, the taught & the tested curriculum were all aligned. This study draws from a large scale (DfID) funded project & was premised on this view that ensuring curriculum alignment would be one promising route for leveling the playing field for the poor and minority students. This research report attempts to answer the question "How do FET mathematics teachers foster developmental coherence of processes & skills that are espoused in the NCSM?" Five Grade 11 mathematics lessons were video recorded & a "video segment" or "evaluative event" was used as a unit of analysis in each of the lessons. What emerges from the lesson analyses seems to suggest that the theory of curriculum coherence as defined by the First World assumes teachers' ability to represent mathematical objects in a manner understandable to learners. This ability appears to be weak in most of the lessons analysed suggesting that for curriculum coherence to be beneficial to the poor & minority groups in the developing countries teachers' teaching tasks need to be addressed.

2010S01745

Michalos, Alex C & Kahlke, P. Maurine (Brandon University, 270 - 18th Street, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, R7A4P9 [tel: 204 717 1039; fax: 204 717 0709; e-mail: michalos@brandonu.ca]), **Stability and Sensitivity in Perceived Quality of Life Measures: Some Panel Results,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We tested the assumption that 27 frequently used measures of aspects of the quality of people's lives are sensitive to changes in life circumstances measured by self-perceptions of change & by experienced positive & negative life events. Three panels of 462 residents of British Columbia were measured at 3 points of time (2005, 06 & 07). Measuring changes in circumstances by self-perceptions, we found on average the 27 variables changed in ways consistent with the assumption in 61.7% of the cases examined, compared to 37.3% measuring changes by the net balance of experienced events.

2010S01746

Michaud, Jacinthe (Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave, Toronto, (ON) M4N 3M6 [tel: 1-416-736-2100 / 88356; e-mail: jmichaud@yorku.ca]), **Feminist Discourses Formation and Relations with Other Social Movements: Comparing the Italian and the Québec (Canada) Feminist Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This conference paper will revisit the feminist discourses formation of two feminist movements: the Italian & the Québec (Canada) feminist movements during their early contemporary period. The main focus of the presentation will be the various relations of exchange and of struggles for autonomy these two movements had with segments of the left & other social movements during the 70s. Both feminist movements have experienced internal tensions & divisions around the issue of participation/non participation with other social forces from the left. During the turbulent year of the 70s, these debates confronted two opposite types of feminist strategies: one feminist strategy which favoured feminist action within the public/political spheres & the second feminist strategy which refused the practice of addressing demands through discourses and practices dominated by masculine thought. This presentation will focus on some of the most emblematic feminist demands a struggle for organizational autonomy, struggle for abortion, health, against sexual violence a to highlight the dynamic of feminist discourse formation within these two specific political movements and national contexts. It will also underline the importance of using a comparative approach to study the feminist theorization of women's issues, especially in the context of the women's movement & its relations of either dialogue or confrontation with segments of the left during the 70s until the mid 80s.

2010S01747

Michelotti, Fernando Canto (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500 - Sala 103 IFCH Campus do Vale, CEP 91509-900 Porto Alegre-RS, Brazil [tel: +55 51 3308 6635; fax: +55 51 3308 6637; e-mail: fcmichelotti@yahoo.com.br]), **Brazilian Health Reform from the 90's: An Analysis of the Interrelationship between State and Health Professional Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims to discuss the process of policy-making taking Place in the health sector after the creation of a public health system in Brazil's new Constitution as its empirical basis. Even though the controversial debate on primary health care worldwide had influence also the formation of a similar policy inside the national Unified Health System, this paper wants to reveal the particularities that come across this subsystem, which is different from the trajectories pursued by other countries. The analysis of the building up of a primary health care policy in Brazil also needs to focus on certain conditions given by the relationship established between health care professionals (mainly doctors and nurses) & the state & especially the strategies that were used in order to subvert the medical dominance in the field, which was gradually reestablished once the state started to be more responsive to the demands of this group. It proposes an analytical reconstruction of the emergence & consolidation of the "Family Health Strategy" since the beginning of the 90's. It relies on a historical background regarding conflicts & cleavages even inside these professional corporations. Because of not being in the agenda of the sanitary reformers a consensual solution of a model of health care that could give an immediate answer to the poorest regions of the country, which suffer the most the hospital-centric model of medicine & the increasing privatization during the authoritarian regime, the strategy started to be implemented by local politicians from the northeast & a community of nurses articulated with the federal government, which defended a multi-professional approach to health policy as well as a central role for nursing in the policy being created. Without the political supportive conditions for creating a career of public health professionals, this opens up, once again, the multiple entry to health policy, breaking down the reformers ideals.

2010S01748

Michelson, William (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2J4 [tel: (416) 978-4562; e-mail: william.michelson@utoronto.ca]), **What Makes an Activity Most Enjoyable? Alternative Ways of Measuring Subjective Aspects of Time-Use,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Time-use analyses typically report the duration & frequency of pursuing specific types of activity. But how people evaluate what they report doing is not necessary evident without additional, complementary forms of data. There are many alternative approaches to the measurement of subjective aspects of daily time use, ranging from short term & activity-specific to long term & general. How is the extent of enjoyment operationalized, & what aspects of activity are then shown as germane? A special analytic focus in this paper is on a question pursued in the past by Statistics Canada on the most enjoyable activity reported on a respondent's time diary. Data show that the activity most frequently chosen as most enjoyable is not the same as activities less frequently pursued but of greater salience for enjoyability if done. Watching television is a nearly ubiquitous activity, hence gathering a high frequency of "votes" as most enjoyable activity. In contrast, a significantly higher percentage of those pursuing activities with active social participation or a live venue choose these as the affective highlights of their day.

2010S01749

Michetti, Miqueli (Unicamp; École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales [tel: 33 6 37318663; e-mail: miquelimichetti@yahoo.com.br]), **'Brazilian Fashion' and Globalization: a Turn towards Diversity?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based upon a research carried out in fashion fairs & weeks in São Paulo & Paris, the study investigates the condition in which the fashion produced in Brazil acts in the globalization process. In the end of the XX century, when the Brazilian market liberalization & a cultural turn towards the idea of diversity come into existence, two apparently contradictory movements come into play as complementary: the attempts simultaneously to develop a "Brazilian fashion" & to internationalize it. In these terms, "Brazilian fashion" needs to be global to be legitimate; as much as it needs to be presented as national–or even local–to get its share in the international market. Therefore, we can realize a change in the international fashion market: the historically consecrated fashions (mostly from European countries and the United States) create its links with fashions of other places, like Brazil, newly symbolic enriched as reservoir of the cultural & natural diversity. Thus, uses of the idea of diversity in the contemporary global fashion imply renegotiations within local, national, & global scopes, according to reciprocal and hierarchic relations. Besides, the power to organize the diversity is concentrated on some specific agencies, as revealed by this study.

2010S01750

Midgley, Andrew C & Renwick, Alan (Scottish Agricultural College, Edinburgh, United Kingdom [tel: 00 44 (0) 131 535 4418; e-mail: andrew.midgley@sac.ac.uk]), **The Scottish Vision for Agriculture: Using Discourse to Maintain the Status Quo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The debate about the degree to which agricultural policy should be reformed is highly contentious & one that continually evolves as new arguments are made & as the context of the debate changes. One of the significant events that altered the context of these debates was the food crisis of 2008 & the aim of this paper is to explore the way that this crisis, & issues of food security, have been mobilised in the evolving debates about agriculture in Scotland. Adopting a discourse analytic approach & concentrating on several key Scottish agricultural policy documents, the paper traces the changing nature of agricultural policy discourse between 2001 & 2010. It demonstrates how early post-devolution policy documents were dominated by a neoliberal discourse that sought to focus attention on the need for farmers to produce for the market, but also that a multifunctional discourse became more important as the concept of sustainability was incorporated within the agricultural policy debate. In examining the recent documents that have been produced since the food crisis of 2008, the paper identifies a resurgent neomercantilist discourse articulated by a new Scottish nationalist administration that uses the food crisis as a means of creating lines of difference between Scottish & UK governments & engendering favour with the traditional farm lobby. The food crisis is used to underpin a rhetoric of productivism and a defence of the agricultural policy status quo.

2010S01751

Miele, Francesco (University of Trento, Trento, Italy, Via Verdi 26, 38122 [tel: 39 3470889551; e-mail: francesco.miele@soc.unitn.it]), **New Organizational Forms and Different Criteria of Legitimacy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How does the divergence between the pressures from different actors affect the institutionalization process of a new organizational form? This paper intends to focus on the institutionalization of new organizational forms, considering the specific case of academic spin-off processes, involving the creation of private business (the spin-off company) created by members of a university, with the aim of commercial exploitation of innovative knowledge developed in academic laboratories (Mustar, Wright, Clarysse, 2008). Following the approach of the action-nets (Czarniawska, 2004), I will not focus on the characteristics of formal organizations emerging from the processes of spin-off, but rather on the sets of actions emerging from the processes considered & on the ways in which they are produced & re-produced by heterogeneous actors. The case of Italian spin-offs is particular interesting, because in this processes are involved powerful actors that legitimize and support them following different criteria of legitimacy (Piccaluga, 2001): (1) the university legitimizes these processes as they have a relationship of continuity with the innovative research conducted by its members within the academic laboratories. (2) the local companies, often quite modest in size & technological content of their business, legitimize the spin-off processes because they provide relevant expertise & facilities to improve their production performance. In this contribution I will consider the first case of spin-off process in the University of *, a small town in Northern-Italy. Between April & May 2010, I carry on my empirical data gathering, employing the techniques of participant observation & in-depth interviews, with the aim to track action-nets emerging from the considered process.

2010S01752

Miele, Mara & Lever, John (School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Glamorgan Building King Edward VII Avenue CF10 3WA [tel: +44 (0)29 208 74022; fax: +44 (0)29 208 74845; e-mail: MieleM@Cardiff.ac.uk]), **Ambivalence and Sensibility: Civilizing Animal Farming in Europe?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The emergence of the public abattoir in 19th century Europe brought about a radical shift in animal farming, institutionalising large numbers of farm animals for industrial production. From a figurational perspective (Elias 2000) this development can be viewed as part of a long term civilizing process through which many diverse aspects of human practice slowly disappeared from view as human sensibilities changed. Things started to change during the later stages of the 20th century, as worries over food safety and food quality pushed farm animal welfare back into public discourse and political debate. Civilization was no longer judged by its ability to control nature in order to facilitate human needs, more by its ability to protect the natural environment (Sutton 2004) and non human animals. This paper examines the changes in animal farming that subsequently emerged through empirical material collected during the EU funded Welfare Quality project, which has proposed a standardised method for assessing the welfare of farm animals & harmonising welfare claims. While these developments have the potential to improve the life of farm animals, the paper concludes that there needs to be a much wider engagement with social & environmental issues if they are to be successful.

2010S01753

Mierina, Inta & Zobena, Aija (University of Latvia, Faculty of Social Sciences, Lomonosova 1A, Riga, Latvia, LV-1019 [tel: +37125919309; e-mail: inta.mierina@gmail.com]), **Learning Political Helplessness: The Vicious Circle of Political Socialization in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many observers have been wondering about the lack of considerable civic response or unrest in the light of the current economic crisis in Latvia. How can we explain such civic passivity? In our view, an aspect that has been grossly overlooked so far is the socializing effect of previous government actions, policies and communication with citizens, & the psychological mechanisms underlying this kind of "top-down" political socialization. From the literature it follows that government's performance can facilitate or hinder the development of civil society a through its impact on (1) a sense of political efficacy & (2) interpersonal trust. A government that performs satisfactory should create a virtuous circle of high confidence, high efficacy and trust, & substantial civic participation. By using International Social Survey Program 2006-2007 data, we construct a Structural Equation Model, & we argue that as a result of continuously poor performance & unresponsiveness of government institutions the opposite has happened. People in Latvia have fallen in the 'vicious circle', leading to disenchantment from politics & a weakness of civil society. A politically "helpless society" seems to be created, not able or willing to defend itself by using democratic means.

2010S01754

Miethe, Ingrid Thea (University of Giessen, Department of Education, 35394 Giessen, Germany [tel: +49-641-99-24141; fax: +49-641-99-24149; e-mail: ingrid.miethe@erziehung.uni-giessen.de]), **Educational Advancement in Three Generations in Eastern and Western Germany: Biographical Reconstruction to Determine the Relation Between Habitual Disposition and Political Opportunity Structure,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research project presented here is aimed at representing the relation between habitual dispositions & the prevailing political opportunity structure. In other words, the study examines whether a micro-macro link can be identified by tracing successful educational processes. In order to study very different political opportunity structures, a comparison between Eastern & Western Germany in three different decades has been undertaken. The empirical study must be carried out from a dual perspective: Level 1: Determining the Prevailing Structures of Political Opportunity. The

concept of political opportunity structure (Tarrow, Eisinger) permits a meso & macro-level characterization of the different opportunities for educational advancement. This level of the study involves tracing the development of educational policy and statistical data on the social structures in Eastern & Western Germany. Level 2: Biographical Reconstruction On this level, the study reconstructs biographies to reveal the ways in which individuals utilized the given political opportunity structure, the effects of family experiences of socialization & education, and other factors, such as positive framing, that may have been useful for a successful educational advancement. The reconstructions are based on narrative interviews with successful protagonists of educational advancement in Eastern & Western Germany. The question under study leads to the following sample: The first generation: Successful protagonists of educational advancement in East & West in the 1950s. The period is marked by a favorable political opportunity structure in East Germany & an unfavorable political opportunity structure in West Germany. The second generation: Successful protagonists of educational advancement in East & West in the 1970s. The period is marked by an unfavorable political opportunity structure in East Germany & a favorable political opportunity structure in West Germany. The third generation: Successful protagonists of educational advancement in united Germany in the 1990s. The period is marked by a rather unfavorable political opportunity structure for educational advancement, & the children of immigrant workers are a new target group. The interviews were analyzed by hermeneutic case reconstruction after Rosenthal. Because the primary objective here is to reconstruct not specific micromileus, but rather the link to the macro level, a comparative analysis of the interviews was performed early on, using the concept of political opportunity structure as a theoretical framework. Hence the analysis involved closer theoretical guidance than is usually applied in biographical studies. The presentation introduces the first two reconstructed types, representing different kinds of relations between biography and political opportunity structure.

2010S01755

Mika, Tatjana C. & Stegmann, Michael (German Pension Fund; Research Data Centre, Berlin, Germany, D-10709 [tel: +493086589541; e-mail: tatjana.mika@drv-bund.de]), **Increasing Retirement Age in Germany: Are the Baby Boomers Adapting to the Changing Legal Framework?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ongoing welfare state reform in Germany gradually increases legal retirement age to 67. Only those who worked for 45 years will be allowed to retire earlier at the age of 65. However, the end of work in the life course & legal retirement age do not necessarily coincide. Institutional arrangements including early retirement schemes, unemployment with & without income replacement and sickness pay serve actually as a bridge between exit from work and retirement. Because several of the early retirement arrangements will no longer be available for the baby boom generation, not even with deductions from the pension, they will have to retire later. The question arises, how cohorts who are now approaching retirement adapt to new regulations & how many baby boomers will be able to retire after 45 years of employment in the future. The paper compares the changing pattern of transitions from work to retirement for the birth cohorts 1932 to 1960. For this goal we will carry out sequence analyses with longitudinal data from the statutory pension insurance ("Sample of the insured populations" records" (VSKT)), which allow us to compare the life courses of those age cohorts.

2010S01756

Miki, Hizuru (Osaka International University, Sugi 3-50-1 Hirakata, Osaka, 573-0192 JAPAN [tel: 81-72-755-7855; fax: 81-72-755-7855; e-mail: mikia0101@nifty.com]), **Integration and Isolation: Religions of Foreign Residents Who Immigrated to Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the end of the 20th century, the number of the foreign residents in Japan has increased. Many of them are Nikkei-jin, the descendents of immigrants who left Japan to settle in Brazil or Peru. The revision of the immigration control law of Japan made it easier for the Nikkei-jin to come to their parents' or grandparents' homeland & to find jobs. Now Japanese-Brazilians have founded their own evangelical churches & pray for happiness. And Japanese-Peruvians, at several Catholic churches in Japan, plan and perform the Peruvian traditional festival (the festival for the Lord of Miracles) every year. However, at these churches & at such festivals are seen only a few Japanese. That means (1) the churches & festivals are of much importance for immigrants to make up solidarity among them & keep their identity as Brazilians or Peruvians, & (2) the churches & festivals, on the contrary, may isolate the immigrants from the host society.

2010S01757

Milicevic, Mladen (Loyola Marymount University, 1 LMU Dr. Los Angeles, CA 90045, USA [tel: +1-310-338-4575; fax: +1-310-258-8788; e-mail: mmilicev@lmu.edu]), **Cyberspace Alienation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As cyberspace increasingly becomes an emotional escape from "real life," the phenomena of new realities created by globalized capitalism produce new forms of alienation & new paradigms of emotional socialization. The question arises: how can the Internet, that helped global unification by enabling the free exchange of ideas, alienate the participants? Why do some people get "addicted" to "on-line life?" Does this double existence skew people's sense of reality, making them feel lonely & depressed? By developing on-line relationships with people on the other side of the globe, are people sacrificing valuable time that would have otherwise been available for participation in "real life" activities, which may have fostered a sense of community in their own neighborhoods? In Western society the value of instant gratification often comes first, & what better place to achieve that with great impunity then in cyberspace. How do cyberspace experiences when transposed into "real life" alter peoples' understanding of feelings "in the body"? I will try to shed some light on these questions.

2010S01758

Millán, René (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-UNAM, Mexico, DF, cp 04510 [tel: 52-55-56227400; fax: 52-55-56227417; e-mail: millan@servidor.unam.mx]), **Civic Engagement and Diverse Participation Forms: Testing Putnama's Model,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on a survey (3200 cases) applied in three Mexican cities (with different socioeconomic characteristics), this paper verifies two thesis of Putnam's model. The first one is if, in fact, a significant correlation exists between the components of social capital (trust, reciprocity & voluntary associations) & the disposition to cooperate in solving common problems. According to the evidence, I conclude that this association exists but is little significant statistically. In any case, it is not greater than the one registered between the variables "disposition to cooperate" and "have cooperated" before under diverse forms of participation. In terms of the collaboration with others, the fact of "have cooperated" before would have an equal or greater effect than the sole participation in voluntary associations. The second one, I verify if different forms of participation (parties, civic associations, NGOs, neighborhood organisms, social movements, clubs) have a differentiated effect in the formation of social capital & in the formation of collaborative culture to solve common problems. I conclude that that effect varies according to the different institutional contexts & the traditional cultures of organization.

2010S01759

Millán, René (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-UNAM, México, DF, CP 04510 [tel: 52-55-56227400; fax: 52-55-56227417; e-mail: millan@servidor.unam.mx]), **Types of Participation, Cooperation and Sense of Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses two problems. On the one hand, I verify if the fact of being a citizen & the disposition to cooperate with others to solve common problems as well is associated in a significant way to the participation in voluntary associations. For that it is taken into account if have cooperated with others under different forms (for example, public protests) is equally associated to the sense of citizenship, independently of participating or not in voluntary associations. On the other hand, it discusses if different forms of voluntary association - politics (parties, social movements, NGO) or strictly civic (voluntary, clubs) are equally associated to the form in which citizens see themselves as such. It also analyses if the difference in this association is linked or not to the democratic culture of these associations. For the discussion of these two problems, the paper presents the results of a survey applied in three cities in Mexico (with different socioeconomic characteristics) & which has 3200 cases.

2010S01760

Miller, Judi H (College of Education, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand 8041 [tel: 64 3 364 2546; e-mail: judi.miller@canterbury.ac.nz]), **Inclusion and Equality: The Challenge of Maori Knowledge for the Professionalization of New Zealand Counselling,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2009, the New Zealand Association of Counsellors applied for statutory registration under the Health Practitioners Competency Assurance Act 2003. This decision to apply has highlighted divisions within the Association. In this paper, I use the content of a decade of Association publications to illustrate how attempts to professionalise expose conflicts of interest: the need to raise membership standards for registration while resisting a process that will exclude some members because their traditional ways of working will not be accepted by the registration board. The basis for these conflicts is the founding New Zealand constitutional document the Treaty of Waitangi that demands inclusion of New Zealand's first peoples, Maori, in all policies. The focus of this paper is on how the Association is attempting to extend initiatives to enrich partnership relationships between Treaty participants and retain inclusive policies in the face of demands imposed by registration requirements. This paper will contribute to debates about post-colonialism, political challenge & professionalization projects in European settler societies.

2010S01761

Miller, Lee, M. (Department of Sociology/Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, 77341 [tel: +001-936-294-1517; e-mail: lmm007@shsu.edu]), **Community Responses to Toxic Hazards: Acceptance vs. Resistance of Injection Wells in Two Texas Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The goal of this research is to understand what makes some communities able to coordinate their members & mobilize resources in response to a toxic hazard in their midst, whereas others remain relatively passive in their acceptance of potential risk to health and property. These latter communities endure the physical consequences of the toxic hazard as well as the added affronts of feeling marginalized & powerless. This project is a qualitative study of two Texas communities impacted by toxic hazards associated with waste water injection wells. One site is dealing with the effects of the new presence of a waste water injection well & the other has mobilized to resist the location of similar threats in their community. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews using a snowball approach to identify respondents. Interviews, field notes and study of related news stories & legal documents began in February of 2009 & are ongoing in May 2010. Interviews have been transcribed, coded & analyzed using qualitative analysis software. Emerging themes indicate that bridging social capital (Putnam 2000) & the degree to which the local economy is diversified are two principal factors in how actively a community resists toxic hazards.

2010S01762

Miller, Robert Lee (Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom BT7 1NN [tel: +44 28 9097 3275; fax: +44 28 9097 3943; e-mail: r.miller@qub.ac.uk]), **Collecting Life and Family Histories in Order to Investigate the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in Kenya,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports on an exploration of linking an ongoing quantitative household panel study with the pilot collection of qualitative family histories using undirected life history interview approaches. Kenyan families identified by the longitudinal panel study as having moved out of poverty were followed up qualitatively with the intention of establishing how the moves towards relative security were realized. While a relatively short & limited pilot study, the results were substantively interesting & gave clear indications for improving the methodology of melding quantitative and qualitative approaches. The richer detail obtained from the qualitative interviews cast doubt upon the reliability of the quantitatively-based assessment of movement out of poverty, the attribution of which seemed more due to flukes of the timing of panel re-interviews for individual families. Rather than previously being in poverty, the families seemed to have suffered temporary reversals in fortune at the time of a previous survey wave. An undirected mode of in-depth qualitative life history interviewing worked very effectively, probably more effectively than in northern European cultures. However, attempts by the interviewer to remain noncommittal were seen as rude & the presence of a woman researcher was necessary when interviewing women (at least for the groups in which these interviews took place). From both the perspectives of the researchers & the researched, undirected interviews were found to be much more effective at eliciting significant information & accounts than semi-structured approaches. The give-and-take style of interview discussion that evolved means that the interviewer & interviewees need to have a common language. This implies that the most effective long-term strategy would be to train local interviewers to a high level of qualitative proficiency. A multi-generational approach is effective for gaining a holistic view of the family & for capturing changes in perspective across generations (though maintaining confidentiality can become an issue). Popular "family tree" genealogical computer programme are useful for ordering information and aiding recall. Taking a "long view" a extended interviews with multiple members of a single extended family network, including locating & following up family members located in different areas, especially those who have migrated to urban areas a generates exponentially richer findings & insights, particularly with regard to the generational changes & the transmissions & conversion of capital across generations. The overview impression from this pilot exercise is that qualitative family-based techniques are an area that will richly repay development.

2010S01763

Miller, Tina (Oxford Brookes University, Headington, Oxford, OX3 OBP [tel: +44 1865 483764; e-mail: tamiller@brookes.ac.uk]), **'It's a triangle that's difficult to square' Men's Intentions and Practices Around Caring, Work and First-Time Fatherhood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports the findings from a qualitative longitudinal study of men's transitions to first-time fatherhood in the UK. Using data collected before & following the birth of a first child the paper will show how the men's intentions are shaped & possibilities around caring involvement imagined and, following the birth, how these are practised across the first two years of the child's life. Through a finely focused analysis the study reveals men's hopes and subsequent everyday experiences as they juggle new paternal identities, care-giving & paid work. The research shows the impact of more nuanced understandings of masculinities alongside the "durability" of particular gendered discourses around paid work & care-giving. The possibilities of sharing care-giving are illuminated through the intense period of paternity/holiday leave that the men take following the birth: but this is short lived. A return to work signals a "domino-effect" of caring responsibilities to gradually unfold. The findings from the study raise questions about what these shifts in men's involvement might signal a "undoing gender" (Risman, 2009), "doing gender differently" (Deutsch, 2007) or, "a new, more subtle expression of traditional 'hegemonic masculinity"'? (Plantin et al, 2003:5) - and these are considered.

2010S01764

Millere, Jolanta (Faculty of Social Sciences, Latvia University of Agriculture, Jelgava, Latvia, LV-3001 [tel: +371 6 3005616; e-mail: Jolanta.Millere@llu.lv]), **Socio-Economic Security of Families of Children with Special Needs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The socio-economic security of families of children with special needs depends not only on the material support provided by the state, accessibility of necessary institutions, but also on capability to satisfy their needs by the environment, which is creating this capability. In summer 2009, the research was carried out, which focused on conceptualization of socio-economic security as an aspect of family quality of life. Extended interviews were conducted with 50 respondents a family members of children with a disability in different regions of Latvia. Four domains of socio-economic security of a family were analyzed - health care, housing, employment & the field of financial security. The result of this research shows that families face problems in the area of health care that are associated with limited capability to use the health care services due to difficulties of financial nature and distant location. The country regions have developed a tendency that material support provided to children with a disability by the state is the only source of family's financial income & as a result of this family cannot satisfy even their basic needs. Also families often face the lack of security in the area of housing and financial resources.

2010S01765

Millward, Christine A, Fehlberg, B & Campo, M. (Law School, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3010 [tel: +61 3 8344 1106; e-mail: cmillward@netspace.net.au]), **Australian post-separation parenting 2009: roles, legal influences and outcomes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Shared post-separation parenting was a key goal of recent Family Law changes in Australia. Shared parenting is often equated with equal or substantial time sharing, where children move between homes on a weekly basis or some other roster. Empirical evidence suggests only certain types of parents & situations promote successful shared time parenting. This paper presents preliminary findings from a three year empirical project which aims to identify & explore the long-term impacts of post-separation

shared parenting. The impact of State mediation & legal services & legislative changes upon outcomes for parents & children are considered. In-depth interviews were conducted with 60 divorced/separated parents in early 2009. All were volunteers living in the state of Victoria with dependent children aged 16 or younger. More than half had shared parenting arrangements. Many parents tried to avoid court proceedings due to costs & to avoid escalating conflict. Some with shared care were satisfied, typically if the relationship with their ex-partner was reasonably cooperative and/or arrangements flexible. Many parents however felt controlled by legal orders or the other parent & lacked communication with their ex-partner. Mothers in particular were concerned about the quality of child care given by their ex-partner & reported emotional trauma and concerns for children's health & safety due to an ex-partner's mental ill-health, substance abuse or violence. Therefore, present legal & social rules & norms raise questions about how best to meet children's & parents' post-separation needs. Adverse outcomes can result from changing legal & social mores, with the State displacing family decision-making.

2010S01766

Milne, Elisabeth-Jane (Department of Integrated Studies in Education, McGill University/ Government of Canada - DFAIT, Montreal, QC H3A 1Y2 [tel: ; e-mail: elisabethmilne@hotmail.com]), **Analysing Visual Data With(in) Communities: Deconstructing the Visual Focus Group,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Participant produced visual data is increasingly used by qualitative researchers as a tool for increased engagement & to address questions of power & agency within the research process. Participants involved in such research often take part in photo-elicitation exercises as an integral part of the "fieldwork"/"data collection" process. These elicitation exercises are commonly individual discussions between a single participant and the researcher, although group elicitation discussions (also known as "visual focus groups") are occasionally used. Published accounts of such exercises construct these spaces as sites where data is "gathered" & "collected". This paper argues that such accounts fail to acknowledge what is occurring in these groups, that is, both discussion & analysis of data. By deconstructing the process of the visual focus group, I seek to challenge traditional accounts that construct the participant as "discussant", & the academic researcher as "analyst". I argue that group participants are involved in complex processes of visual analysis & that value should be ascribed as much to community knowledge & ways of "knowing", as to traditional academic knowledge. This is important if visual researchers are serious about using elicitation methods as a way of challenging & re-addressing power imbalances within the research process, & if we are to be ethical researchers.

2010S01767

Minguet, Guy & Langeard, Chloé (Ecole des Mines de Nantes, 4, rue Alfred Kastler BP 20722 F-44307 Nantes cedex 3 France [tel: + 33 (0)2.51.85.85.40 ; fax: + 33 (0)2.51.85.8I.69; e-mail: Guy.Minguet@emn.fr]), **New Ethical Stakes Raised Since the French Nationwide Cystic Fibrosis Newborn Screening Program Was Initiated,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cystic Fibrosis (CF) newborn screening (NBS) has been controversial for many years; the long term benefit on pulmonary function test is not yet demonstrated but its median term benefits on nutritional parameters are established as soon as the CF screened infant follow-up is done in a specialized centre. That is the reason why the systematic newborn screening program implemented in France in 2002, was combined with a follow-up care for CF patients in CF care centres (CRCMs) created by the health regulatory agency. France became the first country in the world to perform the CF neonatal screening all over its territory. Taking the French CF neonatal screening program as a case study- we conducted both a quantitative data survey & a focus groups protocol to gain information on the attitudes, beliefs, & concerns of professionals about newborn screening (NBS) & clinical guidelines -, this paper points new bioethical issues from the concrete application of this technology.

2010S01768

Mirzaie, Hossein (University Of Tehran, Social Sciences Faculty, Gisha Bridge, Tehran,Iran [tel: 00989122716430; fax: 00982144237741; e-mail: hmirzaie@ut.ac.ir]), **Iranian Modernity, Situation of Tradition and Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over one century Iran have encountered with modernity & other aspects: modernism & modernization. Iranian modernity in one hand attempts to identify native & local cultures & traditions, in the other hand try to identify modern components. Iranian society has some characteristics such as religious & collectivistic. Iranian modernity endeavors to discover & extract internal cultural elements & appeal to the commensality & the interaction of traditions & modernity rather than follow the western modernity exactly. It seems modernity in Iran is a blurred phenomenon, in other word the situation of modernity & tradition in Iran is similar to this phrase: "neither this nor that" "either this or that". This process is occurring & it's aims is selecting & refining modern elements according to native qualities. A great deal of Iranian theorists & intellectuals have paid attention to Iranian modern experience & it's challenges. This article attempts to deal with the characteristics of Iranian modernity & it's challenges.

2010S01769

Misits, Éva (Department of English Language Teacher Education and Applied Linguistics, University of Szeged, Szeged, Csongrád, 6722 [tel: +36706113117; e-mail: eva.misits@freemail.hu]), **Discourses of Asexuality in Hungarian and English Cyberspace,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on language, gender & sexuality in the last fifty years has proven to be particularly useful in denaturalizing hegemonic masculinity & heteronormativity, especially when coupled with critical discourse analysis & queer theories to uncover hitherto unheard voices & ostracized identities falling outside the boundaries of heteronormativity. However, certain identities, such as asexual identities, remain controversial & still await scholarly scrutiny. Therefore, as a contribution to both computer-mediated communication & language & gender studies, I have chosen to explore asexuality & discourses of asexual identity & desire (or lack, thereof) in Hungarian & English cyberspace, using critical discourse analysis as well as a "queer" perspective of asexuality discourses that goes beyond the "sexuality versus disorder" debate. My research concerns, then, the negotiation & display of asexual identities on the internet; more precisely, on Hungarian & English online forums, blogs and other community pages where such identities are discussed, combined with an investigation of how asexuality proper has been (re)presented in "authoritative" literature; this is to see if disseminated notions of asexuality support or undermine the negotiation of asexual identities as 'valid'.

2010S01770

Miskolci, Richard (Dep. of Sociology/UFSCar-Brazil, Rod Washington Luiz km 235 S. Carlos-SP Brazil, 13565-905 [tel: 55-11-94596926; fax: 55-16-3351.8915; e-mail: ufscar7@gmail.com]), **Subaltern Knowledges and Human Rights: New Reflections on the Debate Universalism versus Relativism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ Human Rights still has an unknown history & new theoretical perspectives that can be developed under the perspective of Subaltern Knowledges (Queer Theory & Post-Colonial Studies) and the history of social movements. This article intends to articulate a provisory subaltern history of Human Rights with a discussion of its central debate on the opposition universalism versus relativism. It will do so exploring & analyzing two of the main deficits on the present discussions on the subject: A macrosociological deficit that appears on studies that present Human Rights as an Euro-American conquest that should be seen as the zenith of Western Civilization & Modernization instead of taking into account the fact that this same "civilization" and modernity were built due to colonialism, imperialist practices and the development of an Eurocentric "science"; An anthropological deficit connected to a notion of culture still marked by borderlines. This notion keeps cultures in a scheme of comprehension in which they do not modify each other, so imposing multiculturalism as the only possibility to deal with demands for recognition. The critical analysis of these powerful hegemonic views on the debate will be unified with a new perspective developed by Post-Colonial Studies & Queer Theory.

2010S01771

Missinne, Sarah, Levecque, Katia & Bracke, Piet (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Korte Meer, 5, 9000 Ghent, Belgium [tel: +32 9 264 84 53; fax: +32 9 264 69 75; e-mail: sarah.missinne@ugent.be]), **Discrimination and Ethnic Inequalities in Depression: A Multilevel Analysis for the European Population,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An increasing amount of studies report evidence for ethnic inequalities in depression. These show the great impact of socio-economic factors & suggest ethnic discrimination as another risk factor. However, this research is restricted to mainly American en British studies, whereas in continental Europe very little is known on this subject. Using data from

the third wave of the European Social Survey, a multilevel analysis was performed for the adult population aged 18 to 65 (N= 33035) of 23 European countries. The results show that ethnic minorities do experience more depressive feelings in 11 countries. Moreover, their socio-economic position & the experience of ethnic discrimination are important risk factors. In addition, there are substantial country-level differences in depression. The present study is the first to investigate ethnic inequalities in depression for the European population.

2010S01772

Misumi, Kazuto (Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, 819-0395 [tel: +81-92-802-5612; fax: +81-92-802-5612; e-mail: kmisumi@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp]), **Possibility of Generalized Social Identity: From the Viewpoint of Social Capital and Network Imagination,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Making investment on social capital can be rational for the investor; however, what motivates the contact to provide his/her resources to the investor. Explanation donors' motivation in this case requires an extended framework beyond orthodox rational choice theory. Then, we introduce the concept of generalized social identity that is logically similar to the norm of generalized reciprocity. In general, the donor's motivation will be strengthened in a commitment relationship where people share the same social identity. However, generalized reciprocity requires the donor to expect return, not from the commitment tie at present, but from the other ties that might be established in the future. Then, people should already have a social identity that is general enough to imply connections with such imagined others. We discuss that a generalized social identity can be extendedly generated from local social identities in terms of network imagination, & this ability is conditioned by people's having multiple social identities. The internet survey data we gathered in Fukuoka city, Japan, in 2007, mostly supports this hypothesis. The results suggest that our conceptual framework of generalized social identity & network imagination is effective in explaining motivation of contacts in the process of social capital.

2010S01773

Misztal, Barbara A. (University of Leicester Department of Sociology, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK [tel: 44 -0116 25222459; e-mail: bm50@le.ac.uk]), **Trust: Acceptance of, Precaution against and Cause of Vulnerability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper offers a conceptual analysis of the relationship between trust & vulnerability. It argues that both trust and vulnerability are relevant considerations in any attempt to describe & explain social relationships. Although vulnerability has long been connected with the development of trust, there is no much in the theoretical literature on the complexity & the dynamic nature of the links between trust & vulnerability. The paper argues that sorting out the meaning of both terms and developing further our understanding how they are connected are one of the important tasks of the social science. Trust is usually defined as confidence that partners will not exploit each others' vulnerability. While stressing that vulnerability cannot be conceived as a single continuum & the varieties of its link with trust, the paper views vulnerability as irreducibly plural and rooted in the human condition of dependence on others, in the unpredictability of action & in the irreversibility of human experiences. The paper, while bridging theories of trust based on rational choice & those based on normative routines, asserts that trust is a remedy for vulnerability, but trust itself is vulnerable to the universal condition of our humanity.

2010S01774

Mitra, Arpita (KIIT Law School, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India 751024 [tel: 9108093449552; e-mail: arpitaamitra@gmail.com]), **ICTs in Community Policing: Partners in 'Appropriate' Policing or More Control? A Sociological Essay of Kolkata Police,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The burgeoning civil society has marked its presence felt during the recent socio-political disturbances in Kolkata, India. Peoples' cry for justice has brought to light the need for participatory democracy along with restoration of faith in governance. This acted as one of the primary catalyst towards the realization of the implications of people's cooperation & collaboration in police work. This, in turn, has led the police in India as a whole & Kolkata in particular to become serious regarding the implementation of the idea of community policing as opposed to authoritarian, repressive and violent police culture. A section of the Police also has been inclined to shed its oppressive & autocratic orientations in order to procure the cooperation of the people for effective implementation of police work. The introduction of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) by the police organization of the metropolitan city of Kolkata, West Bengal, began using ICTs to ensure better policing practices, increased access by the people and efficient maintenance of law & order. It has initiated several e-services as part of its community policing programmes to cater to the people & bring about social welfare & security. The new mission aims, at least on paper, to advance greater police transparency & accountability. In the light of this, the main objective of the present paper is to evaluate the extent to which the application of the ICTs has facilitated the successful implementation of community policing by the Kolkata Police or increasing control as partners in creating new frontiers of power relations. My findings indicate that the services that Kolkata Police has initiated to modernize have failed to achieve desired level of public involvement. What is more, by catering to the economically affluent class it is creating a new digital divide. Moreover the lower rank officers have less access & are less comfortable with these technologies. The absence of genuine efforts on the part of state & police administration, lack of adequate public involvement & technology timid officers are making the purpose of these programmes less relevant & perhaps often useless. A paradigm shift for conceptualizing "appropriate community policing" along with innovative strategies for resolution of social conflicts in a more meaningful way perhaps is the need of the hour.

2010S01775

Mitupova, Sayana Alexandrovna (Russian State Medical University; Department for Foreign Languages, Moscow, Russia 117997 [e-mail: smit78@mail.ru]), **Post-War Development of Japanese Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Here I'd like to reflect on complexities involved in doing a history of Japanese sociology after World War II. The burden of my argument here is to track the post-war narrowing of sociology's intellectual diversity in Japan. The first aim is to look at the impact of social events on the development of Japanese sociology–the events of World War II & examine the institutions & the funding mechanisms that influenced the development of sociology in Japan between 1945-1965. It is important also to provide an examination of how the social context of the 1960s affected the discipline of sociology. A key foundational question in considering this subject is this: what is a historian of sociology trying to accomplish? First, a good history of a concrete sociological tradition may lay out some of the intellectual influences that stimulated thinkers through the formative period Second, the history of the Japanese sociological tradition may give a lot of attention to uncovering the specific institutions of knowledge validation. A third component of the post-war history of a Japanese sociological tradition might be an account of the historical & social environment in which the tradition takes shape. Thus, social knowledge is a dynamic & expanding tool box of theories and approaches, each of which adds something to our overall understanding of society.

2010S01776

Miwa, Satoshi & Ishida, Hiroshi (Tohoku University, Sendai-shi, JAPAN, 980-8576 [tel: +81 22 7956120; e-mail: miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp]), **School Discipline Climate and Achievement in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study attempts to contribute to the project of cross-national study on school discipline by examining the relationship among school characteristics, individual background & achievement, and school discipline climate in Japan. The data set used in this study comes from the Japanese 2003 TIMSS which includes surveys of about 4800 students in the eighth grade in 146 Japanese schools. As for the supplementary analysis, we use the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey (JLPS) which is the national survey of youth in Japan. Japanese society stands out on a number of respects in this cross-national project. Japanese schools are characterized by the low prevalence of delinquency behavior, & school discipline in Japan is only weakly associated with students' achievement and other school-level characteristics. Japanese principals and teachers appear to be concerned with the discipline problems at schools, but their perception does not necessarily correspond to the prevalence of students' misbehavior. School-level characteristics are not strongly related to the occurrence of discipline problems. Furthermore, school disciplinary climate does not seem to affect the future life chances of the students after leaving middle school, as far as high school type, high school grade, & college attendance are concerned. However, the experiences of delinquency in middle school show lasting influence on the individuals' life chances after leaving middle school.

2010S01777

Miyamoto, Naomi (Ritsumeikan University, Faculty of Letters [tel: +81-75-466-3616; fax: +81-75-466-3616; e-mail: nmiya@sd5.so-net.ne.jp]), **Authenticity and Music Festivals in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the transition & tendency of music festivals in Japan from the perspective of authenticity, a notable concept in tourism research. In Japan, the most common type of music festivals are the so-called classical music festivals. At music festivals, music that was created in the past in European countries is reproduced. The concept of authenticity is effective when trying to consider the significance of classical music festivals in Japan, which were originally irrelevant & inauthentic with regard to European traditional music. Now many Japanese festivals are participated in by local volunteers & amateur musicians, & lots of unique events are planned. For example, "Kura-concert" (Japanese traditional warehouse concert), which blends European classical music & Japanese old landscape. Japanese music festivals continue by "transplanting" foreign music into their own places. In that sense the music of Japanese festivals does not become a borrowed culture. The long lasting festivals in Japan maintain object-related authenticity of western classical music by inviting world-famous foreign musicians as well as experience-oriented authenticity in the sense that they are rooted in the local community & landscape through the voluntary activities of the locals themselves.

2010S01778

Mjöset, Lars (Deprtment of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, Norway, P.O.Box 1096, Blindern, 0317 Oslo, Norway [tel: +4722856749; fax: +4722855253; e-mail: lars.mjoset@sosiologi.uio.no]), **Norden during - Not after - World War II,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Historians mostly synthesize specialized historical research by writing histories of nation states. The tradition of comparative historical sociology attempts to synthesize by using the same specialized research as field notes, taking them as points of departure for comparisons. In analyses at the macro-level, the cases selected are mostly nation states. This is a type of qualitative research, & it is thus not necessary that the selected cases are independent of each other. This essay compares the five Nordic countries during World War II. In the first part, the five countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway & Sweden) are related to each other. That is, Norden is seen as a subsystem of states within a European state system that has triggered global war. In the second part, the five cases are compared as separate units. The essay includes methodological reflections on how historical sociology uses comparison to specify context in relation to the processes that are traced, & also intends to contribute to the discussion of the relationship between sociology & history as academic disciplines.

2010S01779

Mlodawska, Agata (Jagiellonian University, Grodzka 52, Poland, 31-044 [tel: ; e-mail: a.mlodawska@gmail.com]), **Deconstructing "Mother Pole"–An Overview of Intersection between Occidentalization, Colonialism, Class and Gender in the Middle of Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of paper is to discuss whether postcolonial approach might be useful in investigating new models of motherhood in Poland. The former ones were based on assumption that motherhood should be identified with femininity; which seemingly defining maternal practices as situated beyond the society. However, traditional understanding of the term "Matka Polka" (Mother Pole) involved strong relation between maternal practices, nationalism and Catholic religion; underlying uniqueness of experiences of Polish mothers. It was evident, that notion "Polish Mother" was supposed to encompass all maternal practices regardless of class, age, education etc. Nevertheless, this monolithic construct, created by Western scholars seem to reflect anti-Eastern European prejudices; for instance Polish women were described as pre-modern Catholics, who are hostile to idea of women's rights. Therefore in first part of presentation I discuss the results of analysis of definition of "Polish Mother" in texts of Western feminist scholars. In the second part I will demonstrate, the role of references to "Western" & "Modern" in constructing distinctions between mothers from different classes. Apparently, these notions are crucial for constructing cultural barriers between backward Polish catholic lower class mothers & modern liberal mothers representing occidentalized elites. Moreover, I demonstrate how the concept of "Westernization" and "Europeanness" of maternal movement is used in process of legitimization of organization that are established to struggle for mothers' rights or to regain public space for mothers. Finally, I discuss if theoretical framework of postcolonialism should be modified in order to grasp complexity of relation of power between former First & Second World.

2010S01780

Moberg, Marcus M (Comparative Religion, Åbo Akademi University, Fabriksgatan 2 20500, Åbo, Finland [tel: +358407243754; e-mail: marcus.moberg@abo.fi]), **Popular Music as a Resource for the Construction of Alternative Modes of Religious Expression and Embodiment: The Finnish Christian Metal Music Scene,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During recent decades, popular culture has developed into an increasingly important source of inspiration for the construction of alternative forms of religious expression & practice. This paper concentrates on the phenomenon of Christian metal music in a Finnish context as a rare example of a case in which Protestant Christianity & a particular form of popular music & its culture have met & merged. The paper accounts for how metal music and culture has become formative & determinative of the ways in which a particular group of young adult Christians express & practice their faith in an expressly alternative & unconventional manner. Drawing on five years of research on the Finnish Christian metal music scene, particular focus is directed at how the popular musical culture of metal provides Christian metal scene members with important resources for the construction of an alternative form of religious expression, embodied religious practice, & an alternative Christian identity.

2010S01781

Mocanu, Cristina, Zamfir, Ana Maria & Gheorghe, Carmen (National Labour Research Institute from Romania; Labour Market Department, Bucharest, Romania, 010643 [tel: +40-21-3124069; fax: +40-21-3117595; e-mail: mocanu@incsmps.ro]), **Being Roma Women Employee: The Experience of the Second Labour Market Segment. Case Study on the Occupation of Sanitary Mediator.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the emergence & development of a new occupation on the Romanian labour market, namely that of sanitary mediator. The occupation was "born" as a tool for social intervention at the level of Roma communities within the programs of the Roma NGOs. Once the program was taken over by the government & extended at a national scale the occupation knew its first steps of regulation. The occupation is in the same time a gendered & ethnical one; all sanitary mediators are Roma women. The research employed two main components: desk review of legal framework & semi-structured interviews with sanitary mediators, county coordinators and representatives of Roma NGOs. Results show that while working in a more & more regulated occupation, sanitary mediators activate at the edge of the health care system, experiencing poor working conditions & low levels of representation. Although they have started to act as a collective actor, they display poor capacity of representing & promoting their interests. Sanitary mediators experience difficulties in building a positive occupational identity as long as their activity is unvalued, perceived and treated as temporary & exceeding the core of the health care system. Thus the paper will discuss how the process of governmental regulation strongly ties the sanitary mediators to the second segment of the labour market.

2010S01782

Mochmann, Ingvill C. (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Cologne, Germany [e-mail: ingvill.mochmann@gesis.org]), **Individual versus Collective Responsibility–Who Is Responsible For The Children Born Of War?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout history children have been fathered by members of enemy, allied & peacekeeping forces & local women. The relationships could be consensual or abusive, for many of these "children born of war" the background of conception is not the dominant factor in their lives. Research indicates that rather their lives are marked by stigmatization & discrimination in family & society reaching from infanticide, mobbing & social exclusion to lack of citizenship. In addition, the biological origin often becomes a taboo in the family which for many of the children results in identity crises. The fathers, on the other hand, mostly return home without any obligations towards the child. This paper will discuss selected cases of children born of throughout history & analyze similarities & differences at the individual & societal level. This analysis will also include the position of the armed forces in the respective conflict of analysis. Based on the information accessible so far suggestions on how to protect this vulnerable group of war affected children will be presented.

2010S01783

Modi, Ishwar (India International Institute of Social Sciences, 28, Vishnu Enclave, JLN Marg, Jaipur - 302018, India [tel: +91-141-2723737/+91-94607-66077; e-mail: iiiss2005modi@yahoo.co.in]), **Leisure and Life through the Ages in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure is essence of life. It is also the spirit that has sustained and rejuvenated man all through the ages. It is equally true that man has also been toiling all through to sustain himself & his family. It is not work alone but leisure that has made his life more fulfilling & worth leaving. It is not without reason that leisure has been acclaimed as one of the greatest savior of the mankind. However, leisure is not a static but a dynamic phenomena. Conditions, both social & natural, around him have differed from time to time & he has been adjusting himself accordingly. With the evolution & progress of societies, man's daily routines kept on changing & yet he kept on seeking time for himself. Working even in the most in-human conditions, as in case of the plantation slaves, man could retain his identity & culture even if he were to find leisure in the midst of the night. As such, in traditional societies, sub-sumption of leisure in culture was integral to its worldview. Leisure was culture, the basis of culture was leisure. Contrary to such notions that leisure existed in its truest sense only in ancient Greece during the time of great philosophers Plato and Aristotle, & neither before nor after (Sebastian de Grazias' view); or that leisure is essentially the product only of the civilizations born from the industrial revolution (as repeatedly insisted upon by Joffre Dumazedier), leisure exists universally and that it has a dynamic character. While it is structural in nature, it is cultural in orientation & operation. It cannot be accepted by any yardstick that the thousands of years old cultures and civilizations, like that of China & India or that of Babylon, Egypt or Mexico, were devoid of traditional leisure cultures. However, the single most factor that has influenced the nature and character of leisure all through the ages has been the social structure of a given society. Whenever, social structure for a particular society changed, the patterns of leisure also changed accordingly & commensurately. Examination of various societies whether it be Greek, Spartan, Roman or during Christianity & the Middle Ages in their historicity & in the context of their the then social structures amply prove that how their social structures influenced & determined the nature of leisure of these the then societies (Modi, 1985). Almost the same may be said about the Indian society. During the long course of history, whenever, major social structural changes took place in society, the nature of leisure also changed accordingly (Modi, 1985). However, while it may be said to be true in the context of almost all the traditional societies, whether Western or Oriental including the broader South Asian region, drastic changes are taking place in the nature and character of leisure under the impact of modernization, globalization & social transformations.

2010S01784

Modic, Dolores (School of Advanced Social Studies, Nova Gorica, Slovenia, 5000 [tel: 00386/31-334226; e-mail: dollymod@gmail.com]), **The Role of Legal Regulative in the National Innovation Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The lack of empirical studies in the sociology of law is not a new issue (see: Horwitz, 1977). The following paper aims to depict the connection between a concept of the national innovation systems (NIS) & the role of the legal regulative within them. There have been several studies focusing on the flow of technology and information both on national (for Slovenia see: Stres et al, 2009; Cvelbar et al, 2008), as well as on the international level (see: Ceccagnoli et al, 2005; OECD, 1997). In all of them the role played by the legal regulative is clearly seen, however no study has been conducted that would try to comprehend the general influence of the legal regulative on NIS. This paper shall aspire to analyze the scope & the magnitude of the influence the legal regulative has on national innovation systems, whereby it will draw the information from pre-existing studies on the flow of technologies and information. However, only one line of data shall be analyzed comparably, that is, those related with the legal regulative and trough it aiming to reach an insight into the extent of the interconnection between the NIS & the legal regulative.

2010S01785

Mohamadi, Zahra, Sanagoo, Akram & Jouybari, Leila (Golestan University of Medical Sciences [tel: 00989122083295; e-mail: miminaUL13@yahoo.com]), **Spousal Abuse in Marital Relationships among Women Referred to a Central Clinic Affiliated to Golestan University, 2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: The incidence of wife abuse & its impact on the psychological as well as physical health of the women & in its ultimate negative effects on the health of the family have been presented in many research studies. Materials & Methods: The data gathering conducted by a "spouse abuse" questionnaire, consists of 27 items in emotional, physical, & sexual domains. The validity and reliability of the tool was confirmed (Alpha Cronbach=0.86). 300 married women, referred to the only central educational clinic in Gorgan, participated in the study. Results: Data analysis revealed that the frequency of physical & psychological wife abuse among the subjects were 54.5 & 82.5 percent respectively. There was a significant relationship between wife abuse & the age of women. Wife abuse also was significantly related with addiction and cigarette smoking of husbands (P=0.000). The Older women reported higher incidence of wife abuse. Conclusion: Our findings suggested that there are relationships among the variables of age, cigarette smoking or drug consumption & wife abuse. Legislation of a law which forbids husbands to abuse their wives & increasing the general knowledge about wife abuse by means of mass media may have significant effects on reduction of wife abuse.

2010S01786

Mohan, Kamlesh (Panjab University, Professor in Modern History, Panjab University , Chandigarh India [tel: 91-9872844391; e-mail: kamleshmohan14@yahoo.com]), **Disease in the Ecology of Famine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses attention on the complex relationship between famine and disease. Historically speaking, famines whether local, regional or class-based, were multi-factored especially under the colonial rule: they were caused by ecological collapse coupled with administrative inadequacy & indifference to social responsibility. In the era of globalization, they owe their spread or mitigation to the domination of market forces as well as biological & technological interventions. Discussion of causation would serve as a backdrop for locating disease in the ecology of famine. In order to unravel the multi-layered relationship between famine & disease, it is relevant to bring in the concept of energy-flow, its sustenance in times of abundance & mechanism of its breakdown leading to famine. Destruction of the energy-storage of a country, community or individuals by a flood or drought leads to reduction in resistance & immunity to bacterial diseases a water-borne, air-borne or food-related. How does famine increase human vulnerability to particular diseases? There are three aspects of this question. The first is how famine affects the immune system. The second concerns the mechanism or process of its working in epidemiological terms. The third aspect deals with the availability of data on experimental infections. The Madras famine of 1876-78, an integral part of the "Great Famine of India," provides a rich source-material for an in-depth analysis of the medical problems caused by prolonged starvation in the human body. Reports of autopsies of victims of dysentery in the Relief Camps (1889) & McCarris records of nutritional experiments on monkeys (1920) for evaluating the impact of a deficient diet on the urban poor & other sources related to famine in the colonial Punjab throw a flood of light on the relationship between famine and disease. Author Profile Dr. Kamlesh Mohan is Professor of Modern History at the Punjab University, Chandigarh. She was Fellow of St. Antony's College, University of Oxford in 1995-96 & Fellow of the University Grants Commission in 2008-09. She has several publications to her credit. To mention a few: "Militant Nationalism in Punjab," Manohar Publications (1986, reprint 2010); "Towards Gender History: Images, Identities & Roles of North-Indian Women," Aakar Publications (2006) & "Rameshwari Nehru: A Biography," National Book Trust, India (2010).

2010S01787

Mohanty, Bibhuti Bhusan (Department of Sociology, Pondicherry University, India, Puducherry 605 014, India [tel: +91 4132655386; fax: +91 4132655255; e-mail: bibhutimohanty@hotmail.com]), **Voices of the Displaced: Development Experience in Tribal India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Though displacement started on a large scale in tribal areas as a consequence of planned economic development following independence, the past two decades have witnessed rising protest movements by tribals against displacement. The studies on these protest movements, by & large, subscribes to two different views. While one group argues that these movements retard the exploitative development model of the state, the other group holds that they generate distinct identity for the tribals & create an alternative to the dominant & destructive system of development. Against this background the present paper, based on some select protest movements, analyses how movements have impacted upon tribals & the devel-

opment policy of the state. The study argues that in the process of dissenting their voices against the development projects, the tribals learned to assert their rights and are trying to position themselves as the state's chief political actors through participatory process. The resultant effects have generated a kind of democratic awakening among these hitherto silent groups & made the development policy of the state more inclusive. Though these protests have hampered the implementation of government policies, they have helped to restore the people's faith in democratic values & sensitiveness of the state to their dissent voices.

2010S01788

Möhring, Katja, Zähle, Tanja & Krause, Peter (Research Training Group SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Richard-Strauss-Str. 2, 50931 Cologne, Germany [tel: +49 221 470 5496; e-mail: moehring@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **Pathways into Retirement and Income Trajectories–Germany and Great Britain Compared,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study is a comparative cross-national analysis of individual employment pathways into retirement & the resulting income positions in Germany & Great Britain. It deals with the question of how the different policy approaches & pension systems of both countries affect the individual transition process, produce typical transition patterns & determine the income situation in old age. The study focuses on the transition processes of people at the age of 58 to 65 in the years 1992 to 2006. The required longitudinal data are derived from the German Socio-economic panel & the British Household Panel. Unlike previous studies -- which usually investigate the transition into retirement by focussing on single points in time -- we operationalize the transition process as long-term period within the individual life course. Therefore, we apply the method of sequence analysis, which focuses on trajectories rather than on transitions & allows the detection of employment pathways patterns. Due to differences between both countries in the national pension system & the retirement policies as well as the reform measures during the analysis period, it is assumed that the developments of the retirement transition patterns are divergent.

2010S01789

Mol, Arthur P.J. & Hong, Dayong (Wageningen University, Hollandseweg 1 [e-mail: arthur.mol@wur.nl]), **Energy, Resources, and China's Rapid Industrialization: Challenges for Social Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ China's unprecedented economic growth path over the last three decades has been paralleled by a exponential growth in the consumption of natural resources & energy. Initially China mainly exploited domestic resources to fuel its rapid industrial development; but over the last one & a half decade we witness two significant changes in China's strategy to fulfill its natural resource needs. First, with the further integration of China in the world economy and polity increasingly larger shares of China natural resources and energy consumption are imported from other parts of the world. The second strategy, especially pushed since the 11th Five Year plan, consists of a strong effort by China towards renewable natural resource use, recycling of used natural resources and increased efficiencies in natural resources & energy use. This paper will reflect on these developments using theories of ecological modernization & the sociology of networks & flows. It especially focuses on the following questions: Can we indeed identify & quantify these two major changes in societyaenvironment relations in China over the last one-and-a-half decade? Should we understand these developments as a "copy" of what many OECD countries (western Europe, Japan, the US) have gone through, but then condensed or compressed (in time); or is such a homogenization idea too simple & are Chinese specificities at work? Where are the main domestic "governing institutions" of these moves towards "imports" & "renewables"?

2010S01790

Moller, Valerie (Institute of Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, 6140 [tel: +27 46 6038903; fax: +27 46 622 3948; e-mail: v.moller@ru.ac.za]), **Fortune and Misfortune in South African Pensioner Households 2002-2009: An analysis of Intra-Household Dynamics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ South Africa is among the few developing countries that assists vulnerable older households through a non-contributory old-age pension on a large scale. Men & women 60 years & older are eligible for the social pension that is means-tested. South Africa's social assistance programme fulfils a symbolic as well as a cash injection purpose: while the cash transfers serve as a safety net for the poorest, they also signify redress for the economic & social inequities inflicted on the poor in the past. A 2002 survey conducted among over 1000 rural & urban pensioner households in the Eastern & Western Cape provinces found social pensions improved recipient households' chances of moving out of poverty & assisted them to better weather financial shocks caused by loss of a job, illness & disability, or the death of an income earner. Findings suggested that social pensions may have wider effects on the wellbeing of household members, their livelihoods, and their integration in society. The same households were revisited in 2009 to inquire into changes in their situation relating to household composition, health, livelihoods, & living circumstances. Householders were asked to assess their overall quality of life & personal well-being. The paper presents the profiles of households that have fared better & worse since 2002. An attempt is made to identify the main factors that distinguish households that state their situation has improved from those whose situation has reportedly got worse. A better understanding of the household dynamics underlying household gains & losses could have important public policy implications.

2010S01791

Monahan, Torin (Vanderbilt University [e-mail: torin.monahan@vanderbilt.edu]), **Mapping Concerns with Homeland Security Fusion Centers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's data "fusion centers" have been celebrated as representing the ideal organizational configuration for the provision of national security. Fusion centers, which are proliferating across all U.S. states, coordinate data sharing among state & local police, intelligence agencies, and private companies. The primary goal of fusion centers is to engage in intelligence sharing for counterterrorism purposes; however they have been used for a variety of other purposes such as basic policing, spying on social movement organizations, or restricting legal public activities such as taking photographs. This paper identifies & discusses three primary categories of concern with fusion centers: (1) ineffectiveness, particularly given the financial expense, the statistical unlikelihood of terrorist attacks, & the pressing need for other law-enforcement support; (2) potential for mission creep, where the functions of fusion centers expand beyond their originally intended purposes to encompass things like all-hazards preparedness; & (3) violation of civil liberties, especially through racial-profiling or First Amendment violations.

2010S01792

Moncada, Alberto (Sociologists Without Borders, Gandia, Valencia, Spain, 46730 [tel: 34962842778; e-mail: amoncada1@telefonica.net]), **Globalization and Human Rights,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recognition, protection and defense of human rights had until now a basically national dimension. It means that there are States who recognise & protect them, others that did not & other negligent in this respect. With globalization, new possibilities emerge for a universal protection, like the establishment of an International Court of Justice to investigate States but there is still a long way to go, especially regarding economic Human Rights like rights to food & shelter, rights to education & health care. Economic globalization is increasing inequalities in a world scale & political globalization is required to compensate for such situation.

2010S01793

Moore, Ami, R (University Of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle # 311157 Denton, TX 76203 [tel: 940.565.4267; fax: 940.369.8652; e-mail: ami.moore@unt.edu]), **The American Dream through the Eyes of Black Africans (Ethiopians, Ghanaians, Kenyans, and Nigerians) in Texas,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study uses James Truslow Adams" (1931) definition of the "American dream" to examine whether Black African immigrants in Texas are achieving the American dream which includes not only the economic aspects of their lives such as material achievement but also a holistic assessment of their lives. Although the concept "American dream" is a pervasive concept in American culture, it has been often used mainly to reflect materialism such as home ownership (Freeman & Hamilton, 2004) & upward mobility such as achieving middle class status (Clark, 2003). However, another aspect, the moralistic one, such as ideals of 'true regard for the dignity & worth of each & every individual' (Fisher, 1973: 161) have been overlooked. The study uses in-depth interviews to examine how Black African-born American citizens in Texas go through the process of achieving the "American dream", the roadblocks they face, & ways they circumvent hindrances. By focusing on Black African-born people in Texas, the study will provide insight into race, ethnic, & class dynamics.

Consequently, the study results can inform policy to combat continued race & ethnic stratification in immigration discourse.

2010S01794

Moore, Ami, R. (University of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle # 311157 [tel: 940.565.4267; fax: 940.369.7035; e-mail: ami.moore@unt.edu]), **Sexual Responses to HIV among Togolese Who Are on Antiretroviral Medications: A Report from HIV and AIDS Service Providers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objectives: Since the advent of antiretroviral (ARV) medications in Togo (West Africa), people living with HIV & AIDS (PLWHIV) are living longer & healthier lives. However, the sexual behaviors of people on ARV in Togo are not known. In this study we examined the sexual behaviors of Togolese who were on ARV from reports of their service providers as PLWHIV confide in & receive advice from them. Methods: Interviews of 30 HIV & AIDS service providers from 10 different non-governmental organizations were conducted in Lomé, Togo. Each participant provided a list of sexual behaviors of PLWHIV who were on ARV medications. From the list were created five categories of sexual responses. Findings: Factors that influenced sexual responses were mostly desire or non desire for children. (1) PLWHIV who had sex with other PLWHIV & always practiced safer sex (consistently use condoms). Most people in this category used condoms as means of fertility control as they did not want to have children. (2) PLWHIV who had sex with other PLWHIV but did not practice safe sex because they wanted to have children. (3) PLWHIV who had sex with seronegative people & always practiced safe sex because they did not want to infect others or have children. (4) PLWHIV who had sex with seronegative people & did not practice safe sex as they wanted to have children. (5) PLWHIV who were not sexually active as they were turned off by sexual intercourse a vector through which they became seropositive in the first place. Conclusions: Interventions for PLWHIV who are on ARV medication must be designed to address the complex needs of PLWHIV as those who have unprotected sexual relations are the potential transmitters of HIV.

2010S01795

Moore, Crystal & Loe, Meika (Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 [tel: 1 518 580 5428; fax: 1 518 580 5429; e-mail: cmoore@skidmore.edu]), **From Nursing Home to Green House: Changing Context and Outcomes of Elder Care in the US,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper tracks the changing roles of elder care workers trained as certified nursing assistants, as they transition from a traditional institutional care setting (nursing home) to a "de-institutionalized" elder care setting (Green House). Previous research (Kane et al 2007) reveals positive health & quality of life outcomes for elder residents living in Green Houses. This paper continues that line of inquiry, but with a focus on those who care for elders in the Green Houses -- nursing assistants now called "shabazim." Specifically, our research examined how the transition from traditional nursing home to Green House influenced CNA's perceptions of their health & quality of life, as well as job satisfaction & performance. Data culled from interviews, focus groups, & participant observation before & after these staff members transitioned into Green Houses reveal the importance of context of care. In a nursing home environment, informants report that patient-caretaker interactions tend to be rushed, detached, & adversarial, whereas a Green House care environment, when successful, can foster interdependency & strong ties. Shabazim report diminished guilt, stress, & adversarial relationships & an enhanced sense of empowerment in their positions when providing care in Green Houses. In sum, we argue that the context of elder care matters when it comes to resident and staff well-being, & empowerment of CNA's in the Green House context could lead to increased worker retention as compared to those in the traditional nursing home setting.

2010S01796

Moraes, Wanderlei (Département de Sciences Politiques et Sociales / Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1348 [tel: +32488376797; e-mail: wanderlei-moraes@gmail.com]), **Ethnic Identity and Marketing Strategies of Brazilian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Brussels,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This ethnographic research, based on observation & in-depth interviews, focuses on the owners of 12 Brazilian ethnic & exotic markets, which opened in the past 10 years in the region of Brussels-capital. Concentrating around the Midi train station, they form a "Brazilian triangle", adding a new cultural content to a neighborhood composed by many other ethnic groups. Taking consumption & trade as arenas in which processes of objectification & the construction of the relationship we-other take place, I intend to discuss the effects of the circulation of symbols in the construction of multicultural spaces & how a new set of cultural practices based on ethnic resources are being developed. To succeed, the entrepreneurs seek to find the place of the Brazilian identity in the local imaginary, experimenting with different marketing strategies. The evolution of these strategies has direct consequences on the configuration of these market spaces and on the way it recreates the imaginary about Brazil. In the process, these entrepreneurs develop a multicultural habitus as a form of cultural adaptation. That is, through their experiences, which are marked by the struggle to become subjects of their own identity, they create narratives which enable them to act & to appropriate their status of others.

2010S01797

Mordal Moen, Kjersti & Green, Ken (Norges Idrettshøgskole, Postboks 4014 Ullevål Stadion, Oslo, Norway [e-mail: kjersti.mordal.moen@nih.no]), **Physical Education Teacher Education in Norway: A (Figurational) Reflection on Dominant Theoretical Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The sociology of physical education (PE) is characterised by myriad theoretical positions prominent among which, latterly, have been variants of Critical Theory. A central premise of Critical Theory as applied to PE is a belief that the role of research is to enlighten & emancipate the PE profession via the adoption of a more reflexive & critical perspective on the subject among its practitioners; thereby enabling physical educationalists, individually & collectively, to take charge of their professional lives & their subject. The last three decades have witnessed the emergence & development of a substantial body of research on the processes of becoming & being a PE teacher. Theorising of PE teacher education (PETE) in Norway has reflected the dominance of critical theory & its proponents' inclination to point up what they see as teacher educators' lack of interest in subject matters beyond physical skills & foundational sports knowledge (Kårhus, 2004) as well as their inclination to focus upon the "here-and-now" or the "hands on stuff of teaching" rather than the philosophical aspects of being a PE teacher (Møller-Hansen, 2004). In this paper we seek to explore the contribution of the pre-eminent theoretical perspectives in PETE from the perspective of figurational sociology.

2010S01798

Moreira, Manuel Belo (Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Technical University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351.213653465; fax: +351.213653286; e-mail: mbelomoreira@isa.utl.pt]), **Food Safety and Change in Agrifood: Could Agricultural Co-operatives Represent an Alternative?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Starting with a short description of the main characteristics of the global food system the paper will try to tackle the theoretical and practical developments made by the co-operative movement to adapt to this changing world. Then a reflection will be made to evaluate the weakness & strengthens of agricultural co-operatives in the food system. That is, the paper will try to assess if co-operative advantage could be a suitable alternative to address the problems highlighted by the development pathway of the global food system. To fulfil this goal means that the co-operative movement should be able to provide alternative answers to the following relevant issues: environmental sustainability of the food system; food chains transparency, particularly providing a total traceability of food raw materials & fresh products and, last but not the least, contribute to organize production with a different economic logic.

2010S01799

Morel, Nathalie, Palier, Bruno & Palme, Joakim (Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm, Sweden [tel: +46 8 4021222; e-mail: nathalie.morel@framtidsstudier.se]), **Social Investment: Changing the Relationship between Labour Market and Social Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the mid-1990s a new "social investment" paradigm has emerged, which represents a new perspective on the welfare state that focuses on the importance of human capital. Investment in early childcare, in education & training, in life-long learning, and improving work-family balance or promoting gender equality are now high on the political agenda, indicating new priorities for social policy. While under both the Keynesian & the neo-liberal era social policy was subordinated to labour-market conditions, we show in this text, based on previous work (Morel, Palier, Palme (eds.), "What future for social investment?" Institute for Futures Studies report series 2009/2), how the social investment perspective has turned the rela-

tionship between the labour market & social policies upside down by putting forward the notions of investment, prevention, & preparation. Secondly, we review the various types of policies & services that form part of the social investment perspective & discuss how they interact. Thirdly, we analyse the diversity in the implementation of these policies in different welfare regimes. Finally, we review the varying success of these different social investment configurations as far as labour market results are concerned.

2010S01800

Morin Chassé, Alexandre (Université de Montréal [tel: 1-418-929-5775; fax:; e-mail: alexandre.morin.chasse@umontreal.ca]), **Response Order Effects in Dichotomous Voting Intention Questions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My communication verifies if respondents to dichotomous voting intention questions asked during telephone interviews are influenced by the ordering of candidates. The most appealing theory, satisficing theory, predicts that respondents are not affected by candidates' ordering. My research aims at testing this "no-effect" hypothesis. I elaborate the tug-of-war framework, an analogy that distinguishes six scenarios eventually hidden behind the measured effects. Two of them correspond to the no-effect hypothesis. The research design consists in eliminating rival scenarios until only these two scenarios remain. Data on candidate rotation during the 2008 presidential campaign are extracted from the Roper Center Databank. Experiment 1 presents a meta-analysis of response order effects in 53 voting intention questions. Three rival scenarios are eliminated. Experiment 2 confirms that most of the variance in measured effects is actually due to random imbalance of supporters in split-samples, eliminating the remaining rival scenario & confirming the no-effect hypothesis.

2010S01801

Morita, Jiro (Department of Sociology, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, 606-8501 [tel: +81 75-753-2758; fax: +81 75-753-2749; e-mail: morita-jiro@l01.mbox.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp]), **A Reassessment of Alternative Education in Contemporary Japan: The Dynamics of a "Free School" in Kyoto,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the 1980s, "free schools" have been a hotly-debated topic concerning alternative programs to the existing modern school system in Japan. According to previous research, most of the free schools in Japan are depicted as non-governmental facilities which try to remain independent from state control, & strongly aim at realizing ideals of "freedom", "autonomy" & "individuality" in education for futōkō children (students who do not or cannot attend school). However, these arguments overlook the fact that there has emerged a new type of free school during the period of educational reforms in Japan in the 1990s. The arguments have so far focused solely on free schools which challenge to the established public school system, & they have neglected the new type of free school which collaborates with the national or local government. This study, based on participant observation and interviews conducted in a certain small-scale free school in the city of Kyoto between November of 2005 & October of 2009, examines the daily activities of this new type of free school collaborating with the local government, & reviews its creative potentiality in the contemporary Japanese education system.

2010S01802

Morita, Keitaro (Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan, 176-0021 [tel: +81-90-2469-0223; e-mail: keitaro.morita@gmail.com]), **Ecological Reflection Begets Ecological Identity Begets Ecological Reflexivity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I interviewed 29 staff members of an environmental NGO in Japan. In the process, I asked them why they became interested in environmental issues. By having them think back on their experience of nature, their ecological identities (Thomashow, 1995) emerged, as demonstrated in the narrative theory. Furthermore, by analyzing the collected discourses, I found out that the staff with ecological identities had the ability of ecological reflexivity. The term ecological reflexivity is originally used by the ecofeminist Mary Mellor in her paper (2000) but not explored to the full extent. Here, reflection is to look back upon the fact after the fact while reflexivity is to monitor the fact in the moment (Nagata, 2006). Accordingly, I define ecological reflexivity as being sensitive, conscious, & mindful about how the action affects the natural environment in the moment. Hence, in conclusion, I would like to propose that: ecological reflection begets ecological identity begets ecological reflexivity.

2010S01803

Morris, Alan (University of New South Wales, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, 2018 [tel: 61-2-93853541; fax: 61-2-93851040; e-mail: a.morris@unsw.edu.au]), **Older Public and Private Renters, the Neighbourhood, and Social Activity in Sydney, Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the social worlds of older private & public renters in Sydney, Australia. Drawing on 56 in-depth interviews, it argues that the cost of accommodation & security of tenure played a pivotal role in shaping the social connections & leisure activity of the interviewees. It illustrates that in the case of the older renters interviewed who were dependent on the private rental market their minimal disposable income & constant anxiety around their tenure, meant that many could not afford to engage in leisure activities & did not have the desire or emotional capacity to do so. Many were isolated as a result. The older public housing interviewees, in contrast, because of their strong security of tenure, longevity of residence, low rents & the social composition of their accommodation had the desire, capacity and opportunity to engage in a range of pursuits & sustain strong social ties in the neighbourhood. The knowledge that they could age in place was a great comfort. The study suggests that providing affordable & secure housing can play a pivotal role in enhancing the capacity of older people to have strong social ties & engage in activities in & outside the neighbourhood.

2010S01804

Mortimer, Jeylan T. & Kim, Minzee (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455, U.S.A. [tel: 612 624 4064; fax: 612 624 7020; e-mail: morti002@umn.edu]), **Unemployment and Self-Efficacy during the Transition to Adulthood: A Prospective Longitudinal Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Individual self-efficacy, the belief that one is capable of achieving one's objectives, is widely considered the foundation of agentic action. More efficacious individuals set higher goals, engage in more effort in the face of obstacles, and have greater success. In view of its widespread implications, scholars have given much attention to its sources. Of foremost importance are attribution processes; when individuals are successful, self-attributions enhance self-efficacy; when they fail, efficacy erodes. The period of transition from school to work may be especially formative in the development of an efficacious sense of self. Unemployment may be especially damaging at this time, particularly in an individualistic, achievement-oriented society that leads individuals to blame themselves for their plight. However, prior self-doubts might also engender employment problems & difficulties in job search. This analysis of data from the Minnesota Youth Development Study examines unemployment and self-efficacy during the decade from age 21 to 31. Using hierarchical linear modeling, we find that self-efficacy diminishes in response to both contemporaneous & cumulative unemployment (and other time-varying predictors), even under stringent controls for unobserved heterogeneity.

2010S01805

Morvaridi, Behrooz (University of Bradford, Development and Economic Studies, University of Bradford. Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP, UK [tel: (0044) 1274 233961; fax: ; e-mail: b.morvaridi@bradford.ac.uk]), **Do Migration and Faith Based Remittances Reduce Poverty?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A conceptual & policy debate on the migration and development nexus has been prompted by increases in the flow of remittances from developed to developing countries over recent years. This paper considers the underlying assumption that is being promoted by major development agencies, that remittances have positive impacts on economic growth & de facto contribute to poverty reduction & improvements in the well-being of local recipient communities. It builds on a growing body of literature on the relationship between migration, remittances & poverty reduction, by giving specific consideration to the impact of faith and religious-based remittances. Remittances are often played into religious obligations & institutions, such as Zakat & Sadegeh, through which Muslims commit to the notion of a transnational community, & collective responsibility for all of its members, including the poor. In examining data on remittances sent through charitable faith-based organisations with links to poverty reduction schemes, the paper considers if there is evidence that remittances contribute to the reduction of poverty & improved service delivery.

2010S01806

Motel-Klingebiel, Andreas, Huxhold, Oliver & Tesch-Roemer,

Clemens (German Centre of Gerontology (DZA), Berlin, D12101 [tel: +49302607400; e-mail: andreas.motel-klingebiel@dza.de]), **Later Life Dynamics in Changing Social Contexts–The Impact of Neighbourhoods, Districts and Regions on Diversity and Inequality in Later Life in a Multi-Level Perspective: Results from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Quality of life in the second half of life & its dynamics are influenced by contexts on different societal levels. Districts, neighbourhoods & regions have a substantial, but often neglected contextual impact on quality of life in old age. Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of data from two waves (1996, 2002) of the German Aging Survey (DEAS) showed a threefold impact of a district's prosperity on the individual's perception of living standard: Direct effects on resources, direct effects on evaluations & a moderating effect on their interaction. We will extend our analyses to a variety of contextual factors & other dimensions of quality of life. Multilevel analyses, which include recent longitudinal data of the DEAS from 2008, explore to what extent individual changes in quality of life interact with social contexts. They also show the impact of welfare state interventions on the different societal levels on quality of life in the second half of life.

2010S01807

Mouat, Clare (Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC 3010, Australia [tel: +61383443129; fax:; e-mail: cmouat@unimelb.edu.au]), **The Place of Social Capital and Social Learning in Planning for Sustainably Liveable Communities: A New Zealand Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Public planning concerning climate change advances mutual social learning via participatory governance & civic engagement. Capturing the public & policy imagination about the urgency for sustainable development is easy. However, civic & citizen governors must overcome increasing green fatigue & deferred action to jointly achieve ongoing behavioural change & action at the local scale. The critical task facing contemporary governance regimes like New Zealand is identifying & activating the actions and connections that normalise effective sustainable living practices in public agendas & everyday life. Conceivably, Bourdieuian (1998) notions of social & cultural capital are potent pre-cursors & conduits for exploring place-based mutual social learning & sustainably liveable community development. This research examines the publicly-orientated interpretation of globally-aware citizenship & participatory governance in Auckland's strategic planning for sustainably liveable communities (Mouat, 2009). This paper reviews how the prevailing use of social capital is evolving in New Zealand governance. It then promotes a pragmatic repositioning of social capital planning for multi-level sustainable development where planners & locals must democratically capitalise on sociocultural connections (after Alexander, 2001; Dale & Newman, 2010). Ultimately, the paper concludes that re-viewing mutual social learning through the institutional foundations of social capital is vital for normalising resilient learning communities toward stronger and equitable sustainable development.

2010S01808

Moulaert, Thibauld (GIRSEF - Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain La Neuve, Belgium, 1348 [tel: (++32)10 47 42 05; e-mail: thibauld.moulaert@uclouvain.be]), **From Early to Progressive Retirement: New Policies and New Conduct of the Self,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In our modern ageing societies, new public policies aim at supporting longer working lives & more flexible pathways to retirement. Based on a comparison between Belgium & Quebec, this paper explores two distinct approaches to introduce theses changes in order to move "from early to progressive retirement" (Merla) in the name of "active ageing". While differences may be explained by "cultures of ages" (Guillemard) or structural parameters (job market, industrial relations, pensions schemes), we propose a broader lecture of this turn based on critical gerontology (Biggs) and on the concept of "governmentality" (Foucault) summarized by Dean as the "conduct of the conduct" & the "conduct of the self". This paper suggests that public ageing policies agendas not only reconfigure the "conduct of the conduct" (from early to progressive retirement) but also, & at the same time, responsabilize the individual by acting on the "conduct of the self" (by changing the self determination of older workers from accepting to retire for the young to accepting to stay involved and active in society). If flexible retirement could be a personal choice for some, a critical perspective usefully remembers that it becomes the opposite for others.

2010S01809

Moulene, Frederic (University Of Strasbourg - Laboratoire Cultures et Societes en Europe, Laboratoire Cultures et Sociétés en Europe Maison Interuniversitaire des Sciences de l'Homme - Alsace (MISHA) 5, allée du Général Rouvillois CS 50008 F-67083 Strasbourg cedex [tel: 0033 3 89 49 79 40; e-mail: frederic.moulene@voila.fr]), **The Speeches of the French Presidential Campaign 2007: Beyond the Epistemological Obstacles in the Way of a Sociology of Language,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The relations between sociology & linguistics have never been simple. This problem has several causes & one of them is the radical difference the researchers made between language and speech. They define the linguistic signs independently of the social context & the contextualization will be achieved when people will talk with all they are & have done. This position, objectionable for sociologists, has a fatal consequence: it denied the various social forms of talk & as well our "linguistic capital", namely the language resources we get all our life long and use daily. Of course, that's a tendency in linguistics to avoid the questions about social using of speaking & to focalize on purely linguistic problems. But the sociologists make sometimes their own mistake whenever they keep language questions out from their study domain. All these questions had to move in the sixties when speech analysis appeared, taking its principles from sociology and linguistics either. This is the direction of the research we've started about the speeches during the French presidential campaign 2007. The issue is to know whether the persons think & talk with the words & arguments with which the leaders try to convince them.

2010S01810

Moura, Edila A F, Nascimento, Ana Claudeise & Souza, Dávila S. (Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University of Pará, Belem, Brasil, 66000-000 [tel: +559132596585; e-mail: edimoura@ufpa.br]), **Social Policies and Social Strategies of Small Population Groups in the Amazon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Population who live along Amazon forest-river borders, in most aspects, for most of their recent history, have not received any assistance either from national or local government. Most of what has been done in relation this population's health care and educational orientation results from the work of religious missionaries, mainly the progressive Catholic church, during the 70's, eventually extended to the many non-government organizations surged during the 90's in different areas offering alternatives to the social development of that population. Toward the end of last century, the State has made its presence more consistent in those Amazon small villages far from the urban centers. Environmental conservation policies with territorial redefinition & forms of product commercialization, income transfer policies, affirmative policies, reformulation of health & educational policies, when focused on small population groups organized under a common resource property system, with a social organization strongly structured under a close kinship & principles of group solidarity, produce several rearrangements on family strategies revealing a wealth of nuances formed as social & individual responses toward these projects. In an attempt to follow these social changes, this study presents an analysis of family strategies consisting of 88 families with 552 people living along 8 small river shore communities in the Mid-Solimões in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. This study analyzes the demographic dynamic of these population groups, their gross domestic income under income transfer programs, changes in consumption patterns, new forms of market sociability & relationship, & how individual & group relations are reconstructed & re- elaborated at different processes of re- socialization before the forms of intervention of government programs into the livelihood of these communities. The data refer to 2008, also based on comparative studies between 1995 and 2005.

2010S01811

Mourao, Maria V. (ISCSP/ UTL - CAPP, Polo Universitario da Ajuda, Rua Almerindo Lessa, 1500 lisboa, Portugal [tel: 00351 91689 2729; e-mail: vmourao@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Insiders: Pleasure and Anomie as metaphors of Drug,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Drug use among non-excluded populations is widely spread. From the "normalization" debate to the semiotic turn, this thesis addresses social representations & practices, among a survey sample of 6792 university students, to obtain patterns of drug use & associated images. Free association to the stimulus word "drug" was used to search for social representations. Analysis consisted in sorting, data mining, contingent tables with adjusted residuals & multi correspondence analysis. "Drug" is mostly

associated with the interpretative category anomie (71.4%) , dependence (43.2%), moral judgement (34.5%), illness (26.8%), death (26.3%), social problems (22.0%), substances/rituals (20.5%), pleasure & places of leisure (17.7%), crime (14.9%), political action (8.4%), sensation seeking(3.0%). Mimetic relations exist among the words stated in the first, second & third evocation of "drug": Among regular tobacco (28.9%), alcohol (34%) users, & prevalence of cannabis (27.3%),heroin (3.1%), cocaine (3.4%) & ecstasy(3,4%) there is a consistent model of association of "drug" to pleasure, substances and rituals, political action & sensation seeking. Among non-consumers, the main categories evoked to "drug" are anomie, dependence, moral judgement & illness. Categories death, crime and social problems are not distinctive. As the majority of non consumers see "drug" in a distinctive way, we can question the normalization debate. There is a clear conflict of judgement. Drug users are "insiders" in the social context of university; sub culturally integrated as consumers in their private lives, and spoke less private outsiders about their drug use among all "others". "Drug" as a metaphor is not a normalised issue.

2010S01812

Mousavi, S. Yagoub (Alzahra University, Social Sceince Dep. Socio-Economic Faculty, Alzahra University, Vanak Aqure, Tehran, Iran [tel: 0098-021-88047862; fax: 0098-88047862; e-mail: mousavi35@yahoo.com]), **Urban Neighborhood Regeneration' Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Following the evolution over socio-spatial structure of great cities, there has been applied vary urban plans concentrating on reform of internal fabric of these cities & to increase their institutions capabilities. In first glance it seems that the nature of implicitly continued neglecting the small scales of urban issues, activities and institutions. For this reason many urban network particularly in marginal areas could not use the benefits of macro urban plans. A series of facts show us that developing cities, which are mostly located in third world countries, are sadly experiencing problems such as unequal socio-spatial structure, poor services distribution system. Moreover, as the result, this type of problem itself origins of many other urban problems on the level of city such as social inequality, urban crimes, delinquency, social abnormality, urban poverty & so on. In recent years the attention is shifted toward micro scale of analysis & planning process. Urban neighborhood as a unit of analysis & management became the focus of many research works. Particularly there has been appeared an attention to regeneration of poor urban neighborhood as the foundation of development of general structure of city. Urban neighborhood regeneration on framework of community development planning is a why in which planners could attempt to rebuild the internal structure of poor neighborhoods, to change the quality of people, to increase the possibilities of affording of services and provisions. After the failure of to use the macro system of analyzing it seems to be necessary to apply a new approach to analysis & to produce a sustainable policy for future of urban development which can be concentrated on neighborhood base in city rather than city system or its overall conditions. The body of discussion in this article is that the Community Development Planning can be conceptualized as a new approach & frequency means to reconstructure poor areas in developing cities. However, in this paper the main aim is to develop the sociological aspect of community development planning approach & to bring attention towards its results for the city life & urban regeneration in general. Key words: Under developed Neighborhoods, Urban Neighborhood Planning, Urban Planning, Community Development

2010S01813

Mousavi, Seyed Yaghoub (ISA, Alzahra University, Vanak, Tehran, Iran [tel: 00983460216; fax: 009888046876; e-mail: mousavi35@yahoo.com]), **The Capacities and Limitations of Social Science in Today Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article is going to clarify the situation of social science & its development in recent years of Iran. By using some sociological of knowledge's experience it will discover the mains obstacles which social sciences are facing to be more internally developed. In recent years, there has been emerged different analytical patterns to analysis the capacities & limitations of development of social science particularly sociology in Iran after Islamic Revolution. A significant analytical pattern is related to the social context in general. Other important style of thought in understanding of social science position is concerned to the current school of knowledge which is more interested to indicate the difficulties which these science have with themselves. In fact, the birth of new social science in Iran returns to nearly seventy years ago. Since then social sciences including sociology has experienced significant social facts such as high demanding through elites in Shah's time to have be more closed to western culture & new style of social life which was encouraged by government. New paradigm in social science shifted into establishment of Islamic social science in Iran after revolution. In these times the core attention of scholars it was changing the philosophy of social science based on Islamic type of thought. However, this attempt has been made some results in cases such as New Banking System or in the case of Formal Laws, some Islamic principles changed the previous place of general & civic life conditions. In second decade under new social conditions social science taken new role to be more applicable in order to solve the remained problems from the war with Irag in the country. The outcome was the increase of students in this field & more books & writing's productions beside the growth of its significant. Recent decade social science paradigm is found new claims in principals. Essentially there are people who believe that the social science should be concerned as an indigenous & local science more than to be a globally one. Relatively & the lake of unit methods are important reasons to them in challenging with modern social sciences. How could be understand these shifts & under which social conditions it is possible to figure the future of social science in Iran, all are the focus of discussion in this paper. Through a distinct refined of social context it seems to be possible the analysis of capacities & limitations of social sciences at present in Iran. In brief, this article aims to provide a basis for more autonomy epistemology related to these types of sciences in general or specifically. It seems that the development of social science follows general rules in science & is made on the basis of social conditions locally. Key Words: Social Sciences, Islamic Social Sciences, Capacities & Limitations of Social Sciences, Development of Social Sciences.

2010S01814

Mrozowicki, Adam & Trawinska, Marta (Institute of Sociology, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland, Koszarowa 3, 51-149 [tel: 0048 602817721; fax: 0048 713261008; e-mail: adam.mrozowicki@wns.uni.wroc.pl]), **Women's Activism and Trade Union Renewal in a New Capitalist Economy: The Case of Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper assesses the role of women in trade union revitalization in Poland in the first decade of 21st century. While women still constitute a smaller part of union members than men, the loss of male union members in manufacturing in the 1990s increased the importance of union recruitment in more feminized branches, such as public services & the private retail sector. This coincided with the new wave of grassroots women's activism both at the workplaces and beyond it. This paper examines the scope, forms and consequences of these recent developments. First, based on expert interviews with 40 national-level union leaders & internal union statistics, the dynamics of women participation in trade unions is explored. Second, biographical interviews with company-level women unionists in retail sector, public services, education & heavy industry are used to reconstruct the evolution of women's subjective commitments to trade unionism. The analysis suggests that the practical efforts of women to regain more control over their occupational life & to voice their interests as workers create a bottom-up potential to revitalize unions. However, further increase in women's participation in unions is hindered both by structural factors, including hidden power mechanisms excluding women from the higher levels of union structures, & by the insufficient institutionalization of gender-aware union politics and gender-sensitive union organizing strategies.

2010S01815

Mtevski, Zoran & Aziri, Etem (University Ss Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, R. Macedonia, 1000 [tel: ++389 71 262004; fax: ++389 3071 737; e-mail: matev@t-home.com]), **Influence of the religious education on the youth moral norms in R. Macedonia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In R. Macedonia, until the fall of communism, in force was the so-called socialistic moral. After, the fall of communism, the socialistic moral with all its ideology took a plunge. Accordingly, the successor of the socialistic moral was to be the so-called civil moral that was based on civil humanistic rights & freedoms. The establishment of civil moral in a young democratic society such as Macedonia proved to be quite difficult. The principal reason for that, however, was the fact that Macedonia did not possess democratic tradition. As a consequence, a vacuum of moral values which had terrible consequences on Macedonian youth, took place. Simply put, in a situation where the socialistic moral values were abandoned & the civil moral values were still not created, the youth started to feel lost & disoriented regarding their moral norms. This represented an ideal chance for promotion of the idea of return to religious moral, which, with help of its

moral norms, based on the Holly Books, should be able to save the moral deterioration of the Macedonian society. The idea was: religious education in no way can hurt the children. With this has to prevent "moral panic" which spread among the young people in Macedonia. With that has to fill the moral vacuum that occurs in so called transitional period in R. Macedonia, thru rejection of the values characteristic for socialistic moral & slowly establishment of civic values.

2010S01816

Muchindu, Mazuba W (University of Zambia, Social Dev Studies Dept, P. O. Box 32379, Lusaka [tel: +260 978 866587; fax: +260 211 290020; e-mail: mazuba.muchindu@unza.zm]), **Housing Boom in the Face of Recession: The Case of Lusaka,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Lusaka the capital of Zambia has been experiencing a boom in the housing market since housing was liberalised in 1996. So vibrant has the market been that even in the face of the global financial crisis prices & rent remained high. This paper is aimed at showing this rather unique experience in Lusaka during the global financial crisis. The supply & demand model is used to explain the high demand for housing in Lusaka. This is however examined in the context of the housing financing at play in Lusaka & Zambia generally. The model is also examined in the wider context of the global financial system & events affecting it, that is, the global financial crisis in terms of what impact it has had on the financing system in Zambia, then its impact to housing finance, and thereafter, its impact to the housing market. In terms of the implication such global events have on existing urban theories and perspectives, the situation in developing countries calls for caution before adopting new approaches due to their contextual differences as shown by what has been happening in Lusaka.

2010S01817

Mudiappa, Michael & Kluczniok, Katharina (University of Bamberg, BiKS-Project, Bamberg, Germany, 96052 [tel: +49 (0) 951-863-2071; e-mail: michael.mudiappa@uni-bamberg.de]), **Cultural Capital in Families with Preschoolers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studies have shown that cultural capital in families determines school success & educational chances. Therewith related educational inequality is the result of different investment, allocation as well as transformation process of cultural capital. The acquirement of cultural capital starts during the infantile socialization. Encouraging cultural activities is particularly relevant in this process. On the one hand, the child will acquire cultural skills which will have a positive impact on school success. On the other hand, investments in levels of cultural encouragements are indicators of the parental aspiration of education. The presentation will answer the following research questions by using data from the German panel study BiKS-3-8 (N=554): 1. How many forms of cultural capital are there in families before school enrolment? 2. What is the interrelation between structural variables & cultural activities? 3. Which structural variables, resources of high culture, reading habits & educational aspirations influence these cultural activities in families? Results of regression analysis show that resources of high culture and educational aspirations have effects on the frequency of cultural activities. The results will be discussed against the background of social inequality.

2010S01818

Mueller, Georg P. (Faculty Economics & Social Sciences, U Fribourg, Blvd de Perolles 90, CH-1700 Switzerland [tel: +41-26-300-8390; e-mail: Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch]), **Biographical Transitions as Vulnerability Tests: International Comparisons of Retirement Under Different Welfare Regimes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social *vulnerability* is usually defined as the *risk* of being affected by negative outcomes of future and often unplanned events. Human life course as a sequence of biographical transitions is strongly related to this topic: many transitions such as retirement or divorce entail losses of income, in certain cases they may even result in poverty. Biographical transitions can thus be considered as involuntary tests of social vulnerability. The results of these tests may be described by comparing the average income or the share of persons below a poverty-threshold before and after the mentioned transitions. Vulnerability in terms of income-losses is generally buffered by benefits from the welfare state, private insurances, or by support from family members. The performance of these protective institutions varies by country and target group. Under liberal welfare-regimes, which emphasize private insurance solutions, women and lower classes are e.g. more vulnerable than under socialist welfare-regimes with universal social protection. In order to explore the mentioned relations between vulnerability, welfare-regime, and personal characteristics, the author analyses interview data of different birth-cohorts of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). This allows one to determine for a great number of European countries income losses of major biographical transitions such as unemployment, retirement, or disability. However, for reasons of the availability of subsamples with a sufficient size N, the empirical analyses will mainly focus on *retirement*. The international scope of the ISSP-data allows one to compare different welfare-regimes with regard to the vulnerability of various groups defined by gender, marital status, social class, etc. The mentioned empirical analyses will also help to identify the most vulnerable among these groups. On the one hand, this is important for policy-changes of the welfare state. On the other hand, the identification of vulnerable groups may be used for the construction of *early warning systems*: any increase in the size of such groups will probably result in additional social problems in a more or less distant future.

2010S01819

Mueller, Georg P. (Faculty Economics & Social Sciences, U Fribourg, Blvd de Perolles 90, CH-1700 Switzerland [tel: +41-26-300-8390; e-mail: Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch]), **Qualitative Comparative Analysis with Three-Valued Logic: A New Methodology and its Application to Social Conflict,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the methodological problem on how to compare social settings with regard to their consequences, described by qualitative dependent variables with binary values 0 and 1. The classical QCA-method of *Ch. Ragin* proposes to translate for this purpose the original data into Boolean expressions, which are subsequently simplified for further analyses of the causal relations between the dependent and the independent variables. As Ragin recognized himself, QCA often faces two major problems: i) For some social settings the consequences are *unknown*, because there are no real cases matching these settings. ii) For other social settings the consequences are insofar *contradictory*, as a setting may yield different binary values for the same dependent variable, depending on the case which is considered. Ragin has attempted to solve these problems by declaring some values as missing and by switching from Boolean to fuzzy logic. Both solutions are unsatisfactory: in qualitative analysis every piece of counter-evidence matters and thus must not be discarded as a missing value. Moreover, fuzzy logic *quantifies* propositions about society, which are often *qualitative* by their very nature. Consequently, this article proposes to use in QCA, instead of the binary logic of G. Boole, the *three-valued* logic of J. Lukasiewicz, which has a third *indeterminate truth-state i*. It imposes itself to attribute this third state *i* to those consequences of social settings, which are either contradictory or missing. Like in conventional QCA, the resulting three-valued data-tables can be translated into logic expressions, which are subsequently simplified with modules from Ragins *fs-QCA-software*. The procedure yields logical formulas which can be visualized in path-diagrams, where logical variables are linked by three types of causal relations from modal logic: *necessary*, *possible*, and *impossible* implications of social settings. The use of three-valued logic for qualitative comparative analysis is illustrated by datasets about the political success of conflict movements, which Ragin originally analyzed with two-valued Boolean logic. This allows to compare results generated by different methods and to assess the usefulness of three-valued logic for comparative qualitative analysis.

2010S01820

Mueller, Klaus & Pickel, Andreas (AGH University of Science & Technology, Cracow, Poland 30-071 [e-mail: muelacde@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **What is Critical Cosmopolitanism?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The renewed interest in cosmopolitanism since the late 1990s has produced a growing number of scholarly publications on the topic, most of them in the "traditional" areas of moral & political philosophy. This paper seeks to contribute to this debate by asking what a critical cosmopolitanism offers to the social sciences in general. Does it formulate & substantiate a progressive problem shift in how we approach fundamental questions of social theory in the era of globalization? Critical cosmopolitanism, in our understanding, means first of all two things: First, to substantiate the abstract moral principles of classical cosmopolitanism by recent work on global (rather than just international) inequalities, global poverty & an expansive agenda of human rights politics. What kind of rights & norms of solidarity make "world society" more than an abstraction; how to translate intuitive moral concepts of a "fair", "equitable" and "inclusive globalisation" into norms of justice & claims to rights? Second, critical cosmopolitanism confronts naïve concepts of a "global civil society" designed

to define a political space beyond the power structures of states & the dominant cultural reach of nations.

2010S01821

Mueller-Botsch, Christine (Free University Berlin [e-mail: mueller-botsch@gmx.de]), **Biographical Case Reconstructions on Party Activists: The Case of the Nazi Party at the Local Level,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper demonstrates the suitability of a qualitative biographical approach to study party activists & the development of political parties in past & present. Conducting biographical case reconstructions provides a deep insight into contexts & processes of joining a political party, becoming an activist, assuming specific functions & passing specific party careers. Methodically the case study on the Nazi Party at local level combines a sociological approach to biographical case reconstructions with historical analysis. It is based on personal files & records of the historical Nazi Party (National Socialist German Worker's Party, NSDAP) & denazification documents, including biographical documentation & autobiographical reports of the party's low-level functionaries. Based on this material theoretical generalizations drawn from case reconstructions will be discussed. Different types of biographical meanings of party activism & their impact on party careers will be outlined. Furthermore I will point out the interdependency between the development of the lower Nazi Party units after 1933 (e.g. spheres of action) & the activists' orientations & patterns of interaction. This leeds to the broader question of applying biographical approaches to empirical studies on political parties in present, using also other forms of self presentations (e.g. narrative interviews, CVs on candidate watch), and their combination with other methodological approaches.

2010S01822

Muenstermann, Ingrid (Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia 2650 [tel: 61-2-69332258; fax: 61-2-69332792; e-mail: imuenstermann@csu.edu.au]), **Cross-boundary Farming - Can This Challenging Farming Method Save the Australian Family Farm?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Recent environmental changes & trade liberalisation have significant implications for the way farming will be conducted in future. The number of farming families in Australia has decreased by 46% between 1971 & 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006), therefore re-evaluation of farming methods seems appropriate. Traditional family farming, co-operative & corporate farming, as well as cross-boundary farming methods are discussed briefly. The latter is a form of collective farming: it means individual title of the land, but collective ownership & management. This system has worked well for many years in Europe (ABC Landline, 2001). In Australia, a group of academics & landholders worked this system successfully for six years (Common Property Resources System) (Williamson, Brunckhorst & Kelly, 2003): it encouraged flexibility & shared labour, & there was economic, ecological and environmental success. However, the directorship changed and the system was subsequently abandoned. - Rural communities depend on the sustainability of the surrounding land & farms, but the persisting, seven-year long drought & degradation of the land has led to a decline in the social & economic viability of life in rural areas. Sustainability requires a re-thinking of the landscape, which, in turn, requires a re-thinking of eco-ethical values & biodiversity, as well as having a holistic approach. Cross-boundary farming is such an approach, but will it be taken up?

2010S01823

Muenstermann, Ingrid (Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia 2650 [tel: 61-2-69332258; fax: 61-2-69332792; e-mail: imuenstermann@csu.edu.au]), **Family Farming, Cross-Boundary Farming, and Ulrich Beck's Notion of Risk Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The year-long drought, environmental changes, and trade liberalization have significant implications for the way farming will be conducted in Australia in the future. The number of farming families in Australia has decreased by 46% between 1971 and 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, Customised Data), therefore the re-evaluation of farming methods seems appropriate. Beck (2007) claims that the dynamics of risk society are beyond status and class because global threats ultimately affect everybody, even those responsible for them. Interpreting the findings of a group of scientists at the University of Queensland (McAlpine at al., 2007, 2009a, 2009b), Australian rural sustainability is at risk as a consequence of 150 years of land clearing by farmers. Land clearing and land cover change have added significantly to the warming and drying of eastern Australia, an area where most farming takes place. A men-made risk which, this study argues, has reached catastrophic proportion if we are looking at the Australian family farm. This study considers the traditional family farm, co-operative and corporate farming systems, and argues that, in light of Beck's notion of risk society, cross-boundary farming may offer a solution to the present plight of the farming family. Cross-boundary farming is a form of collective farming: it means individual title, but collective ownership and management. In Australia, a group of academics and landholders worked this system successfully for six years (Williamson, Brunckhorst & Kelly, 2003). It encouraged flexibility and shared labour, there was economic, ecological and environmental success; however, after a change in directorship the system was abandoned. Rural communities depend upon the sustainability of the surrounding land and farms, but the persisting drought and degradation of the land has led to a decline in the social and economic viability of life in rural areas. Sustainability requires a re-thinking of the landscape, which, in turn, requires a re-thinking of eco-ethical values and biodiversity, as well as having a holistic approach. The argument here is that cross-boundary farming has positive effects on sustainability, and it could save the Australian family farm.

2010S01824

Muir, Lorna (Film and Visual Culture, School of Language and Literature, University of Aberdeen, King's College, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, AB24 3HB [tel: n/a; fax: n/a; e-mail: lemuir@abdn.ac.uk]), **Assemblages, Data Doubles and Deleuze's Dividual: Cinematic Representations of the 'Control' Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent developments in surveillance practices & their related technologies suggest that the heretofore dominant Foucauldian paradigm of discipline may no longer be an adequate theoretical framework in surveillance studies. In 2000, Kevin D. Haggerty and Richard V. Ericson put forward the concept of assemblages, drawing from the work of Gilles Deleuze, in which the body is "broken down by being abstracted from its territorial setting", as a possible alternative model. This broken body is subsequently reassembled via data flows, which in turn produce the virtual body of the data double. The body is thus radically reconceptualised in a decorporealized rather than corporeal form. This shift is echoed in Deleuze's concept of the individual in control societies where he writes in 'Postscript on Control Societies' (1990), that the status of the individual is so altered in this society that one must now speak of the dividual. This paper will consider how cinematic representations of this shift in surveillance practices negotiate concerns that might arise in the potential transition from the disciplined individual to the control dividual, with the related concepts of assemblages & the data double, by examining Tony Scott's 'Enemy of the State' (1998) & Steven Spielberg's 'Minority Report' (2002).

2010S01825

Muirhead, Bruce W. (History, University of Waterloo, 200 University Av W, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. N2L 3G1 [tel: 519-888-4567 x33133; fax: 519-888-4309; e-mail: muirhead@uwaterloo.ca]), **Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and a Globalized World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will investigate the effects, both historical and anticipated, for Canada of its agricultural income stablilization system. Has it been beneficial to farmers? Has it allowed them to stay on the land & profitably work small acreages when the emphasis has been on the development of expensive & largely out-of-reach GMOs & agri-business? The paper will also address certain of the questions raised by the RC40 Session, "Comparative perspectives on agricultural regimes & policy responses to the food crisis, increasing energy prices & climate change" call including, but not limited to: Are we seeing a new technological imperative in agriculture? How do responses differ between countries & between different agricultural policy regimes? What are the consequences for rural, environmental & socio-cultural sustainability? What are the implications for rural diversification strategies & for the inclusion of previously excluded social groups (such as women) that they have encouraged? Is there a decisive shift in the balance of power occurring in rural areas between production, consumption & environmental interests? It will also challenge the necessity

of embedding agricultural policy in a matrix of capitalism & neo-liberalism, & perhaps even productivism.

2010S01826

Mungaray, Ana Marcela (Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Clazada tecnologico 14418 CP 22390 [tel: 01 52 664 6 82 19 19; e-mail: mmungaray@hotmail.com]), **The Virtual Marriage Markets: Myth and Expectations of the Contemporary Couple,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The purpose of this intervention is to give a broad overview of the dynamics observed within the virtual marriage market as an expression of an alternative route for people who search the web looking for a relationship. This virtual marriage market is considered as the waiting room for the completion of the couple's different expectations. The first part presents an overview of expressions of this emotional community from within virtuality, so tendencies in the couple's formation can be drawn (outlined) from the known aspects of courtship in the Internet. The second part undertakes some socio-demographic guidelines to construct and classify the characteristics of the participants. These typologies where the dynamics of the virtual married markets can be observed are: a) the most preferred sites in the web, b) What is offered in these sites, c) some representations of the expectation derived from the virtual loving relationship. The third part emphasizes in the discussion toward the analysis of future social scenarios in the search & fulfillment of loving relationships between couples that have shifted from the conventional meaning of couple to new meeting spaces that identify new emerging versions in the co-production of the senses & married couples representations in the contemporary world

2010S01827

Municio-Larsson, Ingegerd (Social Sciences, Södertörn University College, SE-141 89 Huddinge [tel: +46 8 6072129; e-mail: ingegerd.municiolarsson@gmail.com]), **Educational Change in Estonia. The Interplay Between Politicians and Policy Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a first report of a project that studies to what extent the activities of bureaucracies of the public sector change by means of directives from politicians. Do the services offered to citizens change, when the political regime changes from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic liberal one? The main issue is policy of education at state level. It looks at the activities of policy communities during the 90's, & their interaction with politicians in the field of education. It points to tensions between policy communities & politicians. The policy communities are quite permanent with reference to participants, ideological cleavages & ways of influencing policy, while politicians are working in short-time terms. They therefore have difficulties to navigate policy proposals through the process of democratic decision-making. This results in a lack of clear policy guidance from the state level, which leaves street-level bureaucrats a great deal of discretion. A change in implementation approach is also noted. A bottom-up approach was used to introduce educational change, during the last years of soviet rule & the first decade of independence. This involved street-level bureaucrats, that is, teachers & principals, in the reform work. This was later changed to a top-down approach, where reforms are designed at higher levels of bureaucracy & later communicated to the street-level.

2010S01828

Muñoz, Maria Antonia (Universidad Autonoma de México - Xochimilco [tel: 0052 55 55548151; e-mail: mariaantoniamunoz@gmail.com]), **Political Subjects and Critical Contexts; Demands, Organizations, and Articulation in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ En muchos países de América Latina y, en particular, en Argentina, la década de los noventa fue comúnmente caracterizada por el triunfo de la ideología neoliberal. Aquellas tendencias son actualmente contrarrestadas tanto en el lenguaje como en las acciones. Los mercados sin controles y el Estado mínimo - pares que se solían utilizar como inseparables de la democracia - son actualmente puestos en el lugar de los enemigos del "pueblo". En Argentina, el giro se generó en el contexto de una profunda crisis política y económica que dio lugar en los años 2001 y 2002 a la aparición de la consigna 'que se vayan todos, que no quede ni uno solo'. En el artículo se estudiará la crisis poniendo especial atención al antagonismo que expresó esa consigna con la hipótesis de que éste no derivó en la articulación de las organizaciones involucradas. Se describirá y evaluará el tipo de conflicto político que se desarrolló en base al análisis del discurso de entrevistas en profundidad, de diarios nacionales, escritos y comunicados de prensa de los actores protagonistas. Se utilizaron también fuentes secundarias. Además, se contrastará la experiencia con algunos conceptos teóricos propuestos por la teoría de la hegemonía (Laclau) y del desacuerdo (Rancière). Los resultados de la investigación ponen de manifiesto que la fugacidad y debilidad del antagonismo fue producto de las débiles vinculaciones entre demandantes que se mantenían juntos por el enemigo común pero sin ningún proyecto societal compartido. La fortaleza fue poner a prueba al sistema político e instalar demandas de inclusión y reparación social.

2010S01829

Munson, Ziad (Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015 [tel: 610-758-3821; e-mail: isa-zwm@sneakemail.com]), **Organizing Political Violence: Strategy, Ideology, and the Development of Terrorist Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to understand the organizational correlates of political violence & terrorism. The analysis introduces a newly created database that traces the birth & development of the most active terrorist organizations over the last twenty years. The systematic qualitative information in the dataset allows us to identify key similarities, as well as important variation, in groups that engage in terrorist attacks. Preliminary analysis shows that organizational leadership heterogeneity tends to reduce the number & scope of terrorist campaigns, that terrorist activity typically develops after organizational failures, that organizational mergers tend to increase terrorist activity, and that the ideological frames used by organizations engaged in terrorism tend to be mainstream & consistent with broad public opinion within the societies they operate. The bulk of research on terrorism over the past decade has focused on either individual level factors or larger structure factors responsible for generating & sustaining political violence. The initial findings presented here suggest that organizational-level analysis–particularly that which focuses on dynamic processes–may add substantially to our understanding of political violence today.

2010S01830

Muntzel, Martha C. (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico, México D.F., C.P. 11560 [tel: 52-771-71-97563; fax: 52-555-553-0527; e-mail: mmuntzel@hotmail.com]), **Knowledge Management and Social Learning: An Educational Philosophy Applied to Tlahuica Language Revitalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The educational philosophy & development of different projects involving the revitalization & promotion of Tlahuica language use during the last several years is presented in this paper. Tlahuica is an Otopamean language spoken in Central Mexico, it has few speakers & there is very little interest in its transmission as the L1 within the home. Tlahuica students at the Universidad Intercultural del Estado de México(UIEM) have been involved in linguistic & cultural research within the community, with the support of the traditional government, in which elderly family members are language & culture experts, & the community social network & local & regional environment represent a framework for research. Among the projects realized are a traditional Tlahuica calendar, research on wild mushrooms grown in the mountains & consumed during the rainy season, a newspaper mural containing different genres of Tlahuica verbal art & current news items, a Tlahuica blog, & a video project (in process) etc. A Tlahuica research Seminar has been established to compile a Tlahuica dictionary also in progress at this stage. The educational philosophy described here is the empowerment of students who acquire basic linguistic & cultural research skills through the involvement of a community social network that serves as experts and enablers. The result is improved identification & allocation of human creativity, local innovation & the sharing of a diversity of ideas. Tlahuica language & culture is promoted as a byproduct of a skill building process in which students and community work together discovering the wealth of knowledge that resides within their families, community & environment.

2010S01831

Murase, Akiko (Faculty of Integrated Arts and Social Sciences, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki city, Japan, 214-8565 [tel: 81-44-952-6854; fax: 81-44-952-6869; e-mail: nagaia@fc.jwu.ac.jp]), **Change in Japanese Wives' Marital Satisfaction over the Course of Married Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to verify of the U-shaped curve hypothesis of marital satisfaction. I used JPSC (Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers) Data for this paper. A panel analysis was performed in order to minimize the effect of sample attrition selection bias. Data for each individual year

were analyzed & then panel analysis was performed (using a fixed effect model & variable effect model). The results are follows; 1) This result does not indicate a U-shaped curve, showing that spousal relationship satisfaction which is low in early marriage begins to climb, albeit only slightly, only to fall again. However, the analysis results show that these changes are small. 2) Furthermore, the results indicated that having children aged between 0-6 years lowered spousal relationship satisfaction. 3) Finally, different factors have an effect on marital satisfaction in each life-stage.

2010S01832

Murase, Yoichi (Rikkyo University, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, Japan 171-8501 [tel: +81 3-3985-2311; fax: +81 2-2985-2833; e-mail: muraseyo@gmail.com]), **The Cause of Confusion on Social Mobility Study: The Problem of Definition of Upper Class and Measurement of Mobility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the period of the high economic growth, especially in 1960s, the social inequality was not considered to be a large problem. According to the industrialization theory, it was said the social mobility was in proportion to industrialization. However, there are many arguments about the inequalities recently. There are also many studies about social stratification & mobility. Some studies support the FJH proposition (Featherman, Jones, Hauser Hypothesis), but others do not support it even by using same data. What is the cause of the confusion? The quantity of the circulation mobility can be changed by occupational categories & the definition of the upper class. However, the occupational categories are different between studies & the quantities of the structural mobility are different by country. Especially, the proportion or the definitions of the managerial class are different by a country. Therefore the proportion of upper class can be changed. I use survey data in Japan (1995 SSM & 2005 JGSS survey data) & other countries (ISSP survey data) for analysis of social mobility & I clarify the problem & the importance of closeness of upper class.

2010S01833

Murgia, Annalisa (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, 38122, via Verdi 26 [tel: +39 3397245400; fax:; e-mail: annalisa.murgia@soc.unitn.it]), **Precarization and Risk Transitions. Rethinking the Boundaries of Work in the Life Story and in the Everyday Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims to analyze the critical transitions intersecting the work careers & the methodological implications concerning the study of risk biographies. This approach is motivated by the awareness that in today's social contexts, marked by the growth of work & social precariousness, an analysis of work trajectories cannot be confined to contractual & economic aspects, but should take into account a variety of fields & spheres of life that are articulated in different ways. From a methodological perspective, the attention goes to the narrative approach, which allows to study both biographical transitions in the life stories, related to specific & "critical" moments in the lives of the people, and the everyday transitions, where transit refers to the passage between different areas of life (paid & unpaid work, free time, etc.). The research is based particularly on fifty narrative interviews, conducted with men & women working in the Italian public administration, which represents one of the new paradigmatic sectors of the present configuration of precariousness. The use of the narrative approach highlighted the subjective aspects related to life & to the meanings attributed by people to their own experiences of biographical transitions between work & non-work.

2010S01834

Murji, Karim (The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK, MK7 6AA [fax:; e-mail: k.murji@open.ac.uk]), **"Without Guarantees": Sociology and Policy and Political Realms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this presentation I aim to set out a number of ways in which sociologist have & can engage with policy & political arenas, and to suggest that there are no direct or predictable links between knowledge production in the social sciences & their impact on policy & politics. I propose that sociologists can seek to influence & shape policy either instrumentally or reflexively, the former aiming to solve puzzles or problems, the latter seeking to raise fundamental issues. However, this stark distinction is difficult to maintain in academic engagements with policy and, while the former looks to be more directly applicable to policy and politics than the latter, the cases I use suggest that there is no such simple link. Using examples from my own research and experience in policy & politics I argue that we need a more nuanced approach to such engagements within which to assess what our work is for.

2010S01835

Murphy, Raymond J (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N6N5 [tel: 16135625720; fax: 16135625906; e-mail: Raymond.Murphy@uottawa.ca]), **The Future of Sociology: Taking into Account Nature as Actant and Time as Condition,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Slow-onset environmental problems like climate change constitute wicked challenges for sociology by being analytically difficult and by calling into question its predispositions: ignoring nature's dynamics & the distant future, presuming that natural science sides with powerful interests & that lay knowledge belongs to dominated groups. This paper elaborates a Weberian approach based on non-social action by focusing on socially constructed expectations concerning nature's constructions. It reframes the issue of risk from discourse about threats to taken-for-granted presumptions of safety shaping social practices, & investigates the attenuation of risk perceptions during the amplification of risk, leading to complacency disrupting disasters. It argues that the future of sociology is to investigate a hypothesis opposite to that of the end of nature. As pristine nature is eliminated & as modernity places more people in harm's way of dangerous forces and recombines nature's dynamics into technologies, autonomous nature is being internalized into society & the interaction between social constructions & nature's constructions is intensified. The paper substantiates its analysis through i) a case study where modern technology inadvertently manufactured an extreme weather disaster, & ii) the politics of climate change & energy security.

2010S01836

Murray, Georgina & Peetz, David (School of Humanities, Griffith University, Brisbane QLD 4111, Australia [tel: +61 7 3735 7371; fax: +61 7 3735 7177; e-mail: g.murray@griffith.edu.au]), **Who Rules the World- Ownership and Finance Capital,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the relationship of a transnational capitalist class to the nation state through the control that is exercised by virtue of the ownership & direction of equity funds. We use cross-national data on corporate assets, turnover & shareholdings to investigate the direct & indirect ownership & hence control of the world's 250 largest corporations. We identify key corporations that in turn hold ownership (through shareholdings) that crosses nation-state boundaries & establishes substantial power in relation to nation states. We find that the influence of finance capital extends far beyond the provision of loans to finance corporate expansion. Both directly & indirectly (through funds they administer), finance capital owns or at least controls the ownership of a substantial proportion of largest transnational corporations, to such an extent that the idea of distinguishing fractions of capital between 'finance capital', 'manufacturing capital' & other sectors of capital becomes increasingly problematic.

2010S01837

Musette, Mohamed Saib (University of Algiers, Bouzareah -Algiers - Algeria [tel: 00 213 21299545; fax: 00213 21941716; e-mail: smusette@cread.edu.dz]), **Return Migration in Algeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Dans le cadre de la réalisation d'un doctorat en Sociologie à l'Université d'Alger, j'ai produit une analyse de la contribution des migrants de retour au développement, avec 240 entretiens auprès des migrants de retour en Algérie en 2007. La thèse principale porte sur le comportement des transferts matériels et immatériels entre migrants et non-migrants. L'hypothèse porte sur l'unicité des transferts des migrants de retour. Les résultats confirment que le migrant apporte leurs biens mais aussi des aptitudes facilitant leur réinsertion dans la vie économique, sociale et politique. Une distinction est faite entre les différents types de migrants, qu'ils soient des retraités, des travailleurs, des étudiants ou encore des femmes, généralement invisibilisées dans la migration de retour. Dans le domaine des transferts, la sociologie de l'immatérielle prend quelque relief avec une vision critique de la suprématie des transferts matériels. L'épaisseur sociologique donnée aux transferts immatériels s'impose comme indicateur indispensable pour objectiver une réalité, moitié dénudée et moitié adulée. L'invisibilité dans laquelle se drapent les transferts immatériels n'est pas fortuite. Elle traduit une certaine cécité des sciences sociales face à un phénomène estimé inexistant car non mesurable statistiquement

2010S01838

Mutabazi, Evalde & Pierre, Philippe (EM Lyon, Ecully Rhône Alpes [tel: 0145409329; fax:; e-mail: philippe.pierre22@wanadoo.fr]), **La diversité de chacun fait la richesse**

de tous? Etude des contradictions des politiques dites de "gestion de la diversité" dans les entreprises françaises (The Diversity of Each Is the Wealth of All? Study of Political Contradictions of So-Called 'Management of Diversity" in French Companies), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Dans le champ économique européen et sur la base du principe de lutte contre les discriminations, le thème de la diversité rencontre un succès croissant dans les médias, les discours politiques, les colloques scientifiques comme les séminaires de formation. Au niveau des entreprises, ce thème est souvent abordé en France en termes de responsabilité sociale des entreprises (RSE) ou de politiques d'actions "positives". Si un traitement uniforme de situations différentes peut être à l'origine d'une inégalité, l'égalité, pour sa réalisation effective, exigerait la mise en place de traitements différenciés. Les entreprises voient ainsi naître et se structurer des politiques dites de gestion de la diversité qui visent, d'une part, à éviter toute discrimination négative dans les divers actes de sélection, formation ou gestion des carrières de leurs salariés, et à engager des actions correctives, dites "positives", en faveur des populations estimées insuffisamment présentes et reconnues en ces organisations. Devient recevable l'idée de mise en uvre de "politiques spécifiques" pour des populations particulières en vue de rétablir l'égalité. Cette contribution explorera en quoi les politiques de "gestion de la diversité" ne garantissent pas qu'un système soit juste. On verra en quoi ces politiques peuvent conduire à légitimer qu'on répartisse les inégalités et au fait que le système social soit injuste pour longtemps. En réalité, un triple risque se fait jour avec l'extension du concept de diversité. Celui de nier la capacité des individus à réécrire le sens de leurs propres actions et les emprisonner dans des murs de significations auxquels il se pourrait qu'ils aient cherché à échapper. Celui ensuite d'intérioriser son statut de victime, l'apprentissage de rôles qui lui sont associés. Celui enfin d'entrer dans une société de la consolation alors que la reconnaissance se fonde toujours sur un espace de discussion argumentative où l'on cherche à privilégier ce qui rassemble. A partir d'expériences de terrain vécues dans différentes entreprises européennes et de recherches sociologiques menées par les deux contributeurs, cette communication s'attachera à préciser certaines notions trop vite employées, et à mieux cerner les conditions de construction d'un authentique management interculturel en entreprise.

2010S01839

Mutti, Cristiano & Anzoise, Valentina (University of Milano-Bicocca [e-mail: cmutti@sociologiavisuale.it]), **Photo Maps and Mental Elicitation. Integrating the Use of Photo-Elicitation Interviews and Mental Maps to Study Territorial Perception and Representation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Milan has been a successful industrial city along the second half of the twentieth century, & now the regional capital of Lombardy is also the core of a wider metropolitan region, which is Italy's richest urban agglomeration & also a very important node in contemporary European & global networks. But there are other, more negative, consequences to such a good economic performance, which are traffic congestions, heavy pollution, low environmental standard, poor quality of life. In 2015 Milan will host the World Exposition. The chosen theme, "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life", on the one hand reveals growing attention to developing sustainable solutions, & on the other, constitutes also an opportunity for the second agricultural producer of Italy (22% of all Italian food exports), to reconnect this hyper-congested urban reality to its countryside. So, Milan in a few years will be the scenario of great changes that will redesign the city's material and immaterial infrastructures & the use of built as well as green spaces. But how do the different populations that daily flow in this city perceive these issues? And what image of this city do people have? The aim is to answer these research questions adopting one of the most used & challenging techniques of visual sociology, the photo-elicitation interview, integrated by the use of mental maps.

2010S01840

Myoki, Shinobu (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 3-11-1, Asahi-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo, Japan, 183-8534 [tel: +81-90-4492-5192; e-mail: myoki@aa.tufs.ac.jp]), **The Feminization of Tourism and the Transformation of Erotic Museums (hihōkan) in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the emergence & decline of Japanese erotic museums (Hihōkan). Hihōkan developed mainly at hot spring resorts from the early 1970s & feature erotic displays of realistic life-size human figures. The first Hihōkan, built near Ise city in 1972, contained medical displays. This seems to suggest an initial connection between the emergence of the Hihōkan & the hygiene exhibitions that were held in Japan until the 1960s. Later Hihōkan, built from 1976 to 1983, removed these medical displays from their exhibitions & stressed a more participatory character. While the Hihōkan at Ise was constructed for men, later Hihōkan were also built with female customers in mind. The socio-economic changes that occurred in Japan during the mid-1970s are key to understanding this transformation. The year 1975 marks a turning point because the ratio of females in the work force began to rise. The appearance of Hihōkan catering to female customers seems to coincide with an increase in female disposable income & travel opportunities for women. In sum, I argue that the Hihōkan appeared with the popularization of tourism among men, further developed with the feminization of tourism, & eventually declined since the 1990s with the individualization of tourism.

2010S01841

Nabeyama, Shoko (Department of Economics, University of Yamaguchi, Yamaguchi, Japan, 753-8514 [e-mail: nabeyama@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp]), **Increase of the Long-Distance Care and the Work-Life-Balance in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Japan, aging rates exceeded 21% in 2007 & became "the super aged society". The aging rate continues rising, & it is predicted that it touches 40% in 2050. At the same time, the ratio of elderly persons living with their children is falling rapidly, because the children leave the home to run own life & work as a wage earner now in an urban region. For, recently the choice of their family came to be included "long-distance care" as well as "living together" & "nursing home care" when they were in a condition that old parents needed care. It's 1996 that words called "long-distance care" appeared in Japan. By my own questionnaire investigations & interview analyses, it became clear that workers who need to take care of their parents face the difficulty of combine with work & care under the Japanese rigid labor system. In such situation, I pay my attention to a progress of the work-life-balance in Japan. I insist it is important that society, a company & a community together prepare the system of enabling work & care compatible.

2010S01842

Nagel, Ulrike & Inowlocki, Lena (Department of Sociology, Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany, D-39016 [tel: 0049 (0)391 6716684; fax: 0049 (0)391 6716533; e-mail: ulrike.nagel@ovgu.de]), **Modern and Postmodern Pathways to European Identities? Inquiry into Environmental and Cultural Spheres of Identity Formation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ (1)Following a comparative approach of analyzing evolving European identities we are (2)choosing two samples of European citizens, those who are active in one of the initial & widely regulated fields of European policy making, i.e. members of environmental CSOs, & cultural workers representing European citizens who are working in cultural spheres which belong to the more neglected topics of European policies where regulation is sparse. We are aiming at the differences & commonalities in the formation of European identities regarding conditions of EU-regulation and aspects of central versus peripheral concern of European unification. (3)In a wider perspective the paper aims at the variety of European identities, under different empirical conditions & in the course of different biographical settings and professional or private involvements; it presupposes that by comparing biographies of those who are moving in the historically old & new fields of the European Union might help to approach the variety of modern & postmodern pathways to European identities while understanding processes of biographical learning, of profiling arena participation & transnational cooperation.

2010S01843

Nagla, Madhu (M.D.University, Rohtak, Haryana, India, M.D. University, Rohtak-124001, Haryana, India [tel: 01262-273271; fax: 01262-273271; e-mail: bnagla@gmail.com]), **Medical Tourism: Implication on Domestic Population,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Medical tourism is about tourists who go to other place with a specific goal, that of getting themselves for & cured from some particular ailment. It is a provision of "cost effective" personal health care in association with tourism industry for patients needing surgical healthcare & other forms of dedicated treatment. This process is being facilitated by the corporate sector concerned in health care as well as the tourism industry--both personal & public. India is emerging as an important destination of medical tour-

ism; therefore, it is worth to understand the implication of medical tourism for the domestic population. In terms of earning from the medical tourism is increasing rapidly, by diverting the scarce domestic resources to the corporate healthcare industry, which is ultimately for earning the profit margin. Medical manpower and resources from the country are used for requirements of the medical tourism industry at the cost of vast majority of people. Thus, the growth of the medical tourism in the private sector at the cost of the public sector is reflected in a rise in the GDP share of that service--even as it may mean the worsening of conditions for the majority of people.

2010S01844

Nah, Alice Maria (Sociology Department, National University of Singapore, 11 Arts Link #03-06 Singapore 117570 [tel: 6565163822; e-mail: alicenah@gmail.com]), **The Post-colonial Biopolitics of Managing 'Mixed Marriages' in the Ethnic/ Racial Construction of the Malaysian Nation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the socio-political position & rights of foreign spouses married to Malaysian citizens, both as they reside within and outside of Malaysia. Drawing upon Michel Foucault's notion of biopolitics, I examine the strategies taken by the Malaysian state in constructing the socio-political positionality of "foreign spouses", ostensibly to "maintain" the ethnic/racial "balance" of Malaysian citizens. These strategies are specifically postcolonial a drawing upon the ideological, legal and administrative apparatuses of the British colonial government a and located in ongoing struggles by citizens over competing forms of the ethnic/racial composition of the "Malaysian" nation. I examine four inter-related areas, which shape the experiences of foreign spouses living in Malaysia: their long-term, tenuous immigration status, which severely restricts their rights & their independence from their spouses; their strategies for maintaining productive lives, including gaining alternative legal status as skilled immigrant workers & moving away from Malaysia; the significance of their gender & ethnic/racial identity in social interactions; & the long-term implications on citizenship and belonging as they manage transnational families both within and outside of Malaysia. I situate these experiences within broader political rhetoric & debates surrounding "mixed marriages" in Malaysia.

2010S01845

Naidoo, Kammila (Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa [tel: 27-12-4202624; fax: 27-12-4202873; e-mail: kammila.naidoo@up.ac.za]), **Family Biography and Memory-Making in an AIDS-affected South African Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Post-apartheid South Africa has faced a number of critical challenges in its first sixteen years: the scourge of poverty, the AIDS epidemic & the pervasive disorganisation of family networks. Whilst insecurity & disarray define people's lives today, it is also possible to witness collective efforts at rebuilding systems and solidarities. The macro impetus for renewal & reconstruction impacts on the ways in which memories are articulated & family biographies ultimately constructed. In this paper connecting fragments of three life histories written in the course of ethnographic work from 1998-2008 will be reflected upon. The personal accounts of a mother & her two daughters initially centre on domestic strife, sibling rivalry & adversity–and the family as a whole is represented as struggling & disunited. In the aftermath of the death of one of the daughters from AIDS in 2001, the memories & discourse are subtly reworked by the two women in ways that are meant to counteract stigma, reclaim dignity and defend the family. The paper focuses on the dynamics of memory making in AIDS-affected settings & on the ethnographer's endeavours in witnessing, interviewing & making sense of people's "intent" & "the urge to forget, to go on living".

2010S01846

Nakagawa, Kei (Department of Sociology, The New School for Social Research, 6 East 16th Street New York, NY 10003 [tel: 617-963-4932; e-mail: sd071012@g.hit-u.ac.jp]), **Emergence of 'Global 1968': Mobility of Information and Knowledge in Japanese 'New Left Magazine',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is well known that the so-called "1968" movement, which occurred in various parts of the world around end of 1960s, was a "global" or "transnational" phenomena. But how did this "global 1968" emerged or how the movements or knowledge has been connected between each movements had not been discussed sufficiently. In this presentation, I would like to discuss how the image of the "global 1968" emerged in the Japanese "New Left Magazine" as a consequence of the mobility of information from other movements in various parts of the world. The first part of my presentation is to explain about the basic characteristic of the Japanese "1968" movement & also to provide the social background, especially in the context of globalization. With the laying of this groundwork and knowledge, I will then draw out the process of how information and knowledge have been mobilized into Japan from other "1968" movements around the world by the intellectuals & distributed through the "New Left Magazines." Finally, to tie in with the examples & points made above, I would conclude my presentation by showing how the "global 1968" has emerged in the Japanese "1968" movement.

2010S01847

Nakamura, Norihiro (Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan, 7908577 [tel: 81 89 923 3320; fax: 81 89 923 3320; e-mail: nULnakamura@mue.biglobe.ne.jp]), **Social Transformation under the Influence of East Asia's Value Consciousness with an Emphasis on Mandalas and Chaos,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In various studies in the past on a social transformation in East Asia, including Japan, we hardly understand the value consciousness of taking great responsibilities of activities. Thinking about the mentioned question, we can find that the importance of East Asian knowledge system which is closely related to Mandala & Chaos. The following is Hirano Street Remake Movement in the Hirano area 20km south east of Osaka, a typical example for interpreting East Asia's Value consciousness. The basic empirical data is gathered from a direct interview for the responsible person & historical materials. Furthermore some interview data gathered from entrepreneurs & bottom class in East Asia will be mentioned. The terms of Ambiguity & Appropriateness that related to Mandala and Chaos are decisive to understand the value consciousness. These bring new ideas to the complex issues of societies & represent the possibility to regain its authority of knowledge system.

2010S01848

Nakamura, Takayasu, Nishimura, Takayuki & Inui, Akio (Graduate school of Human Sciences, Osaka University, 1-2 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, Japan, 5650871 [tel: +81668798107; fax: +81668798107; e-mail: tnaka@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp]), **Young People's Transition from School to Work: Its Structure and Change in Late Modern Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It has been observed, in Japan, that there's always a smooth transition from school to work–a transition in which there is no gap between graduation to employment in terms of time a causing hardly any unemployment problems among the youth or the highly educated as is often seen in many developing countries. Since the late 1990s, however, combined with a long-term recession and world economic factors, such as globalization, more & more young people are taking up jobs that are part time or temporary. This indicates possible changes in the smooth transition that has been practiced in Japan. The purpose of this study is to indicate a current feature of the smooth transition by analyzing the data of Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ). The YCSJ conducted by the Japanese Educational Research Association is a panel survey that contains 1687 samples aged 20 by random sampling in 2007 & is scheduled to continue until 2010. We will report analysis results regarding a time for transition from graduation to getting a full-time job & show the wide variations by educational credentials, etc. in Japan.

2010S01849

Nakano, Marilena & Daniel Filho, Bruno José (Researcher of Centro Universitario Fundaçao Santo André Brazil and invited researcher of CADIS [e-mail: marilena.nakano@wanadoo.fr]), **The Relations between the Time and the Quotidian of Migrants: Limits and Possibilities of Collective Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazilians, by birth and nationality, researchers for more than 20 years and activists in many social movements in our country, we have obtained the politic refugee status on the 27th of November of 2006 given by OFPRA–L'Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides–which has recognized the life threatening situation in which we've found ourselves in Brazil. This situation might seem incomprehensible since Brazil is unanimously considered as a democratic country, and in addition, governed by the Workers Party (PT) and its historical leader Lula. Even if our situation is highlighted by its singularity, as researchers we would like primarily to show our situation of migrants more than that of refugees. We

wish to debate the limits and the possibilities of collective action of migrants in a foreign country taking in account that they are not the owners of their time. Due to our double trajectory, on one side as researchers (Bruno, in the field of participative experiences and Marilena, in the field of social movements) and, on the other side, as migrants before and after the recent crisis, our situation allows us to have a privileged look on this matter. In order to think about this subject we intend to focus and dive into our daily lives with stories and extracts of our experiences in France as migrants, and get out of it through the works of François Brun, researcher of migration in France, Alberto Melucci, Italian psychologist/sociologist who left as legacy important thoughts about social movements. We'll also focus on works, such as those of Robert Castel and Serge Paugam, who have studied the precariousness of the working relationships and the unemployment issue in France, since the beginning of the seventies, accentuated in our days by the actual crisis and its effects on the political participation of the many types of subjects in an precarious situation. We have many life experiences that can be used to enter the debate sphere we intend, i.e., the limits and possibilities of collective actions of the migrants of our time. Among these experiences, we have chosen a few that makes concrete the relation between time and collective action: a) the existence of an unstable habitation that sets the rhythm of our lives in a way that we cannot be owners of our time; b) the search for work in order to survive, which imposes an infernal come and go, cadencing our quotidian and hindering a stable integration such as one lived in the country of origin; c) a relation with certain institutions, public as well as private, which imposes an infernal come and go and that appropriates themselves of our time, as if they were to tell us that we must submit ourselves to them. Nonetheless, we keep fighting so we will not lose our capacity of acting collectively. This implies dribbling the rhythm of life which is imposed to us, in order to regain the time which was stolen and to arrange our quotidian differently. This require from us, as migrants, an effort to: a) create and strengthen solidarity bonds, which helps us to realize that, in the country that we're living in, there are life possibilities that are not controlled by others; b) participate in collective actions, even if in an fragmented way, to make us feel that we live a moment of "latency", that one day we will win the necessary visibility as collective actors in the search of a democracy, based on solidarity, fraternity and sameness, capable of breaking with the rhythm that is imposed to us.

2010S01850

Nakao, Keiko (Department of Sociology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 1-1 Minamiosawa, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo Japan 192-1397 [tel: +81-426-77-2055; e-mail: nakao@bcomp.metro-u.ac.jp]), **Cross-cultural Comparisons on the Process of Status Attainment: Comparisons among Four East Asian Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the differences among four East Asian societies: China, Japan. Korea, & Taiwan. These countries are closely located geographically; however, there are many differences in terms of culture, societal history, & social structure. This paper compares & contrasts among these four countries focusing on the process of status attainment. The model of status attainment will be presented for each country & the paper discusses the differences among them. The results will illuminate the differences in social structure that is particular for each country.

2010S01851

Nam, Sang-hui (Institute of Sociology, University of Heidelberg [fax:; e-mail: sang-hui.nam@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de]), **Corporate Giving of the Korean Conglomerates: Its Causes, Processes and Consequences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Interest in corporate giving is increasing among both CEOs and ordinary people in South Korea. In the early 2000s, the concept of corporate giving was introduced into Korean firms as a part of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) in accord with transparency, ethical management, & social responsibility in the international economic environment. So far, corporate giving has been characterized by a higher rate of giving from big businesses (including several conglomerates) than from small-to middle-sized firms, & a higher rate of corporate giving than for private giving. Given the fact that the predominance of (family-owned) conglomerates is continuously criticized in Korea, this overrepresentation among big businesses raises questions about the motives, processes, & consequences of corporate giving practices. To answer the question, I will first give a historical overview about donation in general before it was institutionalized. The role of the state in social welfare & the role of cultural tradition will be taken into account. This examination will contribute to finding out if the higher involvement of corporate giving can be explained through path-dependence. In the next step, based on a case study of three big businesses–Samsung, Hyundai, and SKT–several aspects will be explored: when, through what channels, & for what reasons the donation has been given. Furthermore, I will keep a close eye on the CSR commission & on personal & charity foundations to find out whether they manifest themselves as hybrids of family or family-owned businesses, isomorphic structures of organizations, or transformation of values. Finally, the extent of the increase in corporate giving as it relates to changes in the conventional firm culture and structure will be discussed, as well as changes in the whole of Korean society.

2010S01852

Nandi, Proshanta, K. (University of Illinois, One University Plaza, Springfield, Illinois 62703 [tel: 217-787-2950; e-mail: p.nandi@sbcglobal.net]), **The Seamy Facets of Religiosity: The Need for a New Paradigm,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite religion's solemn presence in the lives of people of faith who pray & seek affinity to an entity believed to be supreme, evidence abounds that religion has also been abused, used for purposes not wholly religious, & can be, & not too infrequently is, intolerant, vengeful & destructive. While not negating the sublime facets that religion professes, this paper focuses upon its belligerent face & brings to scrutiny some built-in conflictive issues involving the faith & the faithful. Premised on Durkheim's stance on religion being a social product, it proposes a new paradigm that seeks to avoid the pitfalls of what may be termed as "religious narcissism."

2010S01853

Narain, Dubey Birendra (Department of Sociology, Babasheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow-226025, Uttar Pradesh, India, Department of Sociology, Babasheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow-226025, Uttar Pradesh, India [tel: +91 522 2995607; fax: +91 522 2441888; e-mail: dubeybbau@gmail.com]), **Schooling System and Exclusion of Children in Urban Pockets: A Sociological Study of Lucknow District (India),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a developing country like India, the primary school education system has been under the control of the governing elite, mostly comprised of the upper classes. From the level of policy formulation up to the level of actual execution, such dominance plays a hidden yet pivotal role. The entire gamut of Government schooling system made available for "masses" tends to enforce, produce & reproduce the elite class ethics, values, culture and ideology. The system of class-biased curriculum transaction is likely to influence cognitive skill of children hailing from poor economic background. Major findings of this field-based micro-level study reveal that there was no involvement of the community in policy formulation and preparation of District Perspective Plan. Preparation of text books & selection of course content was found highly centralised & bureaucratic in nature, leaving little space for them whose children are continuing in the schooling system. Contrary to the governments claim, the role of the local community in planning & organizing school activities was found nil. School-originated factors concomitant with the structural reality of the family altogether influence the overall quality leading to the exclusion of poor children from the schooling system, often reflected in high drop-out, poor cognitive skills, & inferior quality learning outcomes.

2010S01854

Nardella, Carlo (Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan, Milano, Italy, 20122 [e-mail: carlo.nardella@unimi.it]), **Corporeality and Thaumaturgical Healings in a Marian Shrine in Northern Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the feast celebrated on May 26th at the Shrine to the Blessed Virgin of Caravaggio in Fanzolo, a village in Northern Italy, "possessed" women ask to be freed by touching the statue of the Madonna. This rite provokes screams, convulsions, delirium, anxiety attacks and, sometimes, vomiting. Over the decades the ritual crises suffered relevant transformations which can be related to the marginalization of possession vis-à-vis mental illness and the religious institution's attempt to prevent wild and uncontrolled behavior during the feast. Through a review of the literature, unpublished pictures & new field research the paper analyzes how the gestures & corporeal reactions marking the requests of healing from the "evil spirits" have changed over time.

2010S01855

Narita, Ko & Kawanishi Masashi, Kitamura Takahiro

(National Institute of Fitness & Sports in Kanoya, 1 Shiromizu, Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-2393 Japan [tel: +81-3-5840-9428; fax: +81-3-5840-9429; e-mail: narita@nifs-k.ac.jp]), **The Comparison of Children's Physical Activity of Elementary School in Japan and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is to make a comparison of children's physical activities as social behavior between Japan & Germany. The measurements of steps, the total energy expenditure of exercise and exercise intensity by a Lifecorder; waist-mounted accelerometer which produced by Suzuken.co, & social questionnaires were administrated to 29 boys & 26 girls (8 to 10 years old). The sociological questionnaire about the sporting & exercise behavior at daily life has taken twice of different country of objects, one is 20 boys & 18 girls in Wadomari-cho in Japan in 2006, & the other one is 9 boys & 8 girls in Meerbusch in Germany in 2008. As a result, the steps as social behavior during weekday is significantly-high in Japan, however, the steps during weekend is significantly-high in Germany. It is suggested that the school and community systems as sporting environment is difference among the both country.

2010S01856

Nascimento, Maria Letícia (Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo (FEUSP), Av. da Universidade 308 São Paulo SP Brazil 05508040 [tel: +55 11 30918267; fax: +55 11 38150297; e-mail: letician@usp.br]), **Do ECE Public Policies Consider Small Children's Agency? Research in SãO Paulo, Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last twenty years, studies on small children have grown in number, performed by different areas of knowledge. National and international research, carried out mainly from the new social studies of childhood, have provided new horizons for the visibility of children in general & offered new opportunities to understand the social relationships among peers & with adults in early childhood education (ECE) institutions. The present study is a research, funded by State of São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), which aims to verify how ECE public network in the state of Sao Paulo consider small children agency. Some municipalities are adopting a material called "apostil", developed and commercialized by private companies. This material is the same for all children, based on the idea of "normal development & learn". Why do they to use this material? How small children reacted to this practice? The research is organized in two stages: the first one has combined questionnaires to every city, to know which proposed to use apostils, & semi-structured interviews with authorities responsible for ECE in these municipalities. The second one intends to draw on a combination of participant observation and interview with small children to know their motivation to use this material. The analysis aims to put these different understandings in the context of sociological theories of agency and intergenerational relations & to understand some ECE public policies. Keywords: agency, generations, early childhood education public policies

2010S01857

Nasioulas, Ioannis Konstantinos (Sociology, University of the Aegean, 5 Samsountos str. 56431, Thessaloniki, Greece [tel: +306972778334; e-mail: info@ninja.gr]), **A Comprehensive Social Economy Recognition in Greece. Institutional and National Accounting Dimensions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There existed no adequate recognition of the Social Economy field in Greece. This paper summarizes the first comprehensive recognition of the Greek Social economy. It consists of 5 major steps: 1. Introducing a concrete definition of the Social Economy in Greece 2. Introducing an inventory of all legal entities comprising the Social Economy sphere 3. Mapping all institutions regulating and registering Social Economy organizations 4. Classifying Social Economy organizations according to the European System of National Accounts [1995] & UN applied Methodologies 5. Concluding to a sociological review of the Social Economy history & perspective in Greece

2010S01858

Nasman, Elisabet (Uppsala university, Dep. of Sociology, Uppsala, SE 751 26 Sweden [tel: +46184716229; fax: +46184711170; e-mail: Elisabet.Nasman@soc.uu.se]), **When a High Conflict Divorce Invades a Child's Pre-School or School,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When a high conflict divorce invades a child's pre-school or school How do pre-school & school institutions become involved in family court cases concerning custody & contact where there is a history of father's violence against mother. How do they deal with that? Children spend a large part of their lives in these institutions, i.e. it is here children "do" their childhood. Children in adjacent life situations may face difficulties at school in terms of lack of concentration & other problems fulfilling demands at school due to conditions at home. The pre-school & school may on the other hand side function as asylums, separated from the hardships at home & with adults who may identify children's difficulties & offer support. To other children these institutions may mean a place of fear & stress since this is one arena where the conflict between the parents is performed. The staff may become involved in the conflict & have to handle an experience of their own of threat & aggression from the violent parent. Which competences & strategies do they have for coping with this invasion from the conflict? These issues are focused in this presentation.

2010S01859

Nast, Julia & Blokland, Talja (Humboldt University [e-mail: julia.nast@staff.hu-berlin.de]), **Home in an Undesirable Place: Thoughts on Negative Stereotyping of Urban Neighborhoods by the Example of Wedding, Berlin, Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Neighborhood studies present various explanations of how residential areas with negative status indicators may affect people's life-chances negatively. Other authors have investigated what it means to be home in a stigmatized area. They argue that stigmatization is symbolic, an ecological fallacy ascribing behavior of some residents to all, creating no-go areas. Media are seen as crucial, as they are believed to scandalize events in deprived areas. Current investments in such areas draw, among other things, on marketing tools to rework the local image. If, after all, media produce the stigma, the same media could be used to get rid of it. Using the case of Wedding (Berlin), where such marketing strategies are part of policy intervention, we ask whether, indeed, newspapers have created an image of Wedding as undesirable and dangerous, & whether residents share this. Our findings suggest a different line of argument than the usual one: neighborhood stigmatization is not a local process based on specific local events, nor a systematic negative labeling of the local residents. Rather, it is a much more generalized picture, derived from much broader rankings of good places for belonging.

2010S01860

Nastuta, Sebastian (Petre Andrei University of Iasi, Faculty of Social Work and Sociology, Iasi, Romania, 700400, Str. Ghica Voda 13 [tel: 0040/744/754615; e-mail: sebastian.nastuta@gmail.com]), **The Influence of Youth Values on Religiosity and Religious Fundamentalism. The Case of Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous studies in sociology of religion demonstrated the consistent relation between people's value system & their religious behaviour. Based on this assumption & starting from an annual research I coordinate within the Sociology department from "Petre Andrei" University of Iasi–"The Youth barometer of values and social aspirations"–I have tried to find out what is the specificity of the relation between youth's values (Rokeach value scale) & youth's religiosity (religious fundamentalism, religious orthodoxims, etc.). The results on the Rokeach scale are correlated with measurements of religiosity & religious behaviour. For a person, his or her religious orientation offers a "l'anguage" (set of beliefs, values, & practices) that forms a structure of signification & order for a specific social group. Through education & value transmission the schools or the families are doing the same thing. This means that there are two systems (the value system & the religious system of a person) responsible "for a similar job" a social control & social integration. One the other hand these two systems are influencing each other. The question I am trying to answer, based on the results we have for Romanian youth samples but also on the available results from the World Values Survey, is if there is a relation of influence unidirectional or bidirectional between youth's values and religiosity.

2010S01861

Nastuta, Sebastian & Roxana Atesoae, Maria ("Petre Andrei" U Iasi, Romania), **The impact of Internet on electoral discourse in 2009 Romanian presidential campaign,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, new media technologies and the Internet have increasingly invaded peoples lives. Starting with the USA and Japan, continuing with Western Europe and finally with post-communist countries (new democracies), daily use of emails, Internet, mobile phones, PDA, Blackberry, IPhone, etc. have become more and more important and have had a great impact on peoples social relations, on language, social practices and interactions. In this context, advertising discourse and techniques

(commercial, electoral) were strongly oriented to use these communication platforms. The evolution of electoral communication from traditional media to new media technologies has increased the numbers of persons who receive the political messages and the speed of spreading information. The relation between a political candidate and his or her voters and the style of discourse or political language were radically changed. This new electoral communication is characterized by personalization, interactivity, unlimited and instant discourse creation/ dissemination. We can easily discuss an open to all process of discourse creation (in virtual communities from the blogosphere). For sure, the 2008 U.S. Presidential election was the greatest example in this direction and a template to be applied by many political consultants in the following years. The way Barack Obama used tools like emails, Youtube, Facebook, MySpace, etc. became an example for the 2009 Romanian presidential election campaign. Like never before in electoral processes in Romania, the Internet became the perfect environment for negative campaigns. Pseudo-websites for counter-candidate denigration, radicalization of electoral discourse, peoples sharp segregation in two groups pro and against the president, censored televised debates, sofistical argumentation, strange campaign subjects like the fight against Communism, rude behaviour at official ceremonies, were just a few characteristics of this campaign. The Internet had a fundamental role in disseminating these negative messages and provided an environment where people were involved in political action by freely and aggressively expressing their feelings and beliefs. This paper will analyse the content of the most visited blogs and websites to underline the specificity (language style and content) of the electoral discourse in Romania in 2009 and, while comparing it with other previous campaign discourses, will try to understand if the Internet (or other factors) facilitated the dissemination of this aggresive political language.

2010S01862

Nathan, Fabien (Sogreah Consultants, 6, rue de Lorraine, F-38130 Echirolles, France [tel: +33 6 11 33 09 41; e-mail: fabien.nathan@sogreah.fr]), **Disaster Risk Perception of the People Exposed: Insights to go Beyond the Dominant Paradigm,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An increasing number of observers, witnessing the difficulty of application of risk management measures, become interested in the study of "risk perception" of the people exposed to natural or socio-natural hazards. They sometimes deplore their lack of "risk culture", their ignorance or their regrettable indifference, which should then be counteracted by "awareness raising" campaigns. For others, risk perception would be a research object immanent to the individual & detectable as in an opinion poll. This paper objects the heuristic value of this vision of "perceptions" for the understanding of the risk representation of the exposed people. It does not allow to understand why some families come back in the place of their destroyed house after a disaster, why some choose to settle in extremely dangerous places or seek to maintain there in spite of the alarms, the warnings, or even the exhortations. It does not take into account the complexity of the social representations of the exposed people, constantly adjusting. The contribution to the colloquium is based upon a fieldwork of various years conducted in the peripheral western neighbourhoods of the city of La Paz (Bolivia), with households & communities in situations of extreme landslide risk. The result show that the people exposed develop strategies of risk perception which allow them to overcome the fear of the natural hazard in order to access to property at any cost, by colonizing extremely hostile lands. In some neighbourhoods, one observes a three step process guided by the candidates for settlement in a hazardous place: first of all, an adaptation of the perceptions to their settlement objectives, which consists in taming the fear in order to overcome the reluctances inspired by the obvious dangerousness of the site, thus formulating in a small group of people a project of ("pirate") urbanization. Then, the inhabitants put this project into practice, managing to acquire plots of land & actively transforming space thanks to an intense community work. Their risk perception strategy consists in adjusting the perception of these spaces & its risks attached to what is expected from these spaces a in that case, hosting houses & urbanizing. The perceptions are also remodelled by a work of appropriation of the geology & danger taming. Once the inhabitants are settled, a social work of non-visibilization of risk is at stake. The enouncing & socializing of these remodelled perceptions (with a minimized risk) has a performative value (Bourdieu 2005) in order to make happen what they contain: saying that "the land is apt for construction", as it is often the case, is like enouncing that it is possible & legitimate to construct and live in it, which justifies & renders possible the settlement of the inhabitants & the urbanization of the zone. In final analysis, whether the inhabitants are intimately convinced of the inhabitability capacities of the soils, or not, does not matter much. What counts is that this perception discourse has a real effect on their own practices & seeks to have one on the practices of the external actors. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S01863

Nathasje, Mab Favero (Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Imperatriz, Maranhão, Brasil, 65900-000 [tel: +55 99 81422677; fax:; e-mail: mabULnathasje@hotmail.com]), **Crianças Tentehar-Guajajara: Um Novo Olhar sobre o Trabalho Infantil** (Tentehar-Guajajara Children: A New Look on Child Labor), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ Esta pesquisa verificou a realização do trabalho pelas crianças Tentehar-Guajajara no Maranhão. Esta noção de trabalho se refere às tarefas das crianças realizadas no âmbito da casa ou em seus arredores. Ao longo do tempo a infância foi compreendida como a fase da vivência do lúdico. Esta concepção de infância tem seu cerne na oposição histórica construída entre trabalho e ludicidade. Assim, a realização de qualquer tipo de trabalho infantil negaria a vivência desta fase. Esse conceito de infância foi generalizado, sendo a fase definida sem considerar outras possibilidades e as várias formas que o trabalho infantil assume - como a socialização - sendo esta forma a que caracteriza a infância das crianças indígenas. Investigou-se qual a função social da criança indígena e sua contribuição para a comunidade no que se refere à realização das tarefas destinadas às crianças. Esta reflexão sobre o trabalho das crianças nas aldeias permitiu compreender as diferenças entre o trabalho realizado pelas crianças em situações de exploração e os trabalhos que visam à socialização no seio da comunidade e a aprendizagem. Destacou-se ainda, a relativização do trabalho infantil, orientando numa digressão da generalização de que todo trabalho infantil explora as crianças que o realiza e usurpa sua infância. PALAVRAS-CHAVE: CRIANÇAS INDÍGENAS TRABALHO INFANTIL INFÂNCIA.

2010S01864

Navarro, Alejandra (Gino Germani Research Institut, University of Buenos Aires [e-mail: navarroalejandra@ymail.com]), **"Behind Each Man We Can Find a Great Woman": Who Gets Married with an Army Officer in Argentina?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The military institutions of most countries are complex organizations with the capacity of control of the individual actions of its members. The military profession takes part in a context where, sometimes, the work place and the residence place are considered equivalent. As a consequence of that, the life of the officers and their families are part of the "military families". Traditionally, in Argentina, the officers' spouses have had and still have a great importance on the support of the institutional aims. Considering all this, the objective of this proposal is to analyze the marriage bonds of three cohorts of officers of the Argentinean Army. The paper will explore the social origins and activities of their spouses, and the way they have met. The reconstruction of part of the biography of the Army men will allow us to explore their familiar relationships and analyze the important role of the women in the professional trajectories of the officers. This paper is based on an experience of research that took place in two military institutions in Argentina (2008 2010).

2010S01865

Navarro, Alejandra (Gino Germani Research Institute University of Buenos Aires, Beruti 3552 8º B (1425) Buenos Aires City, Argentina [tel: 005411 48256273; fax: 005411 48256273; e-mail: navarroalejandra@ymail.com]), **Negotiating Access: How Was it Possible to Get Permission to Enter a Military Institution?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this proposal is to analyze each of the decisions that the researcher has to consider to obtain permission to access to two military institution of the Argentinean Army. We define the concept of "access" as a task that does not finish when the access was obtained. On the contrary, it is a permanent negotiation that takes place during all the research process. In this presentation we want to discuss, firstly, the central place of this instance to begin the fieldwork. Secondly, the methodological implications to the others components of the research design (specific objectives, the selection of cases, the construction of the instruments) of this constant "negotiation". Finally, we reflect on the "false expectation" that a good rapport with the gate keeper will guarantee access to valid information & interviewees. This paper is based on a experience of research that took place in two military institutions in Argentina (2008-2010). The objective of the main study was to analyze the social origins, the patterns of sociability, the spatial trajectories and the motivations to enter to Army of three cohorts of members of the Argentine Army. The theoretical & methodological strategy was multi-method & the construc-

tion of empiric evidence was supported by the life stories of the selected officers for the three cohorts. Access to the two institutions was hard & central not only to the field work, but also to the interpretation of the information.

2010S01866

Nazareth, Juliana Souza & DA'Ávila Neto, Maria Inácia (Programa EICOS/UFRJ/BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro [fax:; e-mail: jusn@hotmail.com]), **Brazilian Immigrant Women: Leisure and Recognition in Rio De Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work intends to discuss the relation between leisure and migration, taking into account the increasingly of women migratory flows inside Brazil. With particularities related not only about its dimensions & cultural diversities, Brazil also shows some questions about its colonization period that affect the relation between sameness and/or otherness inside the country. Being common to consider the others as less developed, & its cultures as exotic or as folklore expressions only a like once Brazilian culture has already been seem by its own colonizers. That is special truth for those women who come from Northeast to the Southeast's cities, like Rio de Janeiro. These immigrants tend to approach their equal, outlining a sort of creative & informal networks that helps to overcome many adversities but also enabling the most meaningful experiences of leisure a when they use to share cultural codes as music, literature, food & others. Such an important the leisure time is decisive for a more or less positive connotation of their emigrational experience. Moreover the leisure is being configured as a privileged scenario of coexistence between migrants & no immigrants. Showing its aggregator potential, in spite some evidences of the remaining of a colonialist look.

2010S01867

Nazroo, James, McMunn, Anne & Sacker, Amanda (CCSR/Sociology, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, M13 9PL [e-mail: james.nazroo@manchester.ac.uk]), **Health Inequalities in Later Life: An Examination of the Enduring Significance of Class,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The consideration of class inequalities in health has largely been framed within epidemiological discussions of psychosocial and neo-material explanations for social gradients in health, with little engagement with sociological approaches to the analysis of class & processes of social stratification. Within this work, the focus on class as labour relations (operationalised through occupation) has meant that people of working age have been the main focus of research & that causal pathways between class & health in the context of later life have not been considered. In this paper we investigate class inequalities in health in later life using data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, a representative panel study of more than 11,000 people aged 50 or older. Data have been collected every two years since 2002 and cover a comprehensive range of domains, allowing for an analysis of causal pathways connecting class & health at older ages. We use path analysis to focus on hypothesised pathways operating through material circumstances (operationalised as wealth) & psychosocial factors (operationalised as subjective social status & social roles) in relation to three health outcomes (self-reported health, activities of daily living & walking speed). Findings suggest that both pathways are important for class inequalities in health, and that subjective social status connects, in part, these pathways. However, the models also show that subjective social status reflects more than occupational status & economic position, being related to education, & social & cultural participation. We argue that the implication of these findings is that there is a need to consider processes of class stratification beyond labour relations, & particularly to consider Bourdieu's theorisation of class, habitus & capital.

2010S01868

Nelson, Fiona (University of Calgary, 2500 University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4 [tel: 403-210-9432; fax: 403-282-6716; e-mail: nelsonf@ucalgary.ca]), **Knowledge, Interaction and the Construction of Maternal Selves,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When women become mothers for the first time, they experience tremendous shifts in their senses, & performances, of self. Other mothers play a vital role in a new mother's journey into, and negotiation of, this new role. Maternal selves, & maternal knowledge, are explored, created, embraced & rejected, frequently discursively, & often in the company of other mothers. Based on interviews with 53 Canadian new mothers, I will discuss the types of conversations & interactions that are common, or avoided, among new mothers & that serve to situate them as members, or non-members, of what I have called the "culture of motherhood." Through shared rituals & rites of passage, the mutual exchange of birth stories, the discussion of the daily details of mothering, and the offering & accepting of mothering advice, new mothers gradually build a sense of mothering knowledge/authority and negotiate (and enact) a maternal identity. This is not, however, necessarily a smooth process; women often have ambivalent feelings about motherhood as it is culturally constructed, as it is actually lived, & as it is represented by other mothers. Perhaps ironically, it is also other mothers who can help a woman negotiate this ambivalence.

2010S01869

Neuenkirch, Sophie (University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, L-7220 Luxembourg [tel: ; e-mail: sophie.neuenkirch@uni.lu]), **Family Memory and Future Expectations in Luxembourg,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my paper I will show changing perceptions of the past & present and different future expectations within families as expressed in biographical narratives & time-lines drawn in an interview context. The paper bases on research conducted in Luxembourg within the framework of an international comparative research project (USA, Germany, Luxembourg). Its objectives are to examine how specific memories & future expectations are being narrated by different generations of a family & how they are communicated between family members. In this project interviews with three-generational families are conducted, i.e. with one representative of each generation individually & a family conversation where the same three members of this family are present & interact. The individual interviews deal with questions regarding the person's own biographical course as well as the biographies of the older or younger generation within the same family. Members of different generations will be asked to compare the future expectations that were important for their own biographical course with those of the previous and/or subsequent generations. With regard to globalization processes, a key element is the observation of the dynamic interactions between interpretations of the past & expectations of the future. The project addresses Questions such as: which meta-narratives of progress or loss are used to explain the change of biographical outlines? In my paper, I will focus on the situation in Luxembourg, a country where society has seen deep demographical changes during the last thirty years caused by an increase in immigration and structural changes.

2010S01870

Neuhold, Petra ([e-mail: petra.neuhold@gmx.at]), **Contesting Spaces of Diversity. Polish Immigrants in Toronto and Vienna,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of neoliberal restructuring the competitive city increasingly converts cultural diversity into locational advantage. Using the examples of two cities the paper looks at neoliberal strategies of governing through diversity & shows how these policies hierachize social relations to attract capital & to maintain social integration. How does the city try to manage diversity? And how are these new forms of diversity management negotiated & contested? The concrete example of Polish immigrants in Vienna & Toronto shall illustrate the contradictory and conflicting positions held by members of the community along the categories of class, race & gender as well as their transnational and spatial practices. The paper focuses on contested spaces of diversity & argues that the struggle for cultural representation of Polish elites are partially in conflict with the simple commodification of "Polish culture" as a branding strategy for gentrified neighborhoods. The spatial reconfiguration within neoliberal globalization are pivotal to understand the augmenting relevance of diversity as a locational advantage & as branding strategies within processes of gentrification in competitive cities. Urban restructuring fundamentally shapes the everyday experiences of immigrants as well as their cultural politics. However, they are not only the footprints of global economic developments & urban restructuring processes, but also a result of the struggles & the practices of (transnational) immigrants themselves, who became central forces in the urban arena & its politics.

2010S01871

Neves, Barbara Barbosa & Amaro, Fausto (CAPP, ISCSP, Technical University of Lisbon, Polo Universitario do Alto da Ajuda, Rua Professor Almerindo Lessa, 1300-663 Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail: barbara.neves@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Social Capital or Social Alienation? Portuguese Youth and Social Networking Sites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A debate is currently taking place about how social networking sites are affecting the lives of young people. Some studies conclude that social networking sites are enhancing youth sociability & civic engagement, while other studies conclude that they are causing social isolation, addiction, &

risk. In the intersection of these two perspectives & trying to overcome a manichaeist standpoint, we conducted an exploratory study in Portugal. In our study we wanted to analyze how the Portuguese youth were using social networking sites, & the impact of this usage on social capital. To answer our research questions, we conducted an online survey of 200 users of hi5 & facebook–the most used social networking sites in Portugal; & 20 in-depth interviews. We assessed bonding and bridging dimensions of social capital, addressing social interaction & civic engagement. The findings & implications of this study are discussed herein.

2010S01872

Neves, Dulce Morgado (ICS- University of Lisbon, Av. Professor Aníbal de Bettencourt, 9 1600-189 LISBOA Portugal [tel: +351 217 804 700; fax:; e-mail: dumorgado@gmail.com]), **Finding Plurality in The Norm: Some Theoretical Challenges in the Study of Sexual Conducts and Moralities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper spawns from an ongoing research on sexual normativities among heterosexual men & women from different generations, and its aim is to analyze the adequacy of the current theorizations on sexuality to the study of mainstream heterosexual patterns of sexual conducts & moralities. The relation between the theory of sexuality & the political context (deeply influenced by feminist, gay & lesbian demands) where it emerges is one of the reasons, pointed out by authors as Jackson (2008), to justify the analytical centrality of the more uncommon sexual behaviors & lifestyles. In fact, by criticizing the heteronormativity & the dominant sexual paradigm, most theoretical approaches of sexuality provided the disclosure of (and at the same time, the fascination with) novel & potentially subversive sexual practices, and, somehow, ignored the analytical validity of the most conventional forms of sexuality, as if the ordinary day-to-day relations (that most people perform) could not hold signs of variety, pluralism or change. This paper wants to restate the analytical interest of the ordinary patterns of sexual relations, arguing that the most common (hetero)sexual arrangements & values can be more than a norm constituted against other forms of sexuality (1); & that sexuality, as part of our mundane & social life, reclaims an analysis free from ideological postulations (2). In this way, we purpose an incursion to some theoretical approaches that might help us to understand the relation between societal & individual meanings of sexuality & to conceptualize intimacy as a syntax socially generated & individually reflected. With a special focus on the discursive dimension of the sexuality, this paper intends, therefore, to suggest a plural theoretical framework to address the complexity of the sexual conducts & moralities.

2010S01873

Ngai, Ngan-Pun, Ngai, Sek-Yum & Fang, Wei (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China [tel: 852 - 26097494; fax: 852 - 26035018; e-mail: npngai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Revisiting China's Youth Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The increasing economic, societal, technological & global changes have significantly affected China's development of youth policy over the last three decades. These changes have influenced the values, attitudes, behaviors, & lifestyle of young people which bring about novel youth needs & youth problems that must be satisfied or intervened by effective youth policy. This paper examines the current youth policy in China & discusses its significant impact on the development of young people. The success of youth policy must be able to take into account the political reality & the rapid changes in society & in young people. The enquiry focuses on the theoretical foundation of youth policy, the youth needs & the policy process - policy formulation, implementation, monitoring & evaluation. Results show: 1) the ideological-political basis of youth policy has undergone a critical challenge that demand for pragmatism & multi-dimensional approach; 2) the development of youth policy has to take the needs of young people into account, such as education & training, career development, emotional development, moral development, etc; 3) the youth policy process has to be strengthened by taking the various stakeholders into consideration, & developing a systematic system for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating youth policy; & 4) the role of the Chinese Communist Youth League in the policy process is undergoing critical challenges due to rapid social changes. The opportunities and challenges for future development of youth policy in China will also be discussed.

2010S01874

Ngai, Steven Sek-Yum, Cheung, Chau-kiu & Ngai, Ngan-pun (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong [e-mail: syngai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Factors Conducive to Mutual Aid among Young People with Emotional and Behavioral Problems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Encouragement of youth mutual aid is growing in momentum with the shift to a strengths approach to youth work that emphasizes building on service users' strengths & resources. Mutual aid is regarded as particularly useful in helping young people with emotional & behavioral problems because the provision of professional youth services is usually short-lived due to budget constraints. As such, the benefit of youth services tends to decay with time, unless former service users maintain mutual aid among themselves. Assuming this, young people would benefit from mutual aid, but this assumption has not been tested by empirical data. In addition, it is not clear how youth work can help sustain this mutual aid, as uncertainties arise due to the tension between youth workers & mutual aid groups in the planning & rendering of support among group members. Clearly, a delicate balance is required to optimize the interaction between youth workers and mutual aid group members. Some knowledge about ways to promote mutual aid among young people may be obtained from various other social services, but this nevertheless, will remain speculative without empirical verification. The present paper aims to provide empirical data about factors conducive to mutual aid among young people. Based on information from a survey that samples 400 young people with emotional & behavioral problems, it shows how youth work facilitates mutual aid among the aforementioned youth population in maintaining balanced coordination, empowerment, altruism, continuity, & sustainability. It also clarifies issues and doubts about the effectiveness & feasibility of youth mutual aid in view of evidence that adult input is required, & that young people are not capable enough of helping themselves. Because young people's peer grouping tends to aggravate problems through learning of problematic attitudes & behavior & the diffusion of positive responsibility, youth work input is necessary to negate undesirable influences arising from the peer group. Specifically, it is important to prevent youth with emotional & behavioral problems from forming antisocial, self-defeating, or self-injuring groupings by promoting socially desirable social capital in mutual aid youth groups.

2010S01875

Nico, Magda L. (CIES-ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351965546272; e-mail: magdalalanda@gmail.com]), **The Unfinished Biographic Transition: (De)Synchronization of Housing, Professional, Conjugal and Parental Careers in the Transition to Adulthood and the Portuguese Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Following the life course approach, this research used a biographic-interpretive methodology, which allowed the analysis of the relation between the "life lived" & the "story told" of 60 Portuguese young adults aged 26 to 32. For this purpose, the written record of the different events of the conjugal, housing, professional & parental careers were analyzed in terms of their chronology & composition of the transitional density & their order, simultaneity & duration between the different events. On the other hand, but in the same interviewing moment, the young adults gave rational, emotional & subjective causal reasons for their unique trajectory, attributing meaning to the different life choices, producing an appreciation of the consequences & self positioning themselves in the structure of opportunities and constraints in the access to their life goals. Portugal has been perceived in the Portuguese academia as a product of an unfinished modernity. In an era of a Biographical Transition, the ongoing transitions to adulthood in Portugal also provide evidence of an unfinished process, by presenting a variety of trajectories in what could be seen as a continuum between the flexible and "do-it-your-self biographies" & the enduring "tripartite" careers of life, strongly structured by age norms & social conditions & associated with the importance of family events. For this purpose, Portugal will also be characterized on the European context through the European Social Survey data on the "Timing and Organization of the Life Course" (2006).

2010S01876

Nicolas, Frédéric (Institut d'Études Politiques (Toulouse, France), Université Laval (Québec, Canada), Toulouse - Québec [tel: ; e-mail: frednico17@yahoo.fr]), **A grassroots perspective on the environmental movement motto "Think globally, Act locally": World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last three decades, Think global, Act local has been the environmental movements' moto. As a moto, it has often been used automatically, as a rather conspicuous rallying slogan. Thinking with Jamison

[1990 ; 2001] & Yearley [1996] that environmental concern is a truly global concern (maybe the only one), we however would like to argue that thinking globally is not necessarily the way environmental movements choose to guide their actions at a local level. Two double-questions must be asked : 1) What does it mean to be global & what does cosmopolitism as a value add to the notion of social change, & to that of critical consumption in particular, in a globalised world ? 2) Do grassroots movements concerned with the degradation of the environment have to (and want to) be global, & what does this mean for critical consumption in the present era of environmental reform [Buttel, 1987] ? In order to answer these questions & find a path towards a sustainable future, we must make the distinction between grassroots & institutionnalised movements in the emergence of an environmental worldview [Jamison, 2001]. We would like to argue that institutionnalised movements still act as gatekeepers and eye-openers, whereas grassroots movements, far from only being NIMBYs are at the avant-garde of what Buttel called the environmental reform. For that matter, we suggest to define them as pathfinders, social & scientifc experimentation outside the institutionnalised boundaries of science being at the very core of this pathfinding. Our case study involves an organisation called World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms, whose aim is to promote organic agriculture through a non-merchant network. It does so by putting organic farmers in contact with volunteers, the latter working a few hours a day for the former. In exchange for this "free" work, farmers provide food & shelter to the volunteers. The scope of the organisation is global (on the 5 continents, through more than 30 national organisations & 50 independent organisations) & more than 5000 farms worldwide are registered as hosts. A first field study in France (March 2007 - July 2007) enabled us to notice the true paradox existing between wwoofers and what they consider to be a sustainable way of life, & the institutionnalized, rationalised & globalised structure within which lie their activities. A second field study in Québec (June 2009 - September 2009) lead us to consider the centrality of knowledge in making claims about sustainable ways of life : an important number of the farmers observed & soon to be interviewed are or have been involved in institutionnalised ways of making and dealing with knowledge (scientists, researchers, experts, teachers, social workers, agronomists,…) & have found a way to maximise their knowledge in a practical & pragmatic way outside the academic field. We think the notions of career & trajectory are perfectly suited to answer the questions raised above. In highlighting the different trajectories of the wwoofers, we will be able to see whether or not their social, professionnal, political or even spiritual backgrounds influence the way they define their activities & consequently the way they think they are building a local sustainable future. Grassroots movements' new moto could thus be : Think local, Act local.

2010S01877

Nicolau, Michel (Unicamp; Humboldt Universität [e-mail: michelnicolau@gmail.com]), **Diversity and National Identity in Globalization: The Brazilian Music Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates how the national identity operates nowadays and how it is articulated with other processes of identifications typical of the globalization, such as the regional & ethnic identities (which presupposes boundaries) on one hand, & the global identity on the other hand. Brazilian Music is a privileged focus for such an investigation. Since the beginning of the phonographic industry in the 20th century, it has always been discoursed as related to the national identity. Therefore, the changes on its recent discourse in the international market can reveal much about the new significations of the national identity. Having national & regional music export projects (like Brazilian Music Export Office, Music from Pernambuco) as its empirical object and the international music trade fairs & festivals as its empirical locus, this study concludes that the national identity of our time is discoursed through the motto of the diversity a breaking the old "one people, one culture" system a articulated in a global dimension. This new situation brings new forms of hierarchies & control, according to which, some identities are more "valuable" than others & may be legitimated as global. How these controls & hierarchies operate is also the focus of this work.

2010S01878

Nicolosi, Guido (University of Catania [e-mail: gnicolos@unict.it]), **Body, Technology and Social Practises,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents a transdisciplinary analysis on body & technique. In order to achieve this goal I preliminarily compare two scientific paradigms opposing each other in explaining the role of genome in life processes. The first one is top-down & basically deterministic in postulating that genotype governs body and behaviours. The second, gaining ground in the last twenty years, claims the extraordinary plasticity of the phenotype & the relevance of the body-environment mutual interchange. Here, Man is a real & sensuous being-in-the-world. We consider the raise of this approach as a crucial paradigm shift I call the "epigenetic turn". We argue this shift lays the foundations for a new body theory cutting across life sciences & with outcomes in socio-anthropology. In particular, the "epigenetic turn" has its more relevant theoretical edge within the ecological niche construction theory. This latter, introducing a revolutionary dynamic within scientific evolutionary theory, shows that organisms do not simply adapt to their pre-existing environments, being themselves active agents orientated to modify & co-construct the world where they live. Thus, within this framework, in the second part of the paper, technique (a body skill) will be considered as the main anthropological feature leading us beyond the nature/nurture debate

2010S01879

Niedenzu, Heinz-Jürgen (Department of Sociology, University of Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria [e-mail: Heinz-Juergen.Niedenzu@uibk.ac.at]), **The Cognitive Scheme of Axial Civilizations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Shmuel N. Eisenstadt conceptualizes the organizational forms & the dynamics of axial civilizations as a complex interplay of power structures & symbolic orders (worldviews; religion). Accordingly, the transformational potential of the axial age civilizations is primarily established endogenously from the tension between the given mundane order & the idea of a transcendent order. Eisenstadt further supposes that the transcendent order makes available basic premises for developing the cultural & social order. Considering the battle for the institutional order of society, analytically an autonomous role is granted to the cultural evolution, despite the fact that their carrier groups are bound up with the carriers of the political-social power structures in many different ways. Eisenstadt rejects an evolutionary stage model. Nevertheless, he accepts evolutionary tendencies within which institutional & symbolic potentials are reflected in historically bound characteristic forms, although multiple institutional forms. While Eisenstadt supports this claim in regard of the social and cultural processes with many materials, he does not bring out the underlying cognitive structure & logic of action. By applying the historico-genetic approach of Günter Dux I will therefore discuss & illuminate the logical structure of the explanations that are included in all premodern worldviews beginning from the pristine mythologies to the sophisticated forms of polytheistic and monotheistic religions. Only by doing that it will be possible to understand reflexivity as one of the core features of the axial civilizations.

2010S01880

Niemelä, Kati M (Church Research Institute, P.O Box 239, 33101 Tampere [tel: 358 40 754 1551; fax: 358 3 3123 3450; e-mail: kati.niemela@evl.fi]), **Ministry in Change a Changing Role of the Clergy in Finland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper analyzes work orientation among the clergy in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (ELCF). ELCF is a majority church with 80 percent of Finns belonging to it. Why have the members of the clergy in ELCF chosen that career & what do they find important in their work? What kinds of changes have occurred in their orientation & how do these changes reflect religious change & secularization? The paper analyzes changes in work orientation during the past years & differences between age cohorts & scrutinizers the differences in work orientation between male & female ministers. Research suggests that there is a shift towards more individualistic orientation. There are more members of the clergy who have grown up in a rather secular setting with no clear connection to the church. The acceptance of female ministry in 1988 has itself been a great change, & the growing number of female ministers has changed the basic profile of a minister. The paper is based on surveys conducted among the members of the Clergy Union in 1998, 2002, 2006 & 2010 (N=about 1,000 each) & on surveys conducted among applicants for studies in theology in 1997 & 2010 (N=about 500 each).

2010S01881

Nieroba, Elzbieta & Czerner, Anna (Institute of Sociology, Opole University, ul. Katowicka 89, Opole, Poland, 45-061 [tel: +48774527480; fax: +48774527489; e-mail: bikka@o2.pl]), **Heritagization of Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We are used to assume that learning other cultures through tourism is usually simplified & selective. It applies even to so called "cultural tourism". Tourism as an activity in economical dimension is blamed for commodification of local cultures. Cultural events, local products & other distinguishing features are used in promotional campaigns & transformed into souvenirs. Commercialization also affects relations between hosts and visitors, transforming traditional, authentic hospitality into pure economic transaction. Tourists are altering the environment they are visiting, so even if after some time the flow of tourist weakens significantly, the natural & cultural environment as well as the residents' attitudes remain transformed. Development of the heritage industry increases commercialization & commodification of the past. Commercial exploitation of the past is associated with the processes of esthetization, pop-culturalization and mediatization. We will concentrate on showing examples of above mentioned phenomena in Europe, especially in Polish tourist industry, which at present is looking for expressive & coherent strategy of tourism promotion. The experts struggle with a problem of creating an attractive image of Poland as a modern country for foreign tourists, & at the same time strongly connected with tradition & cultural heritage.

2010S01882

Niijima, Noriko (Department of Animal Health Technology, Hachioji, Tokyo, 192-0364 [tel: +81426530901; fax: +81426530902; e-mail: noriniji@gmail.com]), **A "Cat" Over a Cup of Tea? Urbanized Leisure with Animals In Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: Given the globalization of interest in human-companion animal relations, there is a paucity of sociological studies on people's attitudes toward such animals in society. And almost nothing set against people's attitudes toward animals at urbanized leisures, despite the recent explosive growth of both animal-friendly facilities & animal-working facilities in Japan. This study intend to find out Japanese people's attitudes (later behavior) toward animals at leisures, focusing especially on Japanese neko-café (cat-working cafe, where users can have a cup of tea & play with cats at the same time) & its sociological impacts on society & humans as well as on the animals "working" there. Phase I of the study is conducted toward samples in college & universities in Tokyo & Kanagawa, by questionnaire surveys of adults, who were either users, non-users of, or part-time workers at neko-cafés. Phase II of the study collect & compare behavioral data from direct observations of interactions & interviews of adults with cats in neko-café in Tokyo. Methods: Phase I:Three-page, standardized questionnaires, taking 5-7 minutes to complete on a voluntary, anonymous basis, are distributed to adults: 18+ year-old students auditing in colleges and universities in Tokyo & Kanagawa. The questionnaires included historical data on the person & attitude questions. Data were coded & analyzed. Phase II: The samples are either users or workers, collected in cafes, randomly. Results: Respondents tend to approve of using animals at leisure facilities, when they have images for the animals not to suffer from "working" there.

2010S01883

Nilsson, Kjell, Ring, Magnus & Sandberg, Johan (Department of Sociology, Box 114, 221 00, Lund, Sweden [e-mail: kjell.nilsson@soc.lu.se]), **Social Welfare in China and Vietnam: How New Welfare Models Are Being Developed in a Globalised World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses the social security systems in China & Vietnam as descriptive examples on the development of social welfare models in a changing Asian context. This is done in order to develop a methodological approach that will enable us to grasp overarching "macro" developments as well as individual experiences thereof. The main objectives is to discuss the possibilities of a comparative analysis of social security systems in China & Vietnam, highlighting how different welfare models are being developed & transformed in transitional Asian states, while being influenced by the globalization of social policy. Although China & Vietnam are both countries in transition from a similar system to market economy they are often referred to as following different transitional paths. We discuss the social security & social assistance programmes in the two countries in order to identify ways in which these programmes relate to ideological frameworks as well as to historic & contemporary institutional configurations of welfare provision through the state, market & family. However, when applying macro-oriented theories on the micro level, existing analytical models (such as regime types) do not fit very well with the mixture of welfare provisions & redistributive mechanisms of many "developing countries". To transcend this, we will go beyond a mere comparison of "regimes" by suggesting an inclusion of actual modes of action on the recipient-level in respective country. The paper also discusses the methodological consequences of such

2010S01884

Nilsson, Magnus (NISAL, Linköping University, Liu Norrköping, 601 74 Norrköping, Sweden [e-mail: magnus.j.nilsson@liu.se]), **"Our elderly" and the social construction of older people in the public sphere,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ageism has to a large extent been studied, & explored theoretically, from the viewpoint of psychology & social psychology, as attitudes & behaviours of individual actors. Negative representations of older people are often understood as individual attitudes based on outdated knowledge & fear of one's own frailty, instead of as part of the social landscape. The aim of this paper is to look at ageism & the representation of older people from a different perspective. In this paper I study the construction & use of "older people" as a social & linguistic category in the context of the public sphere in Sweden. More specifically the paper will discuss the relation between the category of older people & notions of society. The paper is based on a larger study on the social construction of older people as a category in three interrelated publics; newspapers, a pensioner's party & a government investigation on the future of old age policies in Sweden. One of the central gains in conducting research on how categories are used in context a is that it is possible to see the how categories, such as older people, & processes intersect & interact with each other. In this paper I show how "older people", as a category, is intertwined with notions of the nation as an imagined community. Through an analysis of the use of the expression 'our elderly" in the public sphere, the notion that older people are understood as the other is problematized.

2010S01885

Nimako, Kwame & Cain, Artwell (NiNsee, Amsterdam [tel: +31 20 5688568; fax: +31 20 5688568; e-mail: k.nimako@ninsee.nl]), **Conceptual Clarity, Please!,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reflects on the way the concepts of "slave" & "trade" have been used in the study of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery. There seems to be a disjuncture between the concepts of slave & trade & the empirical basis for those concepts. The concept of slave suggests that slaves were traded; we will argue that the empirical bases hereof are weak. The concept of trade is also based on collaboration theory. Here also we will argue that the empirical bases hereof are weak. Career historians depend or depended on archive material for their narratives. This is laudable; but the issue of slavery goes beyond the archives. Narratives are shaped by power, "culture", & self-image. The information on the "slave" trade & slavery in the archives was obtained & preserved for a variety of purposes, including the maintenance of the racial hierarchy, & can therefore be used for the study of social formation. For example, it took some time for the English speaking world to make a distinction between the words "slave" & "enslaved". This act required conceptual disobedience. At the turn of this century, the Afro-Dutch community attempted a similar act of conceptual disobedience by introducing the concept of "enslaved" into the Dutch discourse. Such a concept could not be found in the Dutch lexicon so they coined the phrase "tot slaaf gemaakt", meaning literally, "those who have been made slave"; this is more a phrase than a concept. Drawing on the Dutch experience, we will argue that the Dutch speaking world still does not have an equivalent of "enslaved". We will argue that this is not a matter of semantics or perspectives; neither is it a matter of using present morality to judge past deeds. This is all the more so since people did not voluntarily give themselves up to be enslaved in the age of slavery; this factor should be the beginning and the end of the slavery narrative. Finally to avoid conceptual inflation, we plead for conceptual clarity; because if a concept means everything, in the end it means nothing.

2010S01886

Nimrod, Galit & Rotem, Arie (Department of Communication Studies and The Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel, 84015 [tel: 972-3-6054961; fax: 972-3-5465822; e-mail: galitULn@zahav.net.il]), **External and Internal Innovation in Older Adults' Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on a national mail survey of 298 Israeli retirees, this study explored patterns of innovation (i.e., involvement in new experiences) in older adults' tourism. Results indicated that participants' involvement in new experiences during their last trip abroad was quite high, & identified two types of innovation: "external innovation", which included experi-

ences that were associated with the external environment visited; & "internal innovation", which consisted of experiences that were associated with some internal processes. Some participants, who experienced "external innovation," also experienced "internal innovation." However, no group of tourists experienced "internal innovation" only. The two types of innovation identified in this study resembled the two archetypes of innovation in later life, described in the recently suggested Innovation Theory of Successful Aging (Nimrod, 2008; Nimrod & Hutchinson, 2010; Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007). The "external innovation" seemed to fall into the category of self-preservation innovation, & the "internal innovation" seemed to reflect the self-reinvention innovation. Consequently, the study provided empirical support, based on quantitative data, to the Innovation Theory, which was derived from qualitative data. Moreover, since those who experienced "internal innovation" also experienced "external innovation," the study suggested that "internal innovation" may be triggered & catalyzed by "external innovation."

2010S01887

Nina Pazarzi, Eleni (Department Of Business Administration, University Of Piraeus, Piraeus, Greece, 18534 [tel: +302104142190; fax: +302104142339; e-mail: enina04@yahoo.gr]), **Advertising Audiovisual Creation and Social Networks in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents an analysis of de advertising audiovisual production through the prism of the systemic thought. The objective of this paper is to support the basic hypothesis that the advertising audiovisual code is the result of established professional networks, set up by the "contemporary intellectuals of the civic milieu" & in particular certain social groups and individuals that serve mainly the "genuine industrial headquarters" of the postmodern era. Even though that the individuals that form these groups consider themselves "progressive revisionists" & "avant-guard cultural intermediaries", their "artistic" representations are characterized by patriarchal values. In this respect, we attempted to reveal the importance of professional networking & "synergy" in the arrangement of the biased advertising audiovisual code as far as gender is concerned. The essential outcome of this approach is the assertion that the study of social representations & the cultural production can be redefined in another interdisciplinary dimension by the systemic theory & the assistance of the social networks" theory.

2010S01888

Nina Pazarzi, Eleni (Department Of Business Administration, University Of Piraeus, Piraeus, Greece, 18534 [tel: +302104142190; fax: +302104142339; e-mail: enina04@yahoo.gr]), **Business Social Responsibility in the Era of Globalization: The Development of Social Responsible Practices in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the first decade of the 21st century, business social role as an expression of voluntary actions, is becoming an important priority for all organizations. The ongoing changes in the content & the goals of business social role are the result on the one hand of the developments in the new era of globalization & on the other hand on the growing expectations of society from business. In the meantime, there is a debate about whether & how to formalize institutional business social responsibility requirements for companies. Since social responsibility reflects diverse values, traditions & cultures, it takes different forms in societies. The incorporation of the idea of social responsibility is a challenge for the business world to contribute to the social cohesion and development which in turn leads to the long term profit of businesses. Practices developed in Greece will be examined and discussed in this presentation by using research data.

2010S01889

Nina Pazarzi, Eleni (Department Of Business Administration, University Of Piraeus, Piraeus, Greece, 18534 [tel: +302104142190; fax: +302104142339; e-mail: enina04@yahoo.gr]), **Recent Migration Experiences in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper surveys recent studies and presents the characteristics of recent migration phenomenon in Greece. Since Greek society has become a multi-cultural society during the last twenty-five years, the socio-economic integration of immigrants presents difficulties, some of which are common in other southern European societies. The analysis of trends, impact, issues, gender differences and aspects of quality of time of the migration experience in Greece give us an explanation of the Greek case. The development of the Greek immigration policy since 1991 shows the change from a traditional immigrant-exporting to a destination country. The paper concludes with the challenges of the multi-cultural society during the twenty-first century.

2010S01890

Nishihara, Kazuhisa (Sociology, Nagoya University, School of letters of Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Japan, 464-8601 [tel: +81-90-2449-5261; fax: +81-52-789-2273; e-mail: vzs00645@nifty.com]), **The Development of Japanese Sociological Theory and its 'Responsibility' to the Asian Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Japanese sociology began around the 1880s with the introduction of Spencer's sociology, and before long Comte's 'social organism' theory was argued but re-interpreted as 'nation organism' by the then sociologist. In the first half of the 20th century M. Weber and G. Simmel were also introduced into Japan. In addition, field researches in East Asian regions by Japanese anthropologists and sociologists had been carried out in those days. The postwar Japan could be roughly divided by four historical stages, the stages of 1) democratization: 1945-, 2) economic growth: 1960-, 3) consumer society: 1975-, and 4) globalization: 1990-. Just after World War II, while Japanese sociologists focused on investigating domestically into the peculiarity of Japan with the reflection on 'Empire Japan,' only a few sociologists turned their attention to world society. In the second stages, Parson's sociology was introduced and the problems of modernization were argued by using his theory. At the same time, Marxist sociology had become popular. In the third stage, the other trends such as phenomenological sociology and symbolic interactionism gained power. At the last decade of the 20th century 'integrated sociological theories' and the discourses of postmodernism were investigated. Now in the 21st century, however, some new types of sociology corresponding to the global age are paid attention through the historical events, i.e. end of the Cold War, start of EU, development of China. They investigate the situations beyond the nation-state. So, the fundamental concepts of sociology such as nation, citizenship and society itself are re-examined. Recently, Japanese Sociological Society officially started the academic exchanges with the other Asian countries. The 'internationalization' of Japanese sociology becomes an urgent task.

2010S01891

Nishimura, Junko (Department of Sociology Meisei University, Tokyo, Japan, 191-8506 [tel: +81-42-591-5392; fax: +81-42-591-5392; e-mail: nishimura-junko@soci.meisei-uac.jp]), **Women's Employment and Mental Health in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The majority of Japanese women quit working at marriage or at childbirth, & re-enter the labor force as part-time employees when their children start school. This study tries to explore the impact of their employment on mental health using panel data. Previous studies which examine the relationship between employment and mental health in Japanese women heavily relied on cross-sectional data. They found no significant differences in women's depression by their employment status. However, there are some limitations in those analyses; cross-sectional analyses cannot control respondent's initial levels of depression, nor they cannot examine the effect of change of women's employment status on mental health. Panel data analyses can overcome those limitations. Data used in this study is Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers. Women who are married & whose youngest child is 0-6 years old are selected. The result of fixed effect model showed that part-time employees experience higher levels of depression as compared to housewives, which indicates that re-entering the labor force as part-time employees put a psychological burden on women. This result is rather contradictory to our accepted perception that part-time employment is the way of working which enables women to balance work & family.

2010S01892

Nishizaki, Nobuko (Fukushima University, Kanayagawa1 Fukushima-shi Japan [tel: ; e-mail: nishizaki@ads.fukushima-u.ac.jp]), **Wildlife Conservation and Decentralization–A Case Study of Ethiopia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 1990s, conservationists have been compelled to redesign their top-down, state-centered conservation policies in an effort to move toward decentralization & the adoption of more local participatory approaches to simultaneously achieve conservation and rural development. However, the wildlife conservation strategies of most of African countries have continuously placed a higher priority on conserving the biological ecosystem.

Though community members are identified as some of the main actors in conserving the ecosystem, their roles are limited to the targets in environmental education, profit beneficiaries, or special laborers. Most of the local people are not regarded as decision makers who control natural resources– especially when they affect the ecosystem by using the natural resources in an "unsustainable" manner. I have conducted the research on people - wildlife relationships by anthropological approaches in the conservation areas, Ethiopia from 1996. The objective of this paper is to describe the local "needs" and community-based approaches to wildlife conservation & to discuss how conservationists should integrate livelihood into community-based wildlife management planning; by analyzing the case studies in Ethiopia. Further, the study examined the transition of wildlife conservation policies after the decentralization.

2010S01893

Nistor, Laura (Sapientia University, Department of Social Sciences, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 400112 [e-mail: mailtonistor@yahoo.com]), **Environmental Values And Attitudes In Romania. A Longitudinal and Contextual Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper brings a number of evidence about the post-1990 evolutions and the actual state of Romanians' environmental values and attitudes. Data are based on available waves of the European Values Survey (dependent variables: attitudes towards financial sacrifice for pollution prevention), Eurobarometer (dependent: attitudes concerning pollution, environmental values), respectively smaller scale surveys undertook in a Romanian city & town (dependent: attitudes towards pollution & financial sacrifice for pollution prevention & eco-conscious consumption). Empirical evidence based on regression analysis suggest that the profile of environmentally concerned Romanians became clearer as we departed from the 1990s, but mostly in terms of social-demographical variables, while there are still important gaps in terms of more specific environmental perception, value, or attitude determinants of the considered dependent variables. This finding motivates the affirmation that Romanians' environmental belief system is fragmented & their environmental concern is much more grounded in their status than in their pro-environmental values.

2010S01894

Nizynska, Alexandra (University of Warsaw [e-mail: a.nizynska@student.uw.edu.pl]), **Pupil Master: Teacher, Mentor or Employer? Consolidation or Transformation of Non-Religiosity Among Younger Cancer Patients,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: It is said that both adolescent & emerging adulthood is a time of religious transformation & consolidation. The same is said about life-crisis such as serious illnesses. But in a secular society religiosity may take different forms & expressions than in a more religious setting where most of the study in religiosity during illness has taken place. Aim: In this paper I will show how young Danish cancer patients view their non-religiosity & atheism as something that can be negotiated & changed. As such their religiosity is present & non-present at the same time. Religion is a matter of personal choice & something they can draw upon. In my study of young Danes with cancer I will try to explore how the secular & plural society influences the patients' religiosity and create a two-dimensional religiosity. Thus the patients' religiosity as outlined above may be seen as a result of both age and the surrounding society's secularity. Based on theories about religiosity & secularization in the contemporary society I will discuss whether or not we are to expect a religious transformation and change among these younger Danish cancer patients. Method: The results are based on a qualitative study of 21 young severely ill cancer patients' religiosity & existential thoughts during their treatment at a leading hospital in Copenhagen.

2010S01895

Noboa Silva, Alejandro (Asociación Iberoamericana de Sociología de las Organizaciones, C/ Rector Royo Vilanova nAo 10 portal 8, 1AoB. 28040 Madrid. España. [e-mail: anoboa@unorte.edu.uy]), **Gestión pública local: el caso de los presupuestos participativos de Salto y Paysandú (Uruguay)** (Local Governance: The Case of Participatory Budgeting in Salto and Paysandu (Uruguay)), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Las diferentes modalidades de implementación de los presupuestos participativos dan lugar a impactos distintos en sus poblaciones. Los casos que nos ocupan tienen diferencias importantes en sus estrategias de aproximación: concursos por un lado y búsquedas de consensos por otro. Además de características históricas de las sociedades a las que acceden también distintas y que promueven acciones diferentes en los actores y resultados también distintos. El departamento de Paysandú cuya sociedad tiene un perfil de participación relevante y una densa red de organizaciones de la sociedad civil y el departamento de Salto donde la red social es más débil. En el primer caso se diseñó una propuesta concursable de proyectos que fueron evaluados y seleccionados por el Municipio, en tanto en Salto se promovió por parte de la Intendencia la construcción de consensos en torno a proyectos comunes. Las implicancias organizacionales, sociales y psicológicas de tales procesos es lo que se trata de analizar en la investigación, observando ventajas y desventajas de las propuestas y sus resultados. Para ello se realizaron 40 entrevistas entre los actores que participaron de los procesos recogiendo información sobre las diferentes dimensiones de los posibles impactos de los procesos mencionados.

2010S01896

Noe, Egon & Alrøe, Hugo F. (Department of Agroecology and Environment, Aarhus University, PO Box 50, 8830 Tjele, Denmark [tel: +45 8999 1207; e-mail: egon.noe@agrsci.dk]), **The Problem of Problem Making - A Perspectivist Path to Problem Solving,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The problem of problem-solving in terms of integrating scientific disciplines is also a problem of problem-making. In order to analyse how different disciplines can contribute in solving complex problems, we first have to analyse how problems come into being as problems. Using the semiotic concepts of Charles S. Peirce, we distinguish between the dynamic or 'really efficient' problem, which our problem-solving efforts are directed at, & the immediate problem as it is perceived & represented in a certain cognitive system or perspective. A dynamic problem is an irritation; like an itch, a pain or a general discomfort. Before any problem solving can take place, the problem must be observed and constructed as a specific, immediate problem. But different disciplines necessarily see different types of immediate problems due to their different methods & instruments of observations, different concepts, & different concerns. There are thus two kinds of problems in integrating different disciplines in problem solving: that different disciplines will construct different problems, & that different disciplines will observe a given problem from different perspectives & therefore provide different solutions. These problems can only be adequately addressed in second order problem-solving processes, polyocular processes that observe & communicate the observations of disciplinary, first order problem-solving processes.

2010S01897

Noelke, Clemens (University of Mannheim, MZES, A5, 6, 68159 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 6221 181 2816; e-mail: cnoelke@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Employment Protection and the Distribution of Job Security,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European countries differ in how labor market risks are distributed among different demographic groups. Over the past four decades, young people in particular have been affected by rising unemployment and spreading temporary employment. This paper addresses the causes of age-based inequalities in job insecurity and tries to explain their evolution across European countries. The empirical analysis focuses on the causal effects of a particular set of legal regulations, employment protection legislation. It draws on data from the European Union Labor Force Survey for 15 Western European countries for the period from 1992 to 2006, as well as aggregate data from 21 OECD countries from 1985 to 2007. Using differences-in-differences, we estimate the effect of changes in employment protection legislation on the distribution of unemployment risks and fixed-term employment between young and adult workers. The analyses distinguish between changes in job security provisions on regular contracts as well as regulations on the usage of temporary contracts, and assess whether the relationship between both types of regulations and age-based inequalities varies across genders and education groups as well as institutional contexts.

2010S01898

Noelke, Clemens & Horn, Daniel (University of Mannheim, MZES, A5, 6, 68159 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 6221 181 2816; e-mail: cnoelke@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Vocational Education and the Transition From School to Work in Post-Socialist Hungary, 1992-2006,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we analyze the changing labor market prospects of young people with secondary education in post-socialist Hungary. Hungary has maintained a strong vocational orientation in secondary education. In

1990, lower vocational schools, combining school-based vocational education with workplace-based training, represented the modal education group among youth entering the labor market. In the following years, lower vocational schools came under pressure to adjust. Employer participation in training of vocational students diminished, which lead to substitution of firm-based with school-based training. Enrolment also declined, but stabilized in the early 2000s. In other (not only) post-socialist countries, vocational programs faced similar challenges, which raises questions about their viability & performance in a dynamically changing economy. The substitution of firm-based with school-based training observed in Hungary provides a unique opportunity to assess the relative efficacy of both approaches to training for vocational graduates' entry into the labor market. The empirical analysis draws on Hungarian labor force survey data from 1992 to 2006 to track eleven cohorts of young people in the first five years after leaving full-time secondary education. Controlling for observed & unobserved cohort & period changes, we assess whether the substitution of school-based with firm-based training has had an effect on labor market outcomes of lower vocational graduates. We focus on access to employment & quality of employment (socioeconomic status, employment in skilled vs. unskilled jobs) as main outcomes.

2010S01899

Nogués-Pedregal, Antonio M. & Carmona-Zubiri, Daniel (Universitas Miguel Hernández, Elche, Spain, 03202 [tel: ; e-mail: amnogues@umh.es]), **History & Meanings in Tourism Contexts. The Case of a Two World Heritage City.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tourism can be better understood if approached as one of the names of power. The premise states that the complex set of 'dispositifs' (fr.) called 'tourism' transforms territories & produces different chronotopes. Consequently, tourism induces different social & cultural processes and, mostly, it appears to be a strong mediator in the generation of meanings. Our study challenges both the conventional analysis of tourism image-making & the post-structuralist perspectives on discourses production. On the contrary, following Paolo Fabbri's semiotic turn, we approach tourism as a context through which meanings are mediated. To show this we analyse the case of the city of Elche. It is a medium-size town located in the worldwide known tourism destination of Costa Blanca & it is one the few places holding two UNESCO World Heritage declarations. From the 60's through the 80's Elche was the main shoemaking industry centre in Spain. In the 90's the crisis re-oriented the local policy-making towards tourism as an economic solution & 'culture' as a resource (i.e. cultural heritage). The statistical ethnography shows that tourism, under certain circumstances, becomes a powerful agent in how daily practices achieve their meanings (Max Weber's Sinn) and, as such, ought to be also studied.

2010S01900

Noll, Heinz-Herbert & Weick, Stefan (GESIS - Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences;, Mannheim, Germany, 68159 [tel: +49-621-1246-241; fax: +49-621-1246-182; e-mail: heinz-herbert.noll@gesis.org]), **Standard of Living and Subjective Perceptions of the Material Life Situation of the Elderly in Germany in Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on objective & subjective indicators the analysis focuses on the current state & changes in the standard of living of the elderly as well as their perceptions of the material life situation in Germany. This analysis addresses the current public debate on the material situation of the elderly within the broader context of the sustainability of the pension system as well as issues of intergenerational justice. While some consider the situation of the elderly as privileged a particularly compared to previous generations a others warn against the upcoming of a new poverty among the elderly. The analysis of living standards of the elderly does not only focus on income, but also includes expenditures, wealth & deprivations. A particular focus will be put on poverty in terms of income as well as expenditures. Additionally subjective indicators will be employed to explore how the elderly perceive and assess their material life situation. Our analysis compares the situation of the elderly with two younger age groups (20-54 and 55-64 years). For selected issues the situation in Germany will be compared with other European countries too. This study is based on German & European official micro data sets as well as national and international academic surveys.

2010S01901

Nomiya, Daishiro & Toscano, Emanuele (Graduate School of Global Studies, Sophia University,, Tokyo, Japan, 102-8554 [tel: +81-3-3238-3567; fax: +81-3-3238-3592; e-mail: d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp]), **Continuity and Disjunction in the Global Social Movements: Japan and Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the paper is twofold. It seeks to identify the change in the discourse found in global social movements in the first decade of the 21st century; at the same time, it discerns the differences in discourse between European global social movements & Asian counterparts, using as cases global civil actions that took place around the G7/8 summit in 2000 & 2008 (Japan), & 2001 & 2009 (Italy). In Japan, locally-colored anti-military base claims were the major discourse of the 2000 civic engagement. The 2008 summit saw a rather different picture, with a relatively strong presence of global concerns, such as global peace & global environment. In Italy the major discourse in 2001 was wide open on the globalisation issue, mainly focused on environment, economic & financial divides between the North & South, & the European policies on migrants. In 2009 the major discourses were on the national issues linked with the Italian government policies facing global economic crises. In sum, from the turn of the 21st century to the present, discourse of global social movements is found diverse & varied. At the same time, between Italy & Japan, these movements have taken different trajectories.

2010S01902

Noordegraaf, Mirko (Utrecht University, Bijlhouwerstraat 6 3511 ZC Utrecht [tel: 0031 30 2538617; e-mail: m.noordegraaf@uu.nl]), **Risky Business. How Professionals and Professional Occupations Deal With New (Organizational) Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Traditionally, organizational studies focus on professionals within organizational structures & how their work is managed. The sociology of professions mainly focuses on professionals & their occupational systems, ignoring organizational structures. This state of affairs is changing. Professionals increasingly work inside organizations, & their work is being "managed" more explicitly. Professionals can no longer escape organizations and management. This awareness, however, does not establish "real" linkages between professional work & organizations. Often, the managerialization of service organizations is accompanied by absent or conflictual linkages between professional work and organizations. Organizations & management tend to be seen as "alien forces", which professionals try to resist. Changes are underway, however. New circumstances stimulate professional occupations & professionals to take "organizing" more seriously. This paper identifies three issues that pervade professional work. (a) Professionals, especially younger ones, develop new work preferences & seek new service opportunities. (b) Professionals face new risks that have to be "managed" in one way or the other. (c) Professionals find themselves in changing situations, which call for new professional repertoires, such as inter-professional cooperation. Next, this paper explores how these organizational issues are (slowly) incorporated in professional practices, & how there are institutionally reflected, e.g. in educational programs. Empirically, the paper focuses on public services such as health care. Finally, this paper discusses implications. It shows how professionals & managers are (slowly) becoming allies.

2010S01903

North, Scott (Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita-shi, Osaka, Japan 565-0871 [tel: +81 668338844; e-mail: north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp]), **Leisure Strategies in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes leisure strategies through the ages in Japan. Leisure strategies order the ludic elements of life by making use of the same cultural toolkit of durable symbols, habits, & styles that Japanese use to order other kinds of social action. The habitual imposition of hierarchy means that the most common leisure strategies to emerge in Japan are passive. That is not to say that latitude for individual leisure has not arisen in concert with modernity. But such leisure autonomy as individuals have gained has been constrained by practices that promote moral uses of time, which is generally considered to be a collective rather than an individual resource. Contemporary corporate-based leisure and state-led development of appropriate national leisure are manifestations of this overarching cultural strategy. In addition, it is important to remember that leisure strategies in modern Japan have been an afterthought, a small part of the master narrative of national development. The results of these strategies are the persistence of a pre-modern sense of obligations & a comparatively weak sense of individual leisure entitlement.

2010S01904

Notten, Natascha, Kraaykamp, Gerbert & Konig, Ruben (Radboud University, Nijmegen, PO Box 9104, 6500 HE Nijmegen, the

Netherlands, [tel: +31 24 3612037; fax: +31 24 3612399; e-mail: n.notten@maw.ru.nl]), **Family Matters. A study of the intergenerational transmission of media taste.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study scrutinizes the intergenerational transmission of media taste, employing the Family Survey Dutch Population (FSDP 2003, 2009) which contains information on 2052 Dutch respondents born between 1955 & 1984. The theoretical model underlying this study integrates research on family-related determinants of cultural capital (cultural reproduction research) with studies on individual differentiation in cultural & media preferences (lifestyle theories). By estimating structural (causal) equation models, we gain additional insights in the process of acquiring media taste. We examine the long-term effect of parents' television & reading socialization activities on their (adult) children's television and reading habits, controlling for parental socio-economic background and family composition during childhood, as well as children's own educational attainment. Preliminary results indicate that in predicting a person's media taste, both parental media socialization activities & a person's own cultural competency are highly relevant factors. A decomposition of total effects of parental media socialization activities on adult children's media taste into direct & indirect effects reveals that direct imitation is the main mechanism explaining differentiation in taste, whereas media guidance (sometimes via its effect on school success) plays a major role in mediating this imitation process.

2010S01905

Novellino, Maria Salet F. (National School of Statistics, Rua Andre Cavalcanti 106 - 20231-050 Rio de Janeiro, RJ [tel: 55 21 21428713; fax: 55 21 21424676; e-mail: saletnovellino@gmail.com]), **The Quality of Life of Adolescent Mothers in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I am leading a research on Brazilian adolescent mothers' quality of life in which we are using secondary data from 2008 National Household Sample Survey conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography & Statistics. The variables selected were household's monthly income, sex, age, marital situation, position in the family (daughter, wife or head), their reproductive behavior (number of children born alive they had had), school attendance, schooling, employment status as well as the time dedicated to household work. We are considering as adolescent mothers those aged 15-19 who had children born alive. The data on adolescent mothers are being compared with those on female adolescents without children and, when possible, with male adolescents. The National Household Sample Survey does not collect data on male adolescents reproductive behavior but includes a variable 'number of hours per week spent on household work'. The purpose of this research is to analyze the inequalities among female & male adolescents considering that these inequalities are not just economical but cultural as well. We presuppose that good quality of life imply in fair income and opportunities for improving themselves, which include school attendance, job opportunities & time to leisure.

2010S01906

Nthambeleni, Ndanduleni (National Research Foundation, Mearing Naude Road, Brummeria, Pretoria East, South Africa [tel: +27 12 481 4182; fax: +27 86 616 5718; e-mail: Bernard@nrf.ac.za]), **The South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco): A "Two Tiered Social Movement",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study expands our understanding of South African social movements through a study of the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO), a body formed in 1992 as a national co-ordinating structure of regional & local civic associations. It contends that SANCO can only be understood as a "two-tiered social movement". The study draws on a Human Sciences Research Council survey, to which I contributed as a team member, on participant and non-participant observation, semi-structured interviews & primary literature & a case study of one SANCO branch, Alexandra. The focus of this survey was on the experience of SANCO's leadership both nationally & locally. The study makes two theoretical advances. First, it shows that Castell's model of 'identity' a which has three ideal types: resistance, project & legitimizing a can be reworked as a social movement life cycle. A project identity emerges with the formation of the United Democratic Front; SANCO's establishment in 1992 marks a move towards a legitimizing identity; a new resistance identity soon emerges within SANCO's ranks (but is contested by the leadership); & a more recent project identity is associated with the rise of Jacob Zuma. The cycle, however, has moved into new social space with branches shedding upwardly-mobile members & recruiting poorer people. This leads to the second innovation which I argued that with a national social movement, such as SANCO, we should distinguish different levels of organization, with the top (central leadership) and bottom (grass-roots activists) being the most important. Whilst SANCO's top leaders were largely co-opted by the ruling party, its activists were motivated by similar concerns to other social movements, & came into conflict with local government. Eventually, tensions between identities associated with 'resistance' (from below) & 'legitimizing' (from above) were resolved through the election of a new national leadership.

2010S01907

Nukaga, Misako (Wako University [e-mail: mnukaga@wako.ac.jp]), **Planning for Children's Successful Return Home: Challenges of Mental Transnationalism among Japanese Expatriate Mothers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on ethnographic research of the lives of Japanese expatriate mothers & children in Los Angeles, this study explores the process & consequences of a transnational educational strategy that are intended to enhance children's positioning in global contexts. Deeply concerned about the children's reintegration into Japan's competitive educational system, the Japanese mothers develop "mental transnationalism", which I define as imagining, planning, & strategizing a return home trajectory based on bicultural knowledge. Through mental transnationalism, the mothers aim at cultivating children's bilingual & bicultural skills that are beneficial to both their adaptation to the present American educational context & the Japanese educational context to which they return in the future. The study finds that embeddedness in a resourceful transnational social field, part of which is composed of institutionalized preparation rituals during the pre-departure period & a well-established Japanese community in Los Angeles are the crucial factors sustaining mental transnationalism. It also finds that educational strategy based on mental transnationalism requires mothers to engage in intensive child-care labor, which strengthens mother-child bond & contributes to children's educational success. On the other hand, it alienates the mothers from ideal model of motherhood, thereby deepening their anxiety of not being a "moral" mother & diminishing their self-esteem.

2010S01908

Nurmi, Johanna (Department of social research, 20014 University of Turku [tel: +358 400489103; e-mail: johnurm@utu.fi]), **Experiencing Mass Violence in Local Communities. Social Relations in Two Finnish Towns in the Aftermath of School Shootings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the beginning of the 1990s, several countries in Europe and North America have experienced rampage shootings at schools and university campuses. However, there has not been much sociological research addressing the question of community level experience of such violent incidents. The paper explores two school shooting incidents that have occurred in Finland, in the small towns of Jokela (November 2007) & Kauhajoki (September 2008). My focus is on the multiplicity of experiences concerning crisis & social solidarity in the communities. While it is generally stated in disaster research literature that crises are more likely to increase solidarity than to undermine it, there are accounts showing that solidarity does not automatically follow crises. My starting point is in the community level trauma process. I shall discuss the multiple sides of it, increased solidarity being one of them. Based on 34 focused interviews of Jokela & Kauhajoki inhabitants, I will analyse local residents' descriptions of solidarity, conflicts & feelings of anger & shame after the shootings. On the basis of the research materials, I argue that the possible increase in solidarity depends heavily on the perceptions and narratives of the incident prevailing in the affected communities. The results also suggest that when a rise in social solidarity occurs, it has negative consequences to the community's recovery process as well as positive ones.

2010S01909

Nurse, Lyudmila, A (Oxford XXI, The Old Coach House, Southern Road, Thame, Oxfordshire OX9 2ED [tel: +44 1844 218836; e-mail: lyudmilanurse@oxford-xxi.org]), **Reconstruction of Families' Cultural Identities Through Musical Memories,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper addresses the methodological issues & results from an innovative "Cultural Identity & Music" pilot study, a component of the international project "Interplay of European, National and Regional Identities: Nations between states along the new eastern borders of the European Union", part of the EU Seventh Framework Programme. The "Cultural Identity & Music" study focuses on the ethnic communities & ethnic minorities in certain Eastern European EU & neighbouring countries:

Hungarians, Slovakians, Lithuanians, Poles & Russians. The study is designed to explore cross-generational & cross-cultural links between musical memories & national, ethnic, regional & European identities, their impact on families' life-styles & wellbeing. One of the main features of the methodological approach lies in deploying techniques for evoking people's memories about their favourite music in a combination of methods of quantitative study, qualitative interviews with three generations & focus groups with families about significant biographical aspects of people's lives, preferred types of music & their first musical memories that are associated with different generations' life courses. The methodology for a comparative multi-disciplinary study was developed by Dr Lyudmila Nurse in close collaboration with musician and educationalist Dr Chika Robertson & it incorporates some elements of the SongTrees project which included interviews conducted by school children to record their parents' and grandparents' earliest musical memories.

2010S01910

Nuss, Shirley A. (Nuss Associates, 14704 US Highway 34, Fort Morgan CO 80701 [tel: 970 867 2144; e-mail: nussphd@yahoo.com]), **Social Progress of Nation States: Four World Conferences for the Advancement of Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the origin and development of social indicators for the advancement of women. It draws on official documents prepared for World Conferences on Women (1975-1995) organized by the United Nations (UN) Secretariat and attended by UN member states, the collection of which is maintained at the University of Colorado archives. It incorporates a methodology of participant-observation, whereby the author served as an independent research consultant who assisted the United Nations & its specialized agencies with preparation of social indicators & their analysis for nearly three decades. The paper will give emphasis to the use of these indicators for an evaluation of social progress by nation states & at the global level. It assesses both strengths & limitations of available national data and national estimates as input for evaluations as well as for guiding the formulation of global, regional & national plans and programs of action to support the advancement of women of UN member states.

2010S01911

Nylund, Mattias & Englund, Tomas (HumUS-Academy, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden, 701 82 Örebro [tel: 019-301015; e-mail: mattias.nylund@oru.se]), **Social Class in Education Policy and Research; A Forgotten Perspective - Arguments for, and Exemplifications of, the Continuing Relevance of the Concept of Social Class in Educational Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Questions of education & social class have largely disappeared from the research agenda of contemporary educational research. Structural approaches in general, & specifically theories of social class, seem to have lost their relevance & have been questioned both from philosophical as well as from empirical points of view. The aim of this paper is to argue that the dismissal of the concept of social class in many respects is problematic, & to discuss how the concept of social class can be used, understood and contribute to our understanding in some areas of research. The research area in focus is the organization of post-compulsory education in Sweden, specifically vocational education. It is argued that both the policy & research fields concerning vocational education in broad terms have neglected a class perspective, & the possible contributions from research taking a class perspective will be discussed. The theoretical discussion of the relevance of class & its declining usage in educational research takes its departure from classic works as Karabel & Halsey (1977), Mannheim (1968), Poulantzas (1975) & Willis (1977) and recent works as Crompton (1998), Furåker (2005) & Wright (1997).

2010S01912

O Donnell, Deirdre & McTiernan, Kathleen (Centre for Gender and Women's Studies, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, 02 [tel: 00353 1 8692871; e-mail: deodonne@tcd.ie]), **Storied Lives: Connecting Narrative Identities, Social Engagement and the Factors Linked to Eudaimonic Happiness in Later Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Eudaimonic happiness is understood as the pursuit of meaning and purpose for life in the realisation of human flourishing. An understanding of the roles played by meaning & purpose in life satisfaction has generated much research across life stages. There remain gaps however in understanding how eudaimonia is manifested in later life through story & what is the role played by social engagement in the construction of life meaning & purpose. Through the evaluation of the life stories of older Irish men & women this paper focuses on eudaimonic happiness & social engagement as they contribute to life satisfaction & well-being in later life. The study involves a convenience sample, of twenty Irish men and women aged over seventy & living within a socially disadvantaged, community in Dublin, Ireland. The model of research design employed for this study has been adopted from the work of Tom Wengraf (2001) on biographical narrative interview method (BNIM). The research design allows for two depth interviews, consisting of three sub-sessions. The results are presented around four core themes: Social connectivity & engagement; integrative narrative; purpose and goals; wisdom & meaning. This paper indicates that there is a clear connection between the construction of eudaimonic happiness in later life & social engagement or connectivity. Investigation of the narrative data allows for an exploration of the variables which operate to affect levels of social connectedness. Furthermore, the analysis highlights connections between narrative, social engagement & the ability to find meaning through integrative life stories.

2010S01913

Obashoro-John, Oluwayemisi Ayedun (Department Of Adult Education, University of Lagos, Yaba-Lagos, Nigeria [tel: 234-802-330-7257; fax: NA; e-mail: yebmas@yahoo.co.uk]), **Aspects and Criteria for Successful Education Within the Social Context of Adult Education in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Adult Education plays a critical role in a rapidly changing society. It provides information & knowledge needed to cope with changing conditions. Economic, political, social & educational opportunities must be incorporated in programmes built on enlarging one's value & self concept in developing new motivations (Abdulaziz, 2002). Education needed for employability must be supplemented with meaningful learning experiences that help the poor cope with social forces that influence their lives. The highest purpose of education is helping people acquire sufficient understanding of their lives & sensitivity to other people. Successful education is to understand the range & complexity of the relationships that affect us & mustering sufficient self-confidence to utilize them. (Jarvis, 2008). The study attempts to assess awareness about Adult Education & provide answers on how average urban slum dwellers respond to & participate in Adult Education programmes; how Adult Education contributes to the attainment of specific social roles & successful education among adults in Nigeria's changing social scene & establish processes necessary for successful education.

2010S01914

Ocal, Asli (IESA-CSIC/EHESS, Cordoba 14004, Spain [tel: +34 687326730; e-mail: aocal@iesa.csic.es]), **Exploring Rural Social Movements: The Experience of Alternative Farmer Coalitions in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the State intervention on the agricultural sector has been reduced all over the world with the pressure of international institutions (World Trade Organization, World Bank, IMF etc.), profound changes have been experienced in agricultural production models & rural areas. Accordingly, new actors & new strategies are emerging in this context of liberalization. If the globalization process strengthens on the one hand the role of multinational food corporations on agricultural policies and farmers, it makes possible on the other, the creation of new networks & action groups defending sustainable agriculture versus the conventional one. This paper will explore the rise of alternative farmer coalitions developing resistance strategies against the liberalisation process in Turkish agriculture. These local groups opposed to the recent agricultural policies in Turkey claim the establishment of alimentary sovereignty, the protection of local markets & family farming. On the base of documental sources & interviews made with farmer activists, we will analyze the main objectives & discourses of farmer movements. The relationship of such local initiatives with transnational social movements (such as Via Campesina) will also be examined in order to understand the articulation between global movements & local experiences. The paper will discuss the strengths & challenges of these mobilizations by analyzing their proposals to the recent agrarian regime. Therefore, the communication will address the new strategies & actions developed by Turkish farmers to challenge policy makers & the increasing role of multinational corporations in agricultural market.

2010S01915

Ocejo, Richard, E. (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, 899 Tenth Avenue; New York, NY 10019 [tel: 1-718-490-1822; e-mail: rocejo@jjay.cuny.edu]), **The Reinvention of Mixology:**

Cocktail Culture, Craft Production, and Community in the Postindustrial Economy, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Postindustrialism has meant a shift away from "mass society," or an industrial society characterized by the mass production of uniform goods & towards small-scale production & finely crafted and handmade products based on such notions as authenticity and tradition. This shift has resulted in significant changes in the behaviors & meanings surrounding the production of goods & the labor practices & self-identities among certain workers. Cocktail bartending is an example of "craft production," or the making of specialized products by hand using specific raw materials and artisanal techniques. Based on extensive ethnographic research, in-depth interviewing with thirty cocktail bartenders, & an inductive analysis, this paper explores the meanings & values that cocktail bartenders attach to their work & the techniques that they use to construct a unique sensory experience for their guests. I demonstrate that craft production is based on "creative regression," or the concept of reviving old & traditional cultural practices & products of a particular field in a postindustrial context. Cocktail bartenders combine revived cultural material–ingredients, recipes, techniques–with selected contemporary material to craft unique products that they consider authentic & superior to those that resemble "mass society." I explore the moral complexities & contradictions inherent in these claims.

2010S01916

Odabas, Zuhal Yonca & Kasapoglu, Aytul (Ankara University, Department of Sociology, Ankara University Faculty of Letters Department of Sociology 06100 sA-hhA-ye ankara Turkey [tel: +903123103280; e-mail: yoncaodabas@yahoo.com]), **Water Shortage in Ankara, Turkey and Disaster Management Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Disasters emerging as a result of interactive relations between nature and culture also have close connection with development policies. The concept of vulnerability has an important place in this relation. In this relationship, women are among the most vulnerable groups. Disaster management tries to reduce this vulnerability but any disaster management approach must recognize that while women can suffer from a disaster, they also have the capabilities to mitigate a disaster's effects. In this study, water cutting policy and its effects on the women living in Ankara, Turkey during the summer of 2007 are examined. The inquiry proceeds by using some concepts from Actor Network Theory. Due to a drought & water shortage accepted as the effects of global warming, Ankara decided to implement the "water cutoff policy" for three months during that summer. Throughout the policy's implementation, residents had access to fresh water only three days in a week. This situation adversely affected the women, especially those responsible for domestic work. In this paper, these conditions & women's capabilities are examined & a more comprehensive & sustainable water & disaster management policies based on Community Based Disaster Management approach is presented.

2010S01917

Ogawa, Shinichi ([e-mail: sogawa@ynu.ac.jp]), **Cooperation between Firms in the Era of Economic Crisis: Changing Employee Involvement Activities in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The long economic recession in the 1990s & the following world economic crisis from the autumn of 2008 urged Japanese firms to change their management practices. The quality circle, one of the employee involvement activities originated in Japan, was an example of change. It was recognized as an effective means to raise not only quality of products & services but also motivate employees, especially in blue-collar workers in the manufacturing industry. Many of the firms which adopted quality circles stopped the practices. Despite the decreasing rate of their adoption, some of the companies still continue quality circles. Quality circles are not implemented separately from each other firms. They cooperate for the activities to share the information on good practices and to revise policies to disseminate new effective problem solving methods. The firms even hold the conferences in which employees, including blue-collar workers, give presentations on their own activities. Intuitively the firms which compete with each other under economic crisis abandon cooperation without mutual profitability. Why do the firms continue cooperative relationships? The decreasing rate of the cooperating firms confronts them with difficulty in continuing previous relationships. We will find some social aspects beyond economic logic in the reforms of cooperative relationships between the staffs in charge of quality circles in each firm.

2010S01918

Oğuz, Alaattin (METU Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology, Middle East Technical University, Inonu Bulvari, 06531 Ankara, Turkey [tel: ++90 312 210 31 35, ++90 555 489 34 86; e-mail: alaattin@metu.edu.tr]), **Turkish Identity and the Crisis of the Nation State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nation-state undergoes substantial identity crisis in its nature. Turkey is not exempted from this conventional disarray such that various ethnic groups tend to create mixed and complex loyalty positions before the state's national policy. Coming from different ethnic groups, there are many cases of ethnic groups locating their own positions depending on the political, economic and social involvement with other ethnic groups. According as the regional and ethnic dispersal position, the inclusion of these groups into the national unity indicates the newly emerging era of national identity crisis.

2010S01919

Öhman, Susanna (Dep of Social Sciences Mid Sweden University, 831 25 Östersund Sweden [tel: +46 70 640 8578; e-mail: susanna.ohman@miun.se]), **Risks in a Heteronormative Society - Sense-Making of Everyday Risks among Gays in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By analysing people with specific life contexts & experiences we aim to see how they make sense of everyday risks compared to new and traditional risks. There are groups in modern societies, such as gays & lesbians, who do not experience their life & their life conditions as secure as others do. This does not mean that structural variables such as gender or sexual orientation by themselves can explain these differences. It is more likely that individual life experiences such as hardship or discrimination lead to these variations in sense-making of risk. Sense-making of risk is a sociological term, which demands the addition of various contextual/social considerations, both physical & relational, to individual risk perceptions. The individual's "sense-making" of risk means examining the individual's social relations within their micro-systems & local context & how these inter-personal interactions affect their perceptions of different types of risk. By that, we mean day-to-day experiences, where family, friends and working colleagues play an important role, together with the physical setting & community relations determined by the locality in which the individual lives. Though there is little knowledge about the interactions between these factors & sense-making of risk, there is sufficient research to indicate that minority groups can be stigmatised & have a low status in society. Sense-making of risk can, therefore, provide a deeper understanding of risk in everyday-life situations. Further, it can be assumed that there are latent factors expressed through these structural factors, e.g. experiences of vulnerability, risk exposure, lack of power, sub-cultural allegiances & exclusion. The empirical analyses are based on focus groups conducted in Sweden 2008/2009 & national surveys 2005 & 2008 (random samples of 2500 people each year). The results confirm differences in sense-making of risk between homo/bisexuals & heterosexuals. The results also show that earlier experiences are important to understand these differences.

2010S01920

Okamura, Kayko (Dokkyo University, 1-1 Souka-shi Gakuencho, Saitama340-0042 Japan [tel: +81(48)9431037; fax: +81(48)9431037; e-mail: okamura729@dokkyo.ac.jp]), **Nationality and Local/Cultural Identity: The Japanese-German Children in Düsseldorf,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation will concern with cultural identity of the children who had grown up in Düsseldorf (Germany) & have dual nationalities. Their parent(s) is Japanese, but their mother tongue is German. Although many of Japanese parent(s) wants them enhance their Japanese skills or "keep-in-touch" with Japanese culture and send them to Japanese supplementary school, there are many difficulties about relative complexity of Japanese writing/reading system, expensive school-fee, decline of free-time on Saturday and insufficiency of Japanese text book for children. In addition, the Japanese supplementary school which are supported by Japanese government is mainly for the children who intend to go back to Japan in the near future in order to enter a high-level Japanese high school or university. Since 2006, we have surveyed a private supplementary school which is founded for the permanent settler's children of Japanese origin in Germany. This school located in Düsseldorf practices unique educational curriculum that respects their multi-cultural identity & teaches them, at his/her own pace, Japanese as a heritage language. Observing the affiliation & affection of some students at this school, we can see how he/she under-

stood him/herself the relation of cultural identity & nationality & I will point out an actual situation of international children in contemporary society.

2010S01921

Okuda, Shoko (Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University, 5322 Endoh, Fujisawa, Kanagawa 252-8520, Japan [tel: 81-466-49-3406; fax: 81-466-49-3613; e-mail: okusho35@sfc.keio.ac.jp]), **The Media Influence on the New Stigma Attached to Depression in Japan: The Analysis of a Newspaper and Magazines Coverage,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Depression has changed from particular kind of mental illness to popular mental disorder for these two or three decades in Japan. As a result, the new stigma attached to depressive psychosis came into existence. In this paper, I examined for the mechanism of the new stigmatization on depression in Japan, focusing on the media influence, by researching the newspaper & magazines coverage about depressive psychosis. The result of research of the media's coverage concerning depression, in The Yomiuri Shimbun, has a circulation of 10015,450, the most circulation in Japan, and popular magazines which are in the possession of The Oya Soichi Bunko, the biggest popular magazines libraries in Japan, shows that the frequency of the media's coverage about depressive psychosis increased rapidly from 1990's. Moreover, the contents of the coverage changed from the kind of "deviation" to "mundanity" mental illness, popular & prevailing disease, describing depression together with the word, such as "mental cold." In an environment marked by the popularization of depression, the new stigmatization on depressive psychosis came up. That is "fake depressive patients", said to be those absent by the counterfeit illness.

2010S01922

Olafsdottir, Sigrun & Pescosolido, Bernice A. (Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02205 [tel: (617) 358-0636; fax: (617) 353-4837; e-mail: sigrun@bu.edu]), **The Cultural Turn in Sociology: Can It Help Us Resolve an Age-Old Problem in Health Sociology?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the classic puzzles in health sociology is the discrepancy in empirical research on the salience of cultural beliefs and knowledge on individuals' use of formal medical care services. Utilization research has failed to show a consistent effect of culture on the uptake of treatment. This discrepancy takes two forms. First, the findings from qualitative & quantitative studies differ. While ethnographic research often describes how culture shapes illness behaviors, survey-based studies rarely find significant effects of beliefs or knowledge once "need" is controlled. Second, within the quantitative studies, data tend to report very high levels of supportive treatment beliefs or predispositions to use services that contrast sharply with typically low levels of utilization, reinforcing the lack of utility of cultural ideologies. In this paper, we ask whether innovations in the sociology of culture & cognitive psychology can provide a new theoretical scaffolding to conceptualize and measure the role of culture in the use of health services. We use the General Social Survey to examine how traditional & new approaches might lead to data to help unpack the paradox of high cultural predispositions & low actual use. Children with mental health problems provide a case to compare these two approaches.

2010S01923

Olbisi, Yusuff (Department of Sociology, Lagos State University, 01234 [tel: 2347030386279; e-mail: bisiakeredolu@yahoo.com]), **Gender Stereotypes and Career Advancement of Women in Academia in Developing Countries: Notes on Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the effect of gender stereotypes on career advancement of women in academia in Nigeria. Using feminist theory, the paper argues that while it is true that women have embraced academic opportunities, and the number of women obtaining higher degree has increased substantially, yet, gender gap remains where it matters most. Three questions directed this paper; are there organizational procedures that hinder women career advancement? Or, is the situation responsible to socio-cultural factors that determine women feminity, or both situations are responsible?. The data for this study was collected quantitatively and qualitatively using questionnaire and in depth interview. The purpose of combining was to have a robust data. A sample size of 100 women academicians was chosen, which cuts across all the cadres. The information gathered reveals that both organizational procedures couple with sociocultural factors which define the feminity of African women act as constraints to career advancement of women in academia. The paper makes recommendations that for women to occupy strategic positions in the academia, an holistic approach must be put in place. key words: gender stereotypes, career advancement, academia ,organizational procedures, socio-cultural factors, Nigeria

2010S01924

Olivadoti, Simona & Tognetti, Bordogna Mara (University Polytechnic Marche, via Tronto 10/A, 60100 Ancona (Italia). [tel: 00393496904615; e-mail: s.olivadoti@univpm.it]), **Social Class and Health Inequality in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A society with a universal healthcare system but in which health inequalities persist, confirms the hypothesis that health is strongly influenced by living conditions, employment, income and education. This association between social class & health, is also underlined by Marmot (2002), who claims that more than the money itself, the social position is most important. Starting from this premise, amply confirmed, we will explain the main theoretical models of social science that define & provide conceptual tools for explaining inequalities in health. Objective of the paper will be to make a review of the literature on the major theories documenting how this relationship is still strongly present today. In the second part we will focus on the current state of the research in Italy, with great emphasis on the health situation of immigrants, because this is the segment of the Italian population which mainly represent the lower social classes. On the basis of the main results found in the literature & using international and national studies, we will try to prove that such inequalities do not originate, at least not exclusively, by the health system, but they are the result of other factors including the environment, lifestyle & social class. The relationship between health and social class is a current of research with a long tradition, as showed by the studies on the working class of Engels, the dispute between the psycho-social approach of Wilkinson & the neo-materialist approach of Lynch. Investigating health inequalities is equivalent to study the way in which health is spread across a population & to associate with it some features of social type that diversify the same population. The paper will use a multidisciplinary approach, integrating the sociological theories on social classes along with an epidemiological interpretation, in order to verify how explanatory models about inequalities are still valid.

2010S01925

Oliveira, Eduardo Carrascosa de (Dept. of Social Sciences - Unicamp, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55 19-3521-2121; e-mail: eduardocarrascosa@yahoo.com.br]), **Respect and Identity in a Naturist Beach in Rio De Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The discussion in this paper, within the scope of the naturist leisure activities, follows the idea of a "denial of the gift" as a moral insult since the moral insult to the naturist is the non-recognition of the "respect" that it attempts to promote and practice, which tries to establish its relationship with others within the naturist area. The non-recognition & not obeying the rules shared within naturism have implications as a basis for denial of a similar nature, because the practice of communal nudity in public is built on a commitment of the parties - in this case, the practitioners - that nudity will be treated in a non-offensive or non-erotic. The exchange system analysis depends on a classification system that assigns values & hierarchies of goods traded, being nudity the commodity in the case. In this hierarchy, gender relations also obey & reproduce the classification system, despite the equality that nakedness was supposed to promote. An interpretive model that sees naturism as a ritual of symbolic exchange helps to understand the intricacies of theoretical and practical social identity. Thinking about the symbolic rituals as related to traditional structures, where the social bond is based on ties of kinship & communities tied to perceptions of space-time, living with the impersonality & individualism characteristic of institutions such as the modern state & market, we are aware of dual vector of the identity process. Understanding nature as a search ritualistic affirmation of identities is to try to cover two aspects of the act of identification, which is to present oneself, in an individual sense of saying who we are, and also look up to someone, share values accepting & being accepted. The ritual of naturism contains the two facets of interest and disinterest, individualism & holism. This paper then presents partial results of the application of these hypotheses about the object of the thesis, the naturism of Abricó Beach, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

2010S01926

Oliveira, Luísa & Carvalho, Helena (Lisbon Institute University, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217903265; e-mail: helena.carvalho@iscte.pt]), **Pure vs Applied Research in Developing Countries: Do Higher Education Institutions and Research**

Centres Have a Choice?, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we will argue that countries, in general, have strong constraints about the type of research a basic vs applied - they will develop because of financial problems. These financial problems are due to two main reasons. One is linked with the neoliberal atmosphere defending the privatisation of science; the other one is due to real financial problems linked with the weakness of welfare & the structural crisis we are leaving nowadays. It is in this context that S&T studies have been discussing the relation between universities & industry. Under the lights of this discussion the changes in science are mainly due to the fact that industry is financing more that ever in the past the research activities developed in public Universities and research centres. Focusing the problem in this way, basic versus applied science is highly dependent on the interests of industrial firms and, therefore, strongly related with the development of industry in each country & with multinational corporation firms strategies in the globalization context. This is one of the most important sources of the inequalities in scientific development between central & peripheral countries. Science development and industry development during the last century are two sides of the same coin, which led in the central & northern European countries to the construction of the innovation systems with basis on the implementation of multinational firms - the so called national champions a which developed their technological innovation with basis on national scientific institutions. Southern European countries & eastern European countries for different reasons did not follow the same model. In this paper we will show how the development of science was straight linked to the development of industry, by focusing on the main characteristics of the history of science & industry during the second half of the last century. This will be supported by quantitative & qualitative data.

2010S01927

Olivier, Laurent (Nancy 2 university, NANCY [tel: 0660887595; e-mail: laurent.olivier@univ-nancy2.fr]), **The Religion Issue through the Reviving of the Secularism Claim: The Cases of the Parti Quebecois and the French Socialist Party,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ La question religieuse à travers la réactivation de la revendication laïque : le cas du Parti québécois et du parti socialiste français Laurent OLIVIER IRENEE-université Nancy 2 Selon les clivages de Rokan, repris par Seiler, le parti québécois et le parti socialiste français n'appartiennent pas au même clivage. Le PS est issu du clivage Eglise/Etat et du clivage possédant/travailleurs, alors que le PQ s'inscrit dans le clivage centre périphérie. Des réalignements se sont manifestés, ces dernières années : Le parti socialiste n'a plus une orientation politique véritablement classiste. Le parti québécois, souverainiste est aussi marqué par une sensibilité sociale-démocrate, qui se nourrit d'une spécificité du modèle social québécois. On montrera à travers les textes partisans et les entretiens auprès de militants, que dans des société postmaterialiste la question religieuse peut cependant demeurer un enjeu important, même si elle se manifeste de façon à la fois négative, et non frontale: le clivage n'oppose pas des partis religieux à des partis anti-religieux ou non confessionnels. Pourtant, la question de la religion a pu être remise à l'ordre du jour dans un contexte d'émergence de nouvelles affirmations religieuses dans la société. Qu'il s'agisse de la montée de l'Islam, ou de "nouvelles religions", les partis sont interpellées par l'interrogation relative au rôle de l'Etat dans le rapport à la religion, et le statut des croyants dans l'espace public. Dans les deux partis étudiés, la question de la laïcité est réactivées notamment à propos de la question du port des signes religieux. En France, depuis la fin des années 80, puis avec la loi de 2004 et enfin avec la question de la burka. Le parti socialiste, a été amené à se positionner sur cette question d'une façon pas toujours homogène, le clivage traversant les partis politiques. De même le parti québécois a mis sur son agenda politique la question de la laïcité, dans une société qui ne connait pas une conception de la laïcité aussi poussée qu'en France à l'occasion du débat sur les accommodements raisonnables et le rapport Bouchard Taylor, qui a entraîné un clivage interpartisan sur la distrinction entre accommodements raisonnables et déraisonnables en matière de tolérance religieuse. Nous nous intéresserons aux motivations qui poussé ces deux partis à renouer avec ce thème de la laïcité, comme instrument de reconstruction face à une identité déclinante du fait de l'affaiblissement d'autres clivages, ou au contraire pour tenter de réactiver ces derniers. Ainsi, pour le parti Québécois, la laïcité, d'ailleurs inspirée du modèle français, est une autre façon de revendiquer une identité nationale face à un Etat multiculturel qui cite Dieu dans sa constitution. Pour le PS, la question est plus complexe, car les positions internes ne sont pas suffisamment homogènes pour permettre au parti de formuler une position cohérente. Cependant la laïcité appartient au patrimoine génétique du parti socialiste, et constitue un enjeu, pour un parti en quête d'une identité idéologique de substitution dans sa recherche inaboutie d'une reformulation de la social-démocratie. Ainsi, la dimension religieuse, peut être subsumée peut constituer un cadre de perception renouvelé, même marginal, en cas de doute identitaire, programmatique et stratégique du parti.

2010S01928

Ollilainen, Marjukka (Weber State University, Ogden, Utah 84408 [tel: (801) 626-6238; fax: (801) 626-8979; e-mail: mollilainen@weber.edu]), **Does a Maternity Leave Policy Reduce Academic Women's Work/Family Conflict? A Comparative Study of the U.S. and Finland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study explores the ways in which work/family policies in academia reduce the conflict created by the dual responsibilities for women. The study is based on data from 67 semi-structured interviews with women who work in academic positions in the United States and Finland. The theoretical framework combines insights from research on the work/family conflict particularly in academia, using the constructs of greedy institutions, gendered organizations, and ideal worker. The findings suggest that while policies such as maternity leave have a significant impact on mothers' ability to focus on infant care in the first months after birth, women in both countries reported incorporating academic work into the daily routine at home, rarely leaving their work completely while caring for an infant. Furthermore, the academic opportunity structure and the nature of work contracts, especially the fixed-term academic employment in Finland, left mothers vulnerable & kept them tied to their work responsibilities during the leave. Problems in the U.S. include complex institutional maternity leave policies and negotiations–as well as outcomes–of stopping the tenure clock especially for junior faculty. I also report strategies that women employed–at work & at home–to keep work demands at bay while focusing on motherhood.

2010S01929

Olmeda, Jose A. (Political Science Department, UNED (Spanish Open University), 28040 Madrid, SPAIN [tel: 34913987030; fax: 34913987003; e-mail: jolmeda@poli.uned.es]), **Escaping from Huntington's Labyrinth: A Modest Proposal for Conceptual Clarification of Civilian Control,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of the paper is to attempt to understand why the literature on civil-military relations is largely irrelevant to the study of a variety of security issues in consolidated democracies. There are two conceptual problems in this literature. First is the overwhelming definition of civil-military relations as civilian control of the military. It is only control, & no more, & it focuses just on the military, & overwhelmingly in terms of national defense. Therefore, once the armed forces were (supposedly) under civilian control after consolidation of the new democratic regime, there was nothing else to study: no coup, no problem. The other issue appears to be one of how this control has been conceptualized & used in empirical research. The paper explores three issues in the following fashion. First, the constitution of civil-military relations as a field of study is examined, underscoring its ambivalent disciplinary roots. Second, a sample of the literature on civilian control is surveyed on the epistemological & ontological levels of this concept. Third, different uses of the concept & the direction of civil-military relations research as derived from an analysis of the journal Armed Forces & Society, from its appearance in 1974 until 2008, are assessed.

2010S01930

Olofsson, Anna (Mid Sweden University, Department of Social Sciences, 831 25 Östersund, Sweden [tel: +4663 165567; fax: +4663165560; e-mail: anna.olofsson@miun.se]), **Disasters–At the Intersection of Vulnerability and Capability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the paper is to further elaborate the concepts of vulnerability & capability at disasters by introducing intersectional theory & testing it empirically. One of the strengths of intersectional theory is that it does not only include the intersection of class, gender, ethnicity etc in the analysis, but it also shows the variability of the effect of different socio-cultural factors in different context & at different kinds of events. The theory is applied on quantitative data composed of a Swedish national survey about previous experience of crises and disasters. The expected results are that the developed theoretical concepts will increase the understanding & explanation of the known unequal exposure of crises & disasters.

2010S01931

Olofsson, Gunnar (School of Social sciences, Linneaus univer-

sity, Sweden [tel: ; e-mail: Gunnar.Olofsson@lnu.se]), **The Expansion of the University Sector, the Emerging Professions and the New Professional Landscape. The Case of Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The rapid expansion of the university sector has channelled many students into study programs that lead to employment in new kinds of jobs, occupations & professional groups. In Sweden this expansion has taken place mainly within the new Universities and the rapidly growing number of University colleges. There are three main reasons why more & more occupations get their training within the university system (a)The qualification & competence level of the labour force has been raised, due to changes in the economy & to decisions by the State to increase the formal training for an increasing number of occupations and semi-professions. (b) In the context of increasing student enrolment in higher education, universities, especially among the newer universities, construct new study programmes in order to link the content & profile of the programs to specific occupational niches or categories in the labour market. (c) Some occupational groups & associations strive to enhance their social standing by seeking to transfer their training to formal study programs in the universities. This paper argues that rapidly growing numbers of students in new vocational study programmes changes the relation between the higher education system & the occupational-professional categories. - A number of occupations are becoming more & more professionalized. They are trained at universities; the jobs & occupational niches they are destined to are transformed by being linked to scientific bodies of thought. They can be conceptualised as pre-professions. - Traditional semi-professions are becoming more & more academically oriented. Their training is permeated by abstract, scientific thought. And new scientific disciplines have developed out of their professional training & practice a nursing studies, social work, leisure studies, etc. - Thus we now have a much more complex 'professional landscape', where the relations between the university system and the occupational-professional field have been reconfigured. This paper will give a synthetic picture of these developments in Sweden, where the combined processes of expansion and reconfiguration are played out in a common & unified institutional form - other countries follow partly different trajectories. The theoretical & conceptual consequences of these changes for our understanding of the different generations and types of professions are discussed in relation to Parsons (1968), Wilensky (1964), Etzioni (1969) Parsons & Platt (1973), Abbott (1988,1991 & 2005), Burrage & Torstendahl (1990) as well as the recent contributions of Sciulli (2008 & 2009)

2010S01932

Olsen, Rune Kvist ([tel: ++90 09 45 58; e-mail: rukvol@online.no]), **"How the Organizing of Our Relationships…..",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction Why is the nature of "leading" so decisive in the relationships between people at work? In search of a reasonable explanation to this question, we must look into what we are doing & thinking when we perform in the process of "leading". 2. The vertical relationship we find the first examples of the conceptualization of "leading" in the late 19th century. During this period of industrialization, the "leader-centred" model emerged on the workplace stage, & was referred to as "leadership". The term "leadership" was then adopted into common usage & incorporated in the English language. The core element in leadership was the concept of command & control between leaders and followers. The leader should lead & followers should be led. This autocratic line of force was strictly based on a downward relationship between master & servant, & was characterized by a culture of domination, obedience & subservience from top to bottom. During the post-industrial period of the 20th century, numerous subsidiary leadership theories emerged, & books on "leadership" became popular. One such was the enormously influential "scientific Management" by Fredrik Taylor (1911). In the years that followed the concept of leadership was further developed & interpreted. We might say that it evolved from a concept concerning actions directed by a leader to one of interaction between a leader & followers. This evolution was accompanied by a transition from the sole focus on a leader-as-superior, with followers as tailing instruments, to relationships characterized by interconnected actions & reactions between leader & followers. Within this modernizing frame of "leadership", the enforced humanized aspect emphasized cooperation, collaboration & coordination between people and work- processes. From the 1930s the Human Relation movement was established as a management discipline, & contributed to developing new perspectives in the organization of work. For example, working-teams were developed as an organizational form, and were further modified from the 1960's onwards, through the movement of socio-technical systems. We find an example of contemporary leadership theory in Joseph Rost's, "leadership for the Twenty-First Century" (1991). Rost holds that "leadership" is a relationship of influence between leaders & followers. Participants practice this influence in one way or another, even where actors in the relationship are not equal. According to Rost, leadership contains four elements: (1) Relations based on influence. (2) Leaders & followers. (3) Both groups intending real change. (4) Intended changes reflecting their mutual purposes. Again, the a priori belief that Rost & other leadership scholars have shared is that leadership is based on relationships characterised by leaders & followers, organized vertically, with the leader above & the followers below. The term "leadership", and the thinking & practice that surrounded it, developed an increasingly broad scope during the last century. Nevertheless, these main features in the relationship were sustained. Attempts to distance the term from its "leader-centred" origin, & to lend it a more equalized & mutualised image, have not changed the underlying substance of leadership: 1. The position of the leader above (to lead) & the followers below (to be led) is preserved and protected as an indisputable de facto, as if it were a law of nature. 2. The relationship between the leader & follower is unequally balanced, with the leader having the authority to decide over the followers, & the followers obliged to follow imposed decisions. 3. The relationship, regulated through leadership, is vertically organized from top to bottom, in accordance with the order of hierarchical ranking. 4. The horizontal relationship in an effort to develop an alternative model of leading, a work-in-process began some years ago seeking to develop a model based on equally-balanced relationships in the workplace. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S01933

Olsson, Anders ([e-mail: anders.olsson@pedagog.lu.se]), **The Construction Of The Subject Tourism In Swedish Upper Secondary School: An Analysis From A Cosmopolitan Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of the paper is to problematize the content in the subject Tourism in Swedish upper secondary school, & it thereby aims to contribute to a discussion of the subject content & its implications. The research is informed by an international tradition of tourism education research, as well as by research pursued within a Swedish curriculum theory tradition. A critical analysis of aims & contents is made a part of political and philosophical discussions concerning the role of tourism education in society. The perspective adopted is inspired by Foucault and cosmopolitanism. A discourse analysis approach is developed in which a number of texts are analysed, including textbooks and syllabi of the subject Tourism, as well as political text. The cosmopolitan perspective constitutes a wider frame, in which a historical perspective is adopted in order to enhance an understanding of the present. Adopting a cosmopolitan perspective, the analysis is first directed towards the industrial discourse on tourism. The construction of the subject Tourism can be understood as related to economic globalization. One consequence of the industrial discourse is the reproduction of nationalistic notions. Another consequence of the industrial discourse is the marginalization of notions on sustainable development.

2010S01934

Olukorede, Wahab Elias (Lagos State University, Department of Sociology, Lagos State, Nigeria [tel: 2348023054348; fax: 2348023054348; e-mail: eliasphd@yahoo.com]), **Health Seeking Behaviour and Accessibility-Affordability of Treatment among the Elderly in Sub-Saharan Urban Areas of Lagos State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The number of persons aged 60 years or over is estimated to be 688 million in 2006 & is projected to grow to almost 2 billion by 2050. In Nigeria even though only about 5% of the population are 60 years, the raw population of the elderly is assuming a significant dimension. This study aims at understanding the interface between accessibility-affordability & health seeking behavior amongst the Sub-urban elderly persons in Nigeria. The Sub-urban areas of Lagos are the preferring places of residence for most elderly persons due to lack of access to economic resource and unregulated housing structure. They also face neglect from health service providers who preferred urban settings. Data was collected through individual-based questionnaire & multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select elderly persons in Ikorodu LGA of Lagos State, Nigeria. In all, 210 respondents were interviewed. Logistic regression was used to determine the net effects of the explanatory factors on health seeking behaviour. This was complemented with several IDIs & FGDs. The study found out that the majority of the respondents have more access to traditional medicine & preferred self-medication as a result of un-affordability of modern medicine. A small proportion sought treatment, & care from public health care facilities. More than 80% believe that some illnesses of terminal & chronic nature

required traditional medicine. The study believed that the elderly require support to strengthen the existing systems & make them more accessible & affordable in order to improve quality of care. Key words: Health seeking behaviour, Accessibility, Affordability, Treatment, Elderly, Nigeria

2010S01935

Omenma, J. Tochukwu (Instit African Studies, U Nigeria, Nsukka [e-mail: tochukwu.omenma@unn.edu.ng]), **Civil Rule Consolidation, Presidential Amnesty and Politics of Rehabilitating Demobilized Niger Delta Militants in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Oil resources and the management of its wealth are contentious in Nigerian politics. The issue is over the oil ownership, control and management, between the Nigerian state and the Niger Delta communities. Paradoxically, in the midst of the enormous oil wealth lies a high level of poverty and environmental violence on their farm lands and residential homes. A palpable feeling of alienation exists, and their displaced aggression is displayed in an organized commonwealth of arms struggle, such as, repeated attacks on oil installations, oil bunkering, hostage-taking of oil workers, kidnapping of highly placed government official or their relatives and guerrilla warfare against the state. Their activities brought about the current reduction of Nigeria's oil production to 1.2 million barrel per day against OPEC 2.4mb/d quota, forced down the energy generation, and were threatening the consolidation of civil rule. The Nigerian state launched a full-scaled military operation to contain the activities of the militants; the operation recorded a poor success, thereby necessitating the current Presidential Amnesty and Rehabilitation Programme. This paper will examine the following questions: (a) Does the amnesty programme approximate the commonwealth demands of the Niger Delta people? (b) Does the broke down in tears by militants at the point of surrendering their arms suggest induced demobilization or willingness to participate in the rehabilitation programme? (c) Is there a relationship between the Presidential Amnesty Programme and the consolidation of civil rule in Nigeria? Answer to these questions, in the opinion of this paper, provide the strategy for an enduring resolution of Niger Delta conflict, and an authentic step towards consolidation of civil rule in Nigeria.

2010S01936

Omoboyede, Mosunmola (Oyo State Judiciary, Ibadan, Oyo State , Nigeria [tel: 234-8033743361; e-mail: adeyoola2001@yahoo.com]), **Socio-Cultural Implications of Trafficking in Nigerian Women to Europe in the Post Cold War Era,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The view of trafficking in Nigeria is somewhat different. In fact, it is seen as an everyday part of West African life. The issue of the trafficking of women & children is one of the emerging priority issues for Africa since the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995. Fifteen years after Beijing, the phenomenon has assumed an alarming rate in parts of Africa with for instance the West African sub-region accounting for over 60% of trafficked women & girls to Europe for sexual purposes. It starts with the promise of a better life. The parents & girls are convinced & persuaded. When they leave home they do so willingly, with some excitement, not trepidation. The official statistics & numbers on female Nigerians that are trafficked out of the country are not consistent because of the criminal & clandestine nature of the activity. Also, within the African continent, there are no aggregate figures of the total number of African women trafficked in & out of Africa. . Reasons for Trafficking in African women & children are manifold, & vary from country to country. Questionnaire will be administered & interviews both structured & unstructured will be conducted among the vulnerable women in their rehabilitating centres & other areas in order to verify the socio-cultural implications of trafficking of Nigerian women to Europe.

2010S01937

Onaka, Fumiya (Japan Women's University, 1-1-1, Nishiikuta, Tama-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan 214-8565 [tel: +81-44-952-6842; fax: +81-44-952-6849; e-mail: fonaka@fc.jwu.ac.jp]), **A Network Analysis of Local Cultures in Two Thai Villages,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present study proposes a method for analyzing local cultures from the viewpoint of a network based on an example of a "thick comparison" study. It presents a method of "socio-cultural network analysis" that combines cultural analysis with social network analysis by considering cultural elements as nodes as well as actors. It demonstrates the validity of this proposition using a comparative study of two Thai villages–a village in northern Thailand comprising of 180 households & a village in northeastern Thailand comprising of 155 households in 2009. The present study includes 6 months of fieldwork in each village & temporary visits every one to two years for the past 15 years. Data were collected mainly through qualitative research techniques (collection of life histories, informal interviews & participatory observations). This study demonstrates that "socio-cultural network analysis" could describe the contrasting changes of two villages more comprehensively than "social network analysis". It further demonstrates that the former could reveal, for example, the increasing importance of traditional music in both villages.

2010S01938

Ono, Hiroshi & Lee, Kristen Schultz (Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351, USA [tel: +1 979 458 3530; e-mail: hono@tamu.edu]), **Marriage, Family and Happiness: An International Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Happiness, although often studied as an individual-level phenomenon, is socially situated. In this cross-national investigation of happiness, we use data from the 2002 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) to examine the economic, social & institutional factors associated with happiness in 31 countries. Based on our multilevel models of happiness, we find variation in happiness at both the individual- & the country-level, with women reporting greater happiness in more egalitarian countries, cohabiters reporting greater happiness in countries that restrict religious proselytizing, & with cohabiters, those with children, and lower-income respondents reporting greater happiness in countries with higher levels of public social spending. We point to this significant country-level variation in happiness in arguing for a theoretical model which contextualizes happiness in the appropriate social & institutional context.

2010S01939

Onto, Gustavo, G. (National Museum/Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 55-21-97600687; e-mail: gustavo.onto@gmail.com]), **Governing Competition in a Non-Competitive Economy: Market Devices, Ethics of Competition, and Antitrust Policy in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper traces the genealogy of antitrust policy in Brazil, focusing on the "ethical assemblage" inherently related to the construction of this new governmental technology. It addresses the emergence of market competition as a new object of economic regulation in the 1990s, which leaded towards a government of economic practices "at a distance". This historical study intends to show that the ethical conduct of markets (and firms) became objects of governmental action through the performation of economic theory and the construction of market devices deployed in antitrust policy. Inflation, considered the major economic problem in Brazil at that time, would be dealt with the creation of forms & spaces of "self-government, self-regulation, & self-responsibility", through the "prevention, repression & education" of economic practices. The study draws on a range of primary & secondary sources, such as interviews, antitrust agency's documents a including its composition, decisions, reports, resolutions and guidelines a, antitrust legislation, congressional hearings, and academic papers in order to investigate how a moral discourse was abstractly as well as practically applied to the business sector.

2010S01940

Onu, Augustine O. & Omenma, J. Tochukwu (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Nigeria [e-mail: janeaus05@yahoo.com]), **Insider vs Outsider Relations: The Political Economy Analysis of *Osu*/*Ohu* System among the Igbo of South-Eastern Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Land and the resource therein are of paramount value in Igbo cosmology. Its importantance is not only in defining the economic, social and political forces of Igbo people and their effort to conquer nature, but also, the basis of societal differentiation, stratification, status and segregation. The centrality of land in social relations informed Karl Marx in the materialistic theory of history, to argue that the ownership and control of the material means of production (land) was associated with distinctive societal patterns of exploitation and inequality. This understanding inspired Max Weber's "insider versus outsider" analysis to argue that social discrimination/segregation, is group-driven, and the superior group has an overt interest in maintaining position down the generations, and the sufficient clout to ensure that their own offspring retain their position while also making it difficult for other groups to enter into this topmost group. On this premise, therefore, we interrogate the *Osu*/*Ohu* institution within the context of Igbo political economy. *Osu* is a cult slave, while Ohu is a human slave, both have varying degrees of rights (demeaning) among the Igbo societies. We try to examine whether there are relationships

between the traditional Igbo economy and the development of *Osu/Ohu* system? Secondly, we analyze the social and political factors of the *Osu/Ohu* institution and its political implications for Igbo solidarity. We conclude that one reason for Igbo marginalization in the mainstream of Nigerian politics is our internal socio-political conjunctures of being "in Igbo" or "of Igbo".

2010S01941

OO, Zin Mar & Kusakabe, Kyoko (Gender and Development Studies, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand [tel: 66 2 524 5668; fax: 66 2 524 6431; e-mail: zinmaroo@gmail.com]), **Re-Examining the Changing Gender Roles in the Face of Displacement: A Case Study of Internally Displaced Karen Women in Taungoo District,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on the oral testimonies of displaced Karen women and investigates the multifaceted nature of women's realities and the gendered impacts of displacement upon women. The ongoing armed conflict in Taungoo district has caused forced relocation of many Karen villages in the highland to the state controlled relocation sites or known as "nyein chan yey" villages where the villagers particular male villagers are targeted for various forced labor activities. As such while men flee the relocation sites to avoid contact with government military troops, women are left behind with their children & other women to maintain their social linkages, survive in displacement taking various new gender roles within the household & communities in displacement. We found that women take up new roles as village heads in the absence of their men & their identity as "mother" in the family has extended to mother of all villagers as well as of SPDC soldiers. By using the identity of "mother", the village head woman is able to negotiate with military officers & thus mitigate SPDC military oppression towards the community. We found that women's leadership roles as village heads & intermediaries between the military & the community in negotiating with the military have been utilized by the Karen insurgents, who now see these women carriers of Karen identity because they remain in the Karen land. Displaced Karen women make clear decision to skillfully maneuver the delicate political balance but the multiple identity of women make such balance extremely difficult.

2010S01942

Oppenchaim, Nicolas & Devaux, Julian ([e-mail: nicolasoppenchaim@yahoo.fr]), **Socialization and Inequality in Daily Mobility of French Adolescents,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Daily mobility plays a central role in the socialization of teenagers, allowing autonomy from parental supervision, the discovery of not yet familiar areas & the creation of social capital outside the place of residence: autonomy in mobility is a key factor for maturity & for the construction of individual & social identity. Yet inequalities in access to urban life are very important, mobility being strongly determined by the sociocultural background of teenagers. In this regard, this paper is aimed at better documenting the influence of gender, social class, place of residence & ethnicity on mobility. This issue will be addressed here through a double & multiscalar comparison. First, we focus on the specific case of adolescent residents of segregated suburbs in the Parisian Region in comparison with other urban districts of the region; then we focus on the mobility of adolescents residents in the French countryside in comparison with dense urban areas. To infer conclusions from these comparisons, we rely on quantitative (the Parisian metropolitan mobility survey) & qualitative methods (ethnographic surveys & interviews). As we do not assume that daily mobility is only a matter of physical movements, special attention will be given to the place on Information and Communication Techniques in mobility: do we observe the same disparities in the use of the Internet than in the physical access to the urban life?

2010S01943

Opsahl, Kari (Faculty of Health Science, Oslo University College, Pilestredet 44, 0167 Oslo, Norway [tel: +47 22 45 24 76; fax: +47 22 45 24 65; e-mail: kari.opsahl@hf.hio.no]), **"Talk to us" - Children's Participation and Professional Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children as actors in profane rituals - a reinvention of "rites de passage"? "Talk to us" is a four year project on children's participation in everyday life activities & in professional practice. The aim is to develop professional competence to support children's participation. In one of the studies, "Being where things actually happen!" researches are observing & interviewing 12 years old girls & boys with physical disabilities, their parents & professions involved. My focus is on transition from Primary School to Secondary School; how children's participation in this process is orchestrated by schools, parents & the children themselves. A concept of ritual, as van Gennep's "rites de passage", is a way of looking at & organizing the world. It is a three-stage process, in the first; separation, taking place last spring in Primary School, I found that through information, visits and discussions, children were preparing for Secondary School. There were celebrations & the children left behind their social group & its concomitant social identity. The second stage; liminality, in the summer holiday, the children go through a stage of no identity, sorting out their expectations. Then, the third stage; reincorporation, enrollment in Secondary School, I looked for how the children were admitted into social groups that confers a new identity, as youth. This perspective emphasized the complexity of this process.

2010S01944

Ornaghi, Annalisa & Tognetti, Mara (Faculty of Sociology, Trento University and Paris Sorbonne University, Trento, Italy, 38122 [e-mail: annalisa.ornaghi@soc.unitn.it]), **Searching for Good Health from North to South Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent years have seen an improvement in the health of European citizens. This can be attributed both to living conditions & to the transformation of health systems & is the reason why scientific interest for sociology of health. In Europe, social policy studies [Esping-Andersen 1990; Ferrera 1998] have shown the existence of welfare regime models that group together various different European countries presenting recurring, but not necessarily specific characteristics. The paper examines whether health policy models can be identified that unite different European countries (North & South Europe) on the basis of certain characteristics (universalism of services; health system funding methods; service production; health system reforms), which then can be explored & compared. On a theoretical level, we will use a macro structural comparison in order to analyse the two models. This will not only show any similar elements on an empirical level, but also whether this differentiation has a reason for being. Our study will therefore examine two important case studies (one country in North Europe & one in South Europe). This comparison should facilitate a focus on the unique features of the systems, at the same time as bringing forth suggestions for proposed improvements to such. Therefore, after having described the specific features & characteristics of the two models considered, we will attempt to understand the reasons & implications underlying them.

2010S01945

Ortiz Barba, Ismael & Cortés Guardado, Marco Antonio (Universidad de Guadalajara, Pedro Moreno 834, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México. [tel: +22 33-3134-2267; fax: +22 33-3134-2267; e-mail: ismaelo@redudg.udg.mx]), **The New Eugenics: A Challenge to the Contemporary Sociological Paradigms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ New discoveries in the science of biology, especially in field of human genome, have favored changes in contemporary society which are difficult to analyze within the boundaries of the traditional science & paradigms. In this paper, the epistemological difficulties of theoretical fundamental of sociology to face the tasks derived from the impacts of the current biotechnological revolution on society. Also, it is argued that this tasks need to be examined in the light of interdisciplinary relations between the concept of human nature & social & current political institutions. Key words: new eugenics, human genome, sociological theory, new paradigms.

2010S01946

Osadchaya, Galina (Russian State Social University, 4|1m V.Pika street, Moscow, 129226 Russia [tel: +7 964 7283417; fax: +7 495 7837130; e-mail: osadchaya111@gmail.com]), **Migrants from Armenia and Georgia at the Labour Market of Moscow Megalopolis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Moscow attracts large groups of migrants from less developed countries. In the structure of the migrant inflow to the megalopolis Armenians comprise 8% & Georgians 6% on average. The economic crisis & the changing interstate relations have shaped the overall results of this immigration. Some peculiarities of the Moscow labor market during the last two years were determined by the liberalization of Russia's migration policy. The labor marked followed the structural and legal changes by deepening the cleavages along ethnic lines. The migrants from Armenia & Georgia occupy jobs predominantly in construction & transportation branches. There the deficit of labor force remained even under the conditions of eco-

nomic and financial crisis. The migrants are often victims of informal and illegal labor market arrangements.

2010S01947

Osti, Giorgio (University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy, 34127 [fax:; e-mail: ostig@sp.units.it]), **The Challenges to Unbundling Trends of Energy Sector in Western Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In all the western countries, as well in continental Europe, the tendency to unbundling the energy sector is very apparent. The national monopolistic companies are divided in pieces in order to be put into the market & sold to the private highest bidder (privatisation). The provision of energy to customers is possible for every company by means of a simple authorisation (liberalisation). A national & supranational authority works in order to keep the competition among companies equal, avoiding the cartel formation (antitrust). Green certificates are used in order to create a market of renewable energy sources & of energy development innovation. This is a real tendency in many European countries. But if we take a closer look at the process of unbundling, we see that there are many local variations. There is no unique model of energy sector immersion on the market. Such variations depends on a certain number of factors. a) For the types of energy, like gas or electricity, distributed by grids there is the problem of the grid owner (natural monopoly), b) subsidiarity is a strong value & practice in many parts of western societies; it pushes towards the creation of local energy monopolies, as the municipal companies have been for a long time; c) the liberalisation process almost everywhere has not brought many independent medium size companies, but a dual structure: 2-3 very big multinational actors & a myriad of very small companies. The paper brings the case of Italy in particular for showing how incomplete, contradictory & ideological the energy sector's tendency is toward the market. The institutional thickness, the activism of grass root movements, & the incongruence of government on the energy issue produce an inedited picture of energy provision. Triadic models, like that of Polanyi, seem more able to capture the new trends than the simple one way to the market.

2010S01948

Otte, Gunnar (Sociological Institute, University of Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland, 8003 [e-mail: otte@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **"Class Culture" and "Individualization" As Sociological Myths? A Temporal Comparison of Adolescents' Musical Tastes in Germany, 1955-2004,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The diagnosis of an "individualization", i.e. a decoupling of subjective identities from objective social structures, is accepted nearly unanimously as a valid description of changing youth cultures. The 1960s/70s usually serve as the reference period for this account: Relying on British Cultural Studies, youth cultures are depicted as having been strongly embedded in parental "class cultures". However, there is a lack of comparative studies analyzing the stated process systematically. As popular music has for a long time been the most important medium for the formation of youth cultures & as youth studies in Germany date back to the 1950s, these data are a suitable testing ground for the decoupling thesis. In order to examine the impact of class, educational effects on adolescents' musical preferences are estimated on the basis of nine surveys covering the period from 1955 to 2004 in equal time intervals. The author draws on secondary analyses of available data sets & on re-analyses of published data tables. Empirical patterns of musical taste are characterized by stability rather than change. The results cast doubt on the assumption of a strong class structuration in the past & on the assertion of an enduring individualization trend in recent decades.

2010S01949

Ottesen, Laila & Thing, Lone Friis (Copenhagen University, Nørre Allé 51 [tel: 45 35 32 08 51; fax: 45 35 32 08 70; e-mail: lfthing@ifi.ku.dk]), **The Americanization of the Danish Sports Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The voluntary Danish sports model is characteristic with its roots in the local club environment & a countless number of sports disciplines. This model could in principle be transferred to other nations, who suffer of the obese epidemic & a low activity level. But paradoxically this is not the reality. Lately an Americanization of the body culture in Denmark has arrived. The commercial fitness culture grows drastically & is therefore seen as a challenge for the sports life, both in voluntary clubs and within the public school system. The paper discusses & evaluates this development with basis in an empirical case. The case analyses how the current Liberal Minister of Education involves American fitness to alter Danish sport. Based on a critical sports sociological analysis it shows how & why the Americanization of the sports culture in Denmark is problematic. The alteration of the Danish sports culture is a sports & health political strategy (Foucault 2008), which the Government can heighten its image on. But the alteration is not sustainable & long lasting as it is destructive for the multiplicity of the sports culture. Fitness activity gains ground because the activity has focus on health and easily can be measured & weighted, & lead to an improved fitness rating. But the health orientation in the fitness activity has a tendency to marginalize pedagogical, social & community building dimensions which traditionally has been a part of the Danish sports model.

2010S01950

Overland, Gwynyth (Institute for Religion, Ethics, and Society / Regional Trauma Centre (RVTS Sør), U Agder), **The Coping Stone: Beliefs and Post-Conflict Survival among Resilient Survivors of the Khmer Rouge,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the quest to reawaken the sociological imagination, I have been guided by research questions seeking explanations for the surprising recovery of remarkably resilient Cambodians. The paper reports from an on-going PhD project where three samples of these survivors of the Khmer rouge are asked "the salutogenetic question" (Antonovsky, 1987): not, why are they sick, but why are they healthy? As it emerges, religious beliefs, values, and practices play a major role. The worldview or nomos, the cognitive and normative edifice internalised in the course of socialisation, then used by the individual in his own subjective ordering of experience, appears to be a key to their survival and normalisation. In an open and exploratory process, I have microanalysed the biographical narratives, abducted (by re-contextualising the data and returning it to informants for validation), and explored the nature of language as repository of religious coping strategies. Through this multi-strategy approach to theory generation, the project is progressing towards an understanding of the nature of the belief systems in question and how they work for the participants.

2010S01951

Overland, Gwynyth (University of Agder, service box 422, 4604, Kristiansand, Norway [tel: +47 93002834; fax: +4738038589; e-mail: gwyn.overland@sshf.no]), **Trauma and Resilience - A Cambodian Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper examines trauma theory & treatment in the light of the resilience narratives of successful Khmer rouge survivors, with their preponderance of cultural/religious explanations. A Western emphasis on accountability & catharsis may obstruct therapeutic communication. Survivors & their children may become locked in a "conspiracy of silence" (Danieli, 1998): children don't understand what happened; parents protect them from the experience. Mollica extols the trauma story, providing heredity with a record of coping and overcoming, "and with it the cultural resiliency of generations" (2006:152). The resilience story, rather than the trauma story, is found here to be the true birthright of generations.

2010S01952

Oyenuga, Adedeji Saheed & Adeyemi, Oluwagbemiga Ezekiel (Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria, Badagry Expressway, Ojo, Lagos [tel: +2348037269268; e-mail: adedeji.oyenuga@lasunigeria.org]), **Nutrition in Pregnancy: Implication for Maternal-Child Health in Badagry Area of Lag,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Feeding is a feature common to all living things. During pregnancy, feeding is a necessity for the lives of the mother & unborn child. The nutrition of the intending mother in pregnancy establishes the connection between the mother's health & the baby's well-being- the food intake of the mother is the determinant of the health of the baby while still in the mother's womb & the first few days of his birth. The study examines the effects of cultural myths & realities associated with nutrition of mothers on the healthy well-being of the child. Medically, there are regulated diets for pregnant women that has to do with what to eat, when to eat & how to eat, but culturally there are norms regulating food intake at pregnancy. Where medicine gives certain dictations as regard nutrition in pregnancy, culture identifies food intake that can endanger the lives of babies & cause deformities & other related maladies. From a sample of 200 randomly selected from a population of women in the Badagry area of Lagos State in Nigeria, the study found that even traditionally nutrition is very important, but the consumption of certain diet like plantain exposes the child to certain health hazard. Aside from that, the use of herbs for bathing & the consumption of certain herbal concoctions protects the child & ensure

even safer delivery. Hence the combination of nutritional dictates of modern medicine & the adherence to trado-cultural dictates even among the educated women.

2010S01953

Ozaki, Ritsuko & Shaw, Isabel (Imperial College London, Imperial College Business School, Imperial College London, Tanaka Building, South Kensington Campus, London SW7 2AZ, UK [tel: +44 20 75945942; e-mail: r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk]), **Unintended Consequences of Use: Energy-Sustainable Innovation and the Hybrid Electric Vehicle,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Meaning does not reside in a technological object, but in how that technology is used. Users do not necessarily perceive a technology as its producer expects & may have their own ways of using it; technological objects continue to evolve beyond production and point-of-sale as they take part in users' everyday practices. This suggests that contexts of use constitute an important research area for studies of technological innovation. This paper looks beyond commonly held assumptions about hybrid electric vehicles, a car promoted by manufacturers & policy-makers as energy-sustainable, by looking at unintended consequences of use. We discuss how intended use of the hybrid vehicle is "built in" to its design and investigate how interactions between the car & its driver shape the experience of driving & its meanings, focusing on accounts of what people do when they drive a hybrid vehicle, how they do it, and the importance they attribute to these processes. As Kemp (2008) argues, sustainable impacts are co-produced, not technology inherent. We conducted 38 semi-structured interviews with Toyota Prius owners, & find the intended sustainable effects can only be achieved when the unique combination of driver-car-road become aligned. We also identify a variety of unintended effects that emerge from this user-technology interaction.

2010S01954

Ozgoren Kinli, Irem (Izmir University of Economics, Izmir, Turkey, 35330 [tel: 90 507 3121691; e-mail: iremozg@yahoo.com]), **Ottoman Court Festivals as Instruments of Power,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws from research into the changing role of the Ottoman imperial ceremonies & celebrations as "prestige consumption", a concept outlined by Norbert Elias in his book The Court Society 1983. As an essential mechanism of imperial domination, Ottoman court festivals from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries have demonstrated the Empire's powers of control & direction by providing a simulacrum of a political order responding to a realm of the sublime. Exchange of prestigious gifts (gemstones, luxurious fabrics & furs), ostentatious demonstrations (shows of "palms of mariage" & artificial gardens, fireworks & illuminations) and sumptuous feasts during these festivities were instruments of absolute rule. The Empire's spectacular expenditure of wealth in court festivals sustained an image of a transcendent empire, which in turn warranted an untrammeled exercise of power. Ritual, verbal, and artistic expressions of the court as a theater of power persisted till the mid-nineteenth century. Then, as a consequence of the Empire's political decline, court festivals were adapted according to the new demands & influences of new political conjunctures. For understanding the shifts of the display of Ottoman court's prestige consumption, this project includes a study of festival books & archives. Drawing on these data, this paper aims at opening a window on the connection between Ottoman "court-rationality" & changes in the balances of power and control.

2010S01955

Paadam, Katrin & Gromark, Sten (Urban and Residential Studies, Tallinn School of Economics and Business Administration, Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn, Estonia, EE-12618, Akadeemia tee 3 [tel: +372 620 4106; +372 518 5515; fax: +372 620 3946; e-mail: katrin.paadam@tseba.ttu.ee]), **Constructing Urban Residence as Home–Sociological and Architectural Considerations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we attempt to combine residential sociological & architectural perspectives in order to seek an understanding of the construction of residence as home in urban contexts of modern residing. It is argued that modern ways of residing are increasingly diversified in terms of life-style dominated diversification of residential preferences & refined tastes for a residence enabling identification sought on personality perceived on its different spatial scales. As has been observed in previous & more recent research, residential architecture & the ways individuals relate to their residence - become involved in the socio-physical relations - is gaining ever high significance in symbolic terms. The shifting inward-outward residential dispositions in space are regarded as a sign of cultural re-orientation, a changing understanding of the notions of the private & the public within the dual dynamic of agencies of yet differentiated capacities and the formation of structural settings. The analysis draws on the studies of modern explorative residential situations in social housing, cooperative & owner occupied contexts in Europe.

2010S01956

Padron, Enrique M. & Roman, Patricia (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mtro. Mario de la Cueva S/n. Ciudad Universitaria. C.P: 04510 Del. Coyoacán México, Distrito Federal [tel: (5255) 55791156; e-mail: mauriciopadron@gmail.com]), **Labour Force Participation of the Old-Aged: Between the Family Support and the Support to the Family,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The ageing of the Mexican population is in a clear process of growth, but it would be a mistake to generalize its meanings, both for old people & for the society. Thus, this work does not try to present the elders as a special interest group which worries & realities are separated of those of other generations since it is very possible that they come closer to each other. The previous reasoning appears understanding that the persons of advanced age do not exist in an isolated way, so their well-being & daily development are narrowly tied to those of the society in general. Then, this work seeks to discuss & to analyze the importance and the complexity of the labour participation of 60-year-old or more people in Mexico, paying special attention to the features of this participation in households, trying to understand what favours that an aged person is a familiar support "object" or a giver familiar support "subject".

2010S01957

Padvalkava, Katsiaryna (GEES, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT [tel: 44 121 4143282; e-mail: kxp724@bham.ac.uk]), **Understanding Retirement in Belarus,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Belarus is the only post-Soviet country in the Eastern European region that has not reformed its pension system in the direction of privatization, instead declaring state paternalism & socially oriented economy as the country's values. However, Belarus' population is rapidly ageing, with the largest cohort alarmingly approaching retirement age, -the fact that not only sees an increasing burden on the system of state pension provision, but also brings considerable change to state-society relations and alters the meaning of 'pensions'. Based on approximately a hundred interviews, conducted in autumn 2008 with Belarusians approaching retirement within the next 5 years in the city of Minsk, this paper tackles what retirement means to them, their expectations and strategies for preparing for retirement. Through the years of socioeconomic transition this generation of Belarusians have preserved a "socialist" understanding of pensions, of it being a state's responsibility & of it being a deserved reward for the years of service. Yet in contemporary Belarus the average pension's monetary value does not correspond to people's expectations and hence, as a way of dealing with this perceived injustice, the majority of Belarusians plan to work in retirement in order to provide a decent living for themselves & their families, thus undermining the essence of pension as a period of discontinued work. The research's conclusions suggest that analyzing pensions as a social contract for retirement is very important for finding an appropriate approach to changes in pension provision and communicating the direction of proposed pension reform, especially in the country undergoing socioeconomic transition.

2010S01958

Paes de Carvalho, Cynthia, Alves, Fatima, Felipe, Luiza Helena Lamego & Lange, Wolfram (Dep. of Education / Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, Rua Marques de Sao Vicente 225 - Gavea - Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brasil - 22451-900 [tel: 5521 35271815; fax: 5521 35271818; e-mail: cynthiapaesdecarvalho@puc-rio.br]), **The Geography of School Quality in the City of Rio de Janeiro: Families, Neigbourhood and Choice of Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study seeks to identify family & neighborhood features that influence the chance to choose schools with good educational results in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The investigation is based on a survey with 406 families of students who attend to four public schools with good results in the national evaluation of student's performance. Logistic regression models have estimated the effects of variables related to the family's structure as

well as its cultural, economical & social capital (education, income and access to social networks that share information about schools) that may affect the chances of choice of a school with good results despite living far from it. The effects of the neighborhood social context of families & students are considered as from variables built through network analysis using GIS. The results show that the most significant effects are related to family's education & to the social context of the neighborhood in order to increase the chances of choice of schools with good performance in the national evaluations.

2010S01959

Paetau, Michael (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies Bonn, Bonn, Germany [tel: +49-228-2401 4522; e-mail: michael.paetau@sociocybernetics.eu]), **Emancipation, Post-Colonialism and Second Order Cybernetics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It seems that there are two different threads in recent debates, given from a sociocybernetic view answering to the objection, that sociological approaches based on cybernetic principles would not give support to make scientific reasonable critics to many societal phenomena which can be clearly considered as undesirable like social exclusion, injustice, humiliation, oppression, racism, sexual discrimination, etc.. One thread is to give up the concept of emancipation in sociological scientific debates & recommends to reject the demand for such a theory because science cannot play a part in normative debates about societal critics. If sociologists do value their observed phenomena as "good" or "bad" - so the plea of Luhmann as an example for such a position - the criteria of such a valuation are in ethics & moral, perhaps in philosophy, but in any case outside of sociology. The other thread takes up the ambition of the idea of emancipation but declares that the old-European concepts of enlightenment, emancipation & freedom as obsolete due to its colonial implications to impose the European point of vision the rest of the world. Emancipation, so the statements, can only be a valuable as a "post-colonial" concept. The paper disputes the tension between both arguments from a sociocybernetic position with a second-order cybernetics view. This discussion will consider the demand of many cybernetic authors to integrate factual & normative arguments in the context of a scientific based steering approach.

2010S01960

Page, Justin L. R. (University of British Columbia [e-mail: jpage@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Environmental Governance by Other Means: The Case of the Great Bear Rainforest,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Beginning in the 1980s, environmental governance shifted away from State & expert-led processes to collaborative decision-making among multiple stakeholders. While this movement has been applauded for its democratization of environmental governance, projects have been critiqued for their inadequate focus on power relations, inability to incorporate multiple knowledges & poor conceptualization of the link between conservation & development. In order to explore these issues, this paper explores the efforts of a hybrid coalition of environmentalists, forestry companies and First Nations (aboriginal Canadians) to manage the forest resources of Canada's "Great Bear Rainforest." Deploying conceptual resources associated with Actor-Network Theory, the paper draws on interviews with environmentalists, First Nations, forestry companies & community members, as well as key texts associated with the project, to inquire into power, science & nature in the Great Bear Rainforest. The paper finds that 1) existing stakeholder planning processes were inadequate to deal with unequal relations of power, prompting a campaign to enroll a diverse set of interests into environmentalists own network building process, 2) processes of social learning were a key means of linking science and politics, & 3) conservation & development were not linked so much as redefined in ways that enabled positive-sum arrangements.

2010S01961

Pais, Ivana & Palmieri, Angela (University of Brescia, Department of Social Science, via san faustino, 74/B [tel: 00393403367939; fax: 00390302988893; e-mail: pais@jus.unibs.it]), **Professional Communities Online: Italian Lawyers' Mailing Lists and Social Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the early 1990's, computer scientists have developed functionalities that made cyberspace widely accessible even to those who are not skilled in information technology. This accessibility has opened a new a virtual a space for professional communities. This process is clearly noticeable in the legal sector and, in particular, in solo & small firms. Professional communities online are created & maintained by lawyers in order to improve the technical skills needed to practice law, but also to set & share the formal rules & informal norms that guide them in their decision-making in practice. They are virtual places where lawyers reinforce their professional referral system (Freidson 1960). The purpose of this paper is to explore: the reasons that lead a professional to register, the profile of such professionals (ascribed & acquired features), the social mechanisms governing their functioning (with particular attention to the role of trust & sense of belonging) & the impacts on the professional performances of their members. One of the main questions is whether such tools enhance the sense that the lawyers are part of a large learned profession, or are member of distinct legal communities with their own values, needs & agendas (Levin 2005). The paper presents the first findings of a research based on Legalit, the first Italian discussion group for jurists, founded in 1993. The research methods implemented are the following: semi-structured interviews to key-informants, structured online questionnaire, content analysis of online discussions, social network analysis of relations between participants.

2010S01962

Pakasi, Diana Teresa (Department of Sociology University of Indonesia, FISIP UI Depok, Indonesia, 16424 [tel: 62-21-7863427; fax: 62-21-7870612; e-mail: diana.pakasi@gmail.com]), **Transnational Indo Bodies in Indonesian Advertising: The Discourses on Nationalism and Sexual Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Indonesian transnational advertising, the depictions of Indo women not only represent the ideal, beautiful, & desirable Indonesian women's bodies, but also represent globality. In this paper, I argue that the history of colonization, the inequality of today's globalized economy, & sexual politics in Indonesia are working together in shaping the representations of Indo women's bodies. In doing so, I analyze the depictions relating them to the history of Dutch colonization in Indonesia. Secondly, I discuss the representation within the context of global mass culture which places Indo women as the representation of the local & the global. Finally, I explain the representations within the context of the sexual politics in Indonesia. Indo women as hybrids undermine the homogenized notion of an "authentic" Indonesian womanhood, challenge the patriarchal notion of nationalism, & yet operate as the object of global capitalism & as a marker of the trauma of colonization. The Indo women as postcolonial subjects embody the hybridness & in-betweenness identities which do not fit in fixed categories. The representation of Indo women also disrupts the patriarchal notion of nationalism by showing the fact that women are markers of national identities. The hybridity of Indo women can be read as a site of possible transgression of fixed identities. However, hybridity also becomes a strategy to stabilize discursive power relations within the context of global capitalism since it is commodified by & masks the exploitation of transnational capitalism.

2010S01963

Pakusara, Makita (Sociology Deoartment, Graduate School of Letters Kyoto University, Yoshida Hon-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8317 [tel: 81-75-753-2740; e-mail: bachULps@hotmail.com]), **Beyond Borders–Border control in East Asia, from biographies of Korean "illegal entrants.",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After the defeat of Japan in 1945, enourmous amount of people moved from one place to another. This process & period varied as well, and even if people get to their destinations, they were often compelled to move again due to wars & unstable social situations under Cold War system. During this various migration, many families separated & changed their life course dramatically. However, although these stream of various people have influenced both Japanese & Korean societies, the actual situations of the migration is yet to be brought to light, because often this type of migrations was thought to be illegal & conducted in secret. This paper aims to grasp a part of this flow of people from individuals' experience. In this paper, using both life history interviews from Korean people who entered illegally to postwar Japan & documental resources from governments & militaries which attempted border control in East Asia, it will be explained how individual migration changed their life course & families, and how their personal acts influenced the border & alien control systems of postwar Korea & Japan. I hope to describe not only political matters but also people's choices & decisions which often lead them to move & live beyond borders.

2010S01964

Palacios, Simón Pedro Izcara & Rubio, Karla Lorena Andrade, Guestworkers in Agriculture: Working Conditions

of Tamaulipas' Farm Workers Employed in the United States, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The U.S. H-2A Guestworker Program, authorized by the Inmigration Reform & Control Act (IRCA) of 1986), permits agricultural employers who can demonstrate a labor shortage to import foreign workers on a temporary basis under conditions that will result in no adverse effect to U.S. farm workers. Accordingly, H-2A workers wages must be the same than for U.S. laborers, & the employer is obligated to provide free, inspected & approved housing. However, H-2A visas for temporary agricultural workers are very controversial, with farm-workers supporters claiming that it does not provide sufficient protections for US workers & leaves foreign workers open to abuse & exploitation. It is well reported that low-skilled guestworker programs lead to mistreatment, unsafe working conditions, underpayment & unsuitable living conditions. Moreover, H-2A workers are isolated in remote farms, bound to a single employer & lack access to legal resources. Despite these conditions, these workers are reluctant to complain they fear losing their job or not being rehired the following season. Mexican workers attain more than 95 % of H-2A visas. Tamaulipas, situated in the north-east of the country, presents a long tradition of rural migration to the United States in search of farm employment. The preference of US employers for Tamaulipas' workers owes to the proximity of this state to the frontier, which lowers transportation costs, & the experience of Tamaulipas' workers in very demanding activities, like orange picking & sugar cane harvesting. As a result, this region sums up a large amount of H-2A visas for temporary agricultural workers. Tamaulipas' farm workers are employed principally in North Carolina, Washington, Georgia and Louisiana. This paper examines working conditions in US agriculture; analyses the causes of limited participation of guestworkers in unions, & describes workplace risks suffered by Tamaulipas' H-2A workers. At a methodological level, the investigation (carried out between 2008 & 2009) is based on in depth interviews. Fifty farm workers who participated in the H-2A Guestworker Program were interviewed in 9 municipalities of Tamaulipas.

2010S01965

Palat, Ravi Arvind (Sociology Department, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902, USA [tel: +1-607-777-4745; fax: +1-607-777-4197; e-mail: palat@binghamton.edu]), **Dangerous Fortunes: Financial Crises in Historical Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Virtually all analyses of the contemporary financial crisis have focused on its immediate triggers rather than on broader structural causes. Yet financial crises have been a recurrent historical phenomenon & at the turn of the last century Hobson, Hilferding, Lenin & others were debating the origins & prospects of financial imperialism. Locating their work in a broader perspective, Fernand Braudel showed that similar crises occurred even earlier. This paper will look at the present crisis in the context of previous financial crises to determine similarities and differences between the present crisis & earlier ones. Notably, unlike earlier crisis when capital flowed from declining powers (the Netherlands & the UK respectively) to the rising powers (the UK & the US), today capital is flowing from the rising power (China) to the declining one (the US). As this illustrates, this is the first time in the history of capitalism that capital is accumulating on a large scale & a faster pace in locations outside Europe. The paper will examine if the current crisis signals a change in these trends & what this suggests for the future.

2010S01966

Palavicini, Gabriela (CEIDIR / ITESM, Lirios 221. La Florida. Naucalpan, Edo. México [tel: +52 55 53600517; fax: +52 55 53600517; e-mail: pcorona@prodigy.net.mx]), **The Influence of Mass-Medias in the Transformation of a Political Regime: The Case of Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since many years ago mass-media had transformed their original role: to inform people. It has passed to another function: to model societies, making them to adopt new elements of different cultures. In Mexico's case, mass-medias have also participated in the formation of a new political culture. This is the reason why this paper will study the role of mass-media in the transformation of the Mexican political regime; this is, how mass a media influenced in modifying the political culture, the increasing of participation levels of citizenship & the adoption of a new political regime in practice, but it's consolidation in 2009. Our work hypothesis is that information presented by mass-medias (on television & press) has being one of the elements that contributed to the political regime change from authoritarianism to democracy, affecting citizens' collective decision-making since medias act as "features writers" & "feature speakers" modelling conducts, but that their role has not gone further enough so as to get democracy's consolidation. To prove our hypothesis we will use a precedent quantitative study oriented to analyse the impact of television & press, in political elections & an empirical study oriented to know people's point of view about mass-media influence in the regime transition.

2010S01967

Pallotti, Francesca, Mascia, Daniele & Lomi, Alessandro (University of Lugano, Lugano, Switzerland, 6900 [tel: +41 58 6664461; e-mail: francesca.pallotti@usi.ch]), **Networks of Collaboration among Multipoint Competitors: A Direct Test of the Mutual Forbearance Hypothesis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to Georg Simmel the potential for cooperation among competitors increases when they interact in multiple domains. The mechanism typically thought to be underlying this expectation is mutual forbearance - a particular kind of reciprocity: each competitor can gain by allowing the other to take a dominant position in one domain while conceding dominance in another. Using longitudinal data that we have collected on a sample of hospital organizations located in Southern Italy, in this paper we provide a direct test of Simmel's mutual forbearance hypothesis. We reconstruct competition in terms of the ecological notion of niche overlap: two hospitals are multipoint competitors if they compete for the same pool of patients across multiple geographical segments of the market. We treat exchange of patients between hospitals as an observable signal of the underlying tendency of hospitals to collaborate. Estimates of dynamic network models provide empirical support for the mutual forbearance hypothesis: hospitals competing in multiple geographical segments of the market are more likely to collaborate. We find that this conclusion is robust to alternative mechanisms that may be underlying organizational collaboration such as, for example, transitivity, reciprocity, resource complementarity, & spatial proximity. We also find that collaboration induced by competition influences important dimensions of organizational behavior. For example, we find that the performance of hospitals connected by network ties tends to become similar over time. This result is important because it suggest that social influence, rather than competitive selection, may be responsible for reducing performance differentials among rival organizations in markets & other institutional arenas.

2010S01968

Palm, Irving (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 624, 75126 Uppsala [e-mail: Irving.Palm@soc.uu.se]), **The Boundaries of the Social Toleration - The Attitudes of the Swedish People towards Immigrants and Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sweden stands out within Europe as a leading country when it comes to generous immigration policy & well-arranged integration of immigrants into the Swedish society. How do the Swedish people look at the integration of immigrants? Are there distinct boundaries for the social toleration? Are there tendencies to changes & are new boundaries being drawn up between different sections of the population? In Europe Sweden is one of the countries which have the greatest part of immigrants in relation to the population. The relatively uniform culture has during some decades changed and become multicultural. In order to make it easier for immigrants to integrate into the Swedish society the state authority has taken different measures. Knowledge of languages & access to work are seen as key components in the process of integration. Several immigrants have all the same a weak position at the labour market and often get into a situation of being an outsider. The yearly Ethnic Diversity Barometer which during 2009 has been complemented with a number of interviews shows that the greater part of the population in Sweden have positive experiences of having immigrants as fellow workers or schoolfellows. Immigrants should have the same rights & possibilities as the indigenous population. They should be encouraged to cultivate their culture but they should also adapt to the laws och the rules in the country. It becomes however apparent that the social toleration towards immigrants has boundaries. These boundaries seem to change & vary. A great part of the population considers for example that the reception of immigrants needs to be limited & that the integration needs to be more effective. The drawing-up the boundaries look different if it considers gender, age, & education. Groupings with extremely negative attitudes towards immigrants are also found.

2010S01969

Palmer, Susan, J. (Religion, Concordia University, Dawson College, 3040 Sherbrooke St. W. [tel: 514-525-3215; fax: 514-931-3567; e-mail: spalmer@dawsoncollege.qc.ca]), **Government**

Raids on New Religions in the U.S. and France: Force, Frequency and the Possible Social Factors, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Government raids on unconventional religious communities have increased in frequency in North America since the disastrous ATF raid & FBI siege on David Koresh & the Branch Davidian "compound" in 1993. These raids have become more militarized since the "War on Drugs" policy was implemented in the mid 1980s. In France there has been an increased frequency of raids on groups labeled as "sectes" after the 1995 Guyard Report was published. On the basis of field research & interviews with leaders of these targeted communities, this study will examine the rationale and social forces behind this method of social control, as well as its impact on the targeted communities.

2010S01970

Palumbo, Mauro, D., Congiu, Daniela & Freddano, Michela (Di.S.A. - Dipartimento di Scienze Antropologiche; Università di Genova, Corso A. Podestà 2, Genova, Italia, 16121 [tel: +3901020953748; fax: +3901020953741; e-mail: palumbo@unige.it]), **Local Decision Making Processes and Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper shows two cases of participation promoted by the Genoa City Council, managing a middle size municipality of about 610.000 citizens. The first case refers to the Social Regulator Plan, developed involving participants in order to realize a decisional model composed by different participation forms. Considering the heterogeneous participation of associations, organizations, associative representations & "common" citizens, the decisional processes have been structured referring specifically to more appropriated methods & participative instruments. Nevertheless, this model has not been implemented jet. The second case regards the promotion of a débat public developed to make decisions regarding an infrastructural & local policy, paying more attention to the management of participative process rather than to the strategic dimension. While the first case approaches to the problems with a dialogic-inclusive & deliberative-democratic principle (House & Howe 1999), the second one seems to conciliate with the traditional democratic model by opening "participative windows" built according to representative logic (democratic and statistical). Finally the paper explores the following topics: a) relation between inclusive & representative democracy at local level; b)link between the adoption of decisional strategies and participative methods; c) stakeholder's participation & direct participation of citizens: complementarities or alternative? d) possibility to realize participative planning-evaluation cycles, methodologically & scientifically founded.

2010S01971

Palumbo, Mauro, Congiu, Daniela & Freddano, Michela (Dipartimento di Sceinze Antropologiche, Genoa, Italy, 16128, Corso A. Podestà, 2 [tel: +3901020953748; fax: +3901020953741; e-mail: palumbo@unige.it]), **Participation and Local Decision Making Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper shows two cases of participation promoted by the Genoa City Council, managing a middle size municipality of about 610.000 citizens. The first case refers to the Social Regulator Plan, developed involving participants in order to realize a decisional model composed by different participation forms. Considering the heterogeneous participation of associations, organizations, associative representations & "common" citizens, the decisional processes have been structured referring specifically to more appropriated methods & participative instruments. Nevertheless, this model has not been implemented jet. The second case regards the promotion of a débat public developed to make decisions regarding an infrastructural & local policy, paying more attention to the management of participative process rather then to the strategic dimension. While the first case approaches to the problems with a dialogic-inclusive & deliberative-democratic principle (House & Howe 1999), the second one seems to conciliate with the traditional democratic model by opening "participative windows" built according to representative logic (from a democratic & also statistical point of view). Finally, the paper explores the following topics: a) relation between inclusive & representative democracy at local level; b) links between decisional strategies and participative methods; c) stakeholder's participation and direct participation of citizens: complementarities or alternatives? d) possibility to realize participative planning-evaluation cycles, methodologically & scientifically founded.

2010S01972

Pan Ke Shon, Jean-Louis & Duthé Géraldine, Hazard Angélique, Kensey Annie (INED, Paris, France, 75020 [tel: 33 (0)1 56 06 22 63; fax: 33 (0)1 56 06 21 93; e-mail: jean-louis.panke-shon@ined.fr]), **Suicide in Prison: The Cost of Deviating from Accepted Norms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While prisons do not modify social values & norms, they stigmatize transgression. Cast out from society, prisoners are forced, through the public disclosure of their crime, to assume a highly stigmatizing role, that of murderer, rapist, violent criminal, sex offender, etc. Once their crime is made public, offenders must face the judgement of the courts, of their fellow prisoners, of their family & of society as a whole. Using data from a study of the entire French prison population over the last three years, we show that that suicide rates in prison increase rapidly with the gravity of the offense : 46 per 10,000 person-years for murders, 26 for rapes, 16 for voluntary violence, whereas the rate is 5 for drug infractions. Controlling other demographic, penal & prison characteristics in a logistic model, differentials remain. This result suggests that it is not a lack of norms or values which leads to the deviant act. This leads to an apparent paradox: once the transgression of social norms is revealed, these norms may prove destructive & push offenders towards suicide. Original data from several hundred files of suicide cases kept by the French prison authorities are used.

2010S01973

Panda, Sanghamitra & Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India [tel: 09935392399; fax: +91-5122597510; e-mail: sanghamp@gmail.com]), **Contemporary Tribal Resistance Movements in Orissa: Debate on Development and Displacement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For over the last three decades, India has witnessed a number of tribal movements in its various corners. These are mostly micro-movements of resistance type generally led by small groups of social activists, concerned with the issues of the tribes. These micro-movements have been essentially against the developmental projects like the big dams, massive power projects and the like, causing large scale displacements & environmental degradations. Some of the developmental project-induced tribal movements witnessed in recent times in India include, the most well known Narmada Bachao movement in Gujarat/ Madhya Pradsh, Chipko movement in Garhwal region against environmental destruction, Appiko movement in Karnataka protesting against the plantation of eucalyptus, forest-based movement in Karnataka against the Harihar Polyfibres, Gandhamardan Bachao movement in Orissa against the BALCO, protest against the mining of limestone in Dehradun, resistance movement against the steel plant at Chitrakoot in Bastar, & resistance movement against Balco-Sterlite-Vedanta bauxite mine at Bodai-Daldali both in Chhattisgarh, protest against bauxite mining at Anantagiri in Andhra Pradesh, resistance to Koel-Karo hydro-electric project at Ranchi in Jharkhand, protest against lower-Sukrel dam in Balangir & against Upper-Indravati dam in Koraput, both in Orissa & the list goes on. Being no exception on account of tribal displacements, the state of Orissa has also experienced a series of micro-movements throughout the state. Micro-movements of indigenous people in the state of Orissa have been conspicuous since the 1980's. These micro-movements across Orissa are increasingly coordinated & supported by the intellectuals & the middle class social activists. The movements of the indigenous people of Orissa are found to be against large scale mining projects- primarily bauxite, iron-ore, coal and chromite, along with aluminum refineries & smelters, steel plants, coal-fired power stations & hydal dam projectss. The Gandhamardan Bachao movement against the Bharat Aluminum Company in Bargarh district, protest against bauxite mining by Utkal Alumina International Limited at Kashipur in Rayagada district, protest against the Vedanta Alumina project at Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district, protest at Kalinga Nagar against the Tata Steel in Jajpur district are some of the contemporary tribal protest movements in Orissa. The tribal people launched the movements by resisting the initial survey work, stopping the entry of the survey team, seizing their survey instruments, foiling the company sponsored meetings, blocking the roads against the vehicular movement of company, raising barricades, sit-on demonstrations, organizing padayatras, conducting number of public meetings, resisting Bhoomipuja, and boundary wall construction, etc. Of course these at times became violent & provoked counter violence by the state machinery. These violent struggles of the indigenous people deserve attention. The Paper in hand is a study of these tribal resistance movements of recent origin in the Indian state of Orissa which already has a history of tribal protests/ resistance movements. (A) The paper aims at studying these micro movements from the viewpoints of New Social Movement perspective. (B) The paper further aims at studying the issue of tribal identity and the loss of tribal culture in the context of advancement of modernity. (C) Lastly, the paper

also proposes to examine the relationship between development & displacement causing violent resistance. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S01974

Pandian, Sivamurugan (School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia [tel: +60122265770; fax: +6046570918; e-mail: psiva@usm.my]), **Re-Questioning the Role of Religion in Politics with Reference to Malaysia after March 8, 2008 General Elections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since March 8, 2008 General Elections, many believes that there is a wind of change in Malaysia's mainstream political landscape. The description towards Malaysia then was how political tsunami has hit Malaysia after the National Coalition (NF) lost its two-third majority in Parliament. This has never happened in Malaysia's political leadership history & for the first time, the emergence of a stronger opposition front in Malaysian politics with 82 members. This includes the outstanding performance by Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), whose objective is to form an Islamic government. In Parliament, 122 seats are needed to form a government from the entire 222 seats & NF has a simple majority of only 137 seats. The oppositions were able to form a loose pack before the election under the People Front (PF) banner, which includes PAS, Democratic Action Party (DAP) & People's Justice Party (PKR). However, during the 2008 General Election a new paradigm emerged in the Malaysia's political sphere. PAS, which have always been labeled as an extremist Islamic party could work closely with DAP, who have always been their traditional enemy. PAS machinery willingly cooperated with other respective opposition parties. This studies discuss & question the position of religion in politics after March 8, 2008 Election & how PAS will benefit from the current support to enhance their position in the next election; especially to strengthen the non-Muslims support who have always been voting the NF. Will the non-Muslim continue their support for PAS? This paper will also discuss whether religion is the deciding factor in Malaysian politics as it is not reflected in the March 2008 Election. Key words: Malaysia, Religion, Islam, Political Development, Elections

2010S01975

Pantoja, Juan Manuel & Staffieri Simona, Sarlo Scipione (Department of Economics-University of Rome "Sapienza" - Italy. [tel: +39 0649690250; e-mail: manuel.pantoja@uniroma1.it]), **Integration Indicators: Strengths and Weaknesses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Integration is the most recommended solution for immigration problems. To tackle the Integration feature, a general consensus is to propose operational & statistically measurable definitions for the integration itself, starting with the identification of common areas or dimensions which are basic for social integration. Some of these areas are employment, education, housing, health, etc . . . Considering the differences between countries outside the EU, it is possible to say that all the proposed definitions tend to converge with the generic proposal of the European Commission, which assesses that integration is a two-way process that is based on (1) immigrants rights & obligations, (2) the host society. In this article, referring to Eurostat & OECD sources, an index of integration can be set. For this purpose, bidirectional analysis of immigrants is made, considering: the immigrants themselves which must respect the norms & fundamental values of the host society, the host society which must ensure the formal rights of immigrants as well as their opportunity to participate in economic, social, cultural & civil life.

2010S01976

Papakonstantinidis, Leonidas Antonios (the Higher Technological Educational Institute of Kalamata, ATEI Kalamata, Antikalamos , Kalamata [tel: ++302106456; e-mail: papakon@gmail.com]), **Applying the Win-Win-Win Papakonstantinidis Model in School Management Crisis (The Greek Case),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Sociology on the move" may be the perfect title for new sociology methodological tools & their applications in new fields. From this point of view, the present paper explores the implementation of the well known "win-win-win papakonstantinidis model" in managing crises at schools (both primary & secondary schools), so that schools work more effectively for everyone. More specifically, the win-win-win papakonstantinidis model should be applied in a classroom crisis, as well as when managing a school conflict, transforming thus the school management perception from a top-down operation into a bottom-up concept, involving (A) teachers, (B) parents & (C) students in a "decision making triangle", instead of imposing "solutions" on students.

2010S01977

Papastefanou, Georgios, Aydin, Kemal, Fleck, Matthias & Lazaridis, Panagiotis (GESIS Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, 68072 Mannheim [tel: +49 621 12460; e-mail: georgios.papastefanou@gesis.org]), **Societal Conditions of Consumptive Social Status Homology Inequality of Household Equipment in Turkey, Greece and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper relates to an ongoing debate on social structuration of everyday life behavior, opposing Bourdieu's homology thesis by an individualization resp. decoupling thesis, as it was stated by Ulrich Beck. According Bourdieu there is a universal mechanism, by which social status resources are transformed & expressed especially in everyday life habits, especially in consumption tastes & decisions. Beside economic position, cultural resources should be significant in this process. In contrast, the individualization thesis assumes, that modernization processes will resolve status homology. To provide a test of this contradictory hypotheses, a homology model was estimated for countries with contrasting modernization levels & pathways, namely Turkey being a traditional society with recent efforts in transformations to liberal market economy vs. Germany as highly modernized welfare society. Greece is taken into comparison as a south eastern Europe society with modernization levels lower then Germany, but higher than Turkey. Household Budget Survey data collected in 2003 (Germany, Turkey) resp. 1998 (Greece) were used to estimate commodity specific homology models. Results support the assumption that general social status as well as educational status homology is mainly effective in Turkey, least in Germany. Further, it was found, that commodities show differential social status inequality. These results underline that understanding social homology of consumption should consider socio-historical variation of commodities distinctive power.

2010S01978

Pappámikail, Lia (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Av. Professor Aníbal de Bettencourt, 9, 1600-189 Lisboa [fax:; e-mail: lia.pappamikail@gmail.com]), **Adolescence: Beyond Conventional Approaches, Towards a Sociological Object of Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Growing up implies an overall process of opening to the world (Breviglieri, 2007), in which a changing body also tries to widen the individuality perimeter through increased degrees of freedom of action & circulation. This means that young people create and/or uses new times & spaces where to built & test competencies essential to his/her autonomous identity construction, becoming progressively more independent from family. Therefore, this opening process also brings a significant increase in public & private challenges in which young people, progressively realize what kind of responses they are capable to give, which underlines the special vulnerability of this period of life. Simultaneously parents are normatively committed to, at the same time, protect & promote their children's emancipation, which translates into frequent feelings of anxiety & doubts regarding educative strategies. Discussing some recent contributions, this paper will address some of the theoretical challenges that sociology of youth faces when it invades the territory of adolescence, a traditional monopoly of psychology & psychiatry. It will shed some light on how to turn a normative category, adolescence, into a sociological object, building a perspective that considers adolescents more as social actors, than only subjects at risk of deviation.

2010S01979

Pardo Abril, Neyla Graciela (Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Unidad Camilo Torres Bloque 10 Nivel 2 Bogota Colombia [tel: 57-1- 31650 92 --//57-1 3158228; fax: 57-1 3158228; e-mail: neylapardo@yahoo.com]), **Racism and Rights,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Studies on racism in Latin America have brought together some perspectives involving methods & methodologies from the political science, sociology & anthropology, among other human science disciplines. In the Colombian case, most of the studies on racism have been promoted by social organizations claiming the Afro-Colombian and indigenous population rights & some academic efforts trying to account for the ways how racism is reproduced & the social consequences from its reproduction. Although the studies on racism in Colombia have included reflections on the African descendants and the indigenous populations, unlike other Latin American countries, the academic production related to the racism problems against the indigenous population has not been systematic & these problems have not been widely dealt with in the Colombian ethnic studies. Inquiring about racism in Colombia implies to do an analysis of the his-

toric, politic, socioeconomic, & cultural relationships in the Colombian society. This sort of relationships can be explored from the representations supporting the negative discrimination against the ethnic groups defined as minorities. To this end, the ways how the discourses contributing to reproduce the racism have been shaped are characterized herein. Under this perspective, it is aimed to unravel the belief systems, values and ideologies legitimizing the discrimination & exclusion of the so-called ethnic minorities. In doing so, some theories on the social cognition processes are explored, putting emphasis on the reflections about some cultural elements & their underlying representations, being all this linked in the field of the critical discourse analysis a CDA. The approach proposed for this analysis implies to consider that the representations supporting the discrimination cannot be attributed to individual behavioral forms, but to social forms, axiological systems & some knowledge stabilized & conventionalized by the social groups coexisting within a particular society. All this means that this analysis suggests that the racist & discriminatory discourses are social constructs & mechanisms to exercise the domination, occupation & other types of power that are concomitantly anchored to keeping non-equitable, segregating & excluding social orders intensifying the social discrimination. Under this perspective, the racist discourses express the connection between power, exclusion and marginalization developed in the social, politic, cultural, and economic spheres, which defines the social space as a controversial place where the reality & social praxis are permanently under construction. This way, the power is expressed by a group exercising social control over other(s), thus limiting their collective freedom & capacity to overcome the marginality condition. The exercise of domination that keeps the status, privileges, incomes, possibilities to access to the society material & symbolic possessions, explains the ways how a social group is isolated & how their rights are violated. In this sense, the negative discrimination is defined as the exercise of unequal treatments, including the violation of a collectivity or an individual's rights due to racial, politic or religious motivations, among others. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S01980

Pardo, Ignacio ([e-mail: ipardo@fcs.edu.uy]), **Experiments and Qualitative Methods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Experimental & quasi-experimental strategies are deeply linked to quantitative measurement tools. The robust internal validity of this kind of designs allows attribution of change, which make them very useful for program evaluation, for example. Within that framework, quantitative methods provide a precise measurement of expected outcomes & covariates. Experiments designs and quantitative methods are a strong combination, then. However, there are certain shortcomings. For example, they "can take only a very specialized type of evidence as input & special forms of conclusion as output" (Cartwright 2007) & are quite blind to context. For these reasons among others, researchers started to think of embedding qualitative methods into experimental logic (Prowse & Camfield 2009). It is important to reflect on the possibilities that this combination opens & to address the new threats to validity. Epistemologically, this innovative approach involves the debate on causation. Traditional experiments can give sociology a clear approach to causal links (contrafactual causality) while qualitative methods can help our discipline to broaden these explanations with the help of alternative and complementing notions (generative causality).

2010S01981

Pardo, Rafael (BBVA Foundation, Paseo de Recoletos 10, 28001 Madrid, Spain [tel: +34 91-3748959; e-mail: rpardo@fbbva.es]), **Views of the Embryo, Worldviews and Attitudes to PGD (Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis) and Biomedical Embryo Research,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Embryo research for obtaining stem cells & PGD (Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis) are attitudinal objects embedded in a complex space of high expectations for reaching desirable goals, & also of strong moral reservations about the utilization & production of human embryos for research ends & socially contentious goals. An explanatory model of public attitudes to embryo research based on a major international survey will be offered, composed of general variables & worldviews (expectations about scientific-technological advances, reservations to science, trust in scientists, religiosity) & highly specific ones (one evaluative, views on "the moral status of the embryo," & the other of a cognitive nature, "biological literacy"). A key factor in accepting or rejecting this line of research & applications is the current, de facto, competition between biological science and moral & religious creeds in shaping a frame or image of the moral status of the embryo, either as a pure biological entity or, alternatively, as an actual or potential human being entitled to special protection. The countries included are Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom, & Spain. The fieldwork was conducted between October 2002 & February 2003 by Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS).

2010S01982

Pardo, Rodrigo, García-Arjona, Noemi, Hernández, Yannick, Routier, Guillaume & Lebreton, Florian (Laboratoire de Recherche en Sciences Humaines et Sociales (LARES), Universtité Haute Bretagne - Rennes 2, Rennes, France, 35000 [tel: +34 615417820; fax: +33 223461475; e-mail: rodrigo.pardo@upm.es]), **Physical Activity and Sport Practice in Relation to Gender and Ethnic Origin among Young People: The Case of Rennes (France),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The statistics of Physical Activity & Sport (PAS) practice in France show that 90% of young people between 15 to 19 years old practice at least one PAS. However, girls usually leave PAS practice more often than boys after the age of 15. Regarding ethnic origin, there is no official statistical data in France due to legal issues. This situation contrasts with other European countries (e.g., Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, etc.) where it can be found data on this matter. The purpose of this study is to show PAS practice of French young people concerning gender & ethnic origin. A specific questionnaire was created for this study with 81 items. This questionnaire was tested in the field before starting data collection in order to improve its reliability. All the high schools of Rennes (i.e., 19 including regular & professional) are potentiality involved in this study with a total of 21.476 students aged 16 to 20 years. Due to the large sample this study is still in data collection phase, which is scheduled to finish by April 2010. It is expected that this study shows valuable results about PAS practice, gender & ethnic origin, a subject that is relatively little-studied in France.

2010S01983

Paré, Marie-Hélène & Fàbregues, Sergi (Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxforshire, UK, OX1 2ER [tel: +44 1865 270325; fax: +44 1865 270324.; e-mail: marie-helene.pare@stcatz.ox.ac.uk]), **Participatory Practices in Psychosocial Support and Research Conducted on, for, or with Affected Populations in Humanitarian Settings,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examined the practices of participation of aid & academic agencies providing mental health support or conducting research on, for, or with, survivors of human-made or natural disasters in humanitarian settings. Although participation is enshrined as the 2nd core principle for good practice of the Guidelines on Mental Health & Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, the absence of a theoretical articulation about what participation means renders difficult to assess the difference that participation makes, who demands it, & who benefits from it. Using a mixed methods triangulation design, the study outcome is a theoretical model that describes & explains the forms that participation takes & the factors that impede & facilitate it. First, quantitative data from an email-based survey of researchers and practitioners (n=70) yielded 13 constructs perceived as enhancing or impeding local participation in psychosocial support and research. Second, qualitative data from a grounded theory of agencies' reports (n=236) explored the forms that participation takes throughout the project cycle. The triangulation of the quantitative & qualitative data occurred during the axial coding phase of the grounded theory. The results are a fully integrated articulation of the core constructs shaping the participatory processes of psychosocial programmes in emergency settings, from which standards for best practice may be derived, implemented and evaluated.

2010S01984

Parella Rubio, Sonia & Sole Puig, Carlota (Universidad Autónoma De Barcelona, Sociology Department [e-mail: sonia.parella@uab.es]), **The Occupational Mobility of Immigrant Women from Latin American Countries in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to identify the determinants of occupational mobility patterns among immigrant women from Latin American countries in Spain. It considers how both structural macro factors related to the corresponding receiving context (Spanish frame) & individual strategies affect the labor market incorporation of immigrant women. The following processes will be examined: ac Identify which are the patterns of occupational mobility & the extent of occupational upgrading vary by the charac-

teristics of these workers ac Which are the strategies used by migrant women & how they contribute to occupational mobility Concerning methodology, this research uses different complementary techniques, predominantly of qualitative approach: Statistical exploration of official sources, In-depth interviews

2010S01985

Park, Seong Hoon (Dept of Sociology, Korea University, Anam-dong Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, 136-701 Korea [tel: +82-2-3290-1152 ; e-mail: ngokr@hanmail.net]), **Changes in the Determinants of Corporate Crime,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While street crimes have been a primary concern of most scholars in South Korea, white collar crime or corporate crime did not immediately capture the attention of those who studying criminal behavior. This paper explores the causes of Korean firms' crimes. Rational choice perspective argues that firms participate in crime to achieve their profit goals in the market competition or uncertain environments. In contrast, normative or cultural perspective asserts that firms follow illegal culture in their field, but if institutional environments are changed their customs will be crimes. This paper will focus on the changes of the causes of crime according to the time periods using the longitudinal data from 196 KOSPI listed firms through 15 years. The results are as follows; (1) Large firms are more likely to commit crimes than small firms. (2) Firms with prior violations are more likely commit crimes than firms without prior violations. (3) The pattern of corporate crime are changed from political to social & economic character. While the state-corporate associative strategy greatly affected on crimes before 1997(economic crisis), the competitive strategy from market pressure worked in decisive factors after 1997. (4) Corporations with loosely coupled system are likely to commit crimes than ones more tightly coupled. (5) The more increasing uncertainty & institutional pressure, professionals or organizational department are employed for managing crime.

2010S01986

Park, SoonYawl (Asia Center, Seoul National University, 599, Kwanak-Ro, Kwanak-Ku, Seoul, Korea [tel: 82-2-880-2693; fax: 82-2-883-2694; e-mail: sypark@snu.ac.kr]), **Types of Perception on Ecological Citizenship in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many environmental studies have emphasized formation of ecological subject, like as ecological or environmental citizen to overcome global & local ecological crisis & also to make society ecologically sustainable. But these schools have been criticized because of their blindness to socio-political aspects of citizenship. Ecological citizenship is one of trials to combine ecological & socio-political aspect of citizenship. But it is still not clear how to integrate ecological aspects with social- political aspects of citizenship in ecological citizenship. In this paper, I will show 4 types of perception on ecological citizenship in Korea, based on empirical research using Q method. Korean types of perception on ecological citizenship are constructed on several elements such as environmental attitude on global/local environmental problem, political consciousness on political participation, polity, & democracy. The findings of this paper give some insight on theoretical controversies on ecological citizenship which has been mainly centered in Western Societies by exposing empirical types in Korea.

2010S01987

Parker, Peter & Johansson, Magnus (Dept of Urban Studies, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden 20506 [tel: +46-40-6657607; e-mail: peter.parker@mah.se]), **Challenges of Broad Public Engagement for Public Administrators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper seeks to delineate & conceptualize challenges associated with broad public participation in municipally led efforts toward sustainable development. We focus on initiatives where broad participation & social learning are critical aspects of success. Using the case of Fair Trade Cities we seek to show how the need for social learning entails particular kinds of challenges for public administrators that do not inhere in other types of network governance initiatives. We define social learning as involvement of lay people in issues of socio-cultural change. Social learning takes place when divergent interests, norms, values & views of reality meet in an environment that is conducive to learning. Social learning is impossible without participation, & this gives rise to a dilemma: A strong focus on participation entails relinquishing control & creates a potentially undirected process. But a strong focus on directed change could easily be perceived as paternalistic & manipulative. The challenge for administrators attempting to organize social learning processes is thus to find a path between these two pitfalls. However, this places new demands in terms of skills & also seems to entail a higher level of visibility & political risk-taking than what is normally mandated

2010S01988

Parmentier, Stephan & Weitekamp, Elmar (Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U.Leuven, Hooverplein 10, 3000 Leuven, Belgium [tel: 32-16-325115; fax: 32-16-325463; e-mail: stephan.parmentier@law.kuleuven.be]), **Reparation and Reconciliation after Violent Conflicts Through the Eyes of the Population: The Case of Bosnia and Serbia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Debates about serious human rights violations & international crimes committed in the past usually take a start during times of political transition, i.e. when societies are moving away from authoritarianism. At that time, the new political elites are openly confronted with the fundamental question on how to address the heavy burden of their dark past. The issue of "dealing with the past" or "transitional justice" is most often managed by elites, national & international, & the views & expectations of the local populations are rarely taken into account. Yet population-based researches can yield interesting insights into strategies & mechanisms for dealing with the crimes of the past and for reconstructing the future. In this paper, we report some findings of two population-based surveys conducted in Bosnia in 2006 & in Serbia in 2007, both funded by the K.U.Leuven Research Fund & focusing on several issues of post-conflict justice. We focus in particular on the issues of reparation for victims and reconciliation between the former enemy factions. We also try to derive some lessons for post-conflict justice situations in the Balkans & elsewhere & for similar research in the future.

2010S01989

Parra-Luna, Francisco (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad cde Politicas, Pozuelo,28223, Madrid, Spain [tel: 00 34 91 6389731; fax: 0034 94 3942767; e-mail: parraluna@yahoo.es]), **On the Outcome of the Current Economic Crisis in Spain: The Axiological-SETCU Model to Increase Employment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The basic hypothesis is that the high level of unemployment in Spain is due to the systems of values performed during the past ten years. In this paper a new model for overcoming the unemployment problem entitled "An Axiological-Setcu Model for Job Creation in Spain for the Period 2010-2013" is presented. The main results of this model are: 1) Instead of foresee the Spanish economy in recession (-0,5 of the GDP) during 2010, the model suggests a positive increase of 10,4 of the GDP in 2010, & an average increase of 3,5% of GDP during the period 2010-13. 2) the model suggests to reduce the 20% of unemployment to only 12-14% of active population. 3) Public deficit could be reduced in 3-4% of GDP at the end of 2013. 4) The whole system of values would also be improved due to the dialectical relationship among the values. 5) And finally, the so call "economic crisis" would be seen not as having an economic nature, but on the contrary, an "axiological" nature. Therefore, if we continue to see the current crisis mainly as an "economic problem" & study it as such, we would make the mistake of not understanding the deep nature of the crisis & to avoid future solutions. .

2010S01990

Parracho Sant Anna, Sabrina (Department of Language and Social Sciences, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, DLCS, UFRRJ, Campus Seropédica: BR 465, Km 47, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP. 23.890-000 [tel: +55 21 26821048; e-mail: saparracho@gmail.com]), **The Bienal de São Paulo Is Empty: Challenging the Model for International Exhibitions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Bienal de São Paulo was created in 1951, as a model to forge spectacular exhibitions, calling world's attention to local culture and bringing international visibility into national borders. Based in national contexts, the fairs were sponsored & supported by governments & embassies which thought modern art to be a way to show off national progress. In Brazil, more than anything, the organizers aimed to diffuse Brazilian art among international institutions & believed that it was possible to show through arts that São Paulo had finally reached modernity. After half a century, the diagnosis of globalization processes settled a new paradigm for art institutions & the Bienal was challenged by new forms of classification in arts. Since 2001, many attempts were made to reshape the exhibitory space. Although changes have been made, critics remained asking how international the international Bienal de São Paulo was. Eventually, in 2008, the

curatorial board proposed an empty Bienal, where nationality was no longer a problem, but artisticity & judgment were supposed to be reinvented. This paper aims to discuss how the Bienal Internacional de São Paulo is dealing with change in the national scope. Comparing the last four editions with the discourses produced by the time of the foundation in the 1950s, it attempts to understand the ways by which the curatorial board is nowadays encountering concepts forged in other academic fields, in order to justify different projects for contemporary arts.

2010S01991

Parsitau, Damaris Seleina (Egerton University, Box 536, Egerton, Kenya [tel: +254 722 281 426; e-mail: dparsitau@yahoo.com]), **Global Pulpits: Charismatic Christianity and the Globalization of Prophesy in Kenya and Beyond,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization, defined as the increasing flow of people, information, goods, services & other resources across national boundaries, is changing social context in ways that influence religious beliefs and practices. Increasingly, prophesy is becoming an important flow not only locally but also globally, linking religious networks that span national, regional & transnational borders. However, migratory & monetary flows are studied while others such as prophesy have not been given the scholarly attention it deserves. This paper proposes to examines the globalization of prophesy in Kenya & beyond & attempts to understand how prophetic engagements by local preachers are increasingly crossing boundaries and assuming a global character. The paper focuses specifically on Prophet David Owour, who has recently emerged as a local prophet with a global pulpit. His prophesies link the local & the global and displays a sort of global religious network linked together by prophesy.

2010S01992

Pascale, Celine-Marie (American University, Washington, DC, 20016 US [fax:; e-mail: pascale@american.edu]), **Sociologies of Language,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Historically, discourses of science within sociology have limited the study of language & meaning to highly technical analyses of conversation analysis & the turn-by-turn management of interaction. The discipline has been reluctant to accept sociological research regarding the broader processes of language and meaning–largely because these have been regarded as something other than scientific & therefore something other than sociological. In this paper, I argue for the importance of sociological studies of language that challenge existing discourses of science. I highlight both the richness & the usefulness of sociological analyses of language as a means to argue for more epistemic variety within the discipline.

2010S01993

Pathé-Duarte, Felipe (Institute for Political Studies - Portuguese Catholic University, Palma de Cima, 1649-023 Lisboa Portugal [tel: +351 96 489 4914; e-mail: felipepatheduarte@gmail.com]), **Religious Violence or Political Subversion: The Threat of Al-Qaeda's Doctrine in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I will intend to demonstrate that the doctrines which impel and justify Al-Qaeda's actions go way beyond religious irrationalism, articulating it with revolutionary ways of subversion, not only in its doctrine but also in its operation. The approach ground has been set: violence & terror which serve as a mean of gaining power of a movement whose inconsistent narrative merges modern revolutionary doctrines & religious faith (which, in part, helps to justify the initial violence). In other words, one either performs a rational analysis around the goals or goes forward into the deeply emotional motivations. Finally, as a result of this situation, we will try to point out the risk represented by Al-Qaeda's narrative in Europe. It is well-known that Europe became a global stage for jihadism as global subversion. Permeable to the jihadism are radical exiles & young second & third generation Muslim migrants. The goal is to operationalise control of human terrain, & try a "re-Islamization from below", a long-term infiltration into European society. For that reason, Al-Qaeda's doctrine reveals itself as a long term threat in Europe. However this threat reveals itself as growing, precisely by being an avatar of revolutionary movements merged with profoundly religious characteristics.

2010S01994

Patil, Rajendra Bhupal (Dept. of Sociology, Shivaji University,, Kolhapur India 416004 [tel: +91 231 2609368; fax: +91 231 2691533; e-mail: patilsuk@gmail.com]), **Civil Society and Water Governance: A Study of Hiware Bazar Village in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Hiware Bazar is a village with 257 households. Popat Pawar became the village headman in 1989 unopposed. He took water conservation work. He transformed Hiwre Bazar from water scare village to surplus one with the active cooperation of all the villagers & it has won many state & national awards. In 1970-80 the water scarcity & land degradation made agriculture redundant. In 1995 Hiwre Bazar was selected as the village that could be developed as the model village. Under this program, about 52 earthen bunds, two percolation tanks, 33 loose stone bunds were constructed. About nine check dams have also been constructed in a series on the downstream nallah. In 2006 the surplus was nearly 50 % of total water available. In the land use the gross cropped area of 821 ha. in 1996-97 has been increased to 1007 ha. in 1998-99 and 1125ha. in 2002-03. Since 2004 the annual water budgeting is discussed through village meeting & implemented. 70 ha forestland has been developed with cooperation of the forest department. 35 lakh trees have been planted in the past 20 years. The paper based on the secondary sources discusses the contribution of civil society in the water conservation & governance.

2010S01995

Patrício, Raquel de Caria (High Institute of Social and Political Sciences of the Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal, 1300-663 [tel: 351 919541260; e-mail: raquelpatricio@iscsp.utl.pt]), **The Brazilian Environmental Policy - The Most Concerned Emerging Economy With the Issue,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the evolution of the environmental policy of Brazil since the 1970s until the present days, showing that the current economic crisis has had limited impact on that policy. As the largest holder of the biological riches of the world, with much of the Amazon, asserting itself as one of the most promising agricultural powers, with a strong economy & steady growth, Brazil has since 1990 pursued a fierce & ambitious environmental policy. The issues of climate change, biodiversity, energy security and sustainable development have become part of the foreign policy and agenda of the country. Besides, Brazil is the emerging economy that has been most concerned about the issue, setting here an interesting point of contact that settles pertinent the analysis, little known, of the Brazilian environmental policy. It is thus helpful to look on that policy. This paper aims, therefore, to analyze the evolution of the Brazilian environmental policy, giving data & explaining the goals of the country in this matter.

2010S01996

Pattinasarany, Indera R I (University of Indonesia, Department of Sociology, Depok, Indonesia [tel: 62-21-78849025; e-mail: irapattinasarany@yahoo.com]), **Citizen Understanding of Inclusive Citizenship in Education in Indonesia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most of the studies on inclusive citizenship are carried out in developed countries setting. Such study is uncommon in Indonesia, a middle income country which comprise society with huge diversity both horizontally (such as ethnicity & religion) as well as vertically (such as social class). However, there are public debates related to citizenship inclusiveness in education sector, in particular on the provision of schooling for children with disability. The study focuses on inclusive citizenship in education sector in general. The latter is based on the fact that education is a basic right for all Indonesian citizen as promulgated in the Constitution of 1945 ("each citizen has the right to obtain education"). Particularly, the study seeks to examine whether people are aware of their rights & responsibilities in obtaining and/or providing education services enroute to inclusive citizenship condition. Three questions will be explored in the study. First, whether people felt that they are treated fairly. The second relates to whether people felt that they have obtained their rights & fulfilled their obligations as citizen. Finally, the extent to which people felt that they have the ability to exercise some degree of control over their futures. These questions are solicited within the context of the provision of education services. Analytical results will be established based on literature & regulation reviews, & in-depth interviews with officials in charge for delivering education services as well as students. Initial findings show that students from lower economic class attest that the government has yet to meet their rights while they have carried out their obligations. Students seem to have to have clear view regarding their future even though they do not know to reach it. Students from middle-upper economic class, on the other hand, also felt that the government did not deliver educational services that meet their expectation. In contrast to their lower class counterparts, students from middle-upper class can meet their needs through different channel as they have resources. Likewise, middle-upper class students can identify

how to reach their future. The paper provides interpretation on main findings from sociological perspective & concludes by discussing potential policy implications for improving inclusive citizenship in education sector agenda.

2010S01997

Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 208016 [tel: +91 512 2597925, 2598322; fax: +91,512, 2597510, 2590260; e-mail: binay@iitk.ac.in]), **Understanding People's Science Movement in India: From the Vantage of Social Movement Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper is based on several case studies of people's science movement (PSM) organizations in India. These case studies include some of the more active PSM organizations a Kerala Sashtra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP), Patriotic & People-Oriented Science and Technology Foundation (PPST), Marathi Vidnyan Parishad (MVP), Delhi Science Forum (DSF), Eklavya, Srujanika, & Bharat Gyan Vigyan Parishad (BGVS) -- all integrated under an all India umbrella network known as the AIPSN. Based on primary as well as secondary data collected from PSM organizations, the paper attempts: (a) to portray the life cycles, i.e. emergence (ideological roots), growth (activities & diversification, if any) & decline or renewal of these PSM organizations, & (b) to analyze the said phenomenon from the vantage of social movement perspective. PSM in India might have started as a discursive movement where activism started with a discourse & later on manifested in some form of social mobilization. But as the analysis of this study shows discursive formation is not an encompassing framework to justly explain the movement. It fails to do so particularly because of the grassroots activities of KSSP & emergence of all India organizations like BGVS that indulges in popular social mobilizations. The analysis indicates that of late the PSM in India has taken the shape of social mobilization. At the same time it further indicates that the PSM has grown beyond the conventional social movement framework, i.e. from mobilization to institutionalization. The emergent institutions have not culminated as the end-processes, rather make an intermediary phase, beyond which some of these PSM institutions have become dormant, some have started declining, some have withered away making way for new institutions & some have emerged stronger by re-aligning themselves under larger umbrella organizations. In the process the movement renews itself, as new PSM organizations have also emerged. But at the same time it is observed that the movement has lost its original radical teeth, spontaneity & focus. More of it have come under the influence of the government & have shifted their areas of focus (to literacy, environmental awareness & even rehabilitation & resettlement issues). Hence, PSM in India now has acquired more the hues of "Social-activism" (not that of pure science as it was earlier). The paper is one of the pioneering works on sociology of science in contemporary India, through which attempt has been made to identify science with social criticism / activism & to perceive the same through social movement perspective. By studying science as a means of social criticism & social activism the paper forges a strong link between science as a social institution & contemporary social processes in India. Thus it is a contribution to the social studies of science.

2010S01998

Paulle, Bowen ([e-mail: B.Paulle@uva.nl]), **Elias and Bourdieu,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The primary goal of this paper is to uncover the deep-seated conceptual affinities between Pierre Bourdieu & Norbert Elias. The second goal is to demonstrate that, in part because of their diverging sensitivities, when taken together the two authors' highly compatible approaches yield a vision more fertile than either of their sociological perspectives considered separately. Tracing the intellectual roots of the two author's three core concepts--habitus, field/figuration, & power/capital--we show how they selectively appropriated from their predecessors. We then outline how each of the two authors used their overlapping triadic approaches to interrogate a range of empirical phenomena. Attempting to make the authors' unexploited complementarity more tangible, we reflect on a simultaneously Elias & Bourdieu inspired approach to the body-centered world of sport. The conclusion argues that looking back at Elias & Bourdieu's theoretical contributions together can us revitalize our conceptualizing & investigating of human societies in the future.

2010S01999

Paulsen, Roland (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, 751 26, Uppsala, Sweden [tel: 0046737839337; e-mail: roland.paulsen@soc.uu.se]), **Resistance, Adjustment and the In-Between,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within critical theory as well as labor process theory the possibility of individuals resisting taken for granted power asymmetries remains a highly debated subject. Dropping rates of union membership seem to imply that within the sphere of labor, worker resistance is loosing ground. Based on a large interview material of critical cases, this notion is challenged. The interviewees mainly represent white-collar employees who spend half of their working hours on private activities. Studying their objectives and political ambitions behind their methodical recalcitrance reveals a range of intentional structures that all result in the same sort of time appropriation. First, the recalcitrance may be the effect of framed resistance based on a political indignation that often is combined with other forms of oppositional actions such as sabotage and pilfering. Second, time appropriation may more plainly be characterized as disengaged resistance in which case the recalcitrance is not politically formulated but still grounded in personal indignation. Third, the activity of not doing your work while at work can also be the effect of withdrawal in which case there is no other object than to avoid working. Fourth, time appropriation may also be a (sometimes involuntary) consequence of adjustment: This is the case when the employee does not receive enough work assignments to fill a working day. I conclude by suggesting that the processes & leaps between these intentional structures should be further studied.

2010S02000

Paupardin, Muriel (INSEP, 11 Rue du Tremblay 75012 Paris [tel: 033141744220; fax: 033141743545; e-mail: muriel.paupardin@insep.fr]), **Access to Sports Practice in Deprived Urban Areas, Social Integration and Public Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper will give some elements of a research conducted in several neighbourhoods in different deprived urban areas around Paris. The aim of this research is to look at the effects of different kinds of local initiatives to promote sport participation among young people. We'd like to show that attendance to this kind of sport initiative makes possible access to sport practice & could help certain individuals to have access to more diversified social networks than those to which they belong. We'd like also to show what institutional conditions are necessary in order that various skills which have been acquired in this framework could tend to change individuals' social trajectories by facilitating a route to employability in sport or in any other industry. The success of a local sport initiative, namely the entry & maintaining in sport or physical activities, depends on the type of offers, on the existence of a local system supporting individuals & the nature and quality of the relationship that partners in the local system are able to develop with its environment.

2010S02001

Pausch, Markus (Centre for Futures Studies, University of Applied Sciences Salzburg, Puch, Austria, 5412 [tel: +430502211-1857; e-mail: markus.pausch@fh-salzburg.ac.at]), **Subjective Well-Being and Political Behaviour in Austria, Germany And France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is a widely consensual assumption among scholars that the perceived quality of the political system & its institutions contributes to the subjective well-being of its citizens. Many studies & surveys have proven this interdependence in recent years. Especially countries with an elevated institutional & constitutional potential of direct political participation like Switzerland are said to implicate a higher quality of life than others. Though, political participation is in the majority of the respective studies reduced to its conventional, thus system-maintaining and system-friendly dimensions like voting in elections or referenda, discussing in institutional arrangements, writing (remonstrative) letters or joining in organised interest groups. Unconventional and system-critical participation like demonstrating, voting for system-critical parties etc. has less often been the focus of quality of life research, although it is undeniable & hardly ever denied that these activities are forms of political participation as well. In the paper empirical data concerning these questions and the interconnection between the political system, trust in institutions, subjective well-being & political behaviour respective political participation in Austria, Germany & France will be presented & interpreted. The analysed data stem from Eurobarometer, The European Quality of Life Survey & further representative surveys (especially the latest results of a survey conducted by the Centre for Futures Studies).

2010S02002

Paz, Fernanda (CRIM-UNAM, Av. Universidad s/n, cto. 2 Col.

Chamilpa, Cuernavaca 62210, Morelos, México [tel: +52 777 329 1826; fax: +52 777 317 5981; e-mail: ferpazsa@gmail.com]), **Social Movements and Scientific Knowledge: Beyond Strategic Alliances. Environmental Struggles in Mexico.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The paper analyzes the relationship between scientific knowledge and social movements looking for their interaction & mutual configuration. We make our approach from the study of the environmental struggles in Mexico pointing out two main aspects: 1. the role of scientific knowledge validating the argument of the struggles & redefining their demands; & 2. science in movement: political struggle in academic arena, or the dispute of legitimacy of "scientific chores". Finally, exploring the case of the Asamblea Nacional de Afectados Ambientales (National Assembly of Environmental Affected), we reflect on the challenges for the formation of a new type of movement: science and citizen-environmentalist.

2010S02003

Pearce, Laurence D. (Justice Institute of British Columbia, 715 Mc Bride Ave., New Westminster, BC Canada V3L5T4 [tel: 604-929-4560; fax: 604-929-4561; e-mail: lauriepearce@shaw.ca]), **Psychosocial Considerations in Emergency Management: A Methodology for Influencing Key Decision Makers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This project will draw on two decision-making models to examine the decision making processes of first response & emergency management leadership (i.e., Emergency Operations Centre personnel) through the development of exercises, scenarios & injects designed to prompt a more thoughtful engagement with the psychosocial dimensions of terrorism-based & other hazard events. The output of the research will be a training & exercise "collaboratory" or virtual laboratory of information, research, and expert dialogue focused on training & exercise for emergency responders & leadership with a specific emphasis on the psychosocial implications of disasters for responders and civilians. This collaboratory will include a digital library of exercises, injects, scenarios, simulated news footage, & exercise manuals which will act as a central repository or evolving compendium of resources for training & research. The various outputs of this research will equip agencies in & outside of Canada with the practical, technical, & informational resources to enhance training & more effectively address the challenges associated with the psychosocial implications of: (1) decontamination; (2) forensic/criminal police investigation and privacy issues; (3) mass casualty surges on the health system; and (4) multi-agency collaboration.

2010S02004

Peetz, David & Bailey, Janis (Griffith University, Brisbane QLD 4111, Australia [tel: +61 7 3735 7600; fax: +61 7 3735 7177; e-mail: d.peetz@griffith.edu.au]), **Neoliberal Evolution and Union Responses in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper analyses the phases of neoliberalism in Australia & union responses to them. We commence with consideration of Australian unions before the rise of neoliberalism, & then examine three phases of neoliberalism: 'constrained neoliberalism' under the Hawke-Keating Labor governments (1983-1996); 'Stalinist neoliberalism' under the Howard government (1996-2007); and 'revisionist neoliberalism' under the Rudd government (2008-). Australian union strategy has varied over the past century within a range from advocating 'protective' state action to 'reformist oppositional' stances. This largely reflects unions' institutionalisation within state arbitration processes & long established links to parliamentary politics. The 1983-1996 Accord provided a moment where they put forward something resembling an alternative vision, but it could not decisively counter the power of neoliberal ideas within the state bureaucracy & exacerbated the critical weakness of unionism at the workplace. As the need for workplace union development was revealed & responded to, the breadth of union vision outside the workplace narrowed. Unions were spectacularly successful in defeating the Howard government's 'Stalinist neoliberalism' & establishing the legitimacy of union 'values', but did not develop a modernised class politics to underpin the new emphasis on workplace activism that unions to varying degrees now pursue & which places heightened emphasis on activist education. Although the failures exposed by the financial crisis & public scepticism about neoliberalism make it vulnerable, there is yet to be a cohesive oppositional response to revisionist neoliberalism.

2010S02005

Peggs, Kay (University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Hampshire. UK. PO1 3AS [tel: +44 02392 846093; fax: +44 02392 842173; e-mail: kay.peggs@port.ac.uk]), **Science, Human Health and the Oppression of Nonhuman Animals: Morality and the Development of Transgenic Nonhuman Animals for Human Use,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In May 2009, the journal Nature published an article by Erika Sasaki and her colleagues outlining biomedical research that is said to provide additional potential for using nonhuman primates in experiments for human health gains. The research, which outlines a scientific method for the reproduction of transgenically modified marmosets who could have a predisposition to develop human diseases, has been greeted in many quarters as a milestone in biomedical research. Discourses associated with such experiments typically centre on evaluations of the advancements that might ensue in terms of reducing risks from human health hazards. By conducting a critical analysis of the article, this paper explores principles & moral questions connected with nonhuman animal experimentation in order to reflect upon assumptions central to claims about the progress that such nonhuman animal experiments represent. Drawing on sociological work on the role of science in addressing risk issues in society, this paper explores ethical questions associated with using nonhuman animals for human gain and concludes that tampering with the genetics of nonhuman animals so that they have an inclination towards feared human health hazards represents moral degeneration rather than progress. Thus, despite the scientific progress that such research is said to exemplify, the paper argues that such research does not represent human moral progress & thus is not good for humanity.

2010S02006

Pekka-Economou, Victoria (Department of Business Administration, University of Piraeus, 80, Karaoli & Dimitriou str [tel: 00302106010794; e-mail: Vic_pec@yahoo.com]), **The Main Factors and Motives that Encourage Women to Meet Their Human and Social Needs through a Socially Responsible Entrepreneurial Spirit: The Case of Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the new competitive environment women are trying to solve their existing problems through economic, socially sensitive and responsible entrepreneurial initiatives Women entrepreneurial activity is a growing economic phenomenon in US, EE & other countries all over the world. It is characterized as a serious driving force for economic growth, job creation, social and economic stability. For this reason there is an increasing interest to investigate & present the incentives of woman participation in labor market through their dynamic entrepreneurial activity & the ownership of small businesses. The main purpose of this paper is to examine & present in general the matter of women entrepreneurship in Greece. The main factors that empower female entrepreneurial activity & personal characteristics that motivate entrepreneurial environment in Greece are gathered from questionnaires answered by women, covering the greater area of Athens-Greece in the year 2009. The paper's originality lies in providing more empirical evidence concerning the Greek situation & mainly the greater area of Athens. The practical implication of all the possible conclusions may seriously assist official policy makers for their formulation and implementation of effective, sensitive & responsible support programs & practices. Keywords: Women, Entrepreneurship, Greece

2010S02007

Pekkola, Juhani (Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences, Box 9 [tel: 48220 Kotka; fax: + 358 5 220 8742; e-mail: juhani.pekkola@kyamk.fi]), **Well Being of Young Generation: Forms of Well Being and Integration among Young Adults,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We say that young ones are the future of the nation. But what kind of life the daily present offers for young people? Young people are not a holistic group. Rough estimate tells us that in Finland 2/3 of young ones are integrated & healthy, 1/3 face risks & again 1/3 of them lies in various troubles & need external help. What kind of social processes we have to understand when explaining the structures of wellbeing & disintegration? Social pressures among young people increase because of general ageing which is mainly a result of shrinking cohorts. Economical burden to take care of inactive population is year after year allocated to smaller number of active population. At the same time pressures & actions to prolong working careers & cut time for studies increase. This brings implications of making the processes of education & studies more intensive in order to achieve professional & social skills needed in working life. In working life low skill jobs disappear & more talent, motivation & skill is needed. All this preparations for social life takes place at the same time, when youngsters & young adults should mature in their personal sphere, establish their own families, generate place to live, take care of their children,

perhaps even their parents. To describe the social complexity at life we have still to mention swift changes on the area of economy bringing both positive opportunities & uncertainty, globalization, real time information exchange & virtual environments, emigration & immigration. Some empirical studies demonstrate that youngsters & young adults try & will manage according external demands, but some feel exhausted, depressed. In general Finnish young people are suffering from hurry, that is, shortage of time. There is no revolt or even strong opposition against competitive values to be seen. At the moment we do not know in details the structures of well being or alienation among young generation. What are the cultural, personal, family based or other social dimensions which support or opposite well being and integration, ill health & disintegration. What are the models of living styles among young ones? What kind of experiences or environments triggers positive & negative circles? How young people deal with contemporary social drivers mentioned earlier? Some operational areas influencing socialisation could be: Living environment, family, work, global impacts, & forms of consumption, education & the impact of ICT. The R&D programme "Voi hyvin nuori" / "Well being of young generation" will operate April 2010 a March 2010. The project will: - Involve local authorities, state authorities, third sector & research in order to study & develop intervention methods. - Clarify the structures of integration, identity and socialisation among young adults empirically in forms of case studies, survey & building constructive models. - Analyse the results, develop the methods among stakeholders, increase the exchange of knowledge & networking in order to find & spread positive solutions to maintain & increase integration & health and prevent disintegration & ill health as well as help the disintegrated & unhappy ones. - Compare the nature identities of young adults on regional basis & compare the integration and disintegration of young adults between SE-Finland & NW-Russia in empirical survey. - Increase the well being, integration and happiness among young generation. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S02008

Pellegrino, Giuseppina (Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Calabria, Via Pietro Bucci 87036 Arcavacata di Rende (CS) Italy [tel: +39(0)984492569; fax: +39(0)984492598; e-mail: gpellegrinous@yahoo.com]), **Future's on the Move: Looking Forward to Ubiquitous Communication?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Wireless technology coupled with miniaturization & portability of devices challenges categories to understand human-to human, but also mediated & intra-environmental communication. At the same time, the tangibility of a ubiquitous communication made possible by massive use of mobile phones has pushed forward the frontier of ubiquity, whose desire is as ancient as humankind, through embedding it in always different forms, labels & discourses (the "ubicomp"-ubiquitous computing-amongst others). The paper aims to discuss the role of future in shaping & designing new technologies, showing how future-oriented temporal trajectories can be traced in the path which leads to new media. The departure point is future as the "time of the new", in which unforeseeable can be foreseen through imagination, projection and, in the case of new media and technologies, designed. In fact, it is also through imagination and the constitution of a specific imagery that technologies become the media in users' hands & artifacts at disposal of different social groups. The contribution reflects on the pervasive emergence of mobility as a global trend in new technologies & media, to highlight how "being on the move" is a "must" in discursive and organizational practices concerning the design of advanced systems of communication. The case of the so called "ubicomp" will be presented as exemplary of ambivalences and contradictions which can be traced in the desire/design of new technologies & "smart", "intelligent" media enabled by pervasive infrastructures.

2010S02009

Pellegrino, Giuseppina (Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Calabria, Via Pietro Bucci, 87036 Arcavacata di Rende (CS) Italy [tel: +39(0)984492569; fax: +39(0)984492598; e-mail: gpellegrinous@yahoo.com]), **Is Future Now? Sociotechnical Discourse as Site for *in fieri* Futures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociotechnical discourse can be considered as site for future making and construction. Projection of hopes & horrors, in the form of binary frameworks which enforce technological determinism, characterize the narratives of technological discourse, whose sources & actors are multiple (the mass media, professional communities, institutions, enterprises). Different conceptions of technology as well as different durations of future can be identified in sociotechnical discourse. On the one hand, technology has an autonomous force & it seems to be almost a-temporal, out of time. This is even more emphasized when it emerges that the typical sociotechnical discourse is inspired at binary frameworks where apocalypse & irreversible ameliorement are confronted with each other. At the same time this recurrent pattern is declined in a short & a long time frame. In the first case, it is the culture of Capitalism as based on a "tomorrow after future" & emphasis on consuming a reified future temporarily embedded into artefacts which need to be owned (and consumed). However, there is a farther future performed through sociotechnical discourse, as feed by multiple sources or actors, from popular media to science fiction. This horizon is concerned with expectations of a radical revolution which foster anger & desire, horror & hope.

2010S02010

Pellizzoni, Luigi (Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy, 34127 [tel: +39 040 5583730; fax: + 39 040 5587829; e-mail: pellizzonil@sp.units.it]), **Uncertain State: Risk and Ecological Citizenship in the New World (Dis)order,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For quite a long time societal transformation in reply to the ecological crisis has been framed in terms of a shift from "first" to "second" modernity. The envisaged extent of this shift ranges from mild, gradual reforms to more profound reconsiderations of modern institutions & citizenship rights & duties, yet the welfare state & society usually represent an explicit or implicit point of reference. In this way, however, the scope of the neoliberal turn a of which the recent crisis is likely to inaugurate a new phase rather than the decline a remains underestimated. On one side the society & the state to which environmental reform is to be applied are today profoundly different from those in which the first waves of environmental policies have been conceived. On the other, neoliberal rule can be regarded in itself as a reply to the ecological crisis, though in a way to some extent unexpected & underappreciated by social science scholarship. Neoliberalism takes to the extreme some traits of modernity, with far reaching consequences as regards the understanding of nature, humanity & society. Reflexivity assumes peculiar features, the idea of risk governance turns out misleading, celebrated innovations like deliberative forums take a problematic look & society is (or seems) handled through (rather than despite) disorder. To elaborate on these points I will focus on how neoliberal rule affects human relationship with nature (including its own nature), the relevance in this respect of novel meanings of risk & uncertainty, & the implications of these changes for citizenship & regulation. Insight will come in particular from the emerging field of "converging technologies", while conceptual tools will be drawn especially from recent Foucault-inspired scholarship.

2010S02011

Pennell, Beth-Ellen, Alcser, Kristen, Hansen, Sue Ellen & Harkness, Janet (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 330 Packard, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 48106 [tel: +732-647-2247; e-mail: bpennell@isr.umich.edu]), **The Development of Guidelines: Toward Best Practice in Cross-National Data Collection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The number & scope of studies covering many cultures, languages, nations, or regions have increased significantly over the past decade. This has led to a growing need to provide information on best practices across the multiple aspects of cross-cultural survey design & implementation to ensure the collection of high-quality comparative data. However, there is very little published material on the details of implementing surveys that are specifically designed for comparative research, including what aspects are to be standardized & when local adaptation is appropriate. The Cross-Cultural Survey Design & Implementation (CSDI) guidelines initiative was created to address this gap. Specifically, the aim of the initiative was to develop & promote internationally recognized guidelines that highlight best practice for the conduct of comparative survey research across cultures & countries. The intended audience for the guidelines includes researchers and survey practitioners planning or engaged in cross-cultural or cross-national research. The guidelines cover all aspects of the survey life-cycle & include the following chapters: (1) Study Structure; (2) Survey Quality; (3) Ethical Considerations; (4) Tenders, Bids & Contracts; (5) Sample Design; (6) Questionnaire Design; (7) Adaptation; (8) Translation; (9) Instrument Technical Design; (10) Interviewer Recruitment & Training; (11) Pretesting; (12) Data Collection; (13) Data Harmonization; (14) Data Processing; & (15) Data Dissemination. The guidelines can be found at http://ccsg.isr.umich.edu.

2010S02012

Pensiero, Nicola ([e-mail: nicola.pensiero@eui.eu]), **The Impact of Birthweight, Childhood and Adult Psychosocial Resources on the Evolution of Psychological Malaise from Early Childhood to Adulthood,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work studies the joint effects of different forms of social and psychological resources considered at different life stages on the evolution of psychological malaise occurring between age 5, 10 and 34. Using structural equation modeling to account for the indirect mechanisms mediating child's psychological evolution, results throw light on the relative importance of age-specific social mechanisms. Childhood cognitive ability, the locus of control and peer rejection, which mediates also the effects of the two psychological resources, confirm to be key explanatory factors of psychological malaise. Contrary to expectations, neither earlier factors such as birth weight and prenatal maternal behavior nor educational and occupational outcomes measured at age 34 have substantial effects on the likelihood of psychological malaise. Changes in the level of malaise after childhood are rather accounted for by cognitive ability measured in early adulthood, which is quite stable after childhood. Parental support protects the child against malaise indirectly by fostering child's cognitive ability and the locus of control. The effect of parental support on child's abilities also explains the socioeconomic differential in child's psychological malaise. The model is assessed on a large sample of individuals followed from birth to early adulthood (British Birth Cohort Study 1970).

2010S02013

Pepicelli, Renata (Department of Politics, Institutions, History, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, 40126 [tel: 00393336937581; e-mail: renata.pepicelli@gmail.com]), **Religious Revivalisms: The Re-Positiong of Religion Among Muslim and Christian Women in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to explore the issue of Islamic & Christian revivalism among Sunni Muslim & Baptist Christian women in Rome. By challenging the idea of exceptionality of Islam as the only religion that seems to re-position itself in the public sphere, this paper - based on comparative in-depth interviews & observant participation a discusses how religion is becoming, for many migrant women & their descendents, a way to have access to Italian public sphere. According to several Muslim & Christian respondents, turning to religion does not mean turning to the past and be locked into private sphere. On the contrary, in their words and performances (female religious lessons, proselytism, certain codes of dress…), religion can become a tool of empowerment in religious communities & in host society. By turning to religion, both Muslim & Baptist women reclaim a voice in a fragmented post-modern era, challenging & reaffirming gender role.

2010S02014

Peralva, Angelina, Sinhoretto, Jacqueline & Gallo, Fernanda de Almeida (Université de Toulouse - Le Mirail, Toulouse, France [tel: ; e-mail: peralva@univ-tlse2.fr]), **The Parliamentary Inquiry Committee on Drug Trafficking: Preliminary Analysis of the Profile of the Individuals Involved, Social Networks and Their Links with Formal Institutions of the Market, Politics and the State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The processing of information gathered by the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee on Drug Trafficking, known as "CPI do narcotráfico", completed by the House of Representatives in 2000, allow to examine the phenomenon of drug market through a prism not much explored so far by other studies. Collecting information on business networks in 23 Brazilian states as well as three international connections, the source reveals a wealth of information on the backgrounds of individuals involved in drug deals, his organization & the multiple forms of articulation between social networks local, regional, national & transnational. The profile of the individuals showed a wide social diversity with different degrees of articulation of these illegal activities to established businesses in the formal economy & political networks with connections in state institutions. The primary treatment of the data points to a questioning of the meanings crystallized around the term 'organized crime', as if this was a homogeneous sociological type; what the CPI seems to offer to the analysis are different modes of organization, with very different ways of assets movements, people & powers that are combined in a concrete way in well-defined contexts, & that they tend to produce a booming market. Market which can be controlled by both highly organized networks, hierarchical, exercising the control of the territory by violence, as by softy networks that cleverly combine knowledge and professional expertise to enhance & diversify their business. In either case, networks mobilize strategic positions within state institutions, but show a wide variation in the nature & intensity of exchanges between the market business & the business of the state; consequently it is not possible to say that there is a single standard connection between the drug market, the formal economy, politics & the state.

2010S02015

Percy-Smith, Barry (The SOLAR Action Research Centre, University of the West of England, Glenside Campus, Blackberry Hill, Stapleton, Bristol, BS16 1QY [tel: ++44 (0)1604 246926; e-mail: barry.percy-smith@uwe.ac.uk]), **Sustainable Lifestyle Education as a Critically Reflexive Process of Learning in Schools and Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The sustainable schools strategy in the UK provides a significant challenge for schools as centres of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Whilst many schools have embraced the "green" agenda & made advances in their provision of learning for sustainability, there are questions about the extent to which this learning results in the development of more sustainable communities beyond the classroom. This paper discusses key learning from a recent project, funded by the Economic & Social Research Council and Housing & Communities Academy, which used an action research approach to explore how the role of schools might be maximised in developing sustainable communities. The project engaged pupils, school staff & members of the wider community in cycles of reflection, learning & action. Drawing on examples from partner schools, the paper raises issues & questions about approaches to learning for sustainable development, wider roles of (extended) schools & the agency of children & young people in bringing about sustainable communities. The paper concludes by arguing that only through learning which "empowers" people to develop environmental competence through direct & critically reflexive relationships with nature will ESD be able to make a meaningful contribution to the achievement of sustainable communities.

2010S02016

Pereira, Ines (FGV EAESP, Rua Itapeva, 474 - Sala 1006 - Sao Paulo (SP) - Brazil - 01332000 [tel: +55 11 82453333; e-mail: ines.brasil@uol.com.br]), **Tobacco on the Move: The Pop-Up Stores and the Seductive Power of New Forms of Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazil is one of the 168 countries that signed the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. For this reason there are strong restrictions on tobacco industry marketing campaigns in Brazil. Nevertheless, it is still among the ten countries with the highest number of smokers in the world. The law restrictions have been forcing the tobacco industry to search for new forms of communication, meaning new alternatives of interaction that could be less saturated & more effective. Pop-up stores, object of this paper, are among those alternatives. Pop-up stores are temporary stores assembled by tobacco industry where cultural or entertainment events are taking place. Traditionally, the communication strategies of the tobacco industry do not point out the smoke, but the smokers. In advertising the smoker appears as someone sexy, self assured, willing to take risks, self-contained/independent. If contemporary life turns people into commodities (Bauman, 2007), the tobacco industry helps turn the smoker in a "desirable commodity." The pop-up stores are a new channel for traditional communication strategies of the tobacco industry, which uses them to get what all industries eagerly desire: customers increasingly addicted to the consumption of their products.

2010S02017

Pereira-Coutinho, José Maria (ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal, 1649-026 Lisbon [e-mail: josemariacastro@netcabo.pt]), **Portuguese Undergraduate Youth's Beliefs, Practices and Attitudes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My PhD thesis studied the religious beliefs, practices & attitudes of Portuguese undergraduate youth, as well as their religious socialization. The population studied was the third year students of the public universities of Lisbon. I gathered a sample of 500 students, distributed by 10 different subjects through a survey that was applied during March 2010. It is not finished yet. Perhaps I will develop a focus groups or conduct interviews with students to deepen my findings. Because the fieldwork is not finished, I can't produce conclusions yet. Only in April or May, will I have the main results produced.

2010S02018

Perenyi, Szilvia (Semmelweis University, Faculty of Physical

Education and Sport Sciences, Budapest, Alkotas u. 44. H-1123 Hungary [tel: 00-30-6947-413641; fax: 00-30-24210-61376; e-mail: sperenyi@hotmail.com]), **Thrill Society: Sport as a New Dimension of Personal Freedom,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using the concept of "thrill society" by Schulze, the purpose of this study was to examine the role of sport participation in the life of young people taking uncertainty & insecurity emerged at endings of "thrill projects" into consideration. Stratified random sampling was applied to obtain an accurate national representation of Hungarian youth population in relation to age, gender & type of settlement, & municipality of residency. Data was analysed by using multidimensional statistical methods. The findings suggested that as part of the individualisation and diversification processes of youth, sport lost its instrumental value content & gained goal/performance orientations in the process of thrill-projects. Data showed, however, that sport participants adopted a more positive image of the future, higher ability to assume risks & a more modern state of mind, also a more stable self-concept in comparison to non-participant youth. It seems that sport may assist youth with a stable & accountable value environment that reduces the variety of opportunities and provide resources to better deal with societal & personal uncertainties; meanwhile it opens new avenues of personal freedom. Key words: thrill society, sport participation, Schulze, self-concept, values

2010S02019

Perera, Purnima Subodhani J.A. (1Lecturer in Sociology, Department of Social Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nawala, Sri Lanka., Department of Social Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nawala, Sri Lanka. [tel: 94 011 2881402; fax: 94 011 2820032; e-mail: jaspurnima@yahoo.com]), **Social Exclusion and Teenage Pregnancy in Urban Slums in Colombo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Socio-economic moves & the demographic transitions in Sri Lanka have created an atmosphere to perpetuate teenage pregnancy. The rates of teenage pregnancy are higher among vulnerable populations in the country demanding greater attention. Researches argue that social exclusion is both a cause and consequence of teenage pregnancy (Kiernan, 1995; SEU, 1999; Swann et al., 2003 & Ranatunga, 2004). Therefore this research intends to discuss the teenage pregnancy in a vulnerable population in the context of social exclusion. Objectives: to discuss the teenage pregnancy among urban slum dwellers in the context of social exclusion. Methodology: This descriptive sociological study was conducted among 109 teenage pregnant mothers living in urban slums in Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) area, Sri Lanka during 2008 July to 2009 December. A population proportionate sampling method was used to select the participants from 13 Antenatal clinics (ANCs) covering 96 Public Health Midwife (PHM) Areas. A female, having pregnancy at the age of 20 or less was considered a teenage pregnant woman. Primary data was collected through interviewer assisted questionnaire & in-depth interviews & secondary data was collected by using pre-designed data entry sheets from the Management Information System (MIS) maintained by the PHMM during 2004-2009. Qualitative analysis was done using Frame Work Analysis and the quantitative analysis was done using SPSS software. Ethical approval was obtained. Discussion: The prevalence of teenage pregnancy was 7.8% in CMC during the study period. Teenage pregnancy among these 13 ANC areas varied from 2.5% to 15.8%. Trend analysis revealed consistently higher prevalence of teenage pregnancy in poorer PHM areas. Around 25% of the teenage pregnant mothers were descendants either from single parent or parentless families. One in six TP mothers (n=19) were inmigrants to CMC area. Half of the TP mothers had got only secondary education (grade 5-10) & reasons for discontinuing education were connected to ethnicity, poverty, deprived family background & pregnancy during school age. Almost all the TP mothers (98.2%) were house wives although 36.8% of them were employed prier to their marriage. Alcoholism in the family had influenced on becoming pregnant at teen age out of wedlock due to elopement with a partner. Ninety three TP mothers (85.3%) have been born to a mother who was aged less than twenty years when she first gave birth to a child. This implies the intergenerational continuation of teenage pregnancy. Parental cohabitation or marital dissolution & frequent family disputes showed a significant effect on unwanted pregnancy happened out of marriage. Conclusion Social exclusion effects on the risk of teenage pregnancy in the form of poverty, parental marital dissolution & frequent family disputes of parents, migration status, poor educational attainment, unemployment, influence of alcoholism of a family member, descendents of teenage parents, parental cohabitation or marital dissolution & frequent family disputes. Recommendations Multi-sectoral interventions should be targeted mainly in the PHM areas which are highly affected by teenage pregnancy. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S02020

Pérez Naranjo, Lena (Sociology, Free University, Berlin, Germany, 14195 [tel: +49 173 6341 252; e-mail: lena@raros.de]), **Cuban Migration Today: Analysis and Perspective in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Cuban Migration has been during the last 50 years a disputed field among scientists from different disciplines. Since the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 there has been a division between the Cubans who stay in the country & the others who leave the island. This original disagreement has been centered on social & economic issues but above all has been an ideological & political dispute. However, between 1975 & 1989 Cuban students & workers were sent to the former socialist countries. They were the personification of interchange programs & an example of solidarity among brother countries. Germany was one of these countries that received Cubans. Around 300,000 came to the DRG (Democratic Republic of Germany). In 1989 at the time the Berlin Wall fell down thousands of Cubans were in the DRG. With the end of the cold war the political scenario changed & the Cubans were trapped again between the loyalty to a government on one side & economic & personal development on the other side. The arrival of Cubans in Germany did not stop with the end of the socialist era. Since then more & more Cubans have adopted Germany as a second country. Hence this study is a Ph.D. research, which deals with the evolution of the Cuban migration in Germany from 1975 until today. It will explore the motivations Cubans had to migrate to Germany, the process of their integration into the German society, & their influence, though from the distance, in the Cuban society. The presentation will deal in the first part with a concise description about the arrival of Cubans in Germany & its development after 1989, when Germany & Cuba ended the interchange programs. The second part is a short presentation about Grounded Theory as the method used in order to analyze the interviews. I conducted 30 structured interviews with Cubans living in Germany for more than 35 years, others arrived a year ago. Finally the first results will be presented where it will be clarified different strategies Cubans put into action in order to arrive in Germany, their role into the German society & the bridges they build in a transnational space that connect Cuba & Germany. These personal stories illustrate new trends of migration in the case of Cuba at the same time that illustrate the process of integration in the German society taking into account the differences in language, culture & political system.

2010S02021

Perez, Victor W. & Maratea, R.J. (University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716 [tel: 302-831-2581; fax: 302-831-2607; e-mail: victorp@udel.edu]), **How Individual Web Spaces Create a Social Movement: Mapping the Online Network of the Autism Collaboration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Childhood autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has gained considerable attention across several arenas for social problems construction. The Internet is an integral venue for claims of an autism epidemic, and is particularly important for parents of those affected as both claims-makers & purveyors of scientific & other information regarding the etiology of the condition & the increase in diagnoses. This research analyzed a unified network of parent-oriented websites that developed from a collection of independent sites containing scientific information regarding ASD. From an initially decentralized collection of individual web spaces, the collaboration of sites provides collective identity and commonality of purpose, as well as information control regarding the etiology of childhood ASD. The collaboration of sites serves to facilitate a social movement, unique to cyberspace, whereas otherwise the movement may not continue to thrive with isolated, individual sites. Implications for the fields of social movements and social problems are discussed.

2010S02022

Pérez-Castro, Judith & Morales, Betsaida (Department of Education and Arts, Juarez and Autonomous University of Tabasco, Av. Universidad s/n. Villahermosa, Tabasco. México. 86000 [tel: 52 (993) 357-18.04; e-mail: pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx]), **The Impacts of the Competency-Based Education on the Professionalization of Mexican Psychologists,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents the partial results of a research which seeks to know the effects & outcomes that the competency-based education (CBE) has

had in the professionalization of psychologists. Mainly, we focus on the changes made on the university curriculum & how do they respond to the labour market demands. The final objective is to analyze the psychologists, as a professional group, taking as a point of departure the content of university curriculum and syllabus, in order to identify what are the abilities & knowledge that are being taught & socialized by the CBE. The theoretical perspective that underlies our research is the sociology of professions; especially, we consider Weber & the neoweberians. So far, the most important findings have shown us that, in Mexico the term "competency" was first introduced in the labour policies. Later on, in 1980, the concept was moved to the educational field by the development of a joint project between the Ministries of Work & of Public Education. In the case of psychologists, the CBE has meant the introduction of abilities such as: critical thinking, problem solution, decision-making, creativity & social relevance. In short, the concept that lies beneath the CBE, in the case of psychologists, is the idea of "know-how" & this latter is having significant effects in the professional higher education.

2010S02023

Perkins, Harvey C (Faculty of Environment, Society and Design, Lincoln University, Christchurch, New Zealand, 7647 [tel: 64 3 325 3838; fax: 64 3 325 3857; e-mail: Harvey.Perkins@lincoln.ac.nz]), **Telling Stories, Making Money: The Roles of Public Relations Intermediation, Travel Journalism and Globalised Place Promotion in International Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses the dimensions of leisure & tourism that relate to public relations intermediation, travel journalism and globalised place promotion. Using a study of British journalists who were sponsored by the New Zealand Tourism Board to visit New Zealand & report their experiences in the travel pages of the main British national daily newspapers & associated magazines, this paper examines the ways national tourism organisations engage with travel journalists & public relations firms to create attractive representations of environmental & cultural experiences for tourists to consume. The paper thus engages with the community of professionals whose job it is to produce and reproduce ever-new environments, activities, experiences & sights in & on which tourists can perform & gaze. The paper thus extends earlier work on the promotion of particular tourism places and how in turn that leads to those places being managed and changed both culturally & physically in ways that are consistent with the dominant messages in tourism place-marketing and advertising.

2010S02024

Perlsgtadt, Harry (Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing. MI 48824-1111 [tel: +1 517 353 5089; e-mail: perlstad@msu.edu]), **The Impact of Political Party and Ideology on Perceptions of Health Inequalities: Findings from a US Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Premise: Political party & ideology affect perceptions of discrimination in health care delivery & differences in health quality for minority groups. Methods: A random digit dialed telephone survey of 1,036 Michigan residents asked four questions from a Kaiser Foundation national study. Are people treated unfairly based on health insurance; on how well they speak English and on ethnic/racial background, & do minorities received lower quality health care? Regression equations included race, income, age, type of community (urban suburban rural), union membership, and labor force participation as well as political party and ideology. Findings: Sociodemographic variables were not good predictors of disparities. Only political party & ideology had significance for unfair treatment due to health insurance; race and type of community joined political party & ideology for unfair treatment based on ability to speak English & on ethnic/racial background. Health care quality was impacted by political ideology, but not political party. Income, type of community also affected perception of quality of health care for minorities. Conclusions: The strong partisan divisions in the recent US health care reform debate & support for the final legislation suggests that future models should include ideology, & political party of respondents when studying health inequalities.

2010S02025

Perlstadt, Harry, Kaplowitz, Stan & Post, Lori (Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111 USA [tel: +1 517 353-5089; e-mail: perlstad@msu.edu]), **Improving Guidelines for Blood Lead Level Testing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Premise: Concern with lead poisoning & its prevalence among low income children has led the US to require Blood Lead Level (BLL) testing of all children on Medicaid insurance for low income families. This has never been achieved and, at /BFM2X4B|END30 per test, would greatly stress state budgets. Methods: By linking thousands of BLL test results from Michigan Dept of Community Health records that include the child's race & Medicaid status with census data on housing & neighborhood demographics, we constructed a statistical model treating BLL as a continuous variable & using Hierarchical Linear Modeling to generate the prediction equation. Findings: Census block groups explain more variance in BLL than tracts and much more than the current preferred method using dichotomized ZIP codes to assess risk Conclusions: Our equation has good specificity and sensitivity, meaning that it identifies more cases of Elevated BLL but requires fewer tests than testing all on Medicaid. Given the need for cost saving, health authorities are beginning to approve new methods such as ours for identifying those who need to be tested.

2010S02026

Pernecky, Tomas (School of Hospitality and Tourism, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand [tel: 0064211879990; e-mail: tomaspernecky@yahoo.com]), **Tourism through Constructionism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The field of Tourism Studies has been expanding slowly beyond the strictures of applied business approaches, & consequently there is an increase in the variety of topics, issues & methodologies being implemented. The sporadic openings in the study of tourism towards novel ways of thinking about what else it may be, & in what other ways it can be understood, have given rise to emerging concepts such as worldmaking, (Hollinshead, Ateljevic, & Ali, 2009), ordering (Franklin, 2004), & the mobilities paradigm (Urry, 2007). In further broadening the epistemological vistas of tourism, this paper takes up a constructionist stance & explores the meaningful interplay between people, objects, places, & also academia. It presents tourism as the result of creative human endeavour by highlighting the plurality of meanings which are never fixed nor held independently of its interpreters. Tourism is portrayed as a temporal, social-cultural construction in need of more emic & post-disciplinary modes of investigation. Franklin, A. (2004). Tourism as an ordering: towards a new ontology of tourism. Tourist Studies, 4(3), 277-301. Hollinshead, K., Ateljevic, I., & Ali, N. (2009). Worldmaking Agency - Worldmaking Authority: The Sovereign Constitutive Role of Tourism. Tourism Geographies, 11(4), 427-443. Urry, J. (2007). Mobilities. Cambridge: Polity Press.

2010S02027

Perrenoud, Marc (Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Suisse, 1015 [tel: 00 41 21 692 37 62; e-mail: marc.perrenoud@unil.ch]), **Musicos, artisans, ingénieurs : les économies symboliques du travail à travers l'ethnographie comparée des groupes professionnels** (Musicians, Craftsmen, Engineers: Symbolic Labor Savings through Comparative Ethnography of Professional Groups), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Ma communication montrera comment l'ethnographie de différents groupes professionnels (des musiciens ordinaires aux ingénieurs informaticiens en passant par les artisans d'art ou les agents de sécurité) dans un héritage Hughesien mais enrichie par la tradition de l'ethnologie française permet d'éclairer certaines problématiques contemporaines de la sociologie du travail, depuis l'autonomie dans le travail (De Terssac) jusqu'au portrait de l'artiste en travailleur (Menger) en passant par l'intégration de la critique artiste par le management (Boltanski et Chiapello) ou la fragilisation du modèle des "cadres" à la française (Bouffartigue et Gadéa). En s'attachant tant aux "métiers modestes" qu'aux "professions prétentieuses", et en s'intéressant à chaque fois à la structure interne des espaces professionnels et aux différentes façons de dire et de faire son métier, on ira voir comment les économies de la grandeur via notamment les échanges de biens symboliques (Bourdieu) sont à l'Auvre pour construire les formes contemporaines du rapport au travail individualisé, subjectivé, naturalisé, et travaillé par l'idéologie de la vocation et la notion de "talent".

2010S02028

Perriard, Valérie & Castelli Dransart, Dolores Angela (Department of Applied Sciences, University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland-Social Work, Fribourg, Givisiez, Switzerland [tel: 1762; fax: +41 26 429 62 01; e-mail: valerie.perriard@hef-ts.ch]), **Professional Identities in the New Socio-Educational Assistant (SEA) Profession,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A new profession "socio educational assistant" (SEA) has recently been introduced in the French speaking part of Switzerland (2008). The new

SEA profession brings an important change to the field of social work professions as it presents the particularity of being taught at a lower level of education than the other professions of the social field. This paper presents the first findings of an ongoing empirical qualitative study (2009-2011) that explores professional identity in the new SEA profession. In this research, identity is seen as on ongoing interactive process. It is perceived as the result of a twofold mechanism: identifications attributed by others & identifications attributed by oneself. The study's aim is to grasp the components of professional identity & their contents in the new SEA profession, based on the collective representations of three different groups of actors: SEA practitioners, their colleagues & employers. Approximately 30 semi-focused personal interviews are carried out with these different types of informants. The first findings should present different perspectives on the SEA professional identity at an early stage of its development & point out similarities & differences between the standpoints of the concerned actors.

2010S02029

Perry, Paul E. (Sociology Programme, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, Massey University, Palmerston North 4442, New Zealand [tel: 64 6 356-9099 ext 2622; e-mail: P.E.Perry@massey.ac.nz]), **The Free Market Paradigm and Environmental Attitudes: A Comparison of India, China and Several Western Societies, Using Data from the World Values Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Beliefs & values which underlie free market economic principles have become widely institutionalised in much of the world in recent decades. Such views are often not subject to critical examination by leaders, or the general public; commonly seeing unfettered free markets as the only route to increased prosperity. However, some thinkers argue that free market capitalism & a healthy, sustainable environment are largely incompatible. Others being less extreme, say the market has its place, but with more regulation. This paper examines the relationships between environmental attitudes & beliefs, & beliefs & values about free markets, competition & open economies. Logically, it might be expected that support for the environment & for free-markets are negatively related. On the other hand if free market views are widely institutionalised then there may be very little association between the two areas. Some prior evidence can be found for both expectations. Using World Values Survey data, multiple items measuring both environmental attitudes & various free markets views are examined. The focus is on a cross-national comparison between the two emerging economic giants of China & India (with environmental problems from rapid economic growth in increasingly open economies) & several economically mature & affluent western societies.

2010S02030

Persson, Anders (Depatment of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 22100 Lund, SWEDEN [tel: +46703020136; e-mail: anders.persson@soc.lu.se]), **Front- and Backstage in "Social Media",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Starting with two cases, in which bloggers reveal way to much about things that should be kept hidden, I will ask: What is it in "social media" as media & in the communicative situation of the person using them, that constitutes front- & backstage & the boarder dividing them? In the paper I will analyze the cases mentioned above using some of Goffman's concepts, the already-mentioned frontstage & backstage & also expressions given & expressions given off. I will also compare what might be called computer-to-computer interaction with face-to-face interaction by initially using the "model" of talk that Goffman developed in his article "Replies & Responses" (reprinted in the book Forms of Talk 1981). This "model" consists of eight different so called "system requirements & system constraints" (1981: 14-15). I will also draw on results from an earlier study on mobile telephone calls in public places, where I gathered data by eavesdropping on, or rather overhearing, such calls (results published in Persson, Anders 2001 "Intimacy Among Strangers", in Journal of Mundane Behavior (Vol. 3, No. 3, October 2001) & in Persson, Anders 2003 Social kompetens. Lund: Studentlitteratur (a book in Swedish)). The tendency to reveal too much about private, sometimes intimate, things is evident in such calls a but to whom are the callers revealing them? Has this intimacy among strangers something to do with peculiarities of the mobile phone as a medium? According to Zygmunt Bauman (The Individualized Society, Polity Press 2001) the mobile phone gave the final blow to the connection between spiritual affinity & physical nearness. Or is it the communicative situation of the caller & his/her being an absorbed communicator that explains the tendency to reveal too much?

2010S02031

Persson, Asha (National Centre in HIV Social Research; University of New South Wales, Webster Bld, Level 2, UNSW, Sydney, NSW, 2052, Australia [tel: +61-2-93856414; fax: +61-2-93856455; e-mail: a.persson@unsw.edu.au]), **HIV-Negativity in Serodiscordant Relationships: Absence, Enactments, Liminality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nearly three decades after the onset of the HIV epidemic, one affected group remains largely invisible & has received little international attention, namely HIV-negative people who are in a committed, intimate relationship with someone who is HIV-positive (serodiscordance). Their lives are entwined with the everyday realities of HIV, whether emotional, sexual, social or medical. Yet, paradoxically, given their proximity to the virus, partners' experiences of "living with HIV" are little considered and understood, as are the meanings & practices of being HIV-negative in that context. When they appear in the research literature, they tend to be framed in pre-conceived & reductive ways. Drawing on anthropological theory, empirical material & my years of HIV social research, this paper explores HIV-negativity from several angles. I consider analyses that suggest a generalised silence around HIV-negativity in the western HIV epidemic & the historical & political circumstances in which this silence arose. Engaging Annemarie Mol's (2002) concept, I examine how HIV-negativity is enacted in the literature on HIV-discordant couples. Despite being routinely framed as a singular identity that is inevitably different from & in tension with HIV-positivity, a closer reading reveals that HIV-negativity assumes multiple shapes as it is brought into being by localised practices & contexts. Against this background, I explore qualitative interviews with HIV-negative partners in Australia. I utilise Victor Turner's (1977a, 1977b) work to elucidate that, while enactments of HIV-negativity in heterosexual serodiscordant couples are profoundly shaped by discourses of HIV, gender & sexuality, HIV-negativity in this context eludes common classificatory categories that locate identities & positions in cultural space, rendering it a liminal subjectivity. The paper concludes that, given the recent rise in HIV infections in some western countries, a greater understanding of HIV-negativity & how HIV impacts on negative partners might help to "reframe a virus that thrives on invisibility" (Fox 2006). Fox, R. (2006) Negative: Using Performative Interventions to Explore HIV-negativity. Theatre Topics 16(1):47-64. Mol, A. (2002) The Body Multiple: Ontology in Medical Practice. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press. Turner, V. (1977a) The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-structure. New York: Cornell University Press. Turner, V. (1977b) Variations on a Theme of Liminality. In Secular Ritual. S. Moore & B. Myerhoff, eds. Pp.36-52. Amsterdam: Van Gorcum.

2010S02032

Perulli, Angela & Valzania, Andrea (University of Florence [e-mail: angela.perulli@unifi.it]), **Reconfigurating Local Societies: Established and Outsiders Facing Migration Process,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The new interdependences between autochtons & foreigners created by the recent migratory flows have produced deep changes in local societies. The paper aims at analysing these transformations in Eliasian key, by a comparison among similar territorial realities on the base of economic & social features (productive structure of little & middle-size companies, politic subcultures, social cohesion degree & so on). What occurs when a great number of "foreigners" arrives in a local society in a brief span of time? Can such changes be read like a reconfiguration of the existing social relations & positions? The answers will be looked for in observing the dynamics of the recent past of some peculiar local societies in Italy. The initial hypothesis is that processes of social mobility can be explained starting from closeness/distance of the actors by the crisis focus: central groups first slip to the margins of society, while traditionally emarginated categories gain importance on economic & cultural level. The reflection will concentrate on two aspects: the relationship between identity and local development & the survival theme. How the social habitus is formed & how relates himself with the building of individual identities & with the process of economic & social development of a territory? The survival theme concerns the adaptation models of the local societies to the change. The survival need is fundamental for the definition of the individual purposes. It is not only a biological need, although important. It is also a need of communities, places, social groups, cultures, styles of life, customs. One acts & reacts because he is afraid that his own world disappears, & when his own material & symbolic continuity is felt at risk. So the survival theme has several meanings. In Eliasian approach, it regards the power dynamics which continuously mould the civilising process. In this analysis two aspects will be faced. The first is the autochton's conception about the

immigrant seen as a threat for the dominant order, the building of emotional barriers against him & the stigmatization processes of the foreigners. The second is the vision of the immigrant as exclusive short period economic resource, with consequent risk of ethnic closings & intolerant cultural particularisms.

2010S02033

Pescosolido, Bernice A., Martin, Jack K., Long, J. Scott, Medina, Tait R., Phelan, Jo & Link, Bruce G. (Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47408 [tel: 812-855-3841; fax: 812-856-5713; e-mail: pescosol@indiana.edu]), **"A Disease Like Any Other"? A Decade of Change in Public Reactions to Mental Illness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Clinicians, advocates & policymakers have employed the concept of mental illness as a legitimate disease in their efforts to overcome low service use & adherence rates as well as the prejudice and discrimination faced by individuals, families & providers. Improving public understanding of the neurobiological basis to these diseases was expected to facilitate access to treatment and lessen stigma. We examine the impact of this broad-based public education approach with a ten-year comparison of the endorsement of both general & specialty psychiatric care & changes in stigma toward persons with MI. The National Stigma Study a Replication (NSS-R) incorporates modules from the 1996 & 2006 General Social Survey (N=1,956), a nationally representative, high quality, face-to-face survey of the American public. The NSS-R employs a vignette strategy, describing individuals meeting DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia, major depression & alcohol dependence. Over the ten year period, more of the public has embraced a neurobiological understanding. Embracing a neurobiological attribution of MI increased the likelihood of treatment support but, generally, was unrelated to stigma. Significant increases are reported in the endorsement of both general & specialty-based care & individuals reporting neurobiological understandings are more likely to suggest the use of services but not to express greater community acceptance. In some cases, such attributions significantly increased, not decreased, the likelihood of community rejection. Unexpected stigmatizing effects of holding neurobiological beliefs contradict predictions of the dominant public health agenda. While this approach failed to reduce stigma, effective strategies may require a two pronged approach. Psychiatrists & other clinicians who focus on competence and inclusion may reduce courtesy & self-stigmatization. Renewed efforts are also required to reconfigure stigma reduction messages.

2010S02034

Peter, Sascha & Drobniğ, Sonja (Institute of Sociology, University of Hamburg, Allende-Platz 1, D-20146 Hamburg [tel: +49(0)40-42838-8617; e-mail: sascha.peter@uni-hamburg.de]), **Women and Their Memberships: A Multilevel Cross-National Study on Gender Differentials in Associational Involvement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Memberships in voluntary associations are frequently considered a social resource because voluntary associations provide opportunities for contacts through which actors get useful information & meet potentially important acquaintances. The value of such contacts has been demonstrated for numerous outcomes, such as the members of voluntary associations getting better paid jobs and jobs with higher prestige. Prior research has shown that women tend to have fewer memberships than men & consequently women have less access to these important social resources. This may be one additional piece in the puzzle that helps explain persisting gender inequalities in the labor market. It has also been shown that there are cross-national differences in participation levels but most of the comparative studies treat gender gap in membership levels as constant across countries. Using the European Social Survey 2002/2003, we find a large variation in gender gap in association participation across countries. This gender gap cannot be explained by individual-level variables only. Using multilevel Poisson regression models & invoking the nonprofit regime approach proposed by Salamon & Anheier (1998), we find substantial differences between nonprofit regimes. Women in the social democratic nonprofit regime have the highest participation rates. This is also the most egalitarian regime with basically no gender gap in voluntary association memberships. Corporatist & liberal nonprofit regimes come next with women having on average 13 % and 17 % fewer memberships than men, respectively. Women in Mediterranean & Post-Socialist countries face a twofold disadvantage: Their average number of voluntary association memberships is low a both in absolute terms & in comparison to their male counterparts, with women having 28 % & 30 % less memberships than men. Their ability to mobilize socially embedded resources is thus highly constrained. Generally, the higher the participation rate for men in a country, the smaller the gender differential. These results suggest that societal factors play an important role in women's access to social resources that go beyond the individual & household-level characteristics.

2010S02035

Peters, Karin (Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 6700 AA [tel: +31 317 486025; fax: +31 317 419000; e-mail: karin.peters@wur.nl]), **Leisure in Urban Public Spaces: Who Defines Social Integration?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The term integration is widely used & debated but seldom defined in any specific or explicit way in either academic writing or public discussion. It can be argued that integration revolves around the imperative to be involved in the affairs of the place where one lives. In order to better understand integration, peoples' relationships with particular places & their everyday encounters with & responses to dominant discourses & structures of belonging are of importance. Moreover, it is important to acknowledge the notion of difference & take as a starting point the experiences of individuals in their everyday life. In this paper, I focus on visiting public spaces as a setting where encounters can take place. Since diversity & complexity characterise the ways in which inhabitants construct their perceptions & meanings about the meaning of public space, this study aims at grasping this variety. Results are based on a qualitative study executed in a multi-ethnic urban neighbourhood in the Netherlands. Starting from the individual evaluation of the everyday life of people, I will show to what extend experiences in public spaces positively or negatively contribute to a feeling of belonging. Results show that positive memories created in public spaces strengthen the feelings of being at home in a certain neighbourhood.

2010S02036

Peterson, Abby, Wahlström, Mattias & Wennerhag, Magnus (Dept. of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [e-mail: abby.peterson@sociology.gu.se]), **Swedish Trade Unionism–A Renewed Social Movement?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A Legion of literature has developed referring to a "new labour internationalism" emerging that is a significant break from the influential post-war trend of nation-statist unionism. From the horizon of the Swedish labour movement we interrogate this popular paradigm. On the basis of a questionnaire distributed among marchers during the 2009 May 1st labour demonstrations in Gothenburg we evaluate the potential among grassroots union activists to lend their solidarity to labour struggles beyond Sweden's borders, as well as their political concern in general for the wider global issues of environmental threats, third world poverty, & human rights. On the basis of interviews with union officials, together with relevant union documents, we investigate union leadership's position towards trans-border cooperative efforts within the European Union Movement, as well as towards collaboration with other social movement NGO's on specific issues. The questions we pose focus the Swedish Labour Union's position towards European labour strategies in the face of the global economic & climate crises & whether these positions can be interpreted as including international solidarity or rather, explicitly or implicitly, elements of chauvinism, paternalism and protectionism. In conclusion we juxtapose our findings from the two studies to investigate differences in support for trans-border union activism.

2010S02037

Petersson, Frida, J M (Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, 405 30 [tel: +46 (0) 31- 773 1000; fax: +46 (0)31- 773 1888; e-mail: frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se]), **Gaming with Life. The Construction of Clients in Swedish Methadone Maintenance Treatment.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After decades of conflict & disagreement methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) was finally accepted & recommended in Sweden in 2004. However, it remains a highly questioned & controversial. Thresholds for gaining access are high & control policies strict within the programmes. Supplementary drug use results in six months' suspension, which is claimed to be medically necessary. Random urine tests delivered under surveillance are mandatory, allegedly as security measures in the clients' best interest, no matter how long they have been in the programme. My Ph.D.study addresses the question on how these rules & policies are motivated & applied in everyday practice, & how the clients respond & react. The ultimate aim is to explore how institutional identities are achieved, performed & negotiated in the context of MMT, through observations &

interviews with patients and professionals at three Swedish methadone-clinics. This paper focuses the practice in a Swedish methadone setting & shows how "the methadone client" is being constructed in strictly institutional terms, using well-established binary identities, such as male-female, "hardcore"-"socially stable" and "victim"-"villain".

2010S02038

Petrakis, Constantinos, Ant., Ioakeimidou, Ioanna, Gabr. & Katsaiti, Marina-Selini (Public Relations and Communication, Tei Ionian Islands, Argostoli, Kefalonia, Greece, 28100 [tel: +306974251575; fax: +302671027312; e-mail: petrakis@teiion.gr]), **Multinational TV Commercials: Reality or Simulation of Happiness and Ideals? Instances Used from 2009,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the modern world, the so-called art of advertising promotes & is part of globalization. Advertising enforces the desire to consume by creating "ideal" stereotypes of happy & successful agents. Success as promoted & advertised by the media has become a synonym of "money, consumption & thus power". In this paper we examine the implications of "ideal" & its development in line with individual "accounting reports", a globally accepted reference point. "Accounting reports" take the form of individual balance sheets where all activities (personal relationships, hobbies, business activities etc.) are reported. This quantitative analysis of every aspect of our lives composes what we call a "système comptable" (the system of "everything being countable, & every person being an accountant, mirroring the values of the system"). In our attempt to provide evidence for the above hypothesis, we perform semiotic & qualitative analysis, using data from TV commercials of multinational corporations.

2010S02039

Petric, Mirko (Department of Sociology, University of Zadar, Obala kralja Petra Kresimira IV 2, 23000 Zadar, Croatia [tel: +385913786815; fax: +38521535072; e-mail: mpetric@unizd.hr]), **Visual by Design: Towards a Socio-Semiotic Reading of People-Related Visual Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper proposes a combined application of sociology, semiotics and design theory in the analysis of people-related visual data. It is argued that the statement according to which "people are a rich source of visual data" simply calls for further elaboration from a sociological perspective, although it is perhaps quite unproblematic from a point of view of a discipline such as anthropology or loosely conceived interdisciplinary fields of "visual studies" or "visual culture". It is argued that, in the social context of advanced (second) modernity, people-related visual data can be most precisely read by means of an initial "back-translation" of the industrial process by which they were produced. From a methodological perspective, it is argued that a combination of sociology, semiotics & design theory can yield best results in this particular form of analysis. The sociological aspect, however, does not stop at the level of market segmentation considerations, but also includes a brief discussion of ethnomethodology, the micro-macro link, structuration theory, and the reflexive leanings of so-called second modernity (Beck, Giddens). In the field of design theory, links are established with Baudrillard's sociological interpretations of object semanticization & elements of semiotic theory required to interpret their individual manifestations.

2010S02040

Petroff, Alisa (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona [tel: 0036677206746; e-mail: AlisaGeorgeta.Petroff@uab.es]), **The Skilled Romanian Immigrants in Barcelona: Configuration of the Migratory Project and the Career Path,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 2002, the Romanian community has undergone a significant demographic expansion in the Spanish territory. According to the Spanish Census, in 2002 there were 66,279 Romanians registered in Spain, while in 2008 there were 731,806. Despite its social and mediatic visibility, this immigrant community has been object of few research studies. With this research is pretended to bring to light the main characteristics of the Romanians skilled immigrants living in Barcelona, in particular to understand their migratory projects & their career paths. A premise of the research lies in the need to overcome the concept of "brain drain" when it comes to skilled immigration. In order to do this, it is proposed to recover the concepts of "brain gain" & "brain networking", concepts which focus attention on the positive aspects that generate skilled migration both on micro & macro level. In terms of methodology, it has been opted for a mixed design in which a qualitative design prevailed. During the selection of in-depth interviews, two criteria have been taken into account: the decade in which migrated (distinguishing between the 1990s decade & the 2000s decade) & types of skilled worker (skilled manual workers and highly skilled workers). According to the results of the study, the analysis of Romanian skilled migration can not be done in terms of brain drain for several reasons. Specifically, in the case of Romanians skilled immigrants, the "brain gain" translates into a set of professional skills that have been acquired mostly in Barcelona. But the gains are reflected especially when interviewees discussed their migratory project & the future projections. The perception that when they will return to Romania, they will be able to bring valuable experience, is a strong element that allow us to evaluate this type of immigration as a "gain" for the countries of origin, in this case, Romania.

2010S02041

Petrova Kafkova, Marcela (Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 60200 [tel: +420 5 4949 1913; e-mail: kfkv@seznam.cz]), **Are the Czech Older Workers Prepared to Work to the Higher Age?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At the end of the last century the Czech Republic was a country with highly rooted tradition of working pensioners. Only twenty years, later people in their fifties & sixties are marginalized in the labour market. This has occurred in the time of rapid population ageing & the Czech government, as other European countries, will have to try to keep older workers in the labour market longer. Despite the active employment policy, older workers have used various ways to leave the labour market in an untimely fashion. The older workers' willingness to maintain economic activity is crucial for the increase of the employment rate. We try to answer the question of the older workers' willingness to keep active to the higher age, with support of the three waves of the survey "European Value Study." We concentrate on the value of work in the lives of older workers & the various aspects & reasons, which could motivate them to keep economicly active. As we have data from years 1991, 1999 & 2008, the changes in the attitudes of older workers documented the development of Czech labour market till the Velvet revolution.

2010S02042

Petrovic, Misha (National Univerity of Singapore, Singapore [fax:; e-mail: socpm@nus.edu.sg]), **Institutional Preconditions of Global Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will address the possibility of globalizing sociological research & teaching, with a particular emphasis on new institutional developments in East Asia. Globalized sociology is seen as a universalizing, inclusive project that attempts to identify & overcome various forms of local biases in problem selection, styles of theorizing & research methods, while at the same time resisting the tendency of fragmentation into "indigenous" traditions & incompatible, mutually hostile schools of thought. I suggest that the rise of Asia, signifying the advent of polycentric, "post-Western" modernity, opens up new opportunities for globalizing sociology & universalizing sociological knowledge. Yet the institutional preconditions for capturing such opportunities remain under-theorized. Existing discussion centers either on supposed essential features of Asian vs. Western thought, or on organizational competition between Asian and Western education & research organizations. In contrast, I emphasize institutional developments that lead toward further "decentering" of sociological discourse on the global level. I analyze several such developments that are especially relevant for the project of globalizing sociology: reorganization of the traditional disciplinary division of labor between social sciences; creation of new repositories & archives for local data; further differentiation between research & teaching; mobility and exchanges of scholars between universities; & transformation of the academic publishing & dissemination institutions.

2010S02043

Pettersen, Kenneth, A, Engen, Ole, A & Aven, Terje (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Stavanger, 4036 Stavanger, Norway [tel: +47 51831658; e-mail: kenneth.a.pettersen@uis.no]), **Rethinking Risk Theory: A Critical Realist Approach to Aviation Security,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Looking at the risk of intentional attacks to civil aviation, the aim of this paper is to discuss different sociological perspectives on risk in order to inform society's understanding & management of security risks. The article presents dominating risk theories as unconstructively divided between objectivist & constructivist approaches, explaining how both positions are

limiting and misleading society's approaches to risk. However, some alternative realist approaches do exist with the potential to transcend the divide. These are presented in the paper & viewed in relation to Bhaskar's critical realism in an attempt to further inform the debate. It is argued that critical realism enables the integration of insights from different approaches to risk, moving towards a framework that focuses on the mechanisms operating producing risks, while maintaining an epistemology where risk knowledge is related to social contexts & with implications for risk assessment and prevention strategies. The implications of such a framework for understanding & management of aviation security risks are reviewed, building on connected realist approaches & what we have found to be only a few applications of critical realism to risk in related fields of research.

2010S02044

Petzen, Jennifer (Alice Salomon Hochschule, Berlin, Germany [fax:; e-mail: jenpetzen@hotmail.com]), **A Call for an Unenlightened, Feminist Queer Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European debates surrounding Muslim & migrant women signify the ways in which racialized bodies have come to define acceptable and unacceptable ways of being European. This paper argues that the intervention of mainstream gay/lesbian groups concerning the oppression of Muslim women contributes to the specific ways in which "Muslim" genders are produced, condemned & held responsible for posing a threat to the modern, civilized and emancipated European homosexual. In this paper, I want to use a postcolonial framework to interrogate the engagement of European g/l groups into the headscarf & honor killing/forced marriage debate, questioning the politics behind their alignment with an increased post-9/11 Islamophobia. While my work focuses on Germany, similar trends can be seen in the work of g/l groups in the UK, the Netherlands, & international g/l groups in Europe. My conclusions that political work by g/l groups to ban the veil or articulating a cultural critique of Islam will only further entrench unequal power relations, obscuring neocolonial feminist & queer practices and creating divisive fissures where strength is needed. Creating a discourse of "oppressed Muslim women"–and plans of action to save them–deflects attention away from issues of structural racism & poverty. Finally, it is vital to examine these discourses as an extension of historical racism & not an innocent defensive posture provoked by the "problem" of migration and migrants' so-called inability to integrate into Europe. I conclude with a call to end feminist & queer work based on the vision of the Enlightenment as a guide.

2010S02045

Pfister, Gertrud (University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2200 [tel: 0045 35320861; e-mail: gpfister@ifi.ku.dk]), **Health Discourses, "Body Projects" and the Question of Compliance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Currently, health & physical activities are major topics of public and scientific discourses in Western countries. Based on "healthiest" approaches, various agencies recommend physical activities & an active life style which are considered as a pre-condition of the fitness & health of individuals and societies. However, results of empirical studies show that large parts of the population do not comply to the demands of experts and authorities. This raises questions such as: Do people know the health recommendations? How do they react to the messages about fitness & physical activities & why do they comply or not comply? Do they integrate the health & fitness imperatives in their "body projects"? "Body projects" include the perceptions, aims, ideals, concepts, evaluations as well as the practices and strategies which individuals develop in relation to their bodies. Based on Shillings (and others) approaches to bodies, I will discuss these questions using the material of an interview study, conducted in Denmark. The informants were 30 older adults with a middle class background, half of them leading an active, the other half a sedentary life style. Because of their age & their social (and economic) situation, the informants could not blame demands of small children or financial resources for their lack of physical activity. However, time played, among other factors, a central role in the choice of activities. A large part of the "inactive" informants named other hobbies as a reason for their lack of compliance with the fitness recommendations. In addition, a large part of the "inactive" persons claimed a relatively high degree of satisfaction with their bodies & their well being. It can be assumed that healthism does not convey attractive promises for this group.

2010S02046

Pham, Thuy T., Aslin, Heather J. & Garnett, Stephen T. (School for Environmental Research, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia 0909 [tel: +61 8 8946 7707; e-mail: heather.aslin@cdu.edu.au]), **Organisational and Institutional Opportunities for, and Constraints To, Involving the Poor in Payment for Environmental Services in Vietnam,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although Payment for Environmental Services (PES) is argued to be a potential poverty reduction strategy in the coming years, there is a lack of on-ground case studies demonstrating the positive impact of PES on the poor. Using two PES case studies in Vietnam (one on carbon sequestration & one on watershed protection), this paper discusses specific opportunities for, & constraints to, involving the poor in PES schemes. The findings indicate that the poor have opportunities to participate in PES schemes due to increasing attention & interest from donors in PES both at global and national levels; donors' wishes to include poverty reduction as one of their projects' objectives; & the private sector's interests in working with small & poor households to obtain government financial support. By participating in PES, the poor may obtain additional income & technical assistance, & this can facilitate technology transfer & capacity building. However, organisational & institutional constraints that limit the poor's participation in PES include: (i) political influences weakening environmental services (ES) monitoring; (ii) contract risks falling to the poor sellers not the buyers; (iii) weak local intermediaries to represent & protect the poor; (iv) inequitable contracts that only benefit the buyers; (v) unclear land tenure & loss of land control; & (vi) the limited knowledge & capacity of the poor. The extent to which PES schemes can address poverty depends on the scope of the project; the political, social & economic context of the case; & the local definition of poverty. However, the research finds that the current payment levels are too low to make significant contributions to household income & alleviate poverty, or to cover opportunity costs (labour costs & time taken from alternative income generating activities & obtaining the means to be considered as no longer poor), & the transaction costs (the time needed to attend meetings & resolve conflicts). Capacity building for the poor, awareness raising for policy makers and buyers about pro-poor PES, & better coordination for transparent & equitable benefit sharing & monitoring mechanisms, need to be in place to ensure that the poor will not be marginalised. In closing, some comments will be made about how these observations might relate to use of PES schemes in other national contexts, including those of developed countries.

2010S02047

Phillips, Kristie, J. R., Pribesh, Shana, L. & Dufur, Mikaela, J. (Brigham Young University, Department of Sociology, Provo, Utah, 84602 [e-mail: KristieULPhillips@byu.edu]), **Old and New Conflicts in U.S. School Segregation, Desegregation, and Resegregation: The Old South and the New West,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After decades of mandating racial integration in schools, the U.S. Supreme Court has recently retreated from this position, adopting a race-neutral approach to student assignment to public schools. We use student- & school-level data from school districts experiencing change in schools' racial distribution to ask three questions: Did school integration influence long-term outcomes for students? How does school resegregation influence student outcomes? Does inflow of immigrants from Asia & Latin America create patterns of educational segregation & outcomes similar to black-white segregation in the American South, or are new patterns of segregation emerging? First, we examine a school district that underwent court-ordered integration, but maintained community-supported integrated schooling after being released from court desegregation orders. This district offers a "best case scenario" of how integrated schools influence long-term outcomes for students. Second, we examine a district that was one of the first both to experience court-ordered desegregation & to be released from its court order. Rezoned boundaries ensure that students attend schools close to their homes. We track students before, during, & after the rezoning process & examine the degree to which closer-to-home schooling (rather than integrated schooling) influences student outcomes. Third, we examine a school district experiencing a rapid influx of Latin American & Asian immigrants. Although racially & linguistically distinct from the local majority population, these students are not protected by integration orders or other legal interventions. Together, these districts offer a more complete picture of the patterns associated with racial integration & segregation. Although results are context specific, they highlight trends associated with both American & global concerns about segregation, as many European nations increase their focus on segregated schooling.

2010S02048

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[tel: (+603) 5514 6324 ; fax: (+603) 5514 6323; e-mail: phuakl@hotmail.com]), **A Strange Thing Happened on the Way to the Market: A Quarter Century of Pursuit of Privatization in Malaysia and Its Effects on the Health Care System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1983, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia Dr Mahathir Mohamed introduced the new policy of privatization of public services. At that time, according to the influential Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Minister's Department, privatization is "the transfer to the private sector of activities & functions which have traditionally rested with the public sector" & that this would promote efficiency, induce corporations to expand through greater utilization of growth opportunities, relieve the administrative & financial burden of the Malaysian government, and also increase Bumiputera (i.e. Malay & other indigenous ethnic groups) participation in the corporate sector. After a quarter century, the same goals of privatization are reiterated by the EPU but with the following additions: (1) To encourage foreign investment. (2) To reduce the size & involvement of the public sector in the Malaysian economy. In the Seventh Malaysia Plan published in 1996, the government announced its intention to corporatize & privatize public hospitals & medical services. In the Malaysian context, "corporatization" includes incorporation of formerly public hospitals as government-owned but profit-oriented entities & a change in the status of their personnel such that they are no longer considered to be civil servants. My presentation will analyze the effects of the policy of deliberate government promotion of privatization (and corporatization) on the following in Malaysia: private & public hospitals, distribution of health personnel such as doctors between the private & public sectors, medical education, drug costs, the private health insurance industry, & health expenditure trends. The curious phenomena of simultaneous existence of private hospitals, public hospitals, as well as government-owned but profit-oriented hospitals (both ex-public sector but currently corporatized medical centers such as the National Heart Institute, & the for-profit hospitals of the KPJ chain) will be analyzed & discussed. There will also be an analysis & discussion of a major unintended consequence of privatization, i.e., the movement of specialist doctors out from the public hospitals to the more lucrative private hospitals.

2010S02049

Piacesi, Débora da Cunha (University of Coimbra; Ces [tel: 351 913336848; e-mail: deborapiacesi@yahoo.it]), **Assessing the Role of the Culture of Fear on the Creation of Criminal Law: A Brazilian Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper intends to discuss the possible influence of a "culture of fear" on the legal definition of crimes & on the process of creation of criminal laws. For this purpose, the term "culture of fear" means a perceived prevalence of fear, anxiety or insecurity in political speeches, in the media & in social relations; as well as it frames the studies on how this perception may affect cultural, social & democratic interactions. As a first step to promote a larger interdisciplinary study between sociology & law to clarify the relationship of symbolic domination of fear on the contemporary criminal lawmaking process, this paper studies the case of the creation of the Brazilian law of hideous crimes (Law 8.072/90) that has defined the list of crimes that should be considered the most serious in Brazil, raising punishment and hardening the punitive system for those crimes. The methodology chosen to assess the possible influence of the culture of fear on this particular piece of legislation was the analysis of the discourses. This analysis was made in three levels: the juridical, the political and, especially, in the media. Ultimately, it is the aim of this line of work to question the culturally rooted idea that an increase of punishment equals to a decrease of violence, a notion that shifts the focus of attention from real issues & its possible social solutions & insists on seeing crime and criminality as an external product of a demonized "other".

2010S02050

Piché, Serge (CRIS-STAPS, Université Lyon 1, 27-29 bd du 11 nov 1918 a 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France [tel: +33 4 72 43 28 45; e-mail: serge.piche@univ-lyon1.fr]), **Benefits and Limits of Economic Transfers and Interactions between Professional Sports Clubs and Civil Society Organizations in Canada and France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Professional hockey clubs in Canada have been involved with charity and various civil society organizations (CSOs) for decades. In the 21st century, following the development of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR; Capron & Quairel-Lanoizelée, 2007; Kotler & Lee, 2005), millions of dollars are offered to thousands of CSOs throughout Canada every year. In France, real CSR strategies really started to be implemented in professional football clubs in the last decade, with amount of money & numbers of CSOs involved still quite limited. These private businesses are using both merchant exchanges & gifts (Testart, 2007) (1) to raise money from their fans & sponsors for their foundation & (2) to transfer goods and services to CSOs (Piché, 2009). But even if CSOs can use merchant exchanges & the "market" without interacting with private business & even if private business can use gifts and community relations without interacting with CSOs, we found that the interactions & economic transfers between professional sports clubs & CSOs are indeed creating many benefits for both partners: notoriety, good public image, increased interactions with other actors of the community (like the sponsors & the fans of the clubs) & increased revenues. Finally, if the Canadian clubs and their fans are comfortable with the important communication linked to these actions, the French clubs need to be cautious to avoid the bad image linked to "charity" & "social" communication by private business. Capron, M. & Quairel-Lanoizelée, F. (2007). La responsabilité sociale d'entreprise. Paris, La Découverte. Kotler, P. & Lee, N. (2005). Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company & Your Cause. Hoboken, USA, Wiley. Piché, S. (2009). Échanges et dons entre les clubs professionnels de sports collectifs et les acteurs de leur environnement: formes et contenus de ces transferts économiques au Canada et en France. Thèse de doctorat, Université Lyon 1, Lyon Testart, A. (2007). Critique du don: Etudes sur la circulation non marchande. Paris, Syllepse.

2010S02051

Piché, Serge (CRIS-STAPS, Université Lyon 1, 27-29 bd du 11 nov 1918 a 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France [tel: +33 4 72 43 28 45; e-mail: serge.piche@univ-lyon1.fr]), **Using the Societal Approach to Explain Similarities and Differences of Economic Transfers around Professional Sports Clubs in Canada and France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many would think that the globalization of sports and managerial approaches, combined with the "one best way" fostered by many sports economists (ex: Szymanski and Zimbalist, 2005) would have standardized the economic operations of professional sports clubs between North America and Europe which are the two biggest markets for professional sports. But based on socio-anthropological categories of economic transfers proposed by Testart (2007), we demonstrated (Piché, 2009) that the articulation of economic transfers around professional sports clubs was different in Canada and France in 2004-2005. If sponsors, medias and spectators were mostly doing merchant exchanges with the clubs in both countries, local governments were almost absent in Canada while doing a lot of non-merchant exchanges in France. On the other hand, while the French clubs didn't have much economic relations at all with charity organizations, the Canadian clubs were doing a lot of gifts, but also merchant and non-merchant exchanges with this type of organizations. Why can we find these similarities and differences? Using the societal approach developed by Maurice, Sellier and Sylvestre (1982, 1992) for international comparison, we will propose a national configuration for each country, articulating economical, historical, legal, managerial and political facts.

2010S02052

Piciocchi, Marco (Universitè de Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italie, 80133 [tel: + 39 3479779123; e-mail: quartomondo@libero.it]), **Informationalisme e dot-com 2.0: le cas de Google** (Informationalism and web 2.0: The Case of Google), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Ma recherche est adressée à une définition, combien plus possible précis, de la société contemporaine, à travers le recouvrement des nombreux modèles théoriques, analysées à travers d'une recherche de nature bibliographique. Ils, pour être synthétique, vont de la phase neotechnique (Mumford), à la Troisième Vague de la société de l'information (Toffler) et aux théories sur le postmodernité (Lyotard, Jameson), jusqu'à la définition de société informationelle (Castells). Le but est ce de montrer les relations mutuelles entre niveau systémique (innovation technique-économique) et niveau social (changement culturel), en ayant sur le fond les théorisations giddensiennes de la double structuration. L'accent est mis sur les nouvelles formes de production, qu'ils mènent à souligner un net changement de paradigme, du capitalisme industriel de masse à cet informationel personnalisé. Cette étape est illustrée par la description du modus operandi de Google Inc, située en juxtaposition avec un'entreprise en réseau de la nature "traditionnelle", Microsoft, et avec les contextes de production Open Source. Dans la conscience du fait que l'information même est configuré, aujourd'hui, comme une nouvelle forme d'énergie. Par rapport au

passé, par conséquent, le rôle de l'information est celle d'un nouveau capital, d'une précieuse marchandise d'échange, qui peut être accumulée, niée ou impôt, en devenant ainsi une nouvelle forme de pouvoir, et en imposant dans cette manière un weltanshaaung précis, qu'il s'entend rechercher. L'analyse est donc réalisée en observant les interactions mutuelles entre technosphère, entendue comme le système député à la production de la valeur économique et infosphère, entendue comme le système député à la production d'information, dont le système utilise pour survivre.

2010S02053

Pierides, Dean C & Woodman, Daniel T (Department of Management and Marketing, University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010 Australia [e-mail: d.pierides@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au]), **Object Oriented Sociology and the Performance of Organisations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Significant contributions have been made to sociology, particularly in science & technology studies, by material semiotic analyses that take all things to be the effects of their relations. These performative accounts describe relations as enacted, heterogeneous, simultaneously material & discursive. More specifically, actor-network theory accounts emphasize the multiplicity & flux of objects thereby making it possible to show that all actors are the products of, & are ordered by, their relations. However, in this account, it becomes impossible to describe organisations as objects that can be more than their relations. Yet, the current primary alternative is casting organisations as representations (or more specifically as social constructions) of an epochal ethos and this approach makes it impossible to account for the changes and contingencies that material semiotic analyses seem to highlight so well. For the first account, objects are too transient to manage change (each change equals a new object) in the second they appear too intransient to manage change, undeviating until a point of revolutionary rupture. Using the Royal Commission into the 2009 "Black Saturday" bushfires that killed 173 people in the Australian State of Victoria, this paper explores a new "realist" object-oriented approach in contemporary philosophy that provides ways to theorise the performative & relational dimension of organisation without reducing them entirely to these relational effects (DeLanda 2006; Harman 2009). This new approach makes a contribution to material semiotic analysis by retaining a central place for the emergent properties of sociological objects. Accordingly, we explore whether a new way to provide an account of the Black Saturday Royal Commission that more adequately addresses and performs the relationship between organisational knowledges and the practices of organising can be made from this perspective. References DeLanda, M. (2006). A new philosophy of society: assemblage theory & social complexity. London: Continuum. Harman, G. (2009). Prince of Networks: Bruno Latour & Metaphysics. Melbourne: re.press.

2010S02054

Piggin, Joe & Lee, Jessica (Loughborough University, Loughborough [tel: 01509223492; e-mail: j.j.piggin@lboro.ac.uk]), **Unmaking Obesity in the UK's Change4Life Health Promotion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Commencing in 2009, the UK Department of Health has implemented a health promotion scheme named Change4Life. Change4Life attempts to "drive, coax, encourage & support people [to] eat well, move more & live longer" (2009, p. 3). With a marketing and promotions budget exceeding 75M pounds sterling over 3 years, Change4Life is certainly "on a scale never previously witnessed" (Department of Health, 2009, p. 6). In order to understand more about the dynamics employed in the Change4Life marketing, this research critically examines a central aspect of the campaign - the notion of "simplicity" (or simple marketing messages) in the context of a "complex" social problem. We use a semiotic methodology to consider the tensions & tactics that occur in the production and presentation of the Change4Life marketing campaign. Specifically, we examine the logic of the Change4Life marketers which omitted all references to, & images of obesity. Various reasons were offered for this omission including the insulting nature of the term and the apparent lack of understanding about obesity by parents. While well-intentioned, we argue the omission of obesity contributes to the stigma that currently surrounds it. Further we argue that this silence about obesity neglects the apparent need of some parents to develop understanding about the issue. References UK Department of Health. (2008). Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Consumer Insight Summary. London, England: UK Department of Health. UK Department of Health. (2009). Change4Life Marketing Strategy. London, England: UK Department of Health.

2010S02055

Piket, Pieter, Eijgelaar, Eke & Peeters, Paul (NHTV University of Applied Sciences; Tourism Academy, PO Box 3917 4800 DX Breda The Netherlands [tel: 0031765332756; fax: 0031765332295; e-mail: piket.p@nhtv.nl]), **Tourism Transport Scenarios in the Era of Climate Change: An Inconvenient Choice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Preventing dangerous climate change requires significant global emission reductions from 2015 onwards. Tourism CO2 emissions, the majority of which are caused by tourism transport, are projected to grow by more than 150% within the next 25 years, surpassing the full 100% of a "safe" global carbon budget somewhere halfway this century. Surpassing this budget can lead to certain climatic tipping points being reached, the consequences of which are hard to predict. Only a scenario of stringent policy measures, sector innovation & market based instruments can bring about a low-carbon emission tourism future. This paper explores the two ultimate ends of the scenario-scale: either dangerous climate change is avoided, meaning that tourism has to reduce the share of air transport to reduce its emissions within one or two decades, or climate change reaches a tipping point that may cause strong international political instability & ecological disasters which may specifically hit the long haul market by the end of the 21st century. The main question we will explore in this paper is to find a strategy that benefits the sector most in both scenarios, leading to inconvenient choices now in order to prevent an inconvenient future.

2010S02056

Pilch Ortega, Angela (Department of Educational Science, University of Graz, Graz, Austria, A-8010 [tel: ++43 316 3802552; fax: ++43 316 3809710; e-mail: angela.pilch-ortega@uni-graz.at]), **Competing Profiles of Knowledge - Biographies between Marginalisation and Modernisation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The "collision" of fundamentally different structures of relevance is a phenomenon from which those groups of social actors are more strongly affected, whose view of the world is not primarily based on modernity. The triumphal procession of modernity & the continuing effect of hegemonic power entail the erosion of dissimilarly figured horizons of sense of the living environment as well as the marginalisation of the group of persons concerned. The empirical study investigated indigenous constructions of life of the Highlands of Chiapas in Mexico. The dynamics of the social space are characterized by a high level of inequality. The data includes twelve narrative-biographical interviews conducted in Spanish & data which were collected through field investigation done in the Highlands of Chiapas in Mexico. On the basis of grounded theory as a research style, the data were sequential analysed & exemplarily elaborated. The research interest focused on concepts of action which have been developed by the people. Especially informal learning & education processes which have been developed in the encounter with divergent structures of relevance are of interest. The analysis led to the abstraction of objectively possible figures of sense, which made different types of models of structures of sense visible.

2010S02057

Pilon, André Francisco (University of São Paulo, Av. Dr. Arnaldo, 715, São Paulo S.P. Brazil 01246-904 [tel: 55 11 3083-3501; fax: 55 11 3083-3501; e-mail: gaiarine@usp.br]), **An Ecosystemic Approach to the Problems of Difficult Settlement or Solution in the Contemporary World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Problems of difficult settlement or solution in the contemporary world cannot be solved by segmented academic formats, market-place interests or mass-media headlines; instead of dealing with "taken for granted issues" (the apparent "bubbles" in the surface), public policies, research & teaching programmes should detect the issues & deal with them inside the "boiling pot", in view of the dynamic & complex configurations intertwining, as donors and recipients, four dimensions of being-in-the-world: intimate (subject's cognitive & affective processes), interactive (groups' mutual support & values), social (political, economical and cultural systems) & biophysical (biological endowment, natural and man-made environments). The process of change must take into account the singularity of each dimension & their mutual support, as they combine to induce the events (deficits & assets), cope with consequences (desired or undesired) & contribute for change (diagnosis & prognosis). Heuristic-hermeneutic experiences are designed to enhance the connections & seal the ruptures between the different dimensions, considering their mutual support and dynamic equilibrium. New paradigms of growth, power, wealth, work and freedom are unveiled; cultural, social, political, economical and environmental aspects of ecosystemic & non-ecosystemic models of culture are

examined, a framework for planning & evaluation of overall quality of life is proposed.

2010S02058

Pinheiro, Claudio C (The School of Social Sciences and History, Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Rio de Janeiro/ RJ, BRAZIL [e-mail: ccp@pobox.com]), **Politics and Poetics of Scientific Imagination in Post-Colonial Contexts a Sociologizing Brazilian Intellectual Histories and Imaginative Agendas towards India and South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since its origins, Brazilian academy is distinguished for a rather colonized scientific culture. The edification of its scholarly structure a universities, research centers & fundamentally the education of the intelligentsia is profoundly indebted to European models of scholarship emulating research agendas, theoretical models & epistemological paradigms. Conversely, the last decade shows several initiatives developed to reverse this tendency, situating Brazil in more horizontal collaborative context through the valorization of South-South or peripheral perspectives. A notorious example of this propensity was the promulgation of the 10.639 law, in 2003, forcing the teaching of African History a understood as an integrated part of Brazilian history in every university & school in the country. Within this framework came out the IBSA forum dedicated, among other subjects, to promote higher education interaction between India, Brazil & South Africa. Notably, this démarche emerges as the product of governmental initiatives & decisions, translated through laws and programs, instead of a revision of local academic paradigms. Hence which are the consequences of the innovative repositioning intellectual agendas resulted from State initiatives instead of academic demands in peripheral countries? This paper outlines the history & politics of imaginative agendas regarding North-South and South-South scholarly cooperation in Brazil. This is based on a detailed investigation of the local intellectual scenario regarding India & South Africa including the identification of research projects, scholars & institutions compared to the entire picture of international academic cooperation & dialogues in Brazil.

2010S02059

Pinto, Agerson Tabosa (Faculdade 7 De Setembro, Rua Maximiniano Da Fonseca 1395 - Luciano Cavancalte - Fortaleza - Ceará - Brasil [tel: 55 85 40067610; fax: 55 85 40067614; e-mail: agerson@secrel.com.br]), **La Contribución de Maquiavel a la Teoría Del Conflicto Social** (The Contribution of Machiavelli's Theory of Social Conflict), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ La intención de esta comunicación es contribuir um pedacito para rescatar la memoria de Maquiavel, más conocido por lo que se convenciono llamar de maquiavelismo que por sus lecciones de Ciência Politica e Sociologia Política hasta hoy insuperabiles. Al estudiar el conflicto y sus relaciones com el cambio, los sociólogos costumbran a empezar com Marx y Comte, olvidandose que Maquiavel habria podido no solo inspirar a Marx, pero tambin a un ciencista politico y sociólogo actual de la estatura de Dahendorf. Vamos emprezar con la evolución de las funciones de los conflictos, continuando, después, con la análisis del captulo IV del "discorsi", en la primera década de Tito Livio, para concluir que su pensamiento, relativamente a las funciones del conflicto, está em tunning perfecto con lo que hay de más avanzado en la Sociologia de nuestros dias. La diferentes etapas de la evolucion de las funciones del conflicto serón estudiadas en Mayo, Merton, Coser e Dahendorf. Al examinar los conflictos em Roma Maquiavel reconose que ellos non exerceram funciones negativas, no fueram disfuncionales. Em sus "discorsi" disse que la desunion entre el pueblo y el senado fue la causa de la grandeza e de la liberdad de la republica romana. Los defectos salutares de los conflictos se refletiran en la buenas leyes como la Ley de la XII Tabuas y la legislación electorale. Palabras claves: Conflicto, función, ley, cambio, classes sociales, efectos

2010S02060

Pinto, Carolina (LVMT Université Paris-Est, 6 et 8 av. Blaise Pascal, Cité Descartes F-77455 Marne-la-Vallée Cedex 2 [tel: +33164152113; fax: + 33164152140; e-mail: carolina.pinto@enpc.fr]), **How Does a Student Become an Immigrant? Transformations of Social Identity at the Beginning of Migration Trajectories,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In France, 34% of foreign students don't plan to return to their country of origin once they finish their studies, & around 14% apply for a different residential status other than student. This is how the transition between studying & working life is an occasion for important international junctions. How does a period abroad as a student become a longer stay as an immigrant? Based on comprehensive interviews with twenty Chilean & Colombian students in Paris who are at the end of their academic period, this communication explores the beginnings of social trajectories or paths of immigration according to the concept of career proposed by H. Becker. According to this approach, the transition of status between student & immigrant is a process lived by a minority and which entails a gradual transformation of social identity. This process, particularly analyzed through the professional and residential insertion of students, brings forward their learning mechanisms in the host society and, simultaneously, the preservation & reproduction of transnational bonds with the host society.

2010S02061

Pinto, Paula Campos & Boucher, Normand (York University, Toronto, Canada [tel: ++.351.21.400.7199; e-mail: paulapinto222@hotmail.com]), **Understanding Current Social Practices, Enhancing Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities: A Sociological Perspective on Continuing Struggles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As other social movements, the disability movement has come to frame its struggles around the discourse of human rights. This process has culminated in the recently adopted UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. From object of charity to subject of rights, people with disabilities have risen as a strong vector revealing the sociopolitical inequalities on global as well as on local levels which historically have characterized their social condition. How can a sociology of human rights contribute to understand & support disability struggles? In this paper we argue that sociological research of disability rights needs to move away from the traditional grounds of positivist sociology & discern creative, reflexive & critical ways of navigating between the positive & the normative, structure & culture, the global and the local. In practice, critical sociological analysis can contribute to a better understanding of the social consequences of exclusion affecting the exercise of human rights & generating a public debate surrounding the political & collective action in a global setting. Drawing extensively from concrete examples gathered through Disability Rights Promotion International, an international project working to establish a system to monitor the human rights of people with disabilities in the global world, we illustrate challenges & opportunities opened up for sociologists committed to both further social theory & advance social justice in contemporary societies.

2010S02062

Piotrowski, Grzegorz (European University Institute, San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy 50014 [tel: 00393209122286; e-mail: grzegorz.piotrowski@eui.eu]), **Western Activism Meets Eastern Reality: Alterglobalism in Central and Eastern Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper looks at how the western activists' tactics (those of the Global Justice Movement) were incorporated by the activists from Central & Eastern Europe. I want to use data from my ethnographic research I conducted in Poland, the Czech Republic & Hungary among alterglobalists. I was especially interested how critical these activists were on incorporating organizational structures and protest repertoire from their western counterparts. Also I was asking them how does the cooperation looks like between the activists from the East & the West. The contacts do take place, but some ideas are catching up, & some do not & I was asking these people, why? This could be an opportunity also to refresh and discuss the anthropological concepts of cultural diffusion (regarding protest & political cultures).

2010S02063

Pirani, Bianca Maria (University of "sapienza', University of Rome, Via Salaria, 113 00198 [tel: +39 (0) 6 4991. 8321; e-mail: biancamaria.pirani@uniroma1.it]), **Homo Sapiens, the Technologist: The Temporal Function of the Technique of the Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Homo sapiens has emerged as a technologist. This is why some social scientists call man a tool-making animal. The evolutionary record affirms this. Homo habilis used crude stone implements as far back as 2.5 million years ago, crude stone more than two million years before Homo Sapiens first appeared on the African savannah. Knowledge of this long overlap of human evolution with tool-making produced significant changes in evolutionary thinking. Earlier views, long held in many disciplines, maintained that evolution first affected biology & only later culture. In the current view, it worked on them together. Tool-making & Homo sapiens

evolved jointly, tools–their making & use–played a part in the development of the large brain that separates present-day humans from their proto-human predecessors. Man is a species bundled together with technology. The order of tools defines the relationship between the body & things: that is to say, the interfacing mechanisms which enable its orientation in territorial space, its survival & the construction of social life. The deep meaning of technology lies in this pragmatic relationship that allows the body to construct its permanence in the world. By focusing "bodies in action" as a relational matrix of human sociality, this paper applies the notion of the "technique of the body" classically elaborated by Marcel Mauss to the cognitive activation of the spatio-temporal networks constituting the actor-centered decision making. Keywords: body techniques, "implicit memories", actor-centered decision making, social networks.

2010S02064

Pires, Alexandre Lucas (Graduate Program on Sociology, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, 05508-010 [tel: +55 11 23790626; e-mail: alelucas@gmail.com]), **The Role of Government in the Genesis of Environmental Studies in Brazilian Social Science,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Brazilian political agenda has set environmental issues during the last four decades & simultaneously has promoted ones as a regular academic subject, & this encouragement has reached its heyday between the mid-1980s & the early 1990s. How could this process have influenced research interest among social scientists? This paper investigates the rise of environmental studies in the Brazilian social science sketching two generational endeavours towards the issue. The data are drawn from bibliographical accounts, public databases, & publications on social sciences and/or environment for information on the morphology of this turf and brand. The biographical data on the authors are employed to investigate hypotheses about their social recruitment. The data on the government-promoted symposia are drawn from their meeting records for information on social-scientific interest in the political agenda around environment. The government endorsement of environmental agenda was a relevant factor for the rise of some scholars investigating environmental issues in social science departments. However, the government has not the means for perpetuating the issue in these departments because the Brazilian faculties have been the governing board of public universities and funders, thus, they have held the social reproduction of departments appointing scholars according to departmental power-balance.

2010S02065

Pirotti, Simone Moro & Brum, Ceres Karam (Escola Coronel Pillar, Machado de Assis 364/402 [tel: 55 5532170945; e-mail: spirotti@terra.com.br]), **Gauchism, School and Cultural Diversity in Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of our discussion is to show the building of the "gaucho" image from Rio Grande do Sul. Our analysis starts with a bibliography verification used at fundamental school in Santa Maria city. The books used & its language identified the gaucho as the "ideal pattern" in this southern Brazilian State. We pretend to show an anthropological & sociological analysis of the MTG (Gaucho Traditionalist Movement), in Rio Grande do Sul, focusing the relations that it has, as a cultural movement & as an organized institution, has been setting with the schools and, as result, the dimensions that the cultural diversity acquire in contexts of cult to gauchism & traditionalism, presently. The Gaucho Traditionalist Movement in Rio Grande do Sul is an associative entity, which brings together more than 1400 legally formed traditionalist entities, known as the Gaucho traditions Center distributed on the 30 Traditionalists Regions, in Rio Grande do Sul. The term gaucho has a notable semantic trajectory. At first, it meant smuggler, tramp, wanderer, uncivilized, antisocial. Today, it passed to mean positive values in augmentative degree. But, even the gaucho being common to these three regions, the MTG presents striking local peculiarities, starting with the questions about belonging it provides. The gaucho, in Uruguay & in Argentina, its appropriated & celebrated by the traditionalists of those countries as a national emblematic figure and, in Rio Grande do Sul, it is represented as a diacritic sign to the construction of the regional identities compared to the Brazilian national identities. We will try to show how the cultural diversity is lived in the schools that have traditionalist activities, because we had observed according (Bourdieu: 1989) many kinds of symbolic violence. In this sense education is a conflictive field and has a dimension, at the same time, common & special of people formation as action subjects & identities, & of identified crisis & creation of words, values ideas & imaginary reiterations in which we learn & teach to be who we are.

2010S02066

Pirzada, Mohammad Amin (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Kashmir, Hazratbal, Srinagar, Kashmir J&K India [tel: +91-9419015036; e-mail: drULpirzada@yahoo.com]), **Dynamics of Leisure, Tourism and Conflict: A Case of Kashmir,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Kashmir from times immemorial has been a place of leisure & a natural attraction for relaxation & recreation to both indigenous and exogenous societies. The natural beauty of Kashmir has remained as enchanting as it was during the times of Mughal Empire. The present paper is a conceptual framework for a more effective role of the leisure & tourism in conflict resolution. It is suggested as to how peace building in Kashmir can get a boost by leisure and tourism development in the region & which factors can be instrumental for realizing it, both at micro & macro level. Further leisure tourism can prove an agency for impoverishing social conflict through development, employment, social change, perceptional change & interaction among tourists & local masses. Literature suggests that increasing contact among individuals from diverse groups creates an opportunity for communal harmony, mutual acquaintances, enhances understanding and acceptance among the people & this consequently reduces inter-group prejudice, tension, & conflict. Tourism has been long recognized for providing the opportunities for social contacts to occur & reduce negative stereotypes about the conflict ridden societies. This fosters understanding, friendship & cooperation among people across the globe. A comprehensive tourist policy and planning is imperative for the enduring role of tourism towards peace building in Kashmir. Keywords: Kashmir, Conflict resolution, Tourist policy, Peace building.

2010S02067

Pirzada, Rafiq Ahmad (Tourism & Travel Management, Amar Singh College, Srinagar, Kashmir, India, 190010 [tel: +91 194 2311674; fax: +91 194 2311674; e-mail: rafpirzada@gmail.com]), **Tourism, Local Communities and Symbolic Violence: Contestations for Domination among Players of Tourism at Pahalgam, Kashmir,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An important factor that hinders community development in most rural tourist destinations is the prevalence of complex interplay of power struggles among various groups of touristic actors at a destination. Therefore, in order to ensure sustainable community development, socially & culturally rooted complex power relations must be modified. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of symbolic violence, doxa & habitus, this study aims to examine the exploitative dynamic of power relations operating at Pahalgam tourist resort in Kashmir, wherein local residents are subjected to symbolic violence by dominant non-local tourism players and government agencies, through an ongoing struggle for domination over the tourism "field" of Pahalgam. The study seeks to investigate how & to what extent these touristic actors engage in contestations for dominance over Pahalgam tourist resort. Using on-the-field ethnographic interviews at Pahalgam, this study shows how a community about 8000 people in nine cluster villages around Pahalgam hill resort is dominated by a minority of non-local tourism players through enacting a complex economy of touristic practices, which favour those with higher volumes of cultural, social & symbolic capital. Ponywallah habitus, pony trekking and annual Amarnath yatra work to create boundaries within the social field of Pahalgam & cultivate internalized beliefs (doxa) among the host community, thereby limiting its access to capital resources, thus ensuring the (re)production of its dominated position within the field of Pahalgam tourism.

2010S02068

Pitluck, Aaron Z. (Illinois State University, Campus Box 4660, Normal, IL 61790-4660 [tel: +1 309 438-8667; fax: +1 309 438-5378; e-mail: Aaron.Pitluck@IllinoisState.edu]), **An Illiquid Future?: The Social Production of Liquid Financial Markets,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization theorists typically characterize financial markets as "liquid," where capital can be readily purchased or sold in global economic networks, so that trades can be completed nearly instantaneously. This premise of liquidity serves as the foundation for a number of social theories. For example, explanations of emotional, short-term herding behavior by investors is premised on high velocity, liquid markets. Similarly, the power of hedge funds in the global south assumes that they are capable of rapid entry and exit. In stark contrast to the above accounts, this paper argues that financial markets are normally illiquid, with brief temporal spikes of liquidity. As a consequence, professional investors in equities markets are large & frequently slow-moving behemoths, trading turgidly. This finding is based on over 125 ethnographic interviews with financial

workers in Malaysia, secondary social surveys of financial workers in the United States, cross-national statistics, & several econometric studies. With a new imaginary of normally illiquid capital markets & slow-moving investors, diverse facets of the recent financial crisis can be perceived in a new light. Liquidity is fragile; difficult both to create & to maintain. The paper closes with implications for future financial crises.

2010S02069

Pivoriene, Jolanta (Faculty of Social Policy, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania [e-mail: jolantapiv@mruni.eu]), **20 Years Experience in Development of Social Professions in Lithuania: Between Global and National,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Even if it is possible to find some evidence of social help during XX c., the history of social professions in Lithuania has started at the end of XX century. Development of these professions has close connection with political, economic & social changes which occurred after the reconstitution of Independence in Lithuania in 1991. Formation of new social structure brought new social problems which required new ways of solutions. The reform of social security system preconditioned the development of new social professions. Such format - when social professions develop as a respond to social changes a follow the experience of "old" European countries, however, the social professions have their own national features. One peculiarity of Lithuania is the contradiction between legal documents which regulate social & educational systems, e.g., labour market demand & education of social professionals; declarations vs reality; practice vs theory. One of the examples could be how differently the same profession is defined in Science Classificatory system, Qualification Description (in study system) and Classification of Occupations. The presentation discusses the challenges for social professions development in the context of never ending changes in Lithuania. The paper is based on legal and public documents analysis as well as on qualitative interviews and twenty years of personal experience participating in the development & recognition processes of social professions in Lithuania. It discusses four processes of social professions development: institutionalization, academization, standardization and harmonization.

2010S02070

Pivovarov, Alexander M. ([e-mail: a-pivovarov@mail.ru]), **The Importance of Intrapersonal Communication for Modern Individuality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The significance of intrapersonal communication studies is viewed as especially relevant today by those sociologists who believe that the process of globalization is transforming not just external social reality, but the private world of the individual itself as well as his or her self-identification - Anthony Giddens, Zigmund Bauman, etc. This paper presents a sociological approach to intrapersonal communication in order to resolve some of the difficulties in conceptualizing the topic. This approach views intrapersonal communication as a reflection of a wider matrix of interpersonal communication between social subjects that has become internalized within the individual as semantic positions (which are unique models of subjective presentation & interpretation of objects). The scope of such an approach to the study of intrapersonal communication is limited to rational (conscious-level) manifestations of intrapersonal communication and is considered to be an essential component of wider external social interactions. I argue that self-talk plays a central role in this process consisting of a continuous exchange of conscious and socially significant verbal messages between the "I" & its imagined interlocutors who represent different semantic positions (Bakhtin's term). This study proposes a new integral model of intrapersonal communication. This study proposes an original model of intrapersonal communication. I argue that intrapersonal communication for modern individuality is necessitated by the conditions of postindustrial consumer society that create the need for a perpetual process of self-definition. The modern individual as a consumer is constantly forced to position him or herself within a growing number of conflicting systems of expert knowledge and hierarchies of values. Intrapersonal communication becomes a primary tool for continuous negotiation of self-identity within a vertiginous & constantly multiplying choices of lifestyles and worldviews.

2010S02071

Platek, Daniel (Far and Middle East Department, Jagiellonian University, Ul.Gronostajowa 3 [e-mail: sekretariat@orient.uj.edu.pl]), **Conversation with Civil Society in the Historical Public Sphere. Europe and the Middle East,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The issue of formation of public sphere within the context of democratization was rarely raised by historical sociology (M. Kamali, T. Burns). Therefore, the observation of an emerging public sphere in the Middle East & its comparison with the European countries seems particularly interesting. Democratization (Ch. Tilly), as a process of gradual integration of individual civil societies (S. N. Eisenstadt) & formations of nation-states, was an inherent part of European modernization. The 19th-century modernization process constituted a frame in which the mobilization of masses was possible & the relations between state & society could be mediated by various institutions that were forming in contact with the political arena. The public sphere in the Middle East had a fragmented, episodic character, not entirely mediated by any legal institution. The processes of democratization were slower in those countries & were based upon a temporary contract between civil society & the states which were implementing projects of authoritarian modernization. In my article I intend to analyze two cases: Iran & Turkey in order to analyse the transformation of the pre-modern public sphere from the domain entirely subordinated to local Muslim communities, to the representation of civil society actors in the political arena of the Middle East countries. Turkey, in my analysis, constitutes an exceptional case, similar in its development to the path followed by European countries–where strong institutionalization of religious bodies & institutions of religious (sharia) & state (kannun) law allowed democratization faster than elsewhere, & tempered effects of coups and grass-root rebellions. The modernization in Turkey was a project which transformed the public sphere into a modern political space and which democratized state-civil society relations. The second case–Iran–is situated at the opposite side of the scale of the public sphere transformation–here the process of democratization depended on the vacuum between civil societies and the state. The modernization of Iran led to violent confrontation between civil society & the state in the beginning of the 20th century, then to the Islamic Revolution in 1979 & grass-roots insistent attempts to establish long lasting connections between the two spheres. The absence of institutionalized religious hierarchy, the absence of strong state institutions & culture which could legitimize political power determined a trajectory of the lack of negotiations between authorities & civil society which was visible also during the last riots in Iran. The processes of modernization took place simultaneously & had an authoritarian character in both of the countries, but their impact on democratization & formation of stable public sphere differed markedly: The Turkish public sphere resembles a space filled with NGOs, political parties & religious groups that influence, to some extent, decisions of authorities. The public sphere in Iran is still based on direct actions & reactions of masses to decisions made by political/religious authorities. In my article I will concentrate on presenting that differences in creation of stable space for negotiations of decisions & interests between Europe and the Middle East arise not due to cultural differences, but due to a specific array of historic & cultural conditions of modernization (trajectories) in those countries, which arose in spite of the countries belonging to the same cultural sphere.

2010S02072

Platt, Jennifer (Freeman Centre, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QE, England [tel: 441273 606755; e-mail: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk]), **Making Them Count: How Effective Has Official Encouragement of Quantitative Methods Been in Britain?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The British national research funding body, the Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC - formerly SSRC, Social Science Research Council) has at various times directly or indirectly encouraged the cultivation of quantitative skills & the application of quantitative methods, & this campaign strengthened in the 2000s. However, empirical articles in the main British general journals have notoriously remained predominantly non-quantitative, and indeed become increasingly so more recently, & there is evidence that levels of quantification are higher in comparable national sociologies. Why has attempted intervention by the major funding body, whose initiatives have often led to strong reactions nationally, & helped to set departmental climates of incentive, not been more effective? This paper explores a variety of historical factors which may be relevant, ranging from cohort effects as sociology expanded to ideological stances intellectual and political. The data are drawn from SSRC/ESRC publications for information on the form & timing of its policy interventions, and data on the characteristics of authors of journal articles are used to explore hypotheses about their recruitment & training. These are supplemented by less systematic sources such as textbooks and monographs on method, available material on methods courses taught, and British Sociological Association newsletters. It is concluded that, despite the felt pressure from SSRC/ESRC, both social-structural & ideological features of the situation have meant that there has been an insufficient corps of those with the moti-

vation & the necessary skills to transmit them effectively to later generations - as well as an insufficiently appreciative audience for those who do exercise such skills.

2010S02073

Platts, Chris & Smith, Andy (Chester Centre for Research into Sport and Society, University of Chester, Parkgate Road, Chester, CH1 4LN, UK [tel: 0044 (0)1244 51345; fax: +44 (0)1244 511337; e-mail: c.platts@chester.ac.uk]), **Education and Welfare in Professional Football Academies and Centres of Excellence: From Policy to Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the past thirty years or so, there has been growing concern regarding the educational experiences & welfare of apprentices who work in Academies & (CoE) at professional football clubs. This paper draws on data from focus groups conducted with 302 apprentice players at 21 professional football Academies and Centres of Excellence in England & Wales to shed light on the views & experiences players had of education & how this equips them for a life outside of football. The findings indicate that whilst education was seen as a useful "back-up plan", many players felt that it "got in the way" of their pursuit of a professional contract & they consequently developed an irreverent attitude to the educational programmes & policies currently being delivered in clubs. The paper concludes by reflecting on the efficacy of those strategies in bringing about desired change in young people's lives & how these may be significantly constrained by the prevailing subcultures & values that surround the sport.

2010S02074

Pleyers, Geoffrey (FNRS-UC Louvain & CADIS (EHESS), 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium [e-mail: Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be]), **Grassroots Movement for Alternative Food: A Social Movement Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Until recently, social scientists showing an interest in activist and alternative food networks were mostly rural sociologists and researchers that focus on the third sector & solidarity economy. Consumers are however largely ignored as their perspective focuses mainly on producers. In this paper, I will argue that stimulating insights to understand activists consumers may be found in various trends of the social movement studies, notably those who underline the importance of the cultural & subjective dimensions of global movements. Other sociologists have considered acts of everyday life as crucial components of future movements. While the main aim of many alternative food networks is to provide their members with healthy organic products at affordable prices, our preliminary research shows that some groups use local & critical consumption to challenge certain core values of Western modernity, such as growth & anonymous markets. Other campaigns seek to strengthen the individual consumer's sense of responsibility or promote institution-led regulations.

2010S02075

Plows, Alexandra J (WISERD, Bangor University, Bangor, Gwynedd LL54 4DG [tel: +44 (0)1248 383200; e-mail: a.plows@bangor.ac.uk]), **Public Engagement with Human Genetics as Policy Practice and as "social Movement",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Public engagement with science is an established academic/policy discourse & practice (Leshner 2003, Wynne 2006). Bucchi (2004) identifies how "crosstalk" can facilitate knowledge transfer between scientists & "the public". Drawing on qualitative research in the UK 2003-2007 amongst many different publics engaging with human genetic technologies, this paper discusses what "public engagement" is & what it is for. The paper differentiates between definitions of public engagement as policy practice, & public engagement as "social movement", where different "publics" frame issues on their own terms, generally outside the policy sphere. Public engagement as a policy practice involves "democratic governance" of technologies. Public engagement, defined here as "social movement", comprises grassroots forms of mobilisation including protest activity, catalysed not just by the specific issues at stake but also, often, a critique of governance; power relations & agenda setting. Publics-social movement[s] - outside the policy process are "challenging codes" (Melucci 1996), "tilting the frame" (Steinberg 1998). The paper provides & discusses some ethnographic examples, informing a more nuanced understanding of a "messy" (Law 2006) social field which can inform "crosstalk".

2010S02076

Pluss, Caroline (Nanyang Technological Universtiy, Singpaore [e-mail: pluss@ntu.edu.sg]), **Chinese-Singpaoreans in New York City: Transnational Positionalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on the in-depth accounts given by 11 Chinese-Singaporean transmigrants of their transnational biographies. They lived in New York City in 2009. They are representative of facts that many Chinese-Singaporean transmigrants are middle-class; that if they work, they do so in highly skilled professions; that they have often studied abroad; & that they have resided in more than two countries. The aim of the paper is to explain why & how the Chinese Singaporeans' performances of their identities through recounting their transnational biographies is linked to their attempts to realize their cultural, social and economic aspiration in the transnational spaces they formed by living in several societies. I build on the idea suggesting that transmigrants stay in different societies because of the benefits they think they derive from living in different places. While studying the transmigrants' identity performances, my emphasis is on discerning a) how & why they sought to construct cultural capital to access new cultural, social & economic resources; b) how & why they employed the resources they had to do so; c) how they intersected cultural, social & economic characteristics with roots in different geographical when they situated their identities in transnational spaces; d) & what these identity performances have to do with the reproduction of social inequalities under increasing conditions of globalization, that is, under conditions that potentially augment the number of accepted cultural practices.

2010S02077

Poirier, Mario (Teluq/UQAM, 100 Sherbrooke West, Montreal, Canada, H2X3P2 [tel: (514) 987-3000, ext. 2778; e-mail: poirier.mario@teluq.uqam.ca]), **Mental Health Problems, Runaway Behaviors and Homelessness among Adolescents and Young Adults from a Youth Protection Services Population in Quebec (Canada),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Youth protection services intend to prevent situations of abuse, violence, abandonment or neglect in families. In Quebec (Canada) the age limit for the use of services has been set at the legal age of majority, 18 years. Afterwards, many young adults are left without help. Mental health & drug addiction problems, coupled with unemployment & housing costs, bring them to the street, where they may be helped by psychiatric & community services but will remain at risk & may develop new difficulties. Most of these youths have developed antisocial personality disorder traits (sociopathy). The identity & emotional difficulties related to their life history & their resilience in a context of exclusion can be reasonably predictive of the capacity of these youths to seek, accept & maintain a therapeutic relationship. Our study involved qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with 20 young clients & 20 professionals of a youth protection program, in order to better understand the problems encountered by subjects and to improve the quality & delivery of services. We will present our results & discuss the social & clinical issues in dealing with young people that present severe emotional & behavioral difficulties & that mistrust most forms of clinical help due to attachment traumas (former losses & abuses in their childhood).

2010S02078

Poitras, Claire (INRS-UCS, 385 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Qc, H2X 1E3 Canada [tel: 514-499-4037; e-mail: claire.poitras@ucs.inrs.ca]), **Master Planned Suburbs. Revisiting the Ideals of Community and Design,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper looks at master planned suburban communities in Canada and the ways in which they have been physically transformed by present circumstances of suburbia such as increased social diversity due to immigration, greater density & functional mix. Based on field work & historical analysis undertaken in the Montréal metropolitan area, the paper examines suburban towns that were created in the late 1950s & early 1960s & that have been maintained by codes & regulations regarding land use and residential architecture. What norms & values were initially reflected by planning standards & guidelines? Do the physical environment of suburban neighbourhoods & its control through planning by-laws display a desire for social distinction? Have ideals of community, housing, & environment persisted or been redefined due to recent suburban change? Does the language of the current suburban landscape & built environment sustain diverse social identities? This paper shows that despite the fact that the communities under investigation are non-gated, they present physical arrangements aimed at preserving their economic & social homogeneity. Although Canadian metropolitan areas have seen less development of gated communities than their American counterparts, local authorities of

master planned suburbs in Quebec have used planning strategies that have had similar insidious effects.

2010S02079

Pokropek, Artur & Domanski, Henryk (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology (IFiS) PAN, Nowy Awiat 72, 00-330 Warszawa. poland [tel: +48501764306; fax: (48-22) 826-78-23; e-mail: artur.pokropek@gmail.com]), **Regional Variation in the Effect of Schooling on People's Incomes in Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In previous studies on the market transition in post-communist societies the link was missed between macro-level regional differences & individuals' incomes. This analysis, based on the Polish 2006 national sample of approximately 5500 households aims to cast light on the regional variation in the influence of education on income levels. Building on conceptual framework based on the theory of human capital we investigate to what extent pay-offs for human capital differ across detailed administrative districts in Poland. By incorporating contextual characteristics, we examine how micro- & macro-level factors shape labor market outcomes. The main analysis was based on multilevel models including hierarchical linear models. Our finding provides further support for hypothesis that there is much regional variation in the influence of education on the incomes, what suggests that there are better & worse places for development of meritocratic distribution of incomes. It appears that education pays more in more economically developed regions, marked with higher rate of occupational activity.

2010S02080

Polakowski, Michal (Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/ Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands, 6200 MD [e-mail: michal.polakowski@maastrichtuniversity.nl]), **Transformation of Social Policy in Central and Eastern Europe-An Institutionalist Perspective on Old-Age Pension Reform,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents the transformation of old-age pensions in two transition countries: Hungary & Poland. The dominant view in the literature is that the countries of CEE transformed their social policy, especially old-age pensions in a result of a consciously developed plan, either designed by domestic political actors, or international organizations, such as the World Bank. Accordingly, what one may observe is a neatly conducted policy reform & a paradigmatic shift of the characteristics of the welfare states in the region. The paper challenges this view in two respects. First, it analyses the degree & kind of old-age pension schemes change in the two countries. Analytically, it focuses on eligibility and generosity of benefits & their organizational features including provision, regulation & financing. The paper finds a variation among the two countries throughout the transition, especially with respect to the characteristics of benefits: Poland offers rather low & hardly accessible benefits, while Hungary rather generous and accessible. When it comes to the pension reform in the late 1990s, the relative differences between the countries remained. Importantly, the paper demonstrates that Hungary & Poland differed already during state-socialist era. This leads to the second point: the reformed policies are the recombination of the historical legacies, rather than effects of innovation (either political or coming from outside). Informed by the institutionalist approach, & applying comparative historical analysis, the paper demonstrates the roots of the legacies & how they have evolved into the current policy design. It is argued that the political institutions or the structural-economic situation do not play a major role in the social policy reform. Instead, the role of institutional features of social policy (characteristics of benefits & organizational dimension) is demonstrated as a main factor determining the degree & kind of reform.

2010S02081

Polanska, Dominika Vergara (Södertörn University, 141 89 Huddinge, Sweden [tel: ; e-mail: dominika.polanska@sh.se]), **The Rise of Gated Communities in Poland: Legal and Regulatory Framework,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the support for the formation of gated communities in the legal & regulatory framework in Poland formed since the fall of Communism in 1989. The focus lies on how government policy on spatial planning & housing together with the law on property and ownership affect the emergence & development of gated forms of housing in the country. It is argued in the article that the outcome of liberal politics & legal regulation in the country is the neglect of spatial planning & imprecise urban policies. Existing spatial plans are of consultative nature & bear no regulatory capacity at the same time as the spatial planning in the country is strongly in favor of landowners & new constructions. Gated housing is in the light of the present urban disarray an indirect result of neglected urban politics combined with an increasing social polarization responding to the need of specific social affiliations & lifestyles.

2010S02082

Polavieja, Javier G. & Ortega, Francesc (Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, Madrid, Spain [tel: 34-91-8073363; fax: 34-91-88073369; e-mail: javier.polavieja@imdea.org]), **Labor-Market Exposure as a Determinant of Attitudes toward Immigration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper re-examines the role of labor-market competition as a determinant of attitudes toward immigration. We claim two main contributions. First, we use more sophisticated measures of the degree of exposure to competition from immigrants than previously done. In addition to education, we focus on the protection derived from investments in job-specific human capital & from specialization in communication-intensive tasks. Second, we explicitly account for the potential endogeneity arising from job search. Methodologically, we estimate, by instrumental variables, an econometric model that allows for heterogeneity at the individual, regional, & country level. Drawing on the 2004 European Social Survey, we obtain the following main results: First, we find that individuals with above-average dislike for immigrants tend to work in low-immigration jobs, biasing OLS estimates downwardly. Second, we show that individuals who are currently employed in jobs that require high levels of specific human capital and/or high communicational skills are relatively more pro-immigration. Third, we find that the protection granted by job-specific human capital is clearly distinct from the protection granted by formal education. In contrast, the positive effect of education on pro-immigration attitudes is greatly reduced when we control for the degree of communication intensity of respondents' occupations. Finally, we find that the effect of communication (manual) intensity on immigration preferences operates at different levels of education. Overall our results suggest a large role for skill-based labor market competition in determining individual attitudes toward immigration.

2010S02083

Poli, Stefano (Di.S.A., Dipartimento di Scienze Antropologiche, Università degli Studi di Genova, Genova, Italy, 16121 [tel: +39-340-9710843; e-mail: Stefano.poli@unige.it]), **Toward Social Classless Inequality in Europe?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary societies, characterized by high complexity & weakness in social formations, show how nowadays inequality dimensions rely much more on multiple, hybrid & cross-cutting generators rather than on traditional class stratification structures (Pakulsky and Waters, 1996; Wright, 2007). Consequently, the theorization of "classless" inequality shines a different light on the debate on the limited heuristic relevance of "class" as a "paper" concept (Bourdieu, 1987). Nevertheless, social system still produces "structural effects" reflecting typical class advantages or disadvantages between individuals (Sørensen, 1996). Apparently different, these approaches result as complimentary & lead to a necessary & renewed methodological attention in the choice of proper tools for the analytical observation of inequality. On this basis, the paper explores inequality in a multidimensional weberian approach (i.e., in terms of "class, status & power") through the application of the Theil index (Theil, 1967). The aforesaid model, considering inequality basically in terms of allocation of scarce resources (material, as well nonmaterial) along alternative ends or strata, proposes, through a probabilistic approach derived from information theory, an alternative formulation of the share of the total quantity of each resource which is to be allocated to each end or strata. In this way, the elaboration of Theil's algorithms will be applied to explore how much contemporary (and heterogeneous) contexts of Europeans countries show tendency toward forms of "classless" inequality. Bourdieu, P. (1987), "What Makes a Social Class? On the Theoretical & Practical Existence of Groups", Berkeley Journal of Sociology, 32, pp. 1-17. Pakulsky, J., Waters, M. (1996). The Death of Class, Sage, London, UK. Sørensen, A. B., (1996) "The Structural Basis of Social Inequality", American Journal of Sociology, 101:5, pp.1,333-65. Theil, H. (1967), Economics & Information Theory, North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam. Wright, E.O., ed., (2007), Approaches to Class Analysis, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

2010S02084

Poljarevic, Emin (Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute, Florens (Fiesole), Italy, I-50014

[tel: +46 739225471; e-mail: emin.poljarevic@eui.eu]), **Contemporary Islamist Activism in Repressive States: Reviewing Social Movement Theories,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on empirical research exploring Egyptian & Uzbek nonviolent Islamist social movement organizations between years 2007-2010. After an extensive review on social movement literature one can easily acknowledge that there is a democracy bias in studies of social movements. The study therefore deals with social movement organizations operating in repressive states. Islamism, on the face of it, resembles a new social movement as it creates "new" collective identities & consequentially organized forms of activities. This "neweness" does not depend on traditional religious wisdoms & practices but seeks to reinterpret tradition and ultimately reshape societies. Given the high risks of activism in these, & other, repressive states a question is asked; why do individuals choose to join the Islamist movements? To answer this and other related questions the focus of the study is on the micro-level. By doing this one can understand different dimensions of individual experiences which in turn reveal motivational patterns more clearly & methodically. Modified discourse (narrative) analysis of semi-structured in-depth interviews has been this study's primary analytical approach. Moreover, strong focus has been given to contextualization of general mobilization process. The results have shown that state repression policies tend to strengthen traditional solidarity networks & also limit fragmentation of a movement often observed in democratic states.

2010S02085

Ponce, Camila (EHESS, 54 bd Raspail, Paris, France [e-mail: camila.poncelara@gmail.com]), **La Construcción de la Identidad Política de los Estudiantes Secundarios Chilenos y Franceses en un Contexto de Movilización** (The Construction of Identity Politics Chilean and French High School Students in a Mobilization Context), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Durante los años 2006 y 2008 los jóvenes secundarios de Chile y Francia se movilizaron para proteger y mejorar la calidad de la educación en sus respectivos países. Sin embargo en la sociedad contemporánea los jóvenes presentan bajas tasas de participación política y un alto desinterés por la inscripción y votación electoral. La participación durante las movilizaciones de los "pingüinos" en Chile y contra la "ley del ministro Darcos" en Francia congregaron muchos estudiantes que paralizaron sus liceos y colegios durante meses poniendo en jaque sus respectivos gobiernos, por esta razón surge la interrogante sobre la construcción de la identidad política de estos jóvenes. En el presente artículo se estudiará la hipótesis de que la socialización primaria a entendida como la esfera familiar a se impone sobre la socialización secundaria a entendida como las relaciones sociales fuera del ámbito familiar a, se planteará también que la participación de los estudiantes secundarios esta correlacionada con el interés hacia los partidos políticos y sus actores. Finalmente se analizará por qué los estudiantes secundarios chilenos tienen un patrón de participación política más dinámico que los estudiantes secundarios franceses durante las movilizaciones.

2010S02086

Poncioni, Paula F. (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Avenida Pasteur, 250 [tel: 552138735380; e-mail: pponcioni@terra.com.br]), **Public Security Policies in the Brazilian Contemporary Society: Trends and Challenges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For approximately the past twenty years Brazil has witnessed an increase in its rates of violent crimes. In this scenario of [in]security, the police agencies pressured to give immediate responses against crime have tended to become ever more arbitrary in their activities. One of the trends which are contemporary raised among policymakers and others is "police education" as an instrument which is capable of improving the performance of police work. The aim of this paper is to analyze public security policies published in Brazil, considering propositions and achievements to alter the police activities from ineffective, arbitrary and violent pattern to an efficacious pattern, but in a democratic way. This work involves the analysis of bibliographical research about police, violence, democracy and public policy and document content analysis of the governmental programs, particularly related to police education. Preliminary findings show that despite the fact that Brazilian state has adopted several initiatives related to public security, including police education, there is also a challenge to overcome the ambiguity to fully implement public programs, prioritizing the security as a guarantee of citizenship in the country.

2010S02087

Poorthuis, Ate (University of Amsterdam - Department of Geography, Planning and International Development Studies, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, 1018 VZ Amsterdam, Netherlands [e-mail: atepoorthuis@gmail.com]), **The Possibilities and Limitations of Volunteered Geographic Information: An Exploration through Flickr Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years a range of new technologies have been rapidly changing geographic information. Thanks to sites such as OpenStreetMap, Google Maps & Flickr, individuals are now using the Web to create, use & disseminate geographic information - often referred to as Volunteered Geographic Information. This paper analyzes a Flickr dataset for New York City that contains 1.9 million photos. Each picture includes the exact location in which the photo was taken & descriptive keywords that say something about that location - about place. The same technologies that are driving the advancement of online services like Flickr enable researchers to analyze the resulting large data sets. This paper uses a variety of open source software on Amazon Web Services ("the cloud") that allows researchers to easily scale & process very large data sets with only limited resources. These tools are used to analyze the unique spatial dynamics of New York City. The richness of the data set enables one to study the perception of place over the years, through seasons, & as seen by different groups of users (local versus tourist). There is one important caveat: triangulation with census data questions the representativeness of the data set.

2010S02088

Popoola, Bayode I. (Dept of Educational Foundations & Counselling, Faculty of Education, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria [tel: 2348033776591; e-mail: bayodep@yahoo.com]), **Sex-negotiation and Safe-sex Practices of Women in Southwestern Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Adverse reproductive health outcomes such as unintended pregnancies and STIs are significant reproductive health challenges of contemporary Nigerian family. Available statistics indicate that only 31% of married Nigerian women consistently use a modern family planning method. This study examined strategies used by women in negotiating or refusing sex from their husbands, with the underlying assumption that women who do not use modern contraception will demonstrate effective sex refusal skills. Participants were 167 married women selected purposively from two towns in Osun State, Nigeria. A questionnaire was administered to collect information on women's safe-sex practices as well as strategies used to negotiate sex with husbands. Results revealed that 52.7% of married women used traditional methods of family planning, 26.9% used modern methods while 20.4% did not use any method. The results showed that only 32% of women had the ability to comfortably discuss sexual matters with husbands. The most-widely used strategies for negotiating safer sex were begging, disengagement and physical resistance. Findings also indicated that age and length of marriage significantly influenced sex-refusal strategies. The study underscores the need to understand Nigerian women's patterns of sex negotiation before their exposure to interventions aimed at addressing their reproductive health challenges.

2010S02089

Porio, Emma (Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines [tel: 6324265990; fax: 6324265990; e-mail: eporio@ateneo.edu]), **Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Resilience to Flood and Climate Change-Related Risks among Marginal Riverine Communities in Metro Manila,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the vulnerability, adaptation, & resilience of urban poor households living in Metro Manila. Based on a survey & case studies, the study found that the environmental/ecological vulnerability of the low-lying flood prone areas interacts strongly with the social vulnerability of urban poor households, highlighting the impacts of climate related changes (increased typhoons, intensity of monsoon rains, floods and tidal/storm surges) on this vulnerable population. Most of them belong to low-income households, live in slum/squatter settlements and do not have adequate access to potable water, electricity, health, sewage & sanitation facilities. About two-thirds of them suffered losses (e.g., income, work, health/sickness, household appliances/things, housing damage) from typhoons, floods, and tidal/storm surges but only a small portion of them obtained help from formal institutions & informal support networks. A third of these households appeared more vulnerable & consistently incurred higher losses & intense inconveniences (e.g., water source buried by floods, toilets blocked & overflowed with wastes/large worms to their floors) com-

pared to their neighbors. The study concludes with a set of theoretical implications & policy recommendations regarding urban governance, technology, climate change and sustaining urban life.

2010S02090

Porro, Nicola (Università di Cassino, Dept. of Sports and health Sciences, Cassino, Italy, 03043 [tel: +39.0776.299413; e-mail: nicolaporro@gmail.com]), **The Making of a Political Religion: The Legend of the "milite Ignoto" in the Italian Nationalistic Imaginary,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the symbolic apparatus of nationalism between the two World Wars the iconographic dimension played an important role. The paper selects a case study regarding the elaboration of the political myth of the Unknown Soldier in Italy after the First World War. The analysis focuses on his celebration & "sacralization" as the collective body of the Nation reconstructing the sequences of a social drama able to fee a collective imaginary & to give birth to a symbolic Nation (re)building. The research shows the production of a social meaning oriented to express & emphasize a "need of community". This collective need, however, will be more and more oriented to the narration imposed by the nationalistic elites challenging & defeating other symbolic competitors such as the liberal institutions, the military & the Catholic Church itself. The symbolic engineering of Italian nationalism succeeded in having recourse to archetypical materials & at the same time mobilizing some cultural repertories of industrial modernity and the instruments of the new born media system.

2010S02091

Porter, Marilyn B (Dept Sociology, Memorial University, St Johns, NL, Canada A1C 2Z1 [tel: 1-709-739-7982; fax: 1-709-737-4075; e-mail: mporter2008@gmail.com]), **Worms in the Apple: Mrs K Confronts Home/Work Tensions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At first glance this carefully crafted life story apparently focuses on the narrower window of Mrs K's working conditions at the somewhat dreary sounding large department store chain in a Japanese city. It is the second of two interviews in this study, taking up the story some 10 years after the first interview in 1996. It opens unremarkably enough, but then, with the gentle digging by the (fine) interviewer the story grows, develops & deepens. I began to think about developing my analysis from Czarniawksa's (2004) own building on the "hermeneutic triad" of explication, explanation and exploration or from Reissman's (2001) efforts to analyse narratives as performance. Both these approaches, & many others, offer complex & nuanced interpretations of narrative material, but neither approach captured what I was hearing as Mrs K spoke and was listened to. Instead, I thought of an onion, with the layers gradually peeling back towards its core. It is through this metaphor that I will explore what Mrs K says about her experiences of working in a particular institutional framework, how she has negotiated the relationship between her work & her family & how that, in turn, has led her to a critique of capitalist society and the injuries it inflicts on women as they try to conform to conflicting demands on their commitment.

2010S02092

Portilla, Joyce (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, K1N6N5 [tel: 16135625720; fax: 16135625906; e-mail: hport072@uottawa.ca]), **Transnational Parenting: The Case of Unskilled Temporary Workers in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transnational parenting is a complex phenomenon. Located in more than one context, multiple dimensions take part in changing family relationships that are triggered by people's mobility. Migration policies, migrants' skill level, labour shortages & gendered labour areas are some of the characteristics that define the experience of migrants as transnational parents. "Unskilled" temporary workers, for instance, are not allowed to be accompanied by their children, from whom they might be separated for years, while permanent residence holders as well as some "skilled" temporary workers usually travel with their whole family. Temporary migration is a recent & yet insufficiently-studied phenomenon in Canada as it has reached major importance only during the last decade. In this period of time the number of temporary workers has doubled, which is a global trend noticeable in many receiving countries. For the purpose of this paper, I will look at "unskilled" temporary migrants that arrive in Canada under two specific migration programs: the Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) and the Seasonal Agriculture Worker Program (SAWP). The aim of this research is to understand the family-challenges that people face in their specific condition as "unskilled" temporary workers. Particularly, I will focus on new forms of family configurations produced by the condition of temporality, with special attention to nuclear relationships & gender changes. Although gender issues deeply embrace the whole life experience of migrants, family relations & family structures are particularly determined by them. Preliminary results of in-depth interviews with women & men who migrate to Canada without their children, allow us to look at gendered configurations of transnational parenting. Here, the focus is set on individual life-challenges in regards to how men and women face their new circumstances.

2010S02093

Porto, Maria Stela Grossi (Department of Sociology University of Brasília, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Asa Norte, 70910900, Brasília, D.F. [tel: 55 6133072738; fax: 55 6134273641; e-mail: msgrossi@unb.br]), **Between the Civilizing Process and Urban Warfare: Understanding Police Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Common sense, the media & academic analyses have been revealing the common trend of insisting on the violent character of police performance in Brazil, emphasizing such violence as the trigger for other kinds of violence perpetrated by the common citizen. This paper intends to discuss the sense in which police performance has been represented as much as a part of Brazil's insertion into the civilizing process (Elias 1975) or, in another way, as something capable of contributing to the intensifying violence in certain contexts, spaces, and/or social segments, giving rise to "islands of violence" which denote either de-civilization or an incomplete civilizing process, seeming to provoke a perverse reciprocity between civil society & police organizations, according to which the police tend to shape violent conduct on the basis of what they believe society expects from them as the entity responsible for law and order. Privileging the theory of Social Representations, it is suggested that the focus of attention should be on the comprehension of the nature of the relations between police and society. The paper seeks, based to inquire about: the conditions for the legitimacy of the police's function; the nature of the theoretical & /or empirical relations that this function establishes with violence; & about the fact that the monopoly of the use of physical force by the modern state would appear as a condition for the "deprivatization" of violence, concentrating and rationalizing it within the apparatus of the state & preventing its dissemination & expansion from the realm of the state towards the realm of civil society (Porto, 2001). These findings render strong the need to understand war & peace as social representations & social constructions which are created in recurring fashion by certain layers of civil society, in order to refer to the corporation & police activity. The line of argument which will be developed shall be based on ongoing research by the author.

2010S02094

Possamai-Inesedy, Alphia & Possamai, Adam (University of Western Sydney, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith South DC 1797, NSW, Australia [e-mail: alphia.possamai@uws.edu.au]), **Risk Society, Sustainable Development and Religion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Risk Society thesis warns us not only about the rise & change of type of risks that the whole world is facing, but also about everyday life people's knowledge of it & its consequent rise in anxiety. Looking at the arguments about sustainable development and change within the field of religion, in the light of this Risk Society thesis, this entry argues that sustainable development must take into account the warnings from this thesis & that development, when creating "goods" (e.g. wealth), must avoid the emergence of "bads" (e.g. risks); that is development must move towards a "reflexive developmental" approach. Contrary to the mainstream opinion that religions are not involved in this kind of dialogue, this entry underlines the fact that there are religious groups who are active in sustainable & reflexive development (e.g. Ecotheology & neo-pagan groups), & some (e.g. fundamentalist groups) offer some island of security to people's rise of anxiety. This entry then raises the assumption that if, among other factors, sustainable & reflexive development fail to stop the rise of risks & of people's anxiety about them, religious fundamentalist groups might grow.

2010S02095

Poston, Dudley L., Farris, Demetrea Nicole, Singelmann, Joachim & Saenz, Rogelio (Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA [tel: 979-574-5055; e-mail: d-poston@tamu.edu]), **The Effects of Using Different Poverty Measures on Analyses of Household Poverty in the Texas Borderland & Lower Mississippi Delta: United**

States, 2006, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper uses microdata from the 2006 American Community Survey for households in the Texas Borderland & Mississippi Delta to examine the effects of household characteristics on the odds of households being in poverty. We undertake seven different analyses of household poverty, each one differentiated by the specific measure of household poverty. The first three analyses use three threshold measures of poverty (the approach used in the United States), namely, in poverty, in deep poverty, & near poverty. The next two measures use two relative measures of poverty (the approach used in Europe), namely, household poverty is 40% of the median income of the geographic area in which the household is located, and household poverty is 60% of the median income of the area. The last two use two measures of poverty recently argued in the literature as superior to the common threshold measures. In each of the seven analyses we examine the micro-level effects of poverty among households located in the two regions. We estimate seven regression models predicting the log odds of a household being in poverty. Our major contribution is our demonstration that (1) the presence of poverty depends greatly on the measure of poverty, & (2) the logit coefficients of the micro-level variables that effect poverty also vary greatly depending on the measure of poverty employed.

2010S02096

Powell, Andrew (Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, 3800 [tel: +61 3 9902 6000; e-mail: Andrew.Powell@education.monash.edu.au]), **Engaging with Difference: Australian Teachers in an International Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a result of the processes of globalization, communities have become increasingly interconnected & progressively more pluralist. Given this context, cultural theorists such as Rizvi (2007) have stressed the importance of looking at global interconnectivity at the micro levels, at the levels in which people negotiate issues of identity within the transnational spaces that characterize most communities. This paper provides some initial findings from a study that examines the ways in which Australian teachers at an international school in Shanghai, China negotiate internationalization and difference in their ways of being & knowing. Drawing on qualitative interviews over a six month period, the study elucidates the lived experiences of five teachers as they engage with the local & the global through their personal relationships, the broader Chinese society in which they live, the American culture of the international school in which they work, & the diverse cultures operating within the schooling spaces.

2010S02097

Pozo, Gordaliza Rosario (PhD Student University of Granada, Argueta Sn Facultad Sociologia [tel: 665639563; e-mail: rosariopozogordaliza@gmail.com]), **The Feminine Youthful Delinquency in Centers of Internment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The election of the study object is, without doubt, a product of a long process of personal & professional maturity. Making an effort to know any type of social group that is immersed in a process of organizational institutionalization is always isolated, quiet & silenced. This is a work of enormous complexity since these are hermetic. Its intellectual approach allows filling to part of a forgetfulness of its protagonists (the delinquent minors) and a scientific emptiness of its scene (the centres of the Reformation of minors). The following described work tries to be a reflective-theoretical approach about the feminine youthful institutionalization, so it has been forced fulfillment to make a partner-historical route at the different forms to punish men and women, adults & young people. My aim with this exploratory study is to know the partner-historical rationalization of the feminine institutionalization & its sub worlds, to insert myself in a silenced world in our days, ignored by the history & despised by investigating sciences.

2010S02098

Pratt, Andy C & Hutton, Tom (King's College London, London, UK, WC2R 2LS [e-mail: andy.pratt@kcl.ac.uk]), **Rethinking the Cultural and Creative Economy of Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to consider some of the profound changes that are being made visible in the current recession. We focus on the relative and absolute growth of the Cultural & Creative Industries (CCI). We argue that the CCI have been underestimated, or misconstrued, both in terms of their potential & actual contribution to the economy and society. In material terms the CCI do make a difference; but, due to their changed relationship with the economy, society and culture, they are different outcomes to those previously seen or expected. There is evidence that the CCI have not been the first casualties of the recession (as they are conventionally expected to be). The positive role that the CCI are playing in economic activity reinforces the theoretical debates that have been developed in that last decade concerning the re-conceptualisation of the CCI and, by extension, the whole economy. So, the task ahead may not be simply re-building the economy, but also one of reconfiguring our understanding of the economy & society; & the relation of both to space & place: in particular, the city.

2010S02099

Preciado, Jaime (Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara, México, Calle Guanajuato 1045, Sector Hidalgo, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México, 44230 [tel: 52-33 38193372; fax: 52-33 38 54 21 95; e-mail: japreco@hotmail.com]), **El papel de las asociaciones de Sociología en el desarrollo de la Sociología en América Latina: limitaciones y promesas** (The Role of Sociology Associations in the Development of Sociology in Latin America: Constraints and Promises), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ A las Universidades se le demanda el modernizarse, ser eficientes, a preparar los cuadros que requiere el mercado, a desarrollar una cultura empresarial, a innovar en sus métodos pedagógicos y en sus procesos de gestión, - Se les demanda el ser evaluadas y acreditadas bajo patrones homogéneos y criterios propios de corporaciones empresariales - Se les propone la "sociedad del conocimiento" como el paradigma obligado del futuro, haciendo del conocimiento la mercancía fundamental de las economías industrializadas, y de la universidad la institución responsables de su distribución. - La Instituciones de Educación Superior (IES) son definidas como instancias para el "desarrollo de capital humano, innovación y competitividad global", de acuerdo con el marco conceptual de instituciones como la OCDE (2009), lo que fortalece una estructura de mercantilización del saber y la educación.

2010S02100

Preda, Marian (Department of Sociology/University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, 9 Schitu Magureanu Street [tel: +40726555538; fax: +40213158391; e-mail: mpreda2513@yahoo.com]), **Successive and Overlapping "Romanias" - Social Consequences of Temporal/Generational and Geographical (Local, Sub-National and Regional) Disparities in Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a result of inefficient social & economic policies, the Romanian welfare system has been confronted before & after 1989 with extremely difficult problems; one category of them consisted in successive disparities between social contexts & opportunities associated to successive generations of Romanian citizens borne, educated & employed in different periods. Milestones such as the beginning of the communist regime, the 1966 antiabortion decree or 1989 Romanian revolution as well as intermediary social processes have created differences between generations of citizens with major social consequences. On the other hand there have been huge disparities between various geographical entities within Romania that will be approached in this paper: Area/geographical differences & Urban-rural differences. The national values measured for economic & social development indicators fail to provide an accurate picture about the widely diverging conditions that characterize the regions, counties, towns & villages within Romania. The lack of institutional & visionary coherence, of strategic planning based on data, as well as of monitoring and evaluation as system correction practices, inefficiency, waste, the unbalance of the social protection budgets, various & severe inequities in the social resources distribution were blotted out in 2001-2008 by the economic growth & by the opportunities to work abroad, which have led to a perception of standard of living improvement in an important segment of the population. However, the present & the future will be characterized by a different social context, the economic crisis having negative effects both on the incomes of the population, to continue to decrease, & on social protection needs to increase. On top of everything there are the medium- & long-term problems related to population ageing, migration, & other socio-demographical unbalances. In these circumstances, only fair, coherent, well-focused & effective policies will manage to reduce risks & maintain budgetary balance and social order.

2010S02101

Preston, Lou & Rasmussen, Mary Lou (Monash University, Clayton, Vic, Australia, 3070 [tel: 61399052829; e-mail: lou.

preston@education.monash.edu.au]), **Green Bodies: Training Environmental Educators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we examine the "greening" of Outdoor & Environmental Education (OEE) students at an Australian regional university through three lenses: temporal, spatial & material. We are inspired by Grosz' claim that "bodies are always understood within a spatial & temporal context, & space & time remain conceivable only insofar as corporeality provides the basis for our perception & representation of them" (1995, p. 84). As suggested by Grosz, these lenses are not discrete and, in the course of the paper, their intersections & reciprocity become apparent. We draw on interview responses & observations from a longitudinal cohort study undertaken by Preston in an attempt to trace the regulation and practice of "green" "outdoor Ed" subjectivities in the context of the materialities, time & spaces of this specific course. Grosz, E.A. (1995) Space, Time & Perversion: The Politics of Bodies, New York: Routledge

2010S02102

Price, Debora J & Livsey, Lynne (King's College London, Institute of Gerontology, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, UK [tel: +44 20 7848 2560; e-mail: debora.price@kcl.ac.uk]), **Welfare Citizens or Capable Consumers? Financial Capability and the Politics of Income in Old Age,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is growing international policy focus on "financial capability" - the ability of citizens to manage their personal finances - coinciding with continued attempts by the UK government to shift the balance of responsibility for income in later life from state to individual. Using Foucauldian inspired methods of discourse analysis, we consider how older people have been positioned and represented within the financial capability agenda in the UK, and the implications for wellbeing in retirement. Working from a governmentality perspective, we construct a critical genealogy focussing on the themes of power, knowledge & risk. Recent pension reforms will transfer financial risks in later life from the state & employers to individuals, many of whom are ill-equipped to face them. This has been achieved through a Foucauldian web of power where different knowledge purveyors have been enrolled into a hegemonic neo-liberal discourse of the power of the market & the value of autonomous, self-governing, free-thinking citizens. Discussion about structural & market failures is closed, leaving subjects who are vulnerable to income insecurity & poverty in old age, & dependent on the residual welfare state. Currently dominant discourses of financial capability serve to legitimate neo-liberal policies for income provision in old age.

2010S02103

Prieto-Flores, Òscar & Sordé-Martí, Teresa (University of Girona, Plaça Sant Domènec 9, Girona, Spain 17071 [tel: +34972418987; fax: +34972418300; e-mail: oscar.prieto@udg.edu]), **Structural Constraints of Sociologists' Work on/with Ethnic Minorities: The Case of Roma Research in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Regardless of whether or not we as researchers express commitment and despite the different approaches that empower or disempower ethnic minorities, our work is constrained by regulatory systems that impede some types of research on or with ethnic minorities. Unlike in other countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil or Romania, in Spain race & ethnic data are not collected in a census as official statistics because it is prohibited by law and there is strong reluctance to promote social change in this direction among some policy makers & researchers who argue in favour of "non-discriminatory & equal" treatment by the state and public institutions. The lack of "sensitive" statistics on discrimination affects our research agenda, our work as sociologists & the visibility of the inequalities of our subjects, especially in the Roma case. It also disempowers ethnic minority organizations from demonstrating the deprivation & the invisible discrimination affecting their members. But the race and ethnic data collection debate is also present within Roma civil society. Historical & more recent discriminatory use of ethnic data by different states has been denounced by Roma organizations. In this paper, we highlight the different approaches used in Roma research & how they may legitimate some inequalities. We then provide an overview of the regulation of ethnic data collection and how it constrains our work as sociologists & our commitment to empower ethnic minorities. Finally, we present how Roma organizations are dealing with this debate & its research implications.

2010S02104

Prinzen, Katrin (University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany [tel: + 49 (0) 221 / 470-2079; e-mail: prinzen@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **Solidarity - Conflict - Ambivalence? Attitudes towards the Elderly in an Ageing Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ INTRODUCTION. Starting from the notion that there is a huge discussion but only mixed empirical evidence for an intergenerational conflict, this paper sets out to investigate the working population's attitudes towards the elderly in an ageing society with scarce welfare state resources. Besides potential for an intergenerational conflict that can be explained with self-interest, there is also potential for intergenerational solidarity that can be explained with norms of reciprocity on the one & family solidarity on the other hand. This leads to the expectation of ambivalent, i.e. opposing attitudes of conflict and solidarity towards the elderly individuals hold at the same time. METHOD. The method applied is a regression analysis with survey data from the Population Policy Acceptance Study (2003) of Germany. RESULTS. There is evidence for ambivalent attitudes towards the elderly: The higher the perceived proportion of elderly in society and the more solidarity with the elderly in society respectively the elderly in family individuals feel, the more ambivalent attitudes to-wards the elderly they have. CONCLUSIONS. Explaining intergenerational relationships in the welfare state needs a holistic perspective, namely including the potential for intergenerational conflict on the one hand, & the potential for intergenerational solidarity in attitudes on the other.

2010S02105

Proeschel, Claude (GSRL(EPHE-CNRS), Paris, France, 75017; [tel: +33 6 79 33 23 64; e-mail: claude.proeschel@wanadoo.fr]), **Identity Claims of a Religious Nature: An Obstacle or a Chance for Civic Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Late modernity, characterized not only by a sense of relative belonging, but also by the globalization of exchanges and migrations, involves the increase in identification processes or identity claims based on religious membership. This paper, by a theoretical thought, wishes to address the relation between these evolutions & the stakes & the various States' requirements in the field of citizen integration. Questioning individuals, on the one hand, it will try to see whether a strong integration to a community or religious identity constitutes an obstacle to any possibility of integration into the global community, or, conversely, whether it can promote it, giving back individuals a sufficiently solid identity foothold to make them wish to take part in a global community. With regard to States, one may wonder to what extent the various modes of democratic management of pluralism implemented today feel themselves questioned by these phenomena of identity claim.

2010S02106

Prokopowicz, Piotr (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland [tel: 0048 693 538 718; e-mail: piotr.prokopowicz@uj.edu.pl]), **"Having a Say" Vs. "Having Your Voice Heard": The Intricacies of Participative Management at a Worker Co-Operative,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Participative work culture is characteristic for many third-sector organizations, of which worker co-operatives may be the most interesting example. These worker-owned & democratically controlled enterprises are striving to link economic viability with prosocial trade practices, challenging the prevailing neoliberal economy & traditional management methods. The paper is focused on the perceptions of business, management & work in a democratically managed worker co-operative. The research has been conducted in one of the oldest fair-trade coffee roasteries in Canada, an organization engaged in socially responsible trade practices with coffee co-operatives all over the globe. Employing quasi-participant observation, surveys & ethnographic interviews, I analyze the individual meanings that both members & employees attach to the notions of "decision making", "management", "working for a co-operative" & the difference between "having a say" (direct decision making) & "having your voice heard" (forming & expressing opinions). I conclude that while workers and members of the co-operative perceive themselves as a positive force in building an alternative to the prevailing business and management practices, they are in fact locked inside the dominant management discourse that distinguishes between the roles of an "employee" (doing what you're told) & a "manager" (telling others what to do).

2010S02107

Prozorova, Yulia (Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia, 190005 [e-mail: yulia.

prozorova@gmail.com]), **Interaction Rituals: Macropotential of Microinteractions for Sociological Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the practical dimension of interaction rituals (IRs) & their capacity to induce positive changes. IR theory elaborated by Randall Collins inevitably raises the question of IRs practical implementation in teleological activities. It is suggested that the IR theory is to be integrated into the body of "multidimensional sociology" becoming an actual constituent of the theoretical fundamentals of sociological practice. The IR theory served as a conceptual frame in the case-studies of Narcotics Anonymous & Families Anonymous groups. This allowed us to focus on the interactional factor that is usually neglected in the studies of 12-step groups. Program literature refers to interactivity as a key principle, which is realized in 12-step groups' intrinsic interactions. Non-/participant observations and in-depth semi-structured interviews were employed to examine the role that group interactions defined as IRs play in the recovery process & fellowships functioning. Organizational principles of group meetings received the primary attention of the study. The analysis of regular group meetings revealed that their organization includes components necessary to create a successful IR. The group meetings as intentional IRs are an important mechanism that stimulates identity transformation, emotional correction, internalization of program principles & interpretational frames thus supporting personal changes, recovery & fellowship integrity.

2010S02108

Pruijt, Hans (Erasmus University Rotterdam, PP Box 1738 3000 DR Rotterdam [tel: +31 10 408 2071; e-mail: pruijt@fsw.eur.nl]), **Employability, Empowerment and Employers, between Debunking and Appreciating Action. Six Cases from the Software Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The starting point of the paper is what can be labeled "employability theory". This theory paints a scenario in which increasing employability across the workforce compensates for an inevitable loss of job security. This scenario promises employee empowerment. After all, because desirable employees enjoy the full options of exit & voice, they are optimally in control of their own working lives. They can get hold of interesting tasks, which allows them to acquire more experience, & thereby enhance their attractiveness as employees even more. When they have a keen eye for opportunities on the labor market, they can shape their careers as creative projects, & minimize the risk of getting stuck in a nonviable organization or department. Employability theory holds that employability is amenable to substantial enhancement by investing in it. Possible assets to invest in are: awareness of marketable skills & talents, self-presentation efficacy, actual levels of skill, knowledge & experience. The most straightforward part of the theory is that investment in employability is in the employees' interest. However - & this is much less trivial - the theory holds that investment in employability is in the employers' interest as well. The idea is that employers can foster employee commitment by offering what has become known as a "new psychological contract". In the old psychological contract the employer was expected to try to keep the employment relation permanent in exchange for loyalty & performance. In the new psychological contract, the expectation is that employers will invest in the employee's employability, in exchange for employee commitment. There are indications that employability theory finds resonance among managers. Parallel to this, current thinking about the future of the welfare state tends to emphasize investment in employability rather than consumption, with the popular metaphor shifting from "safety net" to "trampoline". The paper is an attempt to contribute to the debate as to how realistic employability theory is. Employability theory is not only prescriptive, it has also a descriptive side. As an area for study, software development seems a forward looking choice, in as far as it can stand for the emerging knowledge based society. Also, software development is a field in which interesting effects of globalization are visible. Moreover, the case of software development is relevant for a discussion of employability, because it is subject to rapid technological change. The problem of skills obsolescence is pertinent to software development. It would seem logical that technological change will be an impetus for investing in employability. Unfilled vacancies for, & unemployment of software developers, often exist side-by-side. Therefore, lack of employability is a manifest problem in software development. The literature on software developers provided indications that support employability theory but also indications of the opposite. Companies provide substantial training to their employees. Among the reasons for doing so, however, the new psychological contract does not seem to play an important role. From the point of view of employability theory, employee behavior seems exemplary: developers tend to be eager to learn. And, contrary to some expectations voiced in the literature, employees often experience an anti-Tayloristic organization of work that promotes & facilitates learning. Partly, the organization of work is determined by technical necessities, partly there has been a deliberate choice for an anti-Tayloristic approach. So far, software development seems to be a case that shows that employability theory does indeed have a basis in reality. But there are also indications that detract from the realism of employability theory. The training paradox - why train someone for the benefit of your competitor - is exacerbated by a need for speed. Training often involves product/version-specific certification. This system increases skills obsolescence. Also, training & accumulation of experience in a non-Tayloristic organization of work do not stop the decline of employability with age, which seems to be stronger in software development than in older professions. There is an escape route for older developers into management or coaching, but only a proportion of workers can benefit from it. In defense of employability theory one might say that the current situation is only a phase in an ongoing development; that awareness of the notion that employability is the new job security will increase, which eventually will make employees more resilient in a flexible labor market. Unfortunately for employability theory, some aspects seem to be developing in the opposite direction. There is an emerging global hunt for young talented workers, with political pressure behind it. This means that each worker who is struggling to maintain employability potentially faces competition from someone who is younger, smarter & cheaper. The employability-as-the-new security scenario requires that people can move between lines of work. However, there is ongoing professionalization leading to credentialism, which tends to close the opportunities for people wishing to make a career switch into software development. The paper examines six companies, located in Germany & in the Netherlands. In all these companies, employability is a source of tension, especially as employees age. Together, they form a critical case for testing some of the presumptions of employability theory. Beyond this, the paper explores the space for action. In three of the companies, the top management takes employability problems as given. Managers "go with the flow", simply watch when older employees run into trouble regarding their employability & face exclusion. In the three other companies, top managers take a keen interest in the issue of employability. In these companies, there is a to a certain extent - a collective struggle to maintain employability in the face of adverse conditions. The paper offers a comparison of the two groups of companies.

2010S02109

Pruijt, Hans (Erasmus University Rotterdam [e-mail: pruijt@fsw.eur.nl]), **Geographic Geographic Dimensions of Legitimacy and Institutionalization. The Case of Dutch Anti-Squatting Legislation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently the Dutch parliament passed legislation designed to make squatting illegal. The paper examines the dynamics involved. It is based on participant observation in meetings a squatter meetings, debates with politicians, a parliament hearing & lobbying meetings a a survey (N = 2000), interviews & document study. A key mechanism that the paper explores is the following. Citizens in big cities are more likely to support squatting than inhabitants of small towns. Squatter strategies of resistance that seem more or less acceptable in the local context of a big city - especially Amsterdam - create media events that cause a backlash on the national level. This provides ammunition for right wing political entrepreneurs who seek to destroy the legitimacy that squatters across the country, while adapting to their local environment, had successfully struggled for to achieve.

2010S02110

Psilla, Marianna & Chalevelaki, Maria (Panteion University, 136, Syngrou Av., Athens 176 71, Greece [tel: (+30) 210 97 62 391; e-mail: mpsilla@hotmail.com]), **La Mise en Discours d'un Evenement Preelectoral et sa Construction a Travers la Presse Ecrite** (The Implementation of a Speech Event and the Pre-Election Construction through the Press), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ L'évènement médiatisé constitue une forme de sa mise en signification à travers sa narration par les médias. Le récit médiatisé désigne une relation de communication et de socialité complexe, durant laquelle l'évènement fait sens d'une part, comme un évènement réel et d'autre part, comme un évènement représenté dans sa narration. Ainsi, l'évènement devient discours tout en considérant à la fois sa production et sa lecture, et par suite son interprétation. Nous sommes face à une construction ayant des dimensions communicationnelles qui se réalise dans le cadre de l'espace public, tout en influençant en même temps la sphère privée. l'évènement médiatisé représente d'une manière symbolique des valeurs,

des idées et des éléments culturels en faisant émerger des questions de mémoire, d'identité et de socialité. Les médias apparaissent donc comme vecteurs de construction de sens et de négociation de différentes représentations du monde. C'est dans cette perspective que se place notre intérêt d'introduire une méthodologie d'analyse des messages des mass medias et en particulier de la presse écrite, qui souligne la narration et la médiatisation des événements dans l'écrit. Plus précisément, notre approche se focalise sur le discours pré-électoral (élections législatives en Grèce d'octobre 2009), en s'appuyant sur deux catégories de journaux : la presse nationale et la presse gratuite. La méthode d'analyse que nous avons adoptée est la sémio-linguistique qui permet de s'interroger sur le discours médiatisé préélectoral au travers le récit raconté, la façon dont il est narré et la reconstruction de l'imaginaire qui s'y rattache.

2010S02111

Psimmenos, Iordanis (Dept. of Social Policy, Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences, Athens, Greece [tel: 0030 22910 26232; e-mail: ipsimmenos@yahoo.co.uk]), **Work Culture and Migrant Women's Marginalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The central foci of the paper is how domestic work shapes immigrant women workers' (i.e. from Albania & Ukraine) access, perceptions & responses towards formal welfare agencies & services. The topic addresses not only what structural objective barriers domestic work, with its operational & normative context, creates, but how it can also stimulate further women's distance from state welfare. Simultaneously with the social exclusion from state welfare due to the precarious nature of domestic work, a more rigorous analysis shows that welfare marginalization takes place due also to the social & moral readjustment of women's patterns of living and aspirations about welfare. Such an inquiry is central to the sociology of work & migration & equally relevant to the theoretical understanding of marginalization & how low status jobs contribute to the formation of sustainability & spread of attitudes which limit access to welfare services. For welfare marginalization, the case of Albanian & Ukrainian women workers in Greece reveals that in addition to institutional barriers to services due to immigration status, occupational rules & culture also prohibit access to welfare. More specifically, the analysis of interviews showed that women's ability to enter, use & maintain social insurance, medical & child care state provisions, is seriously endangered not only due to economic but also due to women's habituation & reconciliation with the norms, values, customs & beliefs generated from domestic work. The first part of the presentation concentrates on the ways domestic work (i.e. both live-in & live-out) contribute to women's state welfare distantiation, paying particular attention at levels of employment, conditions of work & task distribution. The second part of the presentation looks at changes of welfare values. There seems to be an interplay between structural factors & workers' comprehensiveness of their situation in the Greek society and economy, which alter initial welfare customs, expectations and relations with formal state agencies. It becomes clear from the interviews that women are not passively enduring state & work oriented welfare obstacles. Seeking alternative routes to welfare whilst at the same time not losing touch with the particular job and the specific job market is certainly an example of agency here. But as it will become clearer from the analysis, these active responses are not necessarily out of line with the existing barriers to state welfare. In fact, one could argue that they are part of a larger process, which reinforces ethnic, gender divisions, values and individualistic approaches to protection, which increases patronage and the discrimination of women by employers & the job-market.

2010S02112

Ptacek, James (Department of Sociology, Suffolk University, Boston, MA 02108 [tel: 617/573-8047; fax: 617/994-4278; e-mail: jptacek@suffolk.edu]), **Restorative Justice and Violence against Women: Recent Feminist Contributions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite significant accomplishments by the feminist anti-violence movement worldwide, community activists know well that justice is out of reach for most victims. Seeking ways to expand options for women & increase accountability for violent men, a number of feminists are examining both the dangers & potential benefits of using restorative justice to address crimes against women. The informal, dialogue-based practices referred to as "restorative justice" seek to decrease the role of the state in responding to crime, & increase the involvement of community networks in repairing harms caused by crime. Restorative practices are most commonly applied to crimes by young people, such as property crimes. But there is increasing use of these practices to address crimes of violence against women. Some feminists are opposed to using these informal practices to address crimes such as rape, battering, & child sexual abuse; some are strongly in favor of them. And some have developed new antiviolence projects that combine elements of restorative justice with feminist antiviolence models. Drawing on the work of feminists in the United States, Canada, Australia, & New Zealand, this presentation will address this controversy, & describe some of the recent feminist/restorative hybrid approaches to violence against women.

2010S02113

Puga, Carolina (Grupo Copolis, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 93 185 9399; e-mail: vivairacema@hotmail.com]), **Elephant in the Room. Immigrant Camps in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Immigrant detention camps have existed in Europe for more than 25 years & currently there are over three hundred throughout the continent. In Spain, these institutions emerged in 1985, and currently add up to nine. The deprivation of freedom for people who have not committed a crime, presents great contradictions for rule of law, & is one of the most visible faces of social control related to the movement of people. Little research has been conducted on this topic in the field of Sociology of Immigration. Data available on this topic is scarce as gaining access to institutions is difficult. This article attempts to get a closer look at detention camps from a sociological perspective. Current theory is questioned to find out what can be considered an immigrant detention camp. Through a review of classical & current Social Science theories, I define what a detention camp is and outline their purpose. I analyze current data to see what characteristics detention camps have in Spain. By researching the trustworthy information available, I outline the most important characteristics of detention camp operations & propose a typology for detention camps in general. Finally, through ethnographic work performed at a detention camp in the Canary Islands, the question of what it's like to live inside a detention camp is explored with detainees. The total institution & disciplinary character of the detention camps is demonstrated, as well as the lack of regulation, and the stress that is created by the uncertainty of living inside the institution.

2010S02114

Puga, Cristina & Tirado, Ricardo (Facultad de Ciencias Politicas UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria, D.F.04510 Mexico [tel: 52 55 56535778 ; e-mail: crispunam@yahoo.com.mx]), **Voluntary Associations and Democratic Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper assumes that voluntary associations are important to promote & sustain democracy not only by promoting democratic causes but through the learning & dissemination of democratic practices. At the same time, it brings forward an assessment proposal based on the distinction between complex & less-complex organizations. Our main assumption is that the voluntary associations' capacity to promote democracy in society is closely linked to at least four criteria of good performance: effectiveness (related to goal accomplishment), efficiency (related to good use of resources), internal & external legitimacy (mostly related to the way decisions are taken & communicated) & social relevance (related to goal pertinence & social perception). In the assessment proposal referred, they are grouped in three analytical axes: practical, organizational & environmental. From that departure point, the paper analyzes some characteristics of associational performance which contribute to a democratic effect on society and on the associations themselves, such as cohesion, cooperation and participation in decision-making. In turn, it analyzes those which prevent democracy, such as vertical leadership, scarcity of financial resources, members' passiveness & environment uncertainty.

2010S02115

Puigvert, Lidia, Flecha, Ainhoa, Elboj, Carmen & Santos, Tatiana (Sociological Theory Department, University of Barcelona, Avda Diagonal 690-696, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 934035099; fax: +34 93 4035171; e-mail: lidia.puigvert@ub.edu]), **New Developments on Prevention of Violence against Women: Connections between Women Movements and Research Results,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Some women movements are becoming very active in preventing violence against women. In recent years, the research community has articulated great efforts to study different forms of violence against women. It has explored its causes at different settings and has analyzed its effects upon different target groups. In this paper, the authors will explore some of the developments done from women movements in Spain connected to these research results. Specifically, the Unitarian Platform Against Gender

Violence is an example of an umbrella organization which develops actions of preventive socialization clearly linked to recent theoretical and research developments in this field. The central premise of the research developments behind some of these actions suggest the existence of different socialization processes that prepare teenagers to feel attracted to individuals whose behavior tend to be violent thus leading to unequal or even violent relationships. On the other hand, there are other models of attraction which are connected to dialogue, equality & respect. These contributions are rooted in recent developments in contemporary sociological theory & in studies conducted among teenagers & university students about their socialization processes.

2010S02116

Pulinx, Reinhilde (Centre for Diversity and Learning, Ghent University, Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 49, 9000 Ghent, Belgium [tel: +32 9 264 70 46; e-mail: reinhilde.pulinx@ugent.be]), **Monolingual Policies in Multilingual Classrooms. Perceptions of Teachers and Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study is part of a larger research project, trying to determine significant factors influencing schoolcareers in secondary education in Flanders. Dutch language proficiency is estimated one of these factors, since the teaching language is Dutch. The study presented at ISA 2010, looks at the different ways language use and proficiency is perceived by students, teachers & school staff. The main research questions are: do language policies in school reflect the multilingual reality of the classroom & to what extent can differences be established between actual language proficiency & language proficiency perceived by teachers and pupils? Data is collected in three schools of secondary education in Ghent, Flanders: two school providing professional & technical education & one school providing general education. An important part of the population of each school consist of non-Dutch speaking students. For data collection, the following methodologies are being used: participant observation, standardized language testing of & group discussions with pupils of the 2nd year of secondary education & in-depth interviews with Dutch language teachers and school principals. Since the data collection is ongoing at the time of submitting the abstract, I cannot yet report on research findings. These will be presented at ISA 2010.

2010S02117

Punzo, Valentina (Department of Study on Politics, Law and Society - University of Palermo, Italy, Palermo, Italy 90128 [e-mail: valentinapunzo@libero.it]), **Challenge to Rational Choice Theory: Contribution by Simulation to the Study of Adaptive "Irrationalities",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology has far too long remained indebted to economic sciences in the set up of the rationality question. The normative version of the theory has long constituted a valid instrument to distinguish rationality & irrationality. Unlike the economic approach, the sociological perspective looks for the generative mechanisms of social action [from Hedström's analytical sociology]. The economic assumption of rationality appears problematic for a theory of social action in the light of the most recent articulations on the concept of rationality developed within the theory of decision under uncertainty that beginning with Simon & March's limited rationality set the basis for an interdisciplinary set up on the problem of rationality. Attention has moved from the decision to the mental representation of alternatives & to the process of formation of beliefs which is at its basis, as in the Elster's substantial rationality theory. In this direction, most recent contributions of the theory on rational choice emerged within cognitive psychology have extended the concept of rationality to cognitive basis. The principal reference comes from contributions offered to economics by Kahneman & Tversky. More recently, cognitive distortions have been examined from the view point of greater or lesser efficiency related to decisional outcomes. In this prospective it would be sustained that cognitive distortions constitute reasoning "strategies" adaptive to conditions of uncertainty. In this direction, simulation models provides a powerful way to address certain interdisciplinary questions not only at the theoretical level but also at a more practical one. Social Simulation based on Agents consists in constructing society models of artificial agents. As reminded by Epstein the agent-based approach allows one to subject certain core theories - such as neoclassical microeconomics - to important types of stress & may well have the important effect of decoupling individual rationality from macroscopic equilibrium. Agent-based simulation permits to explore how different individual reasoning strategies, ad a micro level, in certain experimental conditions, give rise to different macroscopic regularities. It is then possible to verify the hypothesis of an adaptive explanation of some "limited" reasoning strategies. We argue that agent-based simulation provides a new theoretical & methodological instrument for testing the rational choice theory.

2010S02118

Purkayastha, Bandana (University of Connecticut, Sociology, Manchester Hall, Storrs, CT 06269-2068. USA [tel: 01-508-839-5499; fax: 01-860-486-6356; e-mail: bandanapurkayastha@yahoo.com]), **Thinking About Peace: "Southern" Contributions to Peace-Scholarship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Discussions of peace, & movements to build & sustain peace, are engaging the interests of a growing number of sociologists. However, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi's writing & the recent writing by Amartya Sen, much of this work continues to draw on "northern" discussions of peace building. This paper attempts to refocus attention on the writings of other savants located in the global "south," who writings and/or life's work on peace have engaged with some of the fundamental structures of 20th & 21st century societies. Focusing on the writing/actions of AT Areyaratne, Ela Gandhi, Ashis Nandy & the Survivors of the Atomic Bomb (Hiroshima Peace Foundation), I analyze a selection of "southern" approaches to building & sustaining peace. I describe their approaches to conceptualizing peace & their critical engagements with larger social discussions of our times including tradition/modernity/postmodernity, development/underdevelopment, and religion/secularism as they envision a holistic concept of peace.

2010S02119

Puthanveetil, Balan Pappinisseri (Professor-cum-Director, Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Sector-19/A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160019 (India) [tel: +91-9915535656; fax: 0172-2725215; e-mail: balanpp25@gmail.com]), **From Government to "Government to People" - India's Experiments in Decentralisation: Problems and Prospects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts in India, mandated democratic decentralization, central government being the key facilitator and the state governments endowed with the empowering of the rural and urban local bodies by devolving functions, functionaries and finances. Local self government in India, in terms of the size of the electorate, the number of grassroots institutions (about .24 million), the number of persons elected- (3.6 million) in the Panchayats & Nagarpalikas is the greatest experiment in democracy. The positions of the state governments are critical to the success of democratic decentralization. Across the country, we see more & more local bodies moving away from the stereotype of being passive recipients of power devolved from above. Local bodies have also begun to challenge the fetters, real or imaginary, which prevents them from realizing their full potential. Those that have succeeded have grabbed with both hands the opportunity to make a difference. Local bodies have become "government" where they have worked like governments. Participatory planning is the crux of the entire system which is ensured through Gram Sabhas or Ward Sabhas. It is the only forum that ensures direct, participative democracy which offers equal opportunity to all to criticize, approve or reject proposals of the local governments & also assess its performance. It is the platform for effective social audit, which lies at the core of ensuring transparency & accountability in the functioning of the system. In this experiment some states have gone ahead whereas some are lagging behind. States like Kerala with the slogan "power to the people" & its "big bang" approach have strengthened decentralized governance which has become a model to other states to emulate. An experiment of this scale is bound to have shortcoming & setbacks which need course correction. Note: Both primary & secondary sources have been used for the preparation of the paper.

2010S02120

Puthanveettil, Balan Pappinissery (Professor-cum-director, Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Centre Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Sector-19/A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160019 (India) [tel: +91-9915535656; fax: 0172-2725215; e-mail: balanpp25@gmail.com]), **Inclusive Growth through the Promotion of Entrepreneurship - Initiatives of 'Kudumbasree' - Kerala (India) - A Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Kudumbasree" is a multi-faceted women-based participatory poverty eradication programme initiated by the government of Kerala and imple-

mented by community based organizations (CBOs) of poor women in co-operation with the local self government institutions. The "kudumbarsee" process starts with a simple participative spotting of poor families using a "9" point risk index. A family having at least four of these factors qualifies to become a member of the basic unit in "kudumbarsee movement". Once the poor are identified, small groups of them consisting of one woman each from 15-40 families at risk are organized in to Neighborhood groups (NHS). 10-15 NHS are federated in to Area Development Societies (ADS) at world level. ADS are federated in to Community Development Societies (CDS) at the local self government level. In a period spanning over a decade, 1, 50,210 groups have been formed at various levels in the state of Kerala. It has been visualized as a strategy for social development & social change, directed through an accelerated economic development of the poor, particularly women and children. The entire strategy is targeted at those unreached on one side, & towards their empowerment within the rights paradigm on the other. A formal process instrument to the Convergent Community Action (CCA) strategy is the Participatory Learning and Actions (PLA) methodology. In the present system of decentralized governance in Kerala it has been effective in articulating the felt needs in a priority manner. To facilitate the poor in saving & to create saving habit in the community, Kudumbarsee organize thrift and credit societies & create saving habits in the society at NHS level. This society which acts an informal banks of the poor, has established linkages with other financial institutions to facilitate adequate & easy credit to the poor. The ultimate aim is the promotion of entrepreneurial skills to enable them to initiate micro enterprises. Kudumbersee targets 100% employment even to the illiterate poor folk. The stage has been set for social take-off for women from low development paths to an accelerated phase in achieving higher levels of self sustaining economic growth. With the amount of loan sanctioned to the members they have started micro enterprises which help them in raising the standard of living & contributing to an all inclusive growth. With the inception of Kudumbersee since 1992 there is a remarkable improvement in the status of poor women in Kerala. Weekly meetings, thrift & credit operations micro enterprises, & participatory governance have enhanced their economic activity which intern has reproduced the economy of the state to a great extent. Note: primary & secondary sources have been used for the preparation of this paper.

2010S02121

Pyykkönen, Miikka (Cultural Policy / University of Jyväskylä, P.O. Box 35, 40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland [e-mail: miikka.pyykkonen@jyu.fi]), **Freedom, "Healthy Culture" and Civility - On the Government of the Ethical Self-Formation of Finnish Multicultural Youth in Their Leisure Time Activities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation deals with leisure time & civic activities of multicultural youth a 15-29 years old people with immigration, bicultural or foreign background - in Finland. The presentation benefits the research data collected in the research project "multicultural youth a leisure time & civic action participation". The data consists of survey done for the multicultural youth (n=1385), 39 interviews of the youngsters, survey for national, regional & local youth associations (n=146), survey for the municipal youth workers (n=226) & the interviews of the youth workers & officials in ten biggest cities in Finland. The theoretic-conceptual framework derives from Foucauldian governmentality approach & Foucault's four step model of the ethical self-formation of moral subject. They direct the research focus to the intertwinement of external conduct and people's self-conduct. This toolkit sets a light for analysis of how the self-subjectivation of the youngsters, taking place in their leisure time activities & civic action, connects and disconnects with the desires & expectations of administration and youth workers. The conclusion is that the leisure time subjectivation of the youngsters takes place on the tensive interface of somewhat free & uncompelled activities and programmatic external government at a distance, at the same time.

2010S02122

Qian, Zaijian (Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, 210097 [tel: 00862586201661; fax: 00862586201661; e-mail: charleyqianzj@yahoo.com]), **A Study on the Implementation Process of Religious Policy in Contemporary China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In China, the religious issue is a big problem. At present, religious issues are increasingly becoming subject to all the hot issues of concern & sensitive issues. China's religious policy is gradually moving towards maturity after the twists & turns through the swing. However, in the work of China's religious policy, there are still such problems as irrational policy-making, imperfect policy implementation mechanism insufficient optimization of policy environment, & so on. In this paper, the author will start from the perspective of public policy implementing process, by using the Smith model, to make an in-depth analysis of China's religious policy implementation process & the countermeasures to improve it.

2010S02123

Quesnel-Vallée, Amélie (McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A2T7 [tel: +1-514-398-2758; fax: +1-514-398-4503; e-mail: amelie.quesnelvallee@mcgill.ca]), **US Medical Sociology and Social Inequalities in Health: The Fight Is Not Over Yet!,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ U.S. Medical Sociologists have greatly contributed to increasing the legitimacy of the idea that social factors have a causal impact on health. This was done notably, but not exclusively, through the bustling area of stress research, but also more recently, as Link and Phelan (1995) proposed the idea of socioeconomic position (SEP) as a fundamental cause of disease. However, for the most part, operationalisation & testing of this framework in the U.S. has remained very much focused on the demonstration of the existence of a relationship between different measures of SEP & health at several stages of the life course within the U.S. society. Thus, we may well have reached the extent of the need for documentation of these relationships, & must now turn to the study of the macro-social forces that are creating a given set of fundamental causes. Outside of the U.S. and/or medical sociology, this agenda is being pursued, often with the goal of using natural experiments to identify policy instruments with the potential to yield more equitable life conditions. Medical sociologists are by training uniquely positioned to contribute to this line of research, and this is a call to arms for the discipline.

2010S02124

Quevedo Huerta, Lourdes Nayeli (Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México, 45130 [tel: 52 33 30703451; e-mail: nayeliq@gmail.com]), **Society, University and Identity of Female Social Workers in Mexico. The Case of the Graduates of Universidad de Guadalajara in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The profession of social worker has nearly 60 years recognized as coming from the University in Mexico. The identity of social workers has been transformed over the past 20 years due to various factors such as gender, curriculum renewal, a transformation of institutions, & the needs of people who demand their services. The results of the studies presented here, shows the functions and activities performed at an early stage of these professionals, and how the relationship with the society it serves, has changed dramatically, impacting their professional identity. It is an investigation conducted under a qualitative approach, in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, with social workers.

2010S02125

Quiña, Guillermo Martin (Gino Germani Research Institute, University of Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1098 [tel: 0054 11 45083815; fax: 0054 11 45083812; e-mail: martinguille\Bfm2x41|Endyahoo.Com]), **Making Independent Music in Post-Crisis Argentina. New Opportunities for Cultural Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last ten years, the independent music scene in Buenos Aires has gained increasing importance in local cultural life, including not only the development of many small independent labels but also a whole circuit of live music. In fact, it involves a complex group of social actors, practices & processes situated within a wider cultural field characterized by both the local post-crisis situation & contemporary global scale cultural changes. We analyze the different aspects of this scene, the characteristics of its musical practices and, finally, the way in which it is understood by some actors as authentic music making opposed to commercial aims of music industry. We base our approach on a qualitative perspective attending also to some structural processes present in the local cultural field. We propose that the understanding of this complex scene gives us many keys to analyze not only some recent cultural changes in Argentine society but also the importance it has acquired as a way of participation in cultural practices. Keywords: independent music scene - cultural practices - Buenos Aires

2010S02126

Quist-Adade, Charles (Kwantlen Polytechnic University, 12666 72nd Avenue [tel: 604-599-2254; e-mail: charles.quist-adade@kwantlen.ca]), **The Islam-Christian, North-South Divide**

in Africa and False Gods, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Religion & politics are a dangerous mix the world over. Africa is no exception. From Nigeria to Sudan, from the Ivory Coast to the Gambia, & from Egypt to Swaziland, religious conflicts have left in their trail death & destruction. The ongoing Darfur crisis on the Sudan is the latest in the long saga of religious conflicts in Africa. The most notorious religious conflicts are in Nigeria and Sudan. In Nigeria, intermittent clashes between Christians and Moslems in the northern states over Sharia (Islamic fundamentalist laws) crises have claimed the lives of thousands of Christians and Moslems. According to United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, "since 1999, a disturbingly large number of Nigerians; 12,000, if not more; have been killed in sectarian and communal attacks & reprisals between Muslims & Christians." The most recent examples of this strife, in the city of Jos & in parts of the Bauchi state, have resulted in hundreds if not thousands of deaths as well as 10,000 or more Nigerians displaced. The Sudan conflict, which has been raging for more than two decades and has claimed tens of thousands of lives, was ignited by the dominant Islamic North's hegemony over the largely Christian South. In this paper, I will trace religious conflicts in Africa and propose that some African politicians, like their former colonial masters, have cynically exploited religion in their quest for power. Part of the problem I argue is that Christianity & Islam, the mainstream religions in Africa today were imposed on Africans by outsiders while Africa's own religions were destroyed through cultural genocide. References: Clarke, John Henrik. Can African People Save Themselves? Detroit: Alkebulans, Inc. 1990. Du Bois, W. E. B. (1947) The World & Africa: An Inquiry into the Part Which Africa Has Played in World History, Viking Mazrui, Ali. Africa and Other Civilizations: Conquest And Counter-conquest. Africa World Press. Mazrui, Ali. Nkrumah's Legacy & Africa's Triple Heritage between Globallization & Counter Terrorism. University of Ghana Press. 2005. Nkrumah, Kwame. Consciencism. Panaf. Rodney, Walter. How Europe Underdeveloped Africa. Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications USCIRF Comment on State Dept. Religious Freedom Report http://www.uscirf.gov/index.php?option=comULcontent&task=view&id=280 4

2010S02127

Rabbiosi, Chiara (Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, FIN-00014 [tel: 00358919124603; e-mail: c.rabbiosi@campus.unimib.it]), **The Importance of Ambiguity. On Leisure, Shopping, and Women Many Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, the meaning of leisure has been questioned together with a series of dichotomies, such as production/consumption, public space/private space or domestic-/working. Consequently, leisure now appears to be a fuzzy area of research & as such, it reveals strong connections between what was once conceived as opposite. The evolution of women's leisure in relationship to their role in family, work, & society at large will be analyzed through shopping as a consumption practice. In their interpretation of shopping, social sciences have stressed the double status of shopping as a laborious & as a leisure activity. However, the definition of shopping is differently thematized in mainstream discourses a "going shopping" is generally accepted as a leisure time activity, or even as a waste of time, while "doing the shopping" has been proposed as a savvy activity, focused on family's well being and almost as something that could be considered as a work. I will explicitly refer to my research on the discourses on shopping and pertinent practices in a specific type of shopping mall in Italy. Here, the practice of shopping "for leisure" reveals that women's leisure activities involve a struggle between structure & agency, which crosses & forges women's many identities. I argue that the analysis of ambiguities involved in these practices will help to understand powers & counter-powers at stake in the increasing number of roles that women are now called to act. The analysis of women sayings & doings about shopping reveals that incompatibilities & contradictions are here reconciled, though ambiguously. Ambiguity opens an interstice where women today struggle to fulfil social requests to take care of private space as well as to be actively involved in public contexts; seductive and independent as well as motherly & care-taker here & there.

2010S02128

Rabe, Marlize E & Rugunanan, Pragna (Department of Sociology, University of South Africa [e-mail: rabeme@unisa.ac.za]), **"Rights" of Passage: South African Academics Exiting University Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite strides towards gender equality over the last few decades, men are still more likely to hold senior positions in the employment sector & to earn higher salaries than their female counterparts. The focus of this paper is on the academic world, which is no exception to these gender disparities. A qualitative research design was employed in two phases, part one analyses the career paths of 11 South African female sociologists who decided to leave an academic career & part two focuses on 11 male social scientists who have left academia. Judgemental sampling was used and in-depth interviews with 11 female sociologists & 11 male social scientists from different South African universities were conducted during 2009/2010. The interviews revealed that various work-life integration patterns motivated academics to leave academia, but more importantly, issues of race & gender were significant contributing factors. In some cases abrupt career changes were made & in others, related fields were pursued. A comparison of the reasons why female & male academics leave academia, particularly in the Social Sciences at South African Universities, is analysed in relation to the challenges of higher education institutions as they grapple with broader issues of transformation, racism & gender equality.

2010S02129

Radenbach, Niklas (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Platz der Goettinger Sieben 3, 37073 Goettingen, Germany [tel: +49-(0)551-3914207; fax: +49-(0)551-3912286; e-mail: niklas.radenbach@sowi.uni-goettingen.de]), **Perpetuating Hostility: Anti-Semitism in the Grouping of Ethnic Germans in Southern Ukraine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My research takes a long term familial historical, biographical, and discourse analytical approach to examine the phenomena of anti-Semitism in the grouping of ethnic Germans in southern Ukraine. This talk shall illustrate how present day anti-Semitism in the grouping of ethnic Germans must be analyzed using a longer diachronic perspective. The main questions are which biographical experiences caused, changed, or strengthened anti-Semitism, & how are these potential developments interrelated with the changing discourses within the grouping of ethnic Germans as well as the discourses within other groupings in the Ukraine? My analysis is based on field research carried out in southern Ukraine. In addition to participant observations I conducted biographical-narrative interviews with ethnic Germans as well as interviews with experts in certain institutions. Furthermore I analyzed archived documents concerning the naturalization of ethnic Germans during the time of National Socialism. After highlighting how anti-Semitism was of extreme importance in the grouping of ethnic Germans long before the twentieth century, I will take a closer look at the years 1941-44 during which the Ukraine was occupied by the German army, Nazi killing units, & the Romanian military. Particularly, my paper will focus on those ethnic Germans who participated as members of Nazi organizations such as the SS or the Volksdeutscher Selbstschutz in the persecution & killing of Jews, Romani, & members of other ethnic groupings. After analyzing their activities as perpetrators in these murders, I will discuss the question as to how their life histories continued after the end of World War II. My case reconstructions show that the interviewees have maintained and/or reinforced their anti-Semitic and National Socialist patterns of interpretation. The interviewees currently belong to the established among the grouping of ethnic Germans in southern Ukraine, thus allowing them the opportunity to promote their anti-Semitism & to exclude those who reject their ideology.

2010S02130

Radhamany, Sooryamoorthy (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Sociology Programme, Howard College campus, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban 4041, South Africa [tel: +27 31 2601254; fax: +27 31 260 2347; e-mail: sooryamoorthyr@ukzn.ac.za]), **The Internationalization of South African Medical Science, 1975-2005,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ South Africa's record in the production of scientific knowledge in medicine is remarkable, but attempts have yet to be made to examine its distinctive characteristics. This is critical to the understanding of its nature, trends, & the directions which it is taking today. Using the publication records extracted from the SCI database of the ISI Web of Knowledge for a three decade period from 1975 to 2005 with five-year windows, the paper examines the salient characteristics of medical research in South Africa in terms of the count of publications, type of publications (sole/coauthored), collaboration (domestic/international), affiliation sector of authors & collaborators, regional origin of collaborators, publication outlets, & citations, in comparison to all subjects. The paper argues that the internationalization (measured in terms of international collaboration, publications in externally originated journals, & the number of citations) of

South African medical research is taking place & that in the given trends this internationalization is likely to continue in future.

2010S02131

Ragnarsdóttir, Berglind Hólm & Bernburg, Jón Gunnar (University of Iceland, Reykjavík, 101, Iceland [tel: +00354 6612011; e-mail: bhr1@hi.is]), **Relative Deprivation, Subjective Injustice and Well-Being During the Icelandic Recession,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The current economic crisis hit Icelanders especially hard, apparently causing a growing sense of injustice & frustration among the public. Building on reference group theory, we examine how individual's subjective justice & well-being has been affected by the crisis. Relative deprivation theory underscores that subjective deprivation results from unfavorable comparisons with others. It also posits that subjective deprivation can result from loss of social status. We argue that individuals who feel that the crisis has undermined their standard of living should be more likely to experience anomie (normlessness, perceived social disruption and sense of instability in society) & to perceive their status in society as unjust. Furthermore, the theory argues that expectations about future status impact how individuals experience their current circumstance. Accordingly, we suggest that expectation about future status may specify how Icelanders experience the crisis. We examine these hypotheses using a nationally representative sample of Icelandic adults, conducted in the fall of 2009. It is a part of the annual International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The standard ISSP module is supplemented with items that measure subjective social comparison. In support for our hypotheses we find that those who feel negatively hit by the crisis have a significantly higher level of anomie. As expected these effects are enhanced by pessimistic expectations about future status.

2010S02132

Rahman, Shahidur (BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh [tel: +8801732311070; e-mail: shahidur@bracu.ac.bd]), **Return Migration of Highly Skilled Professionals in Bangladesh,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the factors that are responsible for the migration of academics from developing countries to developed countries. After exploring the causes, the paper also examines the factors that are related with the return migration of academics in Bangladesh. What has made it possible for the return of academics to their home country is the key concern of this research. The research finds that Private University created an opportunity for the migrant academics to come back to Bangladesh and contribute to the development of the higher education sector of the country. Sustainable return depends on the financial solvency gained abroad and the mentality to accept the existing socio-economic and political conditions of the country.

2010S02133

Raijman, Rebeca (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Haifa, Monut Carmel, Haifa 31905 [tel: 972-4-8240990; fax: 972-4-8240829; e-mail: raijman@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **Religion, Ethnicity and Identity: Former Soviet Union Christian Immigrants in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the present paper, we focus on the social construction of ethnic and religious identities of Christian migrants from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) arriving in Israel under the law of return after 1990 & the role played by churches in the process of migrants' integration into society. The analysis of the dynamics of ethnic and religious identity among FSU Christian migrants brings to the light the complex relationship between ethnic & religious identities. Furthermore, it illustrates the ways in which different religious organizational configurations (Russian Orthodox & Greek Churches) tend to prompt migrants to take up different patterns of identity along ethnic lines. As Israeli citizens actively involved in Christian churches these immigrants are challenging the Jewish character of the state. It is within this unique context of reception that we should understand the dynamics of ethnic and religious identity among Christian migrants in Israel.

2010S02134

Raitio, Kaisa & Saarikoski, Heli (Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 7012, 75007 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46-18-671567; e-mail: kaisa.raitio@sol.slu.se]), **The Role of ENGO Markets Campaigns and Bilateral Negotiations in Land and Resource Planning - The Case of Great Bear Rainforest in British Columbia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of the paper is to explore the interdependence of state, civil society & market actors in resolving environmental conflicts through new governance arrangements. The paper analyses the interconnectedness between government driven land use planning processes, & informal, bilateral negotiations between civil society & market actors in resolving the long-enduring forest conflicts on the coast of British Columbia. Based on policy documents & in-depth interviews conducted with key actors, the study shows that the government-led processes to create Land and Resource Management Plans in the Great Bear Rainforest area depended for their success on governance efforts, which environmental organizations & forestry corporations initiated and carried through outside the formal planning processes. The non-state actors, on the other hand, chose to engage with the provincial government, & the formal planning processes representing a large number of stakeholders, in order to gain the necessary legitimacy, certainty & resources for the solutions created during their bilateral negotiations. The results show that when able to consciously coordinate separate processes & roles in the governance of forests, actors can create space for new solutions in seemingly intractable situations.

2010S02135

Raizer, Leandro, Cattani, A.D. & Sales, A. (UFRGS/Université de Montreal, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9.500 - Sala 103 IFCH Campus do Vale CEP: 91509-900 Porto Alegre / RS [tel: (5551) 3308.6635; e-mail: professorleandroraizer@gmail.com]), **Société, énergie et innovation: les énergies alternatives et la transition énergétique** (Society, Energy and Innovation: Alternative Energies and Energy Transition), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Cette étude analyse l'évolution actuelle des énergies alternatives et renouvelables, et ses implications sociétales. La relation entre les hommes et, entre l'homme et la nature, a toujours été imprégnée par la manière par lequel les premières on produit, reproduire, alloués et distribués historiquement l'énergie. Actuellement, le phénomène de société du risque et de la crise écologique (modernisation) constituent une preuve nouvelle et que comme des phénomènes peu vus avant, provoquant un impact quasi instantané sur les différentes sociétés. Ajouté à cela, le phénomène de la crise énergétique, marquée soit par la finitude annoncée des combustibles fossiles, soit par l'incapacité actuelle de répondre à la demande croissante d'énergie à partir d'énergies renouvelables et alternatives, pose un problème impératif pour la survie et la reproduction de l'humanité. Compte tenu de ce scénario et en s'appuyant sur la sociologie de l'environnement et de la science, cette étude discute la situation du développement énergétique et ses défis actuels. Les données empiriques de l'étude sont basées sur une étude comparative internationale, développée au Brésil et au Canada. Parmi les principales conclusions soulignent l'émergence du phénomène que nous appelons la transition énergétique, marquée par des contradictions et des hétérogénéités résultant de la recherche pour l'approvisionnement durable de l'énergie dans un contexte de demande croissante de l'économie mondiale capitaliste. Il faut également signaler que les institutions internationales, gouvernements et des entreprises, laboratoires et société civile- des réseaux sociotéchniques, associés au mécanisme de chaîne- sont des acteurs clés dans le développement national et international de l'énergie alternative.

2010S02136

Rajagopal, Indhu (York University, Toronto, ON, Canada, M3J1P3 [tel: 416-447-0818; fax: 416-736-5615; e-mail: rajagopa@yorku.ca]), **Identity, Manipulated Body and Docility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will examine the modern capitalist project of rationalizing professionalism/expertise & routinizing the body through the category of consumer. My analysis will focus on the contemporary human body that has been subjugated through its power relations with popular cultural norms - in visual & narrative media - as a site for resistance & transformation. Using Michel Foucault, this paper will examine why & how technologies of body modifications & of the body's use - e.g., embryo or genetic implants, body-modification surgery, body-part as a commodity, bodies of the "desirous" consumers - turn the body docile. I will discuss the dimensions of power over consumers' bodies under "professional" modification, the subjugation of which is achieved through normalization, surveillance, objectification and disciplining. The paper will analyze the nature of biopower relations of professionals & experts to the consumer's body while examining how new technologies have co-opted the self of the consumer willingly to assume her/his body-docility. Using Michel Foucault's arguments against those Enlightenment & the scientific paradigms, which

establish the body as an object, I will discuss its process of becoming docile. Foucault's "power" in *Discipline and Punish* oppresses & manipulates human bodies to become subjected & practised bodies; the exercise of power is through a calculated choice/risk parameters & action of coercions and surveillance of the consumer's body.

2010S02137

Rajagopalan, Prema (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India, IIT P.O. Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600 036, India [tel: +91-44-2257 4513; e-mail: prema@iitm.ac.in]), **Learning Alliances in the Knowledge Economy: Some Observations from India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Education & skill training constitute one of the four main pillars of the Knowledge Economy according to Carl Dahlman. In an era of globalisation & IT revolution, the demand for 'specific industry related skill' & the mismatch in terms of supply of skilled human resources has generated 'new learning alliances' between educational institutions & industry in India. Based on a series of workshops conducted around the 3 sectors of the economy - agriculture, industry & services - this paper highlights the innovative ways by which the above issue has been addressed in the country. These alliances though offering short term solutions nevertheless have facilitated the 'employability' of those trained in a conventional education system.

2010S02138

Ram, Uri (Ben Gurion University, Sociology & Anthropology Dep., Beer Sheva 84105, Israel [tel: 972-8-6472045; fax: 972-8-6472088; e-mail: uriram@bgu.ac.il]), **Israeli Radical Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The history of Israeli sociology & its conception of "israeli society" is discerned by us to the four following phases: 1. The initial phase. In the pre-state era sociology was not yet a distinct discipline. Sociological thought strived mainly within the context of the Zionist movement & it is difficult to draw a distinction between the ideological & the sociological in this era. 2. The formative phase. In the era of the state, since 1948, sociology has crystallized institutionally & ideationally as a discipline. This phase is identified academically with the department of sociology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, & theoretically with the modernization approach. 3. The critical phase. Critical sociology - which was manifested in various forms, as elitism, pluralism, Marxism, feminism & colonization approaches, emerged since the mid-1970s & is associated with the new universities that gained autonomy at that time (especially Tel Aviv University & Haifa University) (on the second & third phases see extensive coverage in Ram 1995). 4. The post-modern/radical phase. The turn towards post-modernity started in the 1990s. The three post-modern perspectives which we discuss are: post-structuralism, post-colonialism & post-Marxism. They all captured in different way the tectonic shift that Israel has experienced in the era of globalization, neo-liberalization & initial struggles over de-colonization of the occupied Palestinian territories (on the fourth phase see Ram 2010). In this paper we examine these processes in the context of cultural Americanization, on the one hand, & further military colonization, on the other hand. Uri Ram. 1995. *The Changing Agenda of Israel Sociology: Theory, Ideology & Identity*. SUNY Press. Uri Ram. 2010. *Israeli Nationalism: Social Conflicts & the Politics of Knowledge*. Routledge.

2010S02139

Ramarao, Indira (University of Mysore, Mysore, India [tel: 91-821-2419566; fax: 91-821-2419566; e-mail: indiraramarao@rediffmail.com]), **Do Mortality Rates Reflect a Gender Stereotype? A Study across Different Regions of India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the gendered face of mortality rates across different regions of India. My argument in this paper is that mortality rates are not just about numbers & that they are governed by the prevalence or non-prevalence of certain socio-economic situations. During the last six decades of its independence India has seen a significant decline in mortality rates. However, this decline is not uniform across the different regions of the country. The northern & western parts of the country have higher mortality rates than the south & east. Regions with lower sex ratio, lower female literacy rates, low rate of economic growth, & poor access to health care tend to experience higher rates of female mortality than regions that have a better performance vis-à-vis these indicators. This regional disparity exists not only with reference to general mortality rates, but also infant & maternal mortality ratios. While India stands in the 18th place among countries with a maternal mortality rate of more than 500 per 1,000,000 live births, within the country there are inter-state, inter-caste & inter-ethnic group differences in MMR. Less developed villages with poor access to health care inhabited by castes & tribes that experience both economic & social vulnerability record higher mortality rates. Also true is the fact that enhanced female mortality in the age group 15-30 years is due to dowry related tortures & other forms of family violence. The declining child sex ratio caused by the increased incidence of sex selective abortions & female infanticide in certain regions of the country, a phenomenon aptly called "India's missing millions", needs to be given due cognizance to in analysing the gendered face of mortality data. This paper uses demographic data & correlates it with key socio-economic variables in different regions of India to trace.

2010S02140

Ramegowda, A (Dept. of Sociology, Kuvempu University, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta - 577 451, Karnataka, India [tel: 00 91 821 2540655; fax: 00 91 8282 257516; e-mail: aramegowda@gmail.com]), **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Corporate Image and Corporate Performance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ CSR is looked upon as having diverse implications for the divergent stakeholders. However, the implications of CSR for the image of the firm itself have normally been not focused upon in the empirical literature on CSR. In the process of catering to the interests of diverse groups of stakeholders, it is assumed that the corporate bodies tend to serve their own interest at large in the form of building up brand image, enhanced prestige in the corporate circles and possible increase in financial returns. An attempt is made in this paper to probe & analyze empirically the importance and impact of CSR in building up of the overall reputation of the firm and its acceptance among the major stakeholders like employees, investors, financial institutions & consumers as well as identify the contextual factors that could account for variations in the outcome stated above. The findings are based on a study of stakeholders' conception of CSR implications for corporate image and corporate operations in terms of brand acceptance & financial performance respectively. Leading Indian corporate houses operating in IT, capital goods, pharmaceutical & real estate sectors have been studied to elicit data from four hundred fifty respondents from three groups of stakeholders representing employees, investors and consumers. These stakeholders are interviewed on a structured schedule so devised as to ascertain their perceived implications of CSR initiatives for the corporate image & performance. The findings indicate that CSR initiatives are looked upon as contributing considerably for the strengthening of corporate image more than they do for the financial performance of the firm. It is further noted that, such perception varies significantly in terms of the sector of corporate operations with those from IT industry having most favorable conception followed by those from capital goods & real estate sectors. Further, in terms of CSR implications for corporate performance, the findings seem to indicate that, conversely, it is stakeholders from real estate sector who perceive such implications to be more decisive than it is perceived by the stakeholders from capital goods & IT sector.

2010S02141

Ramirez Ruiz, Liliana & Velez Cuartas, Gabriel (UNAM-Sociological Studies Centre, Circuito Cultural Mario de la Cueva S/N Ciudad Universitaria; FCPyS Ed E piso 1, Mexico DF, CP 04510 [tel: 525556229414; e-mail: lilianaULgalas@hotmail.com]), **Difference between Symmetry and Asymmetry of Meaning in Scientific Communications: A Personality Disorder Study Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper proposes a comparison between two theoretical and methodological frameworks: Actor Network Theory (Callon, Law, Penan and Latour) & the Theory of Social Systems (Luhmann and Leydesdorff). It contrasts the use of indexes of inclusion and proximity from Actor Network Theory, & the use of mathematical theory of information in social systems theory by Loet Leydesdorff. Hypothetically, instruments from social systems theory should be more powerful due to their analytical framework that takes in account asymmetry between entities, different from ANT. This difference should be enough to find more specificity in scientific texts analyses. As study case, scientific production in the field of psychiatry is taken. This paper focus on their contents and emergent meaning from words & co-words analysis. Period and thematic issues are taken from scientific production since 1970 to 2000 on the concept "personality disorder" by Mexican researches. Key words, titles & abstracts from Scopus (71 texts) data bases are analyzed. This information has been processed by two specific softwares Pajek (Mrvar, A. & Batagelj, V.) & TI.exe (Leydesdorff, L).

2010S02142

Ramis, Mimar, Serrano, M. Angeles & Vidu, Ana (Ramon Llull University [e-mail: angelin31@hotmail.com]), **The Critical Communicative Methodology: An Answer for the Inclusion of the Different Agents' Voices in the Social Sciences Researches,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Throughout the years, the society & the information given by its "study purposes" have been analysed, but the voice of those who were researched was not taken into account. The relationship established between the researcher & the researched was merely based on the inequality & the expertise. The result, far from overcoming the exclusion that these collective groups suffer, has often contributed to the reproduction of stereotypes & inequity of the society's most disadvantageous groups. The critical communicative methodology is an answer to the challenges that poses the new multicultural, multireligious & global society. This new method is the result of a hard theoretical work in the social sciences field (discussions, seminars, readings with the book in the hand), & also of the work of researches throughout several projects developed in different European public calls (Framework Programme of the European Union), among others. The critical communicative methodology is based on two key aspects: the social utility within social sciences research in the global age & the inclusion of the different agents' voices involved all along the research process.

2010S02143

Ramon, Anna & Rodríguez, José A. (University of Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain) 08034 [tel: 0034934021804; fax: 0034934021804; e-mail: annaramon@ub.edu]), **Growing Up in Networks of Sex, Drugs and Rock&Roll,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we approach night activity of youth related to clubbing as network phenomena (produced by networks, creating networks). Our paper covers two main dimensions: social capital & networks between young people. We build several indicators of social capital and homophily & analyze their impact on night clubbing related behaviors such as: sex, drugs & alcohol consumption, violence, preventive & help & support. From the network perspective we build the networks among types of youngsters involved in clubbing and analyze their characteristics. We complete the paper comparing gender & age groups' social capital indicators & their impact on behavior & the characteristics of their networks. With this paper we can approach how young people in Europe built their nightlife. We use survey data from the 2006 IREFREA project (Recreational culture as a tool to prevent risk behavior) carried out in nine European countries.

2010S02144

Ramos, Anne Carolina ([tel: +4917681141931; e-mail: annecarolina.ramos@gmail.com]), **A Trash-Body: The Old Body From the Children's Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children have a lot to say about the social culture surrounding them. Through their background, children enable us to discover their habits, their day-to-day life, their games, as well as their wide knowledge of the society they live in. In this research, children are asked to emphasize their experiences regarding the elderly. During a period in which we live a verticalization of the familiar relationships & a progressive multigenerational coexistence, it becomes fundamental to know the imageries that different generations have of each other; in this case, the imageries of the children about the elderly. This research has been performed with a Focus Group composed of sixteen boys & girls, between eight and ten years old, resident in Porto Alegre periphery, southern region of Brazil. Over eight meetings, the children drew, wrote and debated about the elderly, pointing out several aspects of the old people's life, especially the old-body. Throughout the discussions, which were carried out in focus group meetings, it is possible to realize how the elderly are conceived & represented in contemporaneous time. In this research, children consider the old-body as a weak, dependent, wrinkled & ugly body; a body which is not desired, & which needs to be constantly improved and reset. Therefore, children's knowledge shows a wide cultural curriculum which produces & legitimates discursive statements on the aging body. Such statements relates the old-body to certain attributes & ultimately influence elderly's way of being, acting and living.

2010S02145

Rangasami, Amrita (Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief, X-A5, Sahavikas Society, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, New Delhi - 110091 [tel: +919868185622; e-mail: amritarangaswami09@gmail.com]), **Poverty, Dispossession and Disaffection: A Study of the Nexus, If Any,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The crises faced by two communities in India where their poverty and the cumulative pressures of economic & social decline and dispossession that led to disaffection is analyzed. The first study is of communities in villages in the forest regions of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh where the naxalite movement first took hold. The communities accepted the ideology of the naxalite movement and sought to cultivate land in the forest areas over which the State claimed they had no authority to extend their cultivation. The second is based on a study of a Scheduled Caste community of fishermen - their village perched on the banks of the tributary of the mighty Brahmaputra River. This brief exploratory study of poverty & its nexus with unrest necessarily begins with references to the seminal reports submitted both by the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1969 (MHA) & the Planning Commission. While the Planning Commission's report warned that there was widespread disappointment & consequent discontent particularly in rural India as it was felt that the assurances made during the freedom movement had not been kept. The State had failed to study the problems of large rural communities which for various historical reasons had little access to the fruits of the lands they cultivated & the forests they maintained. The report from the Ministry of Home Affairs was more blunt: the report warned that there would be an agrarian crisis & widespread unrest. The first case study, relating to the forest based tribes of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, refers to the unrest among the forest-based Scheduled Tribes. The State sought to crush the movement by imprisonment of all male members of villages for nearly four years. There was a large scale shifting of the population from their villages in the dense forest on the hill slopes & resettle them in new villages along the foothills. The State sought to provide subsistence through food for work programmes. The evidence regarding the shifting & resettlement is available from the records of the District Gazetteer of Andhra Pradesh. Tragically enough, the access to subsistence was not assured & it was reported that large numbers of the dispossessed communities died of starvation. But the insurgency was never quelled. The problem of alienation of the forest based communities has now spread to other States offering a corridor from Dhulia in Maharashtra to Bankura in West Bengal. The second case study relates to a Scheduled Caste community that earned its subsistence from fishing in the rich waterways of Assam. The dispossession of these communities of their villages by migrants from Bangladesh who used diverse means to secure the land & resources of these communities appeared to have gone almost unnoticed by the State Government of Assam. The prevalence of starvation was attributed to "floods" & the communities were provided a relief that was altogether scant. The plight, which they faced from their creditors who were using coercive methods to abandon their lands & villages, did not receive attention. The failure of the State to safeguard the economic rights of the fishing communities led to the virtual closure of the river-based fishery industry in Assam. Many village communities attribute the rise of the Assam movement to that period. The dispossession has been rendered permanent & what is termed the Assam movement has endured. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2010S02146

Ransiek, Anna-Christin (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen, Germany [tel: 49 (0)551/39-12284; e-mail: anna.ransiek@gmx.net]), **Performing Ethnicity in the Narration of an Afro-German Woman,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For the presentation I would like to contribute first empirical results of my PhD project in which I conduct biographical-narrative interviews with People of Color in Germany & employ a reconstructive approach of analysis. Therefore my paper not only points to different & multiple concepts of ethnicity in use in the present narration but shall also reveal the genesis of these perceptions against the background of a specific historical and social constellation. It shall be considered that these concepts are a product of the specific way of dealing with the "other" in German society & the way in which the former interplay with the individual's perception. My sample is composed of people from the former GDR & FRG. The presentation will mainly focus on the results of one case-study of an Afro-German woman who grew up in the GDR system & is representative of a specific type in my sample. The main questions I would like to discuss are: Which factors are relevant for the constitution of ethnicity on the level of biography & in which way are they presented in the narration? Which role does especially the experience of racism play? These questions shall be discussed not only against the background of an African-German parentage but also in consideration of two different political systems the biog-

rapher experienced: the GDR & the FRG. Are there changes in the self-perception of the biographer & if, in which way do these changes interrelate with the perception of the "other" in the GDR as well as in the BRD society? This paper shall therefore promote a better understanding of the complexity of different factors which are in use when performing & constituting ethnicity.

2010S02147

Ransom, Elizabeth (University of Richmond, 28 Westhampton Way, Richmond, VA 23173 USA [tel: 001-804-289-8068; e-mail: eransom@richmond.edu]), **Safe Meat for Whom? An Exploration of the Consequences of Food Safety Regulations in Southern Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years the organization of global agrifood systems has shifted, & standards have become one of the most significant emerging practices for governing food. This paper focuses on new and emerging food safety standards in Botswana, Namibia, & South Africa. Each country has experienced recent changes to their hygiene regulations, due in large part to their linkages to Western export markets. For all three countries maintaining access to export markets necessitates maintaining food safety regulations and this requires continuous surveillance & disciplining of actors in the food chain, including producers, processors, animals, diseases, and citizens that could "contaminate" the livestock system. Thus, all three countries are in the process of increasing their monitoring & enforcement of people, animals, & diseases. Nonetheless, this paper raises questions related to uniform food safety standards for three southern African nations with diverse production systems & diverse environmental conditions. For example, many food safety requirements originate from or were developed with Western, industrialized animal production systems in mind, yet Botswana & Namibia's dominant mode of livestock production is an extensive system. Ultimately, this paper provides evidence for the ways in which seemingly technical concepts like food safety are negotiated ideas & this work contributes to a growing literature which raises concerns over the distributional benefits of standards, especially for developing countries and small-scale producers & processors.

2010S02148

Rao Dhananka, Swetha (University of Lausanne, Lausanne 1015, Switzerland [tel: +41 76 348 94 54; e-mail: swetha.raodhananka@unil.ch]), **Unfavorable Conditions for Mobilization and the Strategies of Social Movement Organizations. The Case of Urban India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to contribute to the theoretical validation of concepts that have been mainly developed for the analysis of American & European countries, against a post-colonial context like India. In such societies state accountability and responsiveness often don't work according to formal rules and impersonal policy criteria. But in many post-colonial countries interactions between formal & informal institutions represent a complex configuration of personified power, rational short-term calculus & contribute to the sustenance of the status quo. The informal institutions include exchange circuits such as clientelism, corruption & problem-solving networks. Within such a context the question is posed: To what degree can brokering social movement organizations (SMOs) maneuver within such exchange circuits to further fundamental rights. To trace a possible answer first, the distinctiveness of the post-colonial contexts will be analyzed in terms of conditions for mobilization. Second, the interaction between formal & informal institutions will be conceptualized leaning on Helmke & Levitsky, to discern the context. Third, within such a context the possible patterns of SMO's organizational behaviour & action repertoire will be traced and hypothesized. In conclusion it will be argued that SMOs can't overcome the consequences of informal practices & that they are themselves embroiled to a certain extent in these circuits, leading to non-mobilisation.

2010S02149

Rao, Ravindranath Y (St. Mary's Syrian College, Brahmavar Karnataka India 576213 [tel: 91-820-2560952[R]2561093[O]; e-mail: dryrrao@rediffmail.com]), **Emerging Challenges and Constraints in Tribal Mainstreaming: An Indian Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ India's concentration of 84 million tribes, makes it the second largest in the world, next to Africa. Tribal development or mainstreaming, like the development of any other deprived section of the society, has been accepted as an important postulate of the state policy in India. Their inclusion in the developmental process, though an old debate in the country, remains even today a matter of concern. This paper examines certain issues, challenges, constraints, complexities & regional inequalities that have emerged in recent decades in tribal mainstreaming in India. The methodology adopted for the study is empirical & review of exegetical literature. More specifically, this paper focuses on the impact of globalization, liberalization, privatization and consequent hegemonization on tribal communities in India; also on effect of these on tribal land & environment, tribal culture and identity & polity. It also explores the confusions, disorders, errors & politics that have crept into the process of scheduling of many tribes, causing social injustice to them. The paper is a contribution to contemporary policy debates about the role of modern nation states & the communities. This study also contributes in determining the direction of the future trend in tribal mainstreaming, tribal inclusion & their identity in India in particular & global society in general.

2010S02150

Rapolienė, Gražina (Department of Sociology, Vilnius University, Universiteto Str. 3, LT-01513 Vilnius, Lithuania [tel: +370 5 268 7001; fax: +370 5 268 7009; e-mail: G.Rapoliene@gmail.com]), **Portrayals of Elderly in Lithuanian media,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The world shaped by the media is taken over by its audience. The media homogenizes different views, influences age identity of individuals and attitudes towards their own and other age groups. Western research reports under-representation of elderly, especially women, and they are often portrayed negatively in physical, psychological and social sense. In this paper images of elderly in 396 publications of 2007 on the internet portal Delfi (the hits with the keywords old, elderly, pensioner, old age, ageing, old man (woman), etc.) are analyzed. Some one third of the selected texts were from the same portal Delfi, others were extracted from news agency ELTA, regional sources (newspapers Klaipėda and Kauno diena, Šiauliai county TV), and other. The analysis was carried out using content analysis software Hamlet: establishing the frequency of the most commonly used keywords. Also, with the help of cluster analysis the contexts related to elderly people were singled out. Contrary to the Western trends, elderly women here are more often represented than men. Dominating criminal reports, as previously, create the image of victims - weak, naïve, harmed elderly, accentuated by the trends of old age institutionalization. On the other hand, the image of the hero - past fighter, public figure and deportee (instead of Western healthy, entertaining class representative image) - is viewed positively by the Lithuanian media. Keywords: elderly, media, Lithuania, age, family, work, health.

2010S02151

Rasnaca, Liga (Department of Sociology, Latvia University [tel: +371 25999188; fax: +371 67140040; e-mail: liga.rasnaca@llu.lv]), **Labour Market Relations in Post-Communist Countryside: The Latvian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Latvia is one of the Baltic States, which has experienced post-communist transformations after the breakdown of the Soviet Union. During the past two decades social & economic restructuring in rural areas across Latvia has been accompanied by labour market restructuring as well as in the relations among employers, employees & mediators, where the need for new actors in labour market is imminent. The new actors are representatives of local municipalities & a new form of economic activity - entrepreneurship. The aim of the study is to describe the labour market relations in post-communist rural areas in Latvia, to indicate how labour market relations adapt patterns of flexibility, to find out what are the obstacles for "flexicurity" in labour market relations in rural areas. The study analyzes aspects of labour market relations from the perspective of employers - entrepreneurs & representatives of local municipalities in Latvian countryside. The conclusions are based on the secondary analysis of a labour market survey (N=6066) & interviews with employers & representatives of local municipalities. The results show significant differences in characteristics of labour market relations in rural areas in comparison with urban territories. Key words: rural area, labour market relations

2010S02152

Rat, Cristina, Gh. (Sociology Department, "Babes-Bolyai" University Cluj, B-dul 21 Decembrie 1989 No. 128, Cluj-Napoca, 400604, Romania [tel: +40-264-424674; fax: +40-264-424674; e-mail: crat@socasis.ubbcluj.ro]), **Undeserving Daughters of Hero Mothers. The Political Disempowerment of Women with**

Many Children in Present-Day Romania, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines forms of symbolic violence in the political discourse on motherhood in contemporary Romania, which push at the margins of the social policy debate the situation of jobless families with dependent children from economically underdeveloped areas & minimize their welfare rights, despite the strong evidence that they have been facing the highest poverty rate since the fall of state-socialism. In an attempt to investigate the reasons behind the low political mobilization & quasi-absence from the public sphere of these categories, it tries to analyze the main barriers of political voice, with emphasis on the sources and forms of public discrediting of their concerns & claims. The context of discussion is laid by a synthetic presentation of the historical development of family policies in post-socialist Romania as compared to other CEE countries, arguing that they contain forms of "unfavourable inclusion" (Amartya Sen, 2000) of large families with dependent children. The analysis of two recent policy debates (on means-tested child allowance & earnings-related childcare benefit) serves to unfold the disciplinary mechanisms targeting mothers with many children, who are no longer regarded as "hero mothers", as they would have been during the pronatalist policies of state-socialism.

2010S02153

Ratcliffe, Peter, B (University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK [tel: +44 7854 576277; e-mail: Peter.Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk]), **What Is the Point of Our Work? A Critical Reflection on the Current State of the Discipline,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are widespread concerns about the structural constraints that impact on the work we do as a profession. More specifically, researchers addressing the concerns of this Research Committee normally express commitment to an emancipatory project that seeks to empower those subject to oppressive forces & to strive towards broader societal change. Indeed, this is enshrined in the RC05 mission statement. But what does this mean in practice? To what extent is our sphere of influence constrained by external forces, not least institutional monitoring/assessment regimes that are increasingly central to modes/systems of state control? Does this ultimately mean that we flatter to deceive (ourselves as well as our "subjects")?

2010S02154

Raub, Werner (Department of Sociology/ICS, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Netherlands, NL-3584 CS [tel: +31-30-253 21 01; fax: +31-30-253 44 05; e-mail: w.raub@uu.nl]), **Trust and Testosterone,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is in the field of social neuroscience & discusses testosterone effects in trust problems. The focus is on competing hypotheses on testosterone effects & on an experimental design that allows to discriminate between these hypotheses by comparing testosterone effects in one-shot trust problems with such effects in repeated trust problems. More generally, the paper contributes to exploring the potential of neuroscience insights & methods in sociology.

2010S02155

Rauhut, Heiko & Winter, Fabian (ETH Zurich, Chair of Sociology, in particular of Modeling and Simulation, CLU E6, Clausiusstrasse 50, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland [tel: +41 44 632 0954; fax: +41 44 632 1294; e-mail: rauhut@gess.ethz.ch]), **A Sociological Perspective on Measuring Social Norms by Means of Strategy Method Experiments,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The measurement of social norms plays a pivotal role in many social sciences. While economists predominantly conduct experiments, sociologists rather employ (factorial) surveys. Both methods, however, suffer from distinct weaknesses. Experiments, on the one hand, often fall short in the measurement of more complex elements, such as the conditionality or the level of consensus of social norms. Surveys, on the other, lack the ability to measure actual behavior. This paper argues that the so-called "strategy method" compensates for these weaknesses by combining the observational characteristic of experiments with the conditionality of factorial surveys. We can demonstrate the applicability of the strategy method for the measurement of conditional bargaining norms in the case of ultimatum games. To substantiate our claim, we conduct a methodological experiment in which we compare results for the strategy ultimatum game with those from a "conventional" ultimatum game. The strategy method yields higher levels of normative compliance in terms of rejecting "unfair" offers. We conclude that the strategy method rather measures normative expectations whereas the "conventional" ultimatum game the willingness to sacrifice own profits to adhere to these expectations. Our results are consistent with previous comparative research between factorial surveys & observational data.

2010S02156

Ravaioli, Paola (Department of Communication Studies, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, 40122 [tel: +39 051 6446188; e-mail: pravaioli@katamail.com]), **When The "Autonomous" Child Enters Working-Class Homes. Reflections from the Italian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My paper deals with the concept of the child underlying the pedagogical model of contemporary Italian primary school & its influence on parenting practices, with particular reference to working-class families. The discussion is based on a qualitative research on the school experience of Italian urban working-class families with children enrolled in the primary school. In the first place, I will analyse the "official discourse" (Bernstein) of Italian primary school's "pedagogy of autonomy" in order to reconstruct the implicit conception of childhood it expresses. I will argue that the key notion of child's moral, emotional and intellectual "autonomy" is composed of two dimensions inextricably bound up with each other but by no means equally "visible": behind the more visible expressive dimension of autonomy (the child's right to self-determination), there is the essential conception that autonomy is a learned & not an innate quality. In the second place, I will examine the child-rearing and educational culture of the contemporary Italian working-class & will argue that it is significantly influenced by the pedagogical culture of the school, but only the more visible expressive dimension of the notion of child's "autonomy" appears to have been successfully incorporated into parental representations and practices. This only partial appropriation generates unintentionally "heterodox" interpretations of the school's demands.

2010S02157

Razumovskaya, Tatiana (Department of General Sociology, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, 101000 [tel: +7 985 257 46 68; e-mail: tatiana.razumovskaya@socpolicy.ru]), **Post-Traumatic Silence in Modern Russian Cinematography: Excluding Perestroika,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is aiming to give a sociological interpretation of the cinematic discourse as specific symbolic language that gives voice to the collective forms of thinking, expressing meaningful inner processes. Applying the semiotics tradition we will consider language as a complex phenomenon including all kinds of systems we can use in order to communicate. As we "read" the film we are dealing not only with the objects or ideas it produces, but also with the way in which they are represented. Representation of a certain concept in a cinematographic discourse as well as its absence is meaningful in terms of understanding the broader social context. Sometimes the silence "speaks" louder, signaling about the damaging processes in the collective conciseness, being a symptom of a cultural trauma. Analyzing contemporary Russian films of the decade, we have found not much stories representing Perestroika times. We consider this phenomenon as a cultural trauma of history loss. The research has been performed using visual analysis methodology practically applied to the representations in contemporary Russian mass movies. We may finally assert that modern Russian cinematography is avoiding Perestroika period not only because of the instability & weakness that is associated with this time, but also because of the filmic discourse itself, which aesthetic forms & clichés still have traumatizing potential for the audience.

2010S02158

Rea Campos, Carmen Rosa (COLMEX, Camino al Ajusco 20 Pedregal de Santa Teresa México D.F. CP 10740 [tel: 52-55- 54 49 30 00; e-mail: careacbo2@gmail.com]), **El Racismo en la Bolivia Contemporánea: Continuidades y Transformaciones** (Racism in Contemporary Bolivia: Continuity and Transformations), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Por qué el racismo tan presente en Bolivia, empezó a ser aceptado como un problema sociológico en los últimos años?, cómo se hace presente en el contexto actual?, cuáles son sus continuidades y cambios? Pretendemos mostrar que la comprensión del problema debe buscarse más allá de la coyuntura y del campo de lo político, en los cambios que tienen que ver con transformaciones sociales de tipo estructural (dinámica migratoria, cambios económicos, movilidad social, así como conflictos en las modalidades de identificación) que no sólo nos permitirían explicar y entender

la presencia renovada del racismo en Bolivia, sino también el contexto política actual. La hipótesis central es que: existe una estrecha relación entre la presencia renovada del racismo y un proceso de transformación de las identidades colectivas que resulta del des-dibujamiento de las modalidades y categorías de identificación que legitiman las posiciones sociales jerárquicamente establecidas entre sujetos de diferente origen étnico. El discurso, las actitudes y prácticas de tipo racistas resurgen para reestablecer fronteras identitarias que se desdibujan ante una estructura social en proceso de transformación. La investigación re realizó en Oruro, una ciudad minera de Bolivia que no muestra el grado de conflictividad política que otras ciudades del país. Se trabajó con jóvenes estudiantes de bachillerato y padres de familia a través de encuestas y entrevistas a profundidad. Los datos obtenidos apuntan a un doble proceso que dio paso al reforzamiento de sentimientos primordialistas. Por un lado el estancamiento y empobrecimiento de clases medias no indígenas y por otro, la acumulación de capital comercial de un pequeño sector indígena que empieza a acceder a espacios de sociabilidad de las clases medias indígenas, a lo que se suma el ensanchamiento de otros espacios de participación para los sectores indígenas.

2010S02159

Rebenack, Marcel (Sociology of Gender, Potsdam University, August Bebel Str. 89, 14482 Potsdam [tel: +49331-977-3472; e-mail: marcel.rebenack@uni-potsdam.de]), **Georg Simmel and Women - Tracing Spencers Legacy in Simmels Differentiation Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While the idea of differentiation is without doubt part of the basic sociological toolbox there remain two (interrelated) desiderata: while Simmel & Durkheim went to considerable length to separate the notion of differentiation & division of labor, the two concepts seem to be interchangeable if not synonymous in many contemporary textbooks. Additionally, the effort to sketch out Simmels contribution to a gendered division of labor is marginal while Durkheims ideas regarding differentiation & division of labor have already been analysed through a gender lens. (1) While starting with Spencers original conception of differentiation the contribution will show that there is no value-free or even neutral/objective version of differentiation that could serve as a point of departure. On the contrary it will be shown that Spencers legacy consists in a gender-infused idea of differentiation, which then took its way into the sociological mainstream. (2) Against this background I will focus on Georg Simmels interpretation of this concept. (3) The attempt to integrate Simmels ideas on "subjective & objective culture" & its foundation in a mix of sociocultural evolution & gendered differentiation into a distinct "differentiation theory" will unpack the limits of Simmels analysis which can be traced back to the foundation of differentiation he inherited from Spencers legacy. This closer reading of Simmels collected works on both his "gender sociology" and his prominent essays on differentiation will reveal the legacy that he adopted from Spencers gender-infiltrated views on the division of labour & the interrelated concept of differentiation. The paper argues for the necessity of a genealogy of the "differentiation theory" that we are all familiar with & to reflect on its emergence through a gender lens.

2010S02160

Rebughini, Paola (University of Milan, via conservatorio 7 20122 Milano Italy [e-mail: paola.rebughini@unimi.it]), **What Is Critical about Critical Consumerism? Grassroots and Subjective Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Critical (or political) consumerism & civic grassroots connected to consumption practices are mainly considered as forms of critical attitude towards conformist & majority life-styles, values and behaviours. Such forms of mobilization - in Europe as well as in other continents - are heterogeneous & they concern different kinds of consumption & boycott/ buycott strategies. These practices are usually defined also as responsible, fair, centred on sobriety and solidarity, but they define themselves mainly by their critical attitude & their capability to keep a reflexive distance towards what is perceived as an hegemonic approach to daily consumption. This paper presents a more general theoretical reflection on the sociological issue of critique & subjective action starting from the empirical case of civic grassroots connected to consumption practices in Italy.

2010S02161

Rech, Yohann & Mounet, Jean-Pierre (Université J. Fourier a Grenoble 1 - SENS, Université J. Fourier Grenoble 1, UFR APS, BP 53, 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9 France [tel: 33 (4) 76 63 50 94; e-mail: yohann.rech@gmail.com]), **The Effects of Climate Changes in Ski Resorts: A Case Study of a Tourism Controversy in the French Alps,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The French winter sports resorts are among the most attractive in the world. However, there are wide disparities between large resorts that are internationally known and other smaller ones that are experiencing major problems. For over twenty years, the winter sports resorts of medium-altitude are faced with the unpredictable weather and an irregular snow cover. Faced with this uncertainty (Callon & al., 2009), we may question the adaptation of tourism policies and actors to maintain these destinations and make them competitive. By mobilizing the concepts of actor-network theory (Latour, 2005; Law, 1994), we will attempt to understand how climatic changes transform "tourismscapes" (Van der Duim, 2007) and provoke new associations. A qualitative study was conducted in a small ski resort in the French Alps that has experienced a tourism controversy. This case study shows that by becoming an uncertainty non-human entity, the snow has caused major conflicts between actors. The solutions planned to adapt to the changes are varied and sometimes antagonistic: artificial snowmaker, development of a summer tourism or an alternative tourism (not dependent on the snow)… The socio-technical network has been completely transformed to be reconstructed in a different way, offering new connections that are not on the scale of the resort, but the territory. Key words: climate change, actor-network, winter sports, medium-altitude mountain, ski resorts.

2010S02162

Rech, Yohann & Mounet, Jean-Pierre (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus [tel: 1-868-662-1621; fax: 1-868-645-8415; e-mail: Rhoda.Reddock@sta.uwi.edu]), **Up Against a Wall: Muslim Women's Struggle to reclaim Masjid Space in Trinidad and Tobago,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When on October 13, 2007, at Eid Namaz, Feroza Rose Mohammed instigated the removal of barriers which had been placed to separate the women from the men; she was probably unaware of the contemporary global movement of women to gain equal access to masjid space for prayers & fellowship. Taking a historical perspective this paper explores the changing position of women in Islamic religious practice in Trinidad & Tobago with specific emphasis on their use of masjid (mosque) space. It also examines in detail two cases of womens' struggles to reclaim mosque space - Feroza Rose Mohammed & the St. Joseph Mosque & the San Juan Muslim Ladies Organisation & the Nur-E-Islam Mosque. It explores the paradoxical way in which restrictions on women's performance of congregational piety results in the emergence of a consciousness of resistance & feminist agency within the paradigm of Islam.

2010S02163

Redmalm, David (The School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, Örebro University, 701 82 Örebro, Sweden [tel: +4619303244; fax:; e-mail: david.redmalm@oru.se]), **The Construction of a Celebrity Pet: A Case Study of Paris Hilton's Dog Tinkerbell,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Paris Hilton, heiress of the Hilton hotel chain fortune, is often seen with the Chihuahua Tinkerbell by her side - one of the world's most famous now living pets. Using discourse analysis, the present paper explores how imagery & text in mass media cooperate to produce Tinkerbell as a person. The produced canine subject is given a voice, a linguistic prosthesis, which is often heavily normative. The pet's voice criticizes her mistress' unreliable behavior, questions the mistreatment of pets, & scrutinizes life in the lap of luxury. In the interplay between the text & the pet, a certain form of common sense regarding class, gender & the human/animal divide is produced & disseminated. The paper argues that popular media's fixation with Tinkerbell stems from the way the pet as a social phenomenon trifle with common dichotomies such as nature/culture, authenticity/simulation, wilderness/civilization, speech/speechlessness, child/adult and poor/rich. Also, the phenomenon of animal representations in text, film & photography is discussed in relation to the epistemology of the reality show genre.

2010S02164

Reed, Darren J & Olivier, Patrick (University of York, York, North Yorkshire, YO10 5DD [tel: +44 1904 433047; e-mail: djr14@york.ac.uk]), **Ubicomp and the Technologist as Worldmaker,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ubiquitous computing applications are being proposed for a range of new interventions in the home, from supporting people's healthier eating

habits, to acting as a cognitive prosthetic for people with dementia. While such applications have been proposed & pursued with the goal to promote people's wellbeing & autonomy, the nature of these applications requires them to collect data and reason about some of the most personal aspects of our lives. Such aspects require that we understand the social issues involved. The underpinning technologies for home-based ubiquitous computing not only include embedded sensors (e.g. motion, acceleration & RFID sensors) but software systems that use this data to perform activity classification & recognition. From a functional point of view, to classify & reason about people's actions in their homes requires the formulation of ontologies, that in turn incorporate a raft of claims about what it is to eat, cook, & live at home. The implications of the decisions we make with respect to these ontologies are far reaching & in this paper we will explore both the sources of such issues & their potential impact for home-based ubiquitous technology. Such technological issues will be situated in debates about social processes of data capture and manipulation by drawing on current sociological theory in "social sorting" (Lyon, 2003) & the "codification" of everyday life (Dodge & Kitchen, 2005). In this way we aim to discuss the ways by which such technological regimes are constitutive of the person and their lived experience (van der Ploeg, 2003) through performative (Latour, 2005) & configurational (Oudshoorn et al, 2004) processes. References Dodge, M. & Kitchin, R. (2005). *The ethics of forgetting in an age of pervasive Computing*. CASA Working Papers, 92. Latour, B. (2005). *Reassembling the social : An introduction to actor-network-theory*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press. Lyon, D. (2003). *Surveillance as social sorting: Privacy, risk, and digital discrimination*. Routledge. Oudshoorn, N., Rommes, E., & Stienstra, M. (2004). "Configuring the user as everybody: Gender and design cultures in information & communication technologies." *Science, Technology & Human Values*, 29 (1), 30-63. Van Der Ploeg, I. (2003). "Biometrics & the body as information: Normative issues of the socio-technical coding of the body." *Surveillance As Social Sorting: Privacy, Risk, & Automated Discrimination.* New York: Routledge, 57-73.

2010S02165

Rego, Raquel (SOCIUS-ISEG, Rua Miguel Lupi, 20 1249-078 Lisboa Portugal [tel: +351 21 392 27 95; e-mail: raquelrego@iseg.utl.pt]), **Regulating Self-Regulating Professional Associations: What Changes in the Portuguese Context with the Law 6/2008?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The system of professional regulation in Portugal belongs to the most common pattern of the European Continent, in which the professional associations have the monopoly of the professional regulation. As a result of the proliferation of these associations, Law 6/2008 was recently published to regulate its creation & action. The law has established a formal procedure for all professional associations creation but did not bring new features in terms of these associations power, namely on professional regulation. The only new requirement for the creation of a PPA is the making of a previous study, apparently an indicative of the importance of technical and scientific nature of the PPA creation. In short, we may expect that nothing will substantially change in the professional groups influence process. The aim of this paper is to present & analyse the before & after periods of recently developed Portuguese legislation designed to regulate professional associations, taking in account policy makers standpoints, namely parliamentary parties who have voted & enacted the Law 6/2008. This paper is the result of an ongoing project on professional associations' creation and it intends to discuss the impact of the new legal framework on the future strategies of professional groups.

2010S02166

Reibling, Nadine (University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, A5,6 61831 Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: nreiblin@mail.uni-mannheim.de]), **Trigger, Cure or Reproducer: How the Healthcare System Affects Health Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the past decade, scholars studying health inequalities have increasingly included macro-level determinants such as income inequality, social capital & welfare regimes in their explanatory models. Despite this development, the role of the healthcare system has been widely neglected in this line of research. Theoretically, healthcare systems can have different effects on inequality levels. On the one hand, it is argued that access to healthcare increases inequalities since persons with a high socioeconomic status use preventive & curative services more often & have preferential access to high quality care. On the other hand, the quasi-universal access to healthcare in developed nations might decrease inequality levels if healthcare improves the poor health of individuals with a low socioeconomic status for instance caused by higher levels of work-related stress. These contrasting theoretical expectations demonstrate that it is necessary to take the institutional set-up of the healthcare system into account for assessing the effect of healthcare on inequality levels. Even in universal healthcare systems, there are substantial differences in the degree to which access to healthcare is stratified by education, income or residence. Institutional regulations such as the catalogue of benefits, the existence of gatekeeping, cost sharing & private health insurance influence whether healthcare is trigger, cure, or reproducer of inequalities in health. This paper investigates the effect of various institutional characteristics on levels of health inequalities by comparing 14 European nations. This is done with a multi-level modeling approach, which combines institutional indicators & micro-level data from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement (SHARE).

2010S02167

Reicher, Dieter ([e-mail: dieter.reicher@uni-graz.at]), **Nationalism in Sport and How Sport Civilizes International Rivalry,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Civilizing Theory does not say much about international relationships. Its main focus lays on the state's monopoly of coercion & the subsequent process of transforming coercion into self-control. On the international scene, however, there is no monopoly of coercion but a multitude of competing national states. Yet, fact is: First, the number of wars between established nation states has declined since World War II. Second, sport as a peaceful kind of international competition has dispersed all over the word. Today more countries participate in the Olympic Games or the qualification for the football world championship than the UN has member states. Sport mega-events are properly the most recognized arenas of nationalism & national competition. Some have interpreted the international sport system as a ritualized form of rivalry. This paper, however, argues that the kind of nationalism sport promotes is what makes it into a civilizing force in international relationships. Nationalism in sport differs remarkably from older kinds of nationalisms because it does not stress cultural uniqueness and inimitability. In contrast, nationalism in sport is orientated to world-wide-accepted norms & a global sport-culture. It does not stress a unique kind of national identity. It only aims to the goal of being the best within an international field that has standardized rules. Nationalism in sport, therefore, tends to be "empty". Sport reproduces national-stereotypes, however, it transforms them into global understandable & standardized schemes (i.e. "that is the typical way how Italians play football"). Like in a drama the world audience understands all kind of roles nations are playing on the global stage of sport. This transformational process enables nearness & empathy with any player, athlete, and national audience irrespective from its national background. Everybody can understand & share national pride or shame of every nation in relation to victories & defeats in sport. A national sport hero can also abroad be perceived as a hero. Sport also standardizes emotions & body expressions (like: how to cheer, to celebrate the victory, to bemoan the defeat, to applaud & to clap etc.). Thus, nationalism in sport does not form several national habitus but a single global sport habitus which expresses national pride & shame in the same way regardless of the national background.

2010S02168

Reicher, Rosa (University of Heidelberg, Department of Education, Akademistr. 69115 Heidelberg Germany [tel: 0049-6221-6189142; e-mail: rosareicher@gmx.net]), **Theorizing Racism and Xenophobia in Asian Sociologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper describes the old paradigm & discusses the emergence of new kinds of racism & xenophobia in European societies of the 21st century using an analytical framework for anti-Semitism and anti-Asian sentiments. The emergence of new kinds of racism in European societies, often referred to as "euro-racism", "symbolic racism", & "cultural racism" is defined by hostility to immigrants, refugees & asylum seekers. Comparisons of anti-Semitic & anti-Asian sentiments are noticeably absent in European accounts of race & racism. Though, we need to discuss the problem of immigration & its impact on racism & xenophobia across the disciplines of Western sociology & Asian sociology. Nevertheless the paper will offer an assessment of the extent and implications of an interdisciplinary discussion about this kind of racism. In addition following this, the paper seeks to conceive the idea of radical feasibility as an essential component of the significance & challenge of a theoretical approach within Asian sociology. Furthermore the contribution of Asian sociology in the understanding of the phenomena of racism & a creation of a coherent & helpful concept formation in that context should be questioned. The aim

is to map a better & deeper understanding of the scope of the Asian sociology as a basis for a focused research and discussion on the usefulness & interdisciplinary employability of theories & concepts such as Europeanisation & European identity. The paper critically examines the value & possible application of the concept formation of racism & xenophobia, to reflect on the results, taking into account theories & concepts such as Ibn Khaldun's concept of 'asabiyya as a means to discuss state formation & stability in certain countries. The paper wants to conclude with hitherto unnoticed similarities & important differences to be found in such a comparison. Finally it should be addressed that new concept formation & theories are necessary to come to a genuine dialogue & to achieve real results.

2010S02169

Reingoldovna, Lychkovska Oksana (Sociology Department of Odessa Mechnikov' National University, Odessa-82, Dvoryanskaya str. 2, 65082, Ukraine [tel: +38 097 55 46 888; e-mail: lychkovska@mail.ru]), **Mass Communicative Practices of Individuals in Modern Ukraine: Trends, Reasons, Consequences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mass communicative practices of individuals in modern society have been considered in 3 interconnected aspects: 1) as a version of "background social practices", representing hidden from the observer, frequently unconscious, but quite obvious for interconnecting participants, the rules of communication in a particular situation. 2) as principles & mechanisms of interaction with various sources of information & communication, first of all with mass media. Here the received information is comprehended during the process of its application, thus foregrounding pragmatic aspect of communication. 3) as features of communication process at a social macro level. The practice of interaction in the public space is meant. The specific features of communicative practices in modern Ukraine are caused by still continuous process of transformation of the society itself and tendencies of the world crisis. It generates ambivalence and additional contradictions in communicative processes & practices: link between postmodern forms of the communications in private sphere & traditional, paternalistic in public sphere; inclination to non-reflexive, traditional, ritualized rules of communication even in virtual on-line environment; appearance of "mobile" identity, depending on interaction with either source of mass communication; use of mass media mechanisms & effects to make everyday existence of a person stable, structuralized and comfortable in a situation of social & institutional instability.

2010S02170

Reinheimer, Patricia (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, BR-465, Km 7, Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil [tel: 26814600; fax: 26821120; e-mail: patriciareinheimer@yahoo.com.br]), **Art Manifestations and Mental Health, an Alliance That Changes the Face of Street Carnival in Rio De Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ In Brazil, fine arts, handicraft & music are some of the activities that have been therapeutically employed in the mental health system since the beginning of the 20th century. However, there are new public policies directed toward cultural diversity that have transformed the artistic & cultural manifestations into resources of representations' reconstruction on madness & identity transformation of the mental health system users, its relatives and technicians. The "wacky" as representative of difference, citizen of rights, is the ideal of a "new psychiatry". But to reach this ideal it has been necessary to create the conditions to overcome the difficulties of living together with this alterity. Associated to the debates on the psychiatric reform, the language of "rights" and the fight for "justice" have been creating important spaces of mobilization, articulating dynamics of political struggle & new processes of social regulation. Regarding projects related to artistic manifestations, the discourses on "cultural diversity" have been partially the bedding in which to anchor the claims for revising representations on madness. Identity, values, norms and myths of the modern artist were instituted in the 19th century around the idea of opposing social conventions. Irrationality, irregularity, intermittency, doubt, vulnerability, unpredictability, independence of will are some of the representations attributed to modern creators (writers, painters, musicians, actors), "consecrated deviants" in urban societies. The relationship between "art" & "madness" has been psychotherapeutically conceived as a resource & also as a way of transforming the representations on the artist in the first half of the 20th century. Today this relationship has been used as a language in the transformation of the stigma of "madness". The process of transforming this attribute is in part related to the attempt to tie the expectations related with the "users of the mental health system" to standards whose "normality" is related to "marginality", resembling the representations on the modern artist. Carnival is a popular manifestation that includes several classes of artists, musicians, instrumentalists, sculptors, among others, & has appeared as an ally in this reconstruction process. The period previous to carnival in Rio de Janeiro, one month before the event itself, has already become official. Street carnival is one of the several activities contributing to the merriness. Street carnival can have events organized by three different types of musical clubs: blocks, laces or bands. These clubs differentiate themselves by the type of instruments used (horns or percussion) and the type of music played during the parades (authentic songs created each year or traditional carnival songs). The blocks are those that produce their own samba music each year. Each one defines it own subject (the plot) used also to produce the original t-shirt design. The t-shirts are sold to complement the club's expenditures. The plots are related in general to the club's identities. The identity can be related to the place where they parade (name of the street or neighborhood), to a professional category (journalists, fine artists), to a class of belonging (blinds, gays), an age group (children) etc. Having started as a club frequented only by the users of the mental health system of Rio de Janeiro (patients, relatives & technicians), the club Tá pirando, pirando, pirou! is now part of the official carnival schedule of the city of Rio de Janeiro. It appears in the main information sources on Carioca carnival. This is only one of the several clubs related to mental health that have appeared in Brazilian cities recently. It is in part due to the representations on modern artists that artistic manifestations have been used as resources for transforming the practices in the field of mental health & the values attributed to the users of those services. The alliance between art & mental health has generated quarrels concerning the necessity of new cultural polices that contemplate the experiences that have been developed. My intention is to investigate some tensions relative to this process.

2010S02171

Reinheimer, Patricia (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, BR-465, Km 7, Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil [tel: 26814600; fax: 26821120; e-mail: patriciareinheimer@yahoo.com.br]), **Entre le territoire national et le paysage interne : quelques tensions dans la constitution d'un contexte artistique international** (Between the National Territory and the Internal Landscape: Some Tensions in the Constitution of a Context of International Art), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale les arts plastiques au Brésil sont passés par un processus de révision axiologiques. Ce processus a été tributaire des transformations produites dans le champ artistique international, rapportées aussi aux échanges internationaux, au contexte géopolitique et aux idéologies qui tonifiaient pendant la Guerre froide. Nous pouvons considerer les arts pendant la seconde après-guerre comme une langue faisant partit de la politique des échanges internationaux qui s'est alors établie (tant privées qu'entre des systèmes administratifs nationaux). Néanmoins, la configuration d'un contexte international d'échanges artistiques s'est produite au même moment où le discours d'autonomie de la forme passait par une révision à partir de la négation de la temporalité et de la territorialité du phénomène plastique, ceci est, avec la négation des délimitations nationales elles-mêmes. La réaffirmation de l'autonomie de l'appréhension esthétique a été, donc traversé par des ambiguïtés, certaines desquelles nous aimerions enquêter. La défense d'une production artistique nationale contre une langue artistique internationale et les différentes formes de concevoir la relation entre art et politique ont institué les conditions pour l'établissement d'une tension entre des valeurs antagoniques. Dans la dimension institutionnelle, la tension entre nationalisme et internationalisme a été une des caractéristiques d'organisations de type transnational qui visaient à dépasser les frontières nationales, bien qu'elles s'organisaient autour des nationalités. Dans la dimension proprement artistique nous percevons les tensions rapportées à une vision universaliste du phénomène artistique qui s'est institutionnalisé dans une large mesure en s'organisant autour de l'idée de totalités nationales. Ces tensions peuvent être perçues dans les relations entre les notions d'internationalisme et d'universalisme, mais aussi entre une catégorisation selon la personne, le type artistique, le style ou la nation.

2010S02172

Reiter, Herwig (University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, 28203 [e-mail: hreiter@bigsss.uni-bremen.de]), **Social Transformation and Citizenship Uncertainty in Post-socialist Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper addresses the issue of socio-economic citizenship uncertainty as one particular side-effect & societal challenge of the social & economic transformation of the last two decades in former socialist countries. When

some European countries with a socialist past entered an unprecedented process of catch-up modernization two decades ago the loss of guaranteed employment was among the features transforming the relationship between the state and its citizens as well as among citizens. In many post-socialist societies the whole concept of social security was redefined through the institutional & individual coping with mass unemployment & the residualisation of welfare. Against this background the paper analyses this novel moment of uncertainty in the citizenship relations between the individual, the unemployed and the state as well as individual responses to this citizenship uncertainty. The discussion is based on a qualitative-empirical study of meanings of unemployment among young people in post-Soviet Lithuania. The paper concludes by reflecting the findings in the light of the second wave of mass unemployment affecting these countries in the course of the recent global economic crisis.

2010S02173

Réka, Plugor (Centre for Labour Market Studies, University of Leicester, LE1 7QR Leicester, United Kingdom [tel: + 44 (0) 116 252 5955; fax: + 44 (0) 116 252 5953; e-mail: plugor.reka@gmail.com]), **Higher Education Students' Experience of the Transition from University to Working Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper touches upon one of the "construction sites" of the relationship between higher education & the world of work, namely the transition from education to employment, as it is present in the case of one of the main universities in Romania. Using quantitative data analysis the purpose of this paper is to grasp the higher education students' experience in the transition from higher education to the world of work, how these transition characteristics define the outcomes of the transition & what is the role of the university services in the process. The paper begins by placing the research in a theoretical framework and describing the methods of analysis. After presenting the Romanian higher education context, the paper focuses on highlighting the experiences of students from one of the main universities & the last part of the paper formulates the conclusions of the analysis.

2010S02174

Ren, Xuefei & Sun, Meng (Dept of Sociology, Michigan State University, 317 Berkey Hall, East Lansing, MI 48823 [tel: 517-355-6644; e-mail: renxuefe@msu.edu]), **From Artist Villages to Art Districts: Creative Industries and Creative Control in Beijing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The creative industry discourse travelled to China in the early 2000s through the epistemic network of international scholars and consultants & has since garnered enthusiastic support in the domestic policy circuit, viewed as the key to making the transition from "made in China" to "created in China." This article examines the central issue facing the development of creative industries in China: the conflicting role of the state as it tries to privatize and capitalize on creative industries while maintaining its control over cultural production. We investigate the new forms of state control reconstituted at the micro level through the everyday surveillance of art districts in Beijing. Based on fieldwork conducted in 2009 in Songzhuang, a major artist village in the northeast suburbs of Beijing, we argue that the local state has extended its creative control over cultural production by using interlocking directorates - a practice of appointing the same government officials to serve across the executive boards of multiple key organizations in art districts. Emerging from the context of the international art market boom, China's real estate fever, & political decentralization, the districtification of former artist villages with interlocking directorates has led to an "artistic urbanization," a process in which rural villages quickly urbanize in the midst of art-led development endorsed & monitored by the local state.

2010S02175

Renard, Marie-Christine (Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, Mexico, Chapingo, Edo de Mexico, 56230 [tel: 52 595 9521627; fax: 52 595 9521627; e-mail: mcrenard@gmail.com]), **Sleeping with the Enemy? Alliances between Fair Trade and Coffee Corporations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ During the last years, new alliances between the Fair Trade Organizations & some coffee corporations have been announced: in the US, a joined initiative is launched between TransFair USA, Fair Labelling Organization & a NGO, Conservation International, in order to integrate the verification process for the Fair Trade and CAFÉ Practices as associate in the Starbucks Shared Planet; in Europe, 100% of the Starbucks espresso will be certified as Share Planet & Fairtrade/Max Havelaar. FLO has given the use of the Fair Trade label to the ECOM Group, one of the largest transnational coffee traders in Latin America & Preferred Supplier of Starbucks in México. We propone an analysis of those alliances in the light of the experiences of the producers faced with those corporations, & a reflection of their meanings for the governance of the alternative & niche market networks, the legitimate definitions of quality & the struggle for the appropriation of the differentiation rent between the network's actors.

2010S02176

Renzi, Jose Pedro (Unesp, Araraquara Sp Brasil 14800 [tel: 3304444; e-mail: joprenzi@yahoo.com.br]), **Sociologia: Crise e Mundo do Trabalho** (Sociology: Crisis and the World of Work), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ A Centralidade da Questão do Trabalho na Crise Atual da Sociologia Moderna e Contemporanea. A sociologia do TRABALHO como possível superação da CRISE.

2010S02177

Resende, José & Dionísio, Bruno (Department of Sociology and New University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 003517908300; e-mail: josemenator@gmail.com]), **The Purpose and the Limits of Citizenship Education in Portuguese Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last few years citizenship education was officially introduced in the Portuguese educational system curricula. The Government justifications for the introduction of this new curricular area are based on plural arguments that are important for the sociological reflexion. On the one hand there is the growing diversity of pupils' social & cultural origins, together with an increase in the public visibility of scholar phenomena, which show an enormous lack of civility, & also of the existing tension in relations between pupils & teachers. On the other hand we should mention the political concern towards the pupils' "lack of interest", as far as public participation is concerned, & also towards the idea of "youth depoliticization", which is expressed in young people's weak adhesion to public traditional causes. But how do the educational actors (both teachers & pupils) interpret the Government's invitation to get involved in public participation as well as in the development of citizenship education in the scholar arena? On the one hand there are the teachers. They show different looks on citizenship education & different "pedagogical" conceptions to put them into practice. These different "perspectives" of citizenship education are partly a result from all the limits & difficulties they have to face in their daily scholar routines, especially as far as pupils relations management is concerned. On the other hand there are the pupils. Their interpretation of "citizenship education" is changeable. The political concerns they present don't necessarily meet the teachers' ones. The public causes that catch the pupils' interest and concern are very distant from the conventional categories that are traditionally used to "measure" the political participation. For example, they express their public concerns according to their (in) justice feelings whenever facing the multiple daily scholar life situations. Thus, the main goal of this communication is to argue & present the purpose & the limits of "citizenship education" in the Portuguese educational system & the misunderstanding of true "citizenship" meanings, which is revealed both by teachers & by pupils. This communication is based on a research held in four secondary schools, which have different organization & social profiles. In this research 40 focus group interviews were made to pupils, together with 84 surveys to teachers & 226 surveys to pupils.

2010S02178

Resina, Jorge & Del Campo, Esther (Dep. Ciencia Política II. Facultad Ciencias Políticas y Sociología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas. Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), 28223 [tel: +34 699 20 86 30; e-mail: jorge.resina@gmail.com]), **Social Networks, New Mobilizations and Cyberpolitics: Demonstrations of the Right and the Left in Spain (2004-2009),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The day previous the Spanish general elections of 2004 when thousands of people poured into the streets to demonstrate for the media management of the 11-M attack by the Government in power, began a new form of political mobilization, stimulated across digital networks. Online media have since become an important area of socialization of the citizenship, as shown by the latest trends for the Center for Sociological Research of Spain (CIS). Internet has created a new form of politicization of the demands, to enable interconnection between individuals & groups through various links, portals of information & personal blogs. Both the left and

right using these channels to Spanish mode of communication mechanisms, alliances & strategies for political mobilization, in a form of protest that it is more expressive than substantive, and is looking for visibility more than for social change.

2010S02179

Resina, Jorge, Jerez, Ariel & Chico, Ramiro (Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración II; Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas, Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), 28223 [tel: +34 699 20 86 30; e-mail: jorge.resina@gmail.com]), **The Coordinated Action in Crisis? Strategies, Dynamics and Visibility of Social Movements: The World Social Forum Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Tras convertirse en referente del altermundismo en 2001, cuando se proclamó la idea de que "otro mundo es posible", el Foro Social Mundial (FSM) se enfrenta hoy al reto de profundizar en el camino iniciado entonces. La presencia de cinco Presidentes latinoamericanos en la última edición celebrada (Belem, enero de 2009) simbolizó la unión entre los movimientos sociales y los Gobiernos de corte progresista del continente. Esta participación presidencial junto al papel de las ONGs, entre otros actores, plantea una reflexión crítica sobre las dinámicas internas del Foro, su autonomía y su influencia en la construcción de políticas públicas, así como sus estrategias de visibilización. En un contexto de profunda crisis ideológica del sistema capitalista, muchas de las propuestas del FSM son descontextualizadas a través de la mediación de los medios de comunicación comerciales, circunstancia que provoca el desplazamiento excluyente de actores sociaeles y procesos de re-enmarcamiento discursivos, con efectos de apropiaciones parciales e interesadas por parte del tradicional "establishment".

2010S02180

Reuband, Karl-Heinz (Universität Düsseldorf, Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut, 40225 Düsseldorf [tel: *49-2118111558; e-mail: reuband@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Pseudo Opinions in Surveys. How People Make Up Their Mind When Being Confronted With Fictitious Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study is a replication of a study by George Bishop on pseudo opinions (Bishop 2005). It deals with the question of how people in a survey respond to a non-existent "public affairs act" in Germany. To be addressed are the social characteristics of respondents who pretend to know the act & what kind of effects arise when existent politicians are linked up with the fictitious act in the survey question. The study is based on a local West German quota sample & on face-to face interviews (n=502).

2010S02181

Revel, Mart (CERAPS Lille University, 1 place deliot Lille 59000 [tel: 00 33 6 69 03 15 18; e-mail: mart.revel@gmail.com]), **Does Participation Enhance Environmental Care and Sustainable Development?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper intends to explore whether citizens' participation, defined as "the process of sharing decisions which affect one's life & the life of the community in which ones lives" (Hart, 1992) can foster environmental care. Rosanvallon (2008) recently stated that democracy as a political regime is becoming more and more complicated. The "deliberative imperative" is now developing a new frame: we need to create new institutions to be able to discuss & deliberate before we take any decisions for the common good. From a case study about French participatory budgets and citizens conferences, we will argue that when people are experimenting participatory designs, they show more concern and awareness of socio environmental risks. Still those democratic sessions need to fulfil some characteristics to reach collective problem solving & to be taken into account by our representatives.

2010S02182

Revet, Sandrine (CERI-Sciences Po, Paris, France, 75006 [tel: 00 33 (0) 1 58 71 70 83; e-mail: revet@ceri-sciences-po.org]), **Understanding Ethnographically the Disaster and Risk Management Tools. From the Disaster's Scene to Geneva,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Anthropologists have since a long time demonstrated the interest of their approach on the disaster's scenes (Oliver Smith 1996), but the analysis of prevention & disaster risk reduction's devices is still mostly the prerogative of other social sciences, such as political science or sociology, & the analyses of those programs are essentially based on the texts & norms they enact. Can we envisage understanding these devices according to an ethnographic approach? Would this help bringing a new focus on the disaster risk reduction thematic? Based on the analysis of the development of Early Warning Systems in Venezuela after the 1999 floods and landslides disaster, this paper proposes to introduce the way international organizations advocate the use of such devices. A dual ethnography, multi-situated, between the local - Venezuelan - scene & the international one, (Geneva), should allow highlighting the interest & the difficulties of the ethnographic approach in the analysis of international politics of disaster risk reduction.

2010S02183

Reyes, Verónica, Villarespe & Martínez, Susana, Bertha Merino (Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, Universidad National Autonoma de Mexico, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, Universidad National Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico [e-mail: reyesvv@servidor.unam.mx]), **Some Thoughts on Mexican Social Policy Regarding the Fight against Poverty 1970-1994,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this lecture is to offer some considerations on the following three programs for the fight against poverty in Mexico: the Program of Public Investment for Rural Development (PIDER), 1973; the General Co-ordination for the National Plan concerning Economically Depressed Areas & Underprivileged Groups (COPLAMAR), 1977; and, the National Solidarity Program (PRONASOL), 1988. These considerations will focus on the purpose for which each program was created, the governmental & private issues that had to do with their design & their operational structure, as well as on the substantial differences between them. These programs played a very important role in Mexican social policy, which since 1982 has been restructured to face the economic crisis. Through the analysis of these three programs we should be able to establish the pertinence and effectiveness of the social policy as a product of the economic system, & from the perspective of effective public policies. Author Profile Dr. Veronica Villarespe Reyes is conducting economic research at the Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas affiliated to the Universidad National Autonoma de Mexico. Her research seeks to find a cogent relationship between Mexican Social Policy, Economy & the fight against poverty viewed in the perspective of contemporary history. Ms. Susana Bertha Merino Martínez is an Academic Member of the Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas & co-author of the Paper on "some thoughts on Mexican social policy regarding the fight against poverty 1970-1994."

2010S02184

Rhatigan, Fergal (Department of Sociology, NUI Maynooth, Maynooth, Co Kildare [e-mail: fergal.j.rhatigan@nuim.ie]), **Development Workers' Understanding of Development: A Case Study of Irish Practitioners.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Development workers are key agents of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), either as development professionals working for international development agencies or expat volunteers working with local organisations & have a unique understanding of development and development in practice. Based on 60 interviews & fieldwork this paper asks whether Irish development workers are agents of critical awareness about development or whether they are involved in "the pragmatic art of development management" (Tucker, 1997, p. 4)? Deterministic economic discourse has dominated thinking in the development field, so much so that it has become accepted by many as a universal truth, (Escobar 1995, McMicheal 1996, Tucker, 1997, Chambers 2008). In such a model, development workers become "globalisers" (Jackson, 2005) promoting this discourse. However CSOs have played an important role in propagating alternative models of development. Working at the grassroots level gives Irish Development workers insights not only into the practice of development but also the failures of flawed development policies, such as the policy prescriptions of the neo-liberal agenda. These workers are exposed to the realities of daily life for the ordinary person in developing countries & witness the struggle to cope with poverty & the fight against inequality & injustice. This paper will explore the understanding of development from the development workers' perspective. This proves to be synonymous with the human development approach, which is concerned, with development from the standpoint of the poor (Parr & Shiva Kumar, 2003).

2010S02185

Rheaume, Jacques (Communication sociale, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C3P8 [tel: 1 514 987 3000 ext 3545; e-mail: rheaume.jacques@uqam.ca]), **The Complexity of a Clinical Sociology Practice in a Health Organiza-**

tion in Quebec, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Le développement d'une pratique de sociologie clinique dans un milieu de santé pose un grand nombre de défis. A partir de nos expériences de recherche des dix dernières années dans un Centre de santé et services sociaux (CSSS) au Québec, nous allons explorer toute la complexité des enjeux d'une telle pratique. Enjeux épistémologique de relier diverses approches disciplinaires et méthodologiques, du biomédical à l'anthropologie. Enjeux de sociologie de la connaissance des différents types de savoirs mis en cause, chercheur, gestionnaire, praticien, usagers et citoyens. Enjeux éthiques et critiques sur les priorités et les orientations de la recherche auprès d'une population caractérisée par une grande diversité ethnoculturelle. Enjeux organisationnels, institutionnels et politiques sur la place de la recherche sociale en santé et services sociaux.

2010S02186

Ribes, Alberto J. (Sociología V (Teoría Sociológica), Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid, Spain, 28223 [tel: +34687471307; e-mail: ajribes@yahoo.com]), **Earth Hour as a Global Media Event: Narratives, Emotion and Performances,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this article I will explore, from a post-Durkheimian point of view, the event known as Earth Hour, understood as a Global Media Event (GME). By the analysis of more than two hundred journalistic news published between 2006 & 2010, of diverse web pages, videos, photographs & fieldwork developed in Madrid (Spain) in 2010, we will present the diverse narratives, performances & emotions that meet in the above mentioned event. This GME will offer us a valuable case-study in order to understand how events are linked to narratives, as well as to understand the emotional dynamics and performances dynamic within a GME. As I will show several narratives are at play during Earth Hour: environment (climate change), globalisation, new technologies & community. There also counter-narratives, which include counter-performances. Performance dynamics are closely related to other GME's performances and emotional dynamics too. I will finish asking whether it is reasonable for studying GME to abandon what may be called the "breach problem" & the "general outcome problem".

2010S02187

Ribic, Biljana (Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia, 11000 [tel: +381 11 3327269; e-mail: biljanaULribic@yahoo.com]), **Application of the New Information and Communication Technologies by Serbian Orthodox Church in Republic of Serbia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Religion & the media in the 21st century are more connected than ever before. All kind of media & particularly the Internet have strong influence on religious beliefs, routines & rituals. This text will try to define the link between religious belief and praxis in Serbia & the new information & communication technologies as the most defining media instruments at the beginning of 21st century. As well as majority of other churches in the world, Serbian Orthodox Church accepted application of new information & communication technologies in its religious activities. There is a web site of Serbian Orthodox Church, as well as web sites of all magazines & newspapers published by Serbian Orthodox Church, web sites of some orthodox monasteries & even some Orthodox bishops & arch-bishops have their profiles on social Internet portal Facebook. This fact clearly states that new information & communication technologies have found wide usage in everyday life of modern people in Serbia, including domain of faith and spreading of religious beliefs. Therefore, Serbian Orthodox Church use new information & communication technologies in order to establish strong presence in the Serbian social & political sphere & to draw young people to its teaching.

2010S02188

Richards, Carol A, Lawrence, Geoffrey & Bjørkhaug, Hilde (The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia [tel: +6133653493; fax: +6133651544; e-mail: c.richards@uq.edu.au]), **Corporate Driven Agricultural Restructuring: The Rise of Private Regulation and the Fall of Small-Scale Agri-Food Producers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent decades, the governance of food safety, food quality, environmental sustainability & animal welfare has been shifting from the realm of "the government" to that of the private sector. Corporate entities a especially the large supermarkets a have responded to neoliberal forms of governance & the resultant "hollowed-out" state by instituting private standards for food, backed by processes of certification & policed through systems of third party auditing. We argue that the imposition of the new private forms of monitoring & compliance continue the project of agricultural restructuring that began with government support for structural adjustment schemes in agriculture. As such we have identified a shift from the previous government-led form of restructuring (providing financial support for farm "adjustment") to a present, market-based, form a one which favours the larger producers who can conform to the dictates of the corporations, particularly the supermarkets. The result is the same in both the "old" & "new" form a agricultural producers are squeezed, with many having to leave the industry, & those remaining having to become more capital intensive. Such concentration and centralisation is consistent with a capitalist logic of "get big or get out" in farming.

2010S02189

Richards, Naomi (Department of Sociological Studies, The University of Sheffield [tel: 00 44 1142226405; e-mail: N.M.Richards@Sheffield.ac.uk]), **The Desire for a "Civilised and Certain" Death,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents findings from interviews with six people who all made plans to travel to Dignitas in Switzerland for help to end their lives. It is also based on knowledge gained through long-term immersion in the assisted dying debate in the U.K. The paper examines the decision-making processes which led up to these individuals' final determination to foreshorten their lives. How did they arrive at that decision? What role did their relatives and friends play, if any, in their decision? Right-to-die campaigners often cite the desire for control as the common factor among people requesting help to die. This was certainly the case for the people whom I interviewed. One woman said she wanted her death to be 'civilised & certain'. But what is meant by 'civilised' in this context? And while a lethal dose of barbiturates makes death 'certain', medical diagnoses are themselves never 'certain'. All five interviewees wanted to bring an end to their suffering. They spoke about the difficulties they had finding people who would listen to them, including medical professionals. This paper also offers some reflections on the meaning which is given to suffering, and how the interpretation of suffering influences the assisted dying debate more generally.

2010S02190

Richter, Christine, Miscione, Gianluca & De', Rahul (University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-Information Management, Enschede 7500, The Netherlands [tel: +31(0)53 4874 444; e-mail: richter@itc.nl]), **Classifying the City: A Look behind the Word "Slum" in Indian Urban Planning Practice and Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper is not a study of an area classified as "slum" or of people classified as "slum dwellers." Instead, we analyze the different meanings the word slum acquires in discourse & practice of actors in a southern Indian city. The word "slum" originates in early 19th century England & Ireland, when it was apparently a synonym for criminal, unhealthy & dirty areas. Hence, the term has been criticized for its negative connotations & stigmatization of "inhabitants." Nevertheless, it not only sticks around in the parlance of international funding agencies & national & state policies, but we also often encounter it in the discourse of local actors. Neither do we search for a final, universal definition of slum, nor do we attempt to argue in favor of or against the term. Instead, our analysis of the meanings of "slum" functions as a diagnostic of existing processes to tackle urban deprivations, where different classifications intermingle, confront & influence one another. To analyze the meanings of slum based on field notes and official documents we distinguish three aspects: "slums of the mind" referring to varying perceptions of areas labeled as slums and its people, "slums as mandate" referring to legal & policy mandates to target explicitly slums, & finally "slums as tools," that is labeling an area as slum depending on specific objectives and concerns of an agency or group of people. Our aim here is to shed light onto the organized processes behind different meanings of the term slum. In these processes the three aspects interlink making the term slum stick around despite its various meanings. We conclude that the introduction of alternative ways to classify areas & people in terms of type & degree of deprivation would require not only replacement of one term & definition with another, but a shift in the organizing processes that are at once translocal & enacted through the interplay of discourse and practice.

2010S02191

Richter, Dirk (School of Health Sciences, Bern University of Applied Sciences, CH-3008 Berne, Switzerland [tel: +41 31 848 3768; e-mail: dirk.richter@bfh.ch]), **Social Change and Mental Health: On the Macrosociology of Mental Disorders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Current sociological & psychiatric analyses of everyday life mainly agree that modern society is a source for stressful living as well as for deteriorating mental health. Both scientific genres also agree upon the assumption that mental disorders have increased during recent decades. On the basis of a systematic literature review on prevalence & incidence studies from psychiatric epidemiology, this contribution questions this assumption. There is no evidence from high-standard epidemiological studies that the prevalence of mental disorders has increased in the decades following the 1970s in the western world. Given the massive social change, the next task for psychiatric sociologists is to research theoretically & empirically why there are no such phenomena as an "age of melancholy" or an "invisible plague of mental disorders" that have been assumed in the literature. Up to now, it is not entirely clear which social factors contribute to the obvious resiliency of modern individuals. Another sociological task is to reason about the indicator "mental disorders", which seemingly fulfils several functions while conducting social diagnoses of modern society. This contribution will discuss several macrosociological approaches that try to understand the relation of social change & mental health in order to get preliminary answers to the above raised questions & tasks.

2010S02192

Richter, Rudolf, Zartler, Ulrike & Andrea, Marhali (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology [fax:; e-mail: rudolf.richter@univie.ac.at]), **Children Participating in Family Decisions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children are nowadays seen as self-reliant subjects able to articulate their wishes & to participate in family decisions. International studies have shown that the participation of Austrian children in family affairs is only below average. National studies just as well have shown that there is much more interest from children to engage in family affairs than they actually can or do. Thus, we wanted to have a closer look on the families & the negotiating procedures within them. We present an Austrian study on children's and parents' views on participation within families. The sample includes 10-year-old children (n=50) & their parents (n=71); multiple methods (interviews, photos, essays) were used to gather insight into participation processes within families. Data were gathered in an urban & a rural research area, covering different family forms. We found that children are allowed to participate in different fields, ranging from furnishing their room to deciding on changing the home in different ways. Participation processes are usually structured, & mothers & fathers are involved differently. Participation is very much influenced by the actual and ascribed competences of/to the children. The relevance to their life-worlds in terms of Alfred Schütz regulates the perception of competence. It depends on personality, family culture & on the awareness of the environment; it asks for communication skills and strategies how children can participate.

2010S02193

Riederer, Bernhard & Mikula, Gerold (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, A-1090 Vienna, Austria [tel: +4314227748128; e-mail: bernhard.riederer@univie.ac.at]), **The Interplay of Social Comparisons in Influencing Evaluations of Justice in the Division of Household Labor,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to social psychological theories of distributive justice, social comparisons constitute a central element for the evaluation of justice. We hypothesize that different kinds of social comparisons have different consequences for women's perceived justice in the division of household labor. The relational comparison between the spouses usually shows an imbalanced division with disadvantaged women. But most women think that they are doing about the same amount or a smaller amount of household labor than other women do, & that their spouse does more household labor than other men do. Thus, such "referential comparisons" may mitigate the negativity of an unequal division because they make the given division in the relationship appear as common and acceptable. Path analyses with data of a two-wave, three-year longitudinal study of women of dual-earner couples with young children from Austria, Germany, & Switzerland show the following results: (1) An increase in the frequency of making the relational comparison between Time 1 & Time 2 goes along with less perceived justice at Time 2. (2) Increases in the frequencies of making referential comparisons between Time 1 & Time 2 go along with more perceived justice at Time 2. (3) A higher frequency of making the relational comparison at Time 1 goes along with higher frequencies of making referential comparisons at Time 2. These findings suggest that women may "use" referential comparisons to cope with the unequal division of household labor. Referential comparisons provide a useful device to maintain a positive portrayal of the relationship.

2010S02194

Riegel, Viviane (ESPM-SP, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04619033 [tel: +551150854600; e-mail: vriegel@espm.br]), **The Consumption of Space as Appropriation of the Idea of Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to analyze the consumption of spaces where communication takes place, from the translation of sensations proposed by the global brand's production of experience. The object of this study will be McDonald's & Starbucks stores, according to the definition of taste for the assimilation of consumption of these brands, which produce a simulacrum of experience. The strategy for the creation of experiences and emotions refers to the consumption of a product & the meanings that a particular environment & its brand represent. In the communication's space, the elements awake the senses to produce sensations that refer to an experience. From the experience's strategy, products are placed within a space of dream and unforgettable memories, within the logic of spectacle. Therefore, we seek to understand the form of interaction between communication and consumption's ways, in environments dedicated to the exposure of the brand experience. The methodology of analysis will be Discourse Analysis of French Line, as well as categories of analysis of communication's spaces proposed by Lucrecia Ferrara.

2010S02195

Rieker, Patricia P. & Bird, Chloe E. (Boston University and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02215 [tel: 617 358 0640; fax: 617 353 4837; e-mail: rieker@bu.edu]), **Constrained Choice: A New Framework for Elaborating a Gender Focused and Cross National Approach to the Health Gradient,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite marked improvements in global health & longevity over the recent decades, patterns of health inequality persist within and among countries. Unfortunately, class gradients & gender differences persist even in countries that provide universal access to care. We developed the framework of Constrained Choice to take account of both social & biological processes & to advance and broaden the discussion of the health gradient. In this framework responsibility for health is allocated between individual agency and various higher units of organization including, family, workplace, community, & social policy makers. Relying on cross national data on gender differences in health, we elaborate on constrained choice & use specific examples to show how social policies & other decision contexts create different opportunities throughout the life course for men & women to be healthy. Our data suggest that many (but not all) of the factors that enhance or impede health are often beyond the control of individuals and social groups including access to health care, as critical as that may be. Thus, the Constrained Choice framework is intended to provide a new direction for discourse, research, & policy, & to establish an actionable platform for improving health and preventing disparities.

2010S02196

Rimon-Zarfaty, Nitzan, Raz, Aviad E. & Hashiloni-Dolev, Yael (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheba, Israel, 84105 [tel: +972 50 7596240; fax: +972 8 8580703; e-mail: rimonn@bgu.ac.il]), **When Does Human Life Begin? The Moral Status of the Israeli Fetus,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When does the fetus become a human being holding rights? A questionnaire presenting 10 successive fetal developmental stages was distributed to lay Israeli respondents (N=281) in order to study their attitudes regarding the human status of the fetus and the beginning of life in its biological sense. For each stage participants were asked to grade the fetus's "humanity" or "viability" on a 5 levels scale. Using frequency distribution analysis, we found that the fetus gains its moral status gradually. The stage in which most of the participants perceived the fetus as human was that in which the pregnant woman feels its movements. Additionally, many evaluated the fetus as a living organism at its early stages, thus making a distinction between the fetus as a living creature & as human. We draw on an international comparison with English speaking countries to argue that while the perceived moral status of the Israeli fetus is relatively weaker, it still acquires its status gradually having a semi-human status at certain stages.

This finding challenges the dichotomous conceptualization of the fetus as either "human" or not. We conclude by presenting the perceived transformation of the fetus to "human" as being influenced by national & religious factors.

2010S02197

Ring, Magnus (Dpt of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114, 221 00, Lund, Sweden [e-mail: magnus.ring@soc.lu.se]), **The Concept Formation of 'Social Movements',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the conceptual history of "social movements", relating the formation of this analytical concept within the field of sociology to historical experiences & a world "in motion". The point of departure in this paper is a short etymological discussion, after which the "original" sociological meaning given social movement by von Stein in the early 19th century is discussed, followed by a discussion on the importance of among others Karl Marx for the birth of a more modern understanding of the concept. The paper goes on to treat two variants of how social movements was conceptualised - in North America & in the European context - clarifying possible reasons for differences in these traditions. More contemporary definitions of the concept are then advanced. The paper ends with a discussion of the possible meaning of "social movement" today, summarizing the discussion on the relationship between historical development, "a world in motion", & sociological conceptual development. The text is partly inspired by Reinhart Koselleck's conceptual history, although his methodology is not applied in a strict sense. The paper builds on an understanding of "concepts as necessarily ambiguous", maintaining that the context concepts refer to partly constitutes their inherent meaning. In other words, the ambiguity of concepts reflects the ambiguity of the phenomena. Moreover it is proposed that changes & differences in sociological definitions of "social movement" & meanings associated with the concept reflect the actual socio-political conditions to which they refer.

2010S02198

Rios, Diego M. (University Witten Herdecke, 50 Alfred-Herrhausen strasse [e-mail: diego.martin.rios@gmail.com]), **Reduction, Emergence and Selection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The issue of social emergence in the social sciences has recently being the focus of much attention. Different social phenomena - bubbles, organizations, impossibility results - have been identified as putative candidates for illustrating properly emergent social phenomena. Advocates of methodological individualism have shown an ambivalent attitude vis-à-vis social emergence, rejecting it on some occasions & embracing it in others. In this paper I will scrutinize the reasons for this ambivalence. I uphold three theses. First, I will argue that there are in fact two different notions of emergence - weak & strong. Second, I will argue that only strong emergence is philosophically puzzling. Most examples used in the social sciences to support emergentism are examples of the rather inoffensive variety of weak emergence. Last but not least, I will argue that, once the distinction between weak & strong emergence is made, the ambivalence of methodological individualism vis-à-vis emergence can be eliminated: only the strong notion of emergence is incompatible with methodological individualism.

2010S02199

Rios, Rene (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Instituto de Sociología, Av Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Macul, Santiago [tel: 56-2-354-5719; fax: 56-2-552-1834; e-mail: rrios@puc.cl]), **Physician's Working Conditions and Professional Satisfaction in Chile,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A national survey of a representative sample of physicians affiliated to the Medical Association (Colegio Médico) of Chile, is used to describe the conditions & arrangements under which they work for public & private service delivery organizations. Data analysis includes descriptive, correlation & regression analysis. Main findings: Solo practice is more common among older aged, while younger doctors share their working hours between public and private organizations. The clinical decisions & relationships with patients were analyzed to determine the effects of working arrangements. Data shows mixed effects that are explained mainly by gender, years of experience, sector (public/private) & specialty. Quality of life is related to working conditions. Levels of satisfaction with professional work found are high & different by gender.

2010S02200

Risberg, Jarl A A (Dept of Psychology, Lund University, Box 213, 22100 Lund, Sweden [tel: +46-70 2311049; fax: +46-46 2224209; e-mail: Jarl.Risberg@psychology.lu.se]), **The Evolution of the Social Brain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The lecture will start by a comparison between humans & our closest evolutionary relative, the chimpanzee, regarding brain size and mental abilities. The human mastery of symbolic languages stands out as our most unique skill, while other abilities like the creative use of tools, cultural expressions, understanding the mental life of others (theory of mind) & time-awareness based on episodic memories, are present in the chimpanzee, but at a much less advanced level. The question is what evolutionary changes have taken place in our brains during the six million years that have passed since we separated from our mutual ancestor? The brain size did not increase above that of the chimpanzee (400-500 gm) until about 2.5 million years ago with the emergence of Homo habilis, followed by specices with increasing brain weight like Homo erectus, neanderthalensis & finally sapiens with a brain weight of 1200 a 1500 gm. Did human higher mental abilities develop in parallel to the increase in brain size? Most likely not! The earliest signs of modern behavior, like artistic expressions, symbolic thinking, body decorations, creative bone & stone tool making & mastery of the fire for improving stone quality, are only about 80 000 a 140 000 (South Africa) to 40 000 (Europe) years old. This evolutionary step is often called the "creative explosion". Before that more than two million years had passed with only minimal improvements in tool making skill, in spite of an increasing brain size. What changes of the genome of Homo sapiens took place that made it possible to develop a similar size brain that functioned in a much more advanced way than earlier brains? Our present genetic knowledge is very rudimentary. A mutation of the FOXP2-gene is considered to have been important for the development of the language systems of the brain. Modern brain imaging methods have been used for the anatomical comparison of the size of the frontal lobes in relation to the rest of the brain. The old "truth" that the human frontal lobes are exceptionally large has been revised. They turn out to be of similar size, in proportion to the rest of the brain, in humans as compared to higher non-human primates like the gorilla, orangutan, & chimpanzee. What has happened instead is a reorganization within the frontal lobes with an extension of the most advanced areas, like Brodmann's area 10 in the anterior frontal pole (important for many social functions), & smaller primary & secondary motor areas. Humans have also more white brain matter in proportion to grey matter compared to non-human primates, a change that has made it possible to develop highly advanced & complex neuronal networks, the neuronal basis for all higher cortical functions. A recent discovery is the presence of the specific "spindle cells" in the cingulate gurus (a deep medial area in the frontal lobes) with strong connections to area 10 and other advanced prefrontal areas. This cell type is present to a much greater extent in humans than in non-human primates & is suggested to be of importance for many advanced social functions. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S02201

Rivière, Clément (Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Sciences Po, Paris, France [e-mail: clement.riviere@sciences-po.org]), **The Contrasted Impact of Immigration on the Uses of Public Spaces: Two Socially Mixed Areas in a Comparative Perspective (Paris/Milan),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Comparing residents' uses & representations of urban space in Milan's "monza-Padova" area & in the eastern part of the "19ème arrondissement" in Paris--both characterized by the social & cultural heterogeneity of their population--is a fruitful way for studying the impact of immigration on public spaces. In-depth interviews (n=100) with parents with children aged from 8 to 14 years help us to understand how they supervise their urban practices & which are the factors that structure the avoidances & uses of public spaces in these areas. Whereas in the Milan context the visible & growing presence of foreigners is a central dimension of discourses & practices, the case of Paris shows that other dimensions (class, age, territory, gender) are interlinked with the immigration processes' legacy in the construction of the urban "stigma" (Goffman 1963). Reflecting meso- & macro-structural dimensions (migratory & demographic trends, Welfare & "integration" models, urban segregation), this strong contrast throws light on recent evolutions of social cohesion in both metropolis & makes our research an original contribution to existing literature. However the variety of cultural & social profiles in our sample reveals nuances within each area concerning the perception of immigrants' presence in public space.

2010S02202

Róbert, Péter (TARKI Social Research Institute, Budaorsi ut 45, Budapest, Hungary, 1112 [tel: 3613097676; fax: 3613097666; e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]), **Labour Market Entry and Early Career in International Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper benefits from a recent comparative dataset from 18 European countries. Graduates have been interviewed five years after completing their studies with a questionnaire covering topics like length of finding a first job, match between qualification and first job, mobility out of first job, match between qualification and subsequent job, as well as unemployment experiences. The paper intends to find similarities & differences among the graduates in these countries. Based on how close or how far from each other the countries are, they will be grouped into clusters & the country clusters are interpreted on the ground of the institutional variation in the societies investigated with respect to the relationship between the school system & the labour market (OLM-ILM) as well as to the employment protection legislation (EPL) in the labour market. Under the conditions of OLM, the labour market entry is expected to be faster & the match between qualifications & jobs is expected to be better in contrast to ILM. A further assumption is that stricter legislation is associated with more difficult LM entry & lower level of mobility but also fewer risks for unemployment.

2010S02203

Robert, Peter & Balogh, Aniko (TARKI Social Research Institute, Budaorsi ut 45, Budapest, Hungary, 1112 [tel: 3613097676; fax: 3613097666; e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]), **Cross-Country Differences in Motives and Obstacles of Participation in Adult Learning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper relies on existing large-scale comparative datasets like Adult Education Survey or International Social Survey Programme. These datasets contain the relevant dependent variable for the analysis whether or not somebody who has already left education returned to learning in the last 12 months before the data collection. The paper searches for extrinsic & intrinsic motivations & obstacles for learning activity. Adult learners may be driven by economic interests: earning more money, avoiding the risk of unemployment, or by psychological motivations: personal fulfilment, meeting social requirements. Initial education is an important determinant. Obstacles can emerge from being too old to study or from disadvantaged family circumstances. Regional differences, travel costs in time & money contribute to adult learning outcomes. The paper intends to analyze the mechanisms of participation in adult education by applying statistical methods. A search for the country specific differences is also in the focus of the study. For explaining the country variation, the regime concept is applied that is based on welfare, labour market & school system differences among countries. The comparative datasets include various countries belonging to the Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, Continental & Mediterranean regimes as well as the new EU member states are also represented.

2010S02204

Roberto, Elizabeth (Department of Sociology, Yale University, P.O. Box 208265 New Haven, CT 06520-8265 [e-mail: elizabeth.roberto@yale.edu]), **An Agent-Based Model of Residential Mobility and Spatial Segregation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the role of race & socioeconomic status in explaining aggregate patterns of residential mobility & spatial segregation. The analysis is based on an empirically-calibrated, agent-based model of household residential mobility, which describes segregation as the outcome of an emergent social process rather than a direct reflection of individual preferences. The basic simulation model is based on Thomas Schelling's research on the dynamics of segregation. I then expand the model to include income, as well as race, as an attribute of households. I analyze how the strength of the correlation between race & household income affects the extent of segregation. I evaluate how well patterns in the simulation results align with empirical trends with data from from the 2000 Decennial Census, & test if minor alterations in the model's specifications produce significantly different results.

2010S02205

Roberts, J. Timmons & Parks, Bradley C. (Brown University USA, Providence RI USA 02912 [tel: +1 401 441 2103; e-mail: timmons@brown.edu]), **Understanding Global (Non-) Cooperation on Climate Change: Social Theory, Hybrid Justice, and the Need to Re-Link Development and Environment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to answer why North-South climate negotiations have gone on for decades without producing any substantial results. To address this question, we revisit & seek to integrate insights from several disparate theories, including structuralism (new and old), world systems theory, rational choice institutionalism, and social constructivism. We argue that the lack of convergence on climate grew almost inevitably from our starkly unequal world, which has created & perpetuated highly divergent ways of thinking (worldviews & causal beliefs) & promoted particularistic notions of fairness (principled beliefs). We attempt to integrate structural insights about global inequality with the micro-motives of rational choice institutionalism. The structuralist insight that "unchecked inequality undermines cooperation" suggests climate negotiations must be broadened to include a range of seemingly unrelated development issues such trade, investment, debt, and intellectual property rights agreements. We conclude by reviewing the work of some "norm entrepreneurs" bringing justice issues into climate negotiations & explore how these insights might influence "burden sharing" discussions in the post-Kyoto world, where development is constrained by climate change.

2010S02206

Robertson, Roland (University of Aberdeen [e-mail: r.robertson@abdn.ac.uk]), **Globality and Multiple Modernities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The burgeoning literature on multiple modernities & modernizations has largely neglected the issues of globalization, glocalization, globality & glocality. The intention of this paper is to rectify this situation. In the first place, it will be argued that the older literature of the 1960s on modernization did, at least in part, focus upon certain aspects of the global or, at least, the international circumstance. This was true of such writers as Horowitz, Bendix, Parsons, Galtung, Worsley, Robertson, & Nettl. The demise of "old style" modernization theory was largely due to its "political incorrectness". However, much of this demise was actually due to its serious attention to the global circumstance, particularly the historical dimension thereof. The neglect of the history & the "genealogy" of modernization theory & its connection with globalization theory has to be understood so that we may fully comprehend the significance & the limitations of the multiple modernities/modernizations. This is very necessary in view of the fact that a number of adherents to the latter adamantly dismiss the relevance of globalization to the comprehension of the plurality of modernizations. The concluding part of the paper will sketch the manner in which the multiple modernities approach makes little sociological sense without serious infusion of globalization theory.

2010S02207

Robinson, Laura C (Department of Sociology, Santa Clara University, 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara CA 95053 [e-mail: lrobinson@scu.edu]), **Unequal Futures: Digital Inequalities and Temporal Scarcities Among Disadvantaged Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research illuminates the social processes through which economically disadvantaged youth in the United States acquire particular skills & habits associated with the use of information technologies. Drawing on primary survey data from 2,200 respondents and in-depth interview data with 170 respondents, the study develops a theory frame labeled "information habitus." The study analyzes the connections between youths' conditions of access to information technology & their subjective orientations to appropriate internet use. The paper argues that even when disadvantaged youths enjoy access to information technology resources, they may not appropriate online informational content in the same way as their better endowed peers. Those disadvantaged youths who want to use the internet but lack high-autonomy and high-quality access to information technology often face many competing demands on their time. When they confront this temporal scarcity, disadvantaged youths often develop a task-oriented information habitus which is imprinted with the "taste for the necessary" analyzed by Bourdieu. The findings show how disparities in access to information technology platforms can exacerbate the gaps between economically, socially, & temporally differentiated segments of what is presumed to be a uniformly wired population. The analysis closes by examining the link between the information habitus of "unwired" & "partially wired" youth & their aspirations relating to their educational & career trajectories.

2010S02208

Robitaille, Michèle (University of Montreal [e-mail: michele.robitaille@umontreal.ca]), **Self-Determination and Optimiza-**

tion of Individual Capacities: Towards a Brand New Self-Made Body?, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Scientific members of the World Transhumanist Association advocate for a radical self-optimization of the body via NBIC technologies (prosthetics, nanotechnology, genetic engineering, etc.) to propel us into a post-human era. This vision of human enhancement is based on a conception of the body that likens it to a computer, one that should be "reprogrammed" to increase the effectiveness of its every component (organs, cells, neurons, senses, DNA, etc.). Expressing strong techno-prophetic views, the transhumanist vision attracts many followers from various scientific & cultural arenas. Therefore, this vision offers us a privileged area to study scientists' imagination & views of the human body. To better understand the unforeseen representations of the body (and of the body-machine relationship that accompanies it), we analyzed the discourse held by members of the World Transhumanist Association. In this presentation, we will show that this ideology is highly coherent since it is defendable in many ways: firstly, by way of a specific representation of the body--informational, obsolete and technologically perfectible--and secondly, by a singular interpretation of socially shared values (particularly the self-determination value). Since this agenda's ideological premises resonate through contemporary culture, social acceptance of their model is increasing, & thus opens the way to the institutionalization of new norms & biomedical practices.

2010S02209

Robnett, Belinda (Sociology Department University of California, Irvine, 3151 Social Science Plaza Irvine, California 92697 [tel: 9498241648; e-mail: brobnett@uci.edu]), **Societal Cultural Shifts and Post Social Movement Organization Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What happens when a social movement gains significant concessions and its organizations remain active? How do post movement organizations redefine the group agenda, maintain a collective identity, and shift strategies? Previous studies focus on culture as internal to the movement, & on the role of the state in shaping post movement processes but do not take into account broader societal cultural shifts (Meyer 1989; Taylor 1989; Whittier 1997). Consequently, we do not have an understanding of the interplay of movement organization dynamics, state concessions, & societal cultural shifts in the decades that follow the peak of activism and significant political gain. Through an examination of archival materials & newspaper articles, this paper assesses the political activities of U.S. black civil rights organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, & the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from 1970-2008, & shows that while the state & organizational dynamics play significant roles in post movement processes & outcomes, societal cultural shifts are equally important. The decline of blatant racism, the rise of a "new racism", & a shifting U.S. racial hierarchy has served to reshape the contours of the African-American movement including its political goals, collective identity, & strategies. The result is unequal outcomes for & segmented incorporation of black constituents into the U.S. mainstream.

2010S02210

Roche, Jose Manuel (Department of International Development, University of Oxford, 3 Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB, UK [tel: +44 1865 271911; fax: +44 1865 281801; e-mail: jose.roche@qeh.ox.ac.uk]), **Capability and Life Chances: Bridging Two Academic Traditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main contribution of the capability approach proposed by Amartya Sen & Martha Nussbaum has been to put forward an alternative space for the evaluation of well-being other than the generalised focus on utility & income distribution. Despite its important contributions & relative success, the approach has being criticised for not paying enough attention to groups & the social structure. This paper examines ways in which the sociological academic tradition in social stratification can complement the capability approach in order to enhance the study of group inequalities. It argues that the studies on social stratification contribute by revealing the structure of social positions in society that is related to the distribution of resources and endowments; that shapes preferences & identities; & finally that has an influence on life chances or capabilities. While this framework identifies the scope within which people exercise their agency, it also allows us to assess the degree to which people's life chances or capabilities are constrained by the social structure. The paper contributes by bridging these two academic traditions, while also delimiting a theoretical framework for the monitoring of social inequality.

2010S02211

Roche, Maurice (Sociology Department, Sheffield University, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S10 2TY [tel: +44-114-2226457; fax: +44-114-2768125; e-mail: m.roche@shef.ac.uk]), **Cosmopolitanism, Recognition and the Sociology of Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cosmopolitanism has been recently proposed by various writers as an important perspective relevant to overcoming general sociological problems of "methodological nationalism" & of the recognition of difference. The paper reflects on this proposal & its particular implications both for the contemporary development of a sociology of Europe. The European formation faces endemic & possibly growing problems of recognition both of non-nationals and non-Europeans in the contexts of contemporary migration and EU-driven Europeanisation. The paper considers the concept of cosmopolitanism in both normative & analytic terms, & in terms of their relevance to this challenge to the sociology of Europe. The paper argues that the cosmopolitan perspective has considerable potential sociological & social theoretical relevance & use providing it is interpreted i) normatively in "minimal" or "negative" terms, & ii) analytically in ways which focus on the "coexistence" & "complexity" characteristics of European history & sociality. The discussion draws on aspects of my book "Exploring the Sociology of Europe: An analysis of the European Social Complex" (2010, Sage, London).

2010S02212

Roderick, Martin (School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University, Durham, UK, DH1 3HN [tel: 0191 334 6990; e-mail: m.j.roderick@durham.ac.uk]), **The Importance of Disappointment in Sport,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on interviews with 47 professional footballers, this paper explores the narrative conception of identity of players who experience feelings of failure as institutionalised aspects of their work. Commencing with a critique of research undertaken on athletic identities, the paper then discusses the way players "cushion" their sense of self during "passages of vulnerability", such as non or de-selection; cultural aspects of the game which are ingrained into the bodily capital of participants. Key to understanding the narratives constructed by players to account for their failures are the concepts of temporality & interdependence, for the sense of rejection experienced subjectively, and transformations of identity more generally, are always the outcome of interaction with others. A narrative identity provides a subjective sense of self-continuity as players symbolically reinterpret the events of lived experience in the plot of the story they tell about uncertain times in their lives.

2010S02213

Rodríguez, Jose A., Ramon, Anna & Arroyo, Liliana (Dept. of Sociology and Analisis of Organizations, University of Barcelona, Av. Diagonal 690, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: 0034.93.402.18.04; fax: 0034.93.402.18.04; e-mail: liliana.arroyo@gmail.com]), **Spirituality, Buddhism and Buddhist Practices among University Students in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Amidst an apparently fast process of secularization, we are also witnessing a growth of new religious practices, replacing the once dominant Catholic one, either by immigrant populations (Islam, and Christian practices from Latin-American & Eastern European countries) or by young generations & middle classes (the case of Buddhism). In Spain, as in other European societies, interest in Buddhism has been rapidly growing for the last 25 years. In fact, in 2007 it was accepted by the State as an established religion, given the growth of practitioners & sympathizers as well as its presence in social public life. It seems that one of its main spread & entrance venues is through young generations being raised in mostly non-religious societies. In this paper we attempt to address the issue of perception, approach & practice of Buddhism by youth. We intend to look into whether & on what conditions Buddhism is taken & used either as a religion or as a philosophy guiding a life-style, & whether some "external" practices related to Buddhism (meditation, yoga, tai chi, mantra chants, healing arts) are more popular & used than the religion itself (as a strict set of values & beliefs). We will also try to confirm results from previous studies showing that Buddhism is supposed to attract middle-class individuals with high cultural capital, who are interested in spirituality more than in religiosity. To answer these questions, we carried out a two-wave survey of (586) university students in different disciplines from the University of Barcelona in 2008 & in 2009.

2010S02214

Rodriguez, Jorge & Safranoff, Ana (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Ramon Trias Fargas, 25-27, 08005 Barcelona, Spain [tel: 34687161665; e-mail: jorge.rodriguez@upf.edu]), **Homogamy and Mobility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to test: 1) the differential impact of father and mother's socio-economic statuses (SES) on son & daughter's SES; 2) the independent impact of homogamy (marriage between individuals of similar SES) on son & daughter's SES & its mediating role in father's status transmission; & 3) how much differences in inter-generational immobility across four European countries (Norway, Germany, United Kingdom, & Spain) are explained by homogamy's prevalence, due to differences in socio-economic inequality and gender segregation. Tests are performed using the 2005 European Statistics on Income & Living Conditions survey (EU-SILC). Socio-economic status is operationalized by adapting the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI) to the 2-digit ISCO codes of the EU-SILC, averaging 4-digit occupations ISEI scores across 2-digit occupations in the 2005 European Social Survey. Housewives' ISEI scores are imputed separately for respondents with different propensity to do domestic chores, correcting for selection effects. Results show: 1) positive effects of father's on son's SES in more gender segregated countries & small effects of mother's on children's SES; 2) negative effects of homogamy on son's SES among low status parents, positive among high status ones; 3) higher rates of homogamy among low status parents in gender segregated countries & among high status parents in less segregated ones, partly explaining stronger impact of father's on son's SES in the former.

2010S02215

Rodriguez, Perez Leonardo (Pierre Du Bois Foundation, Fondation Pierre du Bois Ch. Jean-Pavillard 22 1009 Pully Suisse [e-mail: perez.rodriguez@graduateinstitute.ch]), **Political Conflicts in the Interpretation of Indigenous Peoples Self-determination in Colombia after 169 ILO Convention,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to analyze the social & political conflicts between the indigenous peoples & the Colombian State in the interpretation of self-determination after the ratification of 169 ILO Indigenous & Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989. At first, we will examine the interpretation of self determination from the point of view of nation-states & indigenous peoples during transnational & international meetings (ILO, UN, OAS). We will describe the points of agreement & conflict at the transnational and international level in order to better understand how these points affect the Colombian situation. Finally, the conflicts between various indigenous peoples & the Colombian State over the definition of the right to self determination will be examined. We shall also briefly describe the impact of other actors such as UN, ILO, OAS, ONGs, churches & anthropologists. As a general assumption, we postulate that indigenous peoples do not have the legal means to defend themselves against the consequences of "national security" discourse & the State's desire to keep sovereignty over the entirety of its current territory. In spite of the internal self-determination recognized by the 169 ILO Convention & the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, these peoples remain subordinated to the old raison d'Etat.

2010S02216

Rodriguez, Sandra (Department of Sociology / University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2H 2C7 [tel: +1 514 5239109; e-mail: sandra.rodriguez@umontreal.ca]), **Making Sense of Social Change: Understanding Collective Action among a Web 2.0 Generation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the relationship between the increased use of social media & how a younger generation gives meaning to collective action & chooses to convey social change. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted with young adults (20-35 years old) in 2008-2009, we look beyond typical characterizations of a technology savvy generation, while trying to understand how the Web 2.0 alters it's everyday understanding of social & political participation. Focusing on innovative uses of ICTs by transnational movements & cyberactivists, recent studies suggest new social media have deeply transformed the meanings & definitions associated with "collective action", "community" & "social change". Yet, very little attention has been given to the analyzing of these meanings. This paper aims to transcend the barriers that divide social movement perspectives, by underlining the role played by social networks in the circulation & diffusion of interpretations, meanings & everyday actions. Calling for a flexible approach, it suggests the need to rethink what we analyze and define as engagement, participation & social change. As relational paradigms quickly transform, research should pay crucial attention to the ways in which actors choose to bring shifts in collective ways of thinking, acting & perceiving - on, or off the Web.

2010S02217

Roeder, Antje & Muhlau, Peter (Trinity College Dublin, Dublin [tel: 00353863623233; e-mail: roedera@tcd.ie]), **Immigrants' Confidence in the Criminal Justice System in Europe - The Role of Discrimination and Evaluative Frameworks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What determines the confidence of immigrants in criminal justice institutions? Using pooled data from the four rounds of the European Social Survey, first & second generation immigrants' trust levels are compared to those of the native population. Multi-level modelling is employed to examine the role of various factors linked to individual & immigrant group characteristics, as well as factors related to the host & origin country. Most importantly, we examine the actual quality of criminal justice institutions in the host country, the effects of discrimination and social exclusion on trust, & the role of dual frames of reference linked to the quality of the legal system in the country or origin. Real & perceived discrimination of ethnic minorities and immigrant communities by police forces as well as the overrepresentation of certain minority groups in the legal justice system in many countries are expected to lead to lower trust amongst some immigrant groups, which is anticipated to impact particularly on those of different ethnic background than the majority population & of lower socio-economic status. This may be balanced to some extent by a generally more positive evaluation of the quality of these institutions by immigrants from countries with weak criminal justice institutions if they compare the host country institutions to those of their respective countries of origin. This effect is expected to fade over time as the origin country experience becomes more distant, & as immigrants adopt a more similar evaluative framework to the native population.

2010S02218

Roeland, Johan (Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam [e-mail: roeland@fsw.eur.nl]), **The Quest for Religious Purity in New Age, Evangelicalism and Islam: Religious Renditions of Dutch Youth and the Luckmann Legacy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we address New Age spirituality, evangelicalism and Salafism, three vital forms of religion among contemporary Dutch youth. Central to these forms is a "pursuit of purification": a search for a religion beyond what is seen as "inauthentic" religious traditions & institutions. We will argue that the vitality of these "purified" religions undermines the analyses of Luckmann & his followers, who hold that modern religion will develop into a highly individualized & superficial practice of constructing personalized packages of meaning that remain without wider social & public significance. One might expect this to happen with respect to the three forms of religion discussed in this paper, given the fact that the "pursuit of purification" leads these young believers beyond the traditional parameters of religion. What we, however, find among young New Agers, evangelicals & Salafi Muslims is that their religion is neither ephemeral & superficial, nor socially unorganized, nor publicly insignificant. This suggests that there may be another future of religion in the West than depicted by the privatization paradigm. After all, the vital religions discussed in this paper may move beyond religious traditions & institutions, yet this does not result in a privatized religion.

2010S02219

Rogers, Jennifer B., Harthorn, Barbara Herr & Shearer, Christine (Center for Nanotechnology in Society, UC Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-2150 [e-mail: jenrogers@cns.ucsb.edu]), **Visions of Nanotech Futures: A Feminist Analysis of Nanotechnology Deliberative Workshops,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the relationship between gender & visions of utopian & dystopian nanotechnology futures in deliberative settings designed to enhance public participation in science and technology research & development. The work builds on studies that show that gender & other social locations of participants influence their perception of technological risk. This paper will draw on comparative mixed- & same-sex dialogues from six nanotechnology deliberative workshops held in the US in 2009 on nanotech health & human enhancement applications & nanotech energy & environment applications. This paper will explore gendering (and racing) of constructions of technologically altered futures. This study uses a feminist intersectional approach that considers the implications of impor-

tant social locations (including race, class, gender, & age) as well as personal histories in women's & men's constructed understandings of emerging technologies. Themes to be explored include perceived benefit and risk, trust in governments & corporations, safe regulation, fairness & equity, and, more broadly, the meaning of deliberative participation.

2010S02220

Rogge, Benedikt G. (Institute of Empirical and Applied Sociology (EMPAS), University of Bremen, Celsiusstrasse 1, FVG, Room M 1051, 28359 Bremen, Germany [e-mail: brogge@empas.uni-bremen.de]), **How Unemployment Gets Under the Skin. A Longitudinal Interview Study on Joblessness, the Self and Mental Health,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present study links up with earlier research on biographical events & mental health. It deals with how unemployed individuals give meaning to their life situation, how this process relates to their mental health & what role social contexts & social inequalities play. Theoretically, the study draws on the sociology of the self & on psychotherapeutical consistency theory. Based on these theories, the study focuses on the concept of self-congruence as a key dimension of mental health. The empirical study explores how unemployed people construct self-(in)congruence with regard to their biographical situation. 25 unemployed Germans from heterogeneous social backgrounds were interviewed 8 & 15 months after job loss respectively. To triangulate mental health, symptom checklists were applied. The interviews focused on self-congruence as to three analytically distinct dimensions of context. These are individuals' retrospective perceptions of their biographical context (1), current perceptions of their immediate social context (2) & of the wider sociocultural context (3). Corresponding to these dimensions, the empirical analysis shows in what ways self-congruence relates to pre-unemployment narratives and job loss narratives that is how individuals construct biographical normalcy, controllability & continuity in and despite unemployment (1) - perceptions of role-identities that is how individuals' social roles, such as parent or leisure roles, change in unemployment ranging from their decline to their deliberate cultivation (2) - processes of self-labelling that is how people deal with perceived cultural beliefs & social norms on unemployment ranging from self-stigmatisation to self-immunisation (3). However, these constructions are not detached from "social reality". The analysis finally relates interviewees' self-congruence to their financial resources, educational backgrounds & partnership/family status. While these factors do not fully determine self-congruence in un-employment, they clearly do lead to diverse social patterns. The study thus illuminates the complex process at the heart of the often detrimental mental health effects of the biographical event unemployment.

2010S02221

Roggero, Pascal (University of Toulouse-Capitole, Toulouse, France, 31042 [tel: +33561128702; fax: +33561128708; e-mail: pascal.roggero@univ-tlse1.fr]), **Simulation multi-agents et complexité sociale ou comment faire du complexe avec du simple. L'exemple de la plateforme SocLab** (Multi-Agent Simulation and Social Complexity, or How to Form the Complex with the Simple. The Example of the Platform Soclab), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Depuis cinq ans une équipe composée de sociologues et d'informaticiens de l'université de Toulouse travaille au développement d'une plateforme de simulation des "systèmes d'action" a concept utilisé pour rendre compte de la régulation des organisations (Crozier et Friedberg, 1977 ; Friedberg, 1993) a dénommée SocLab (Roggero et Sibertin-Blanc, 2007). Cette plateforme est aujourd'hui aboutie et a été appliquée notamment dans le cadre d'un projet européen Life, Concert'eau sur la gestion de l'eau (Vautier et Roggero, 2008) . Elle permet de modéliser et simuler le fonctionnement d'organisations, de valider in silico des études empiriques et d'explorer rigoureusement les états potentiels des systèmes étudiés. Cette démarche est partie d'un besoin et d'un constat. Souhaitant opérationnaliser les concepts de la "pensée complexe" (Morin, 1977-2004), des difficultés sont apparues pour représenter rigoureusement des processus sociaux comme des phénomènes "auto-éco-réorganisationnels". Parallèlement, les systèmes multi-agents (Ferber, 1999) utilisables dans le cadre de la simulation sociale (Gilbert et Troitzsch, 2005) ont démontré leur utilité. Nous avons donc travaillé à élaboration interdisciplinaire d'un système multi-agents, fondé sur une sociologie éprouvée et capable de mieux représenter, selon nous, la complexité des processus organisationnels. Mais faire du complexe avec du simple ne va pas sans limite.

2010S02222

Rogowski, Łukasz & Rohloff, Amanda (Adam Mickiewicz University, PoznaA, Poland, Instytut Socjologii UAM, ul. Szamarzewskiego 89c, 60-568 PoznaA, Poland [e-mail: lukasz.rogowski@gmail.com]), **Sociology of Contemporary Iconoclasm Moral Panics as Civilising and Decivilising Processes? A Comparative Discussion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws from a variety of case study examples of "moral panic analyses" to comparatively explore the variant forms "moral panics" take & how they develop, thereby analysing the multiple forms civilising processes can take. Using "moral panic" as an illustrative example, this paper will discuss how & to what extent civilising processes can give rise to decivilising trends (in the form of moral panics) yet, at the same time, these moral panics can also bring about integrative "civilising" effects in the form of civilising offensives that reflect possible long-term civilising trends (in the form of accelerated campaigns; a civilising "spurt"). Throughout this comparative discussion, I aim to highlight not only the complexity of civilising processes, but also the complex civilising & decivilising aspects of moral panics, thereby overcoming the dichotomous normative conceptualization of moral panics as being either "good" or "bad" panics. The paper concludes with a discussion of the paradoxical idea of viewing moral panics as civilising & decivilising processes.

2010S02223

Rohloff, Amanda ([e-mail: amanda.rohloff@brunel.ac.uk]), **Moral Panics as Civilising and Decivilising Processes? A Comparative Discussion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws from a variety of case study examples of "moral panic analyses" to comparatively explore the variant forms "moral panics" take & how they develop, thereby analysing the multiple forms civilising processes can take. Using "moral panic" as an illustrative example, this paper will discuss how & to what extent civilising processes can give rise to decivilising trends (in the form of moral panics) yet, at the same time, these moral panics can also bring about integrative "civilising" effects in the form of civilising offensives that reflect possible long-term civilising trends (in the form of accelerated campaigns; a civilising 'spurt'). Throughout this comparative discussion, I aim to highlight not only the complexity of civilising processes, but also the complex civilising & decivilising aspects of moral panics, thereby overcoming the dichotomous normative conceptualization of moral panics as being either "good" or "bad" panics. The paper concludes with a discussion of the paradoxical idea of viewing moral panics as civilising and decivilising processes.

2010S02224

Rojas Ramos, Moisés K. (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Perú, Lima 01 [e-mail: moisesULrojasramos@hotmail.com]), **Aprista Party Life and the Construction of Structures: A Participant Observation Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The aim of the speech is to present the results & methodology of the author's thesis research about the construction of the party structures–regularities: the commitments, joining, identifications, identities, sympathies, agreements, obligations, demands, etc.–of "partido Aprista Peruano" (PAP), a Latin American & Peruvian historical political party & a great tradition. The structures of the PAP are based on multiple types of daily political practices that combine the instrumental rationality with the affective & the magical-religious practices. All this turns the PAP into a complex research area & typical in relation to the Latin American political practices that are also predominantly transitional–between the pre-modern, modern and postmodern practices. As a study of political practices, the most important part of the methodology is the participant observation–this implied being an active member of the party during 2 years–along with informal interviews, in depth interviews, life histories and free associations. In this way, the thesis becomes a description & comprehension of the APRA party life, its active militants in their daily practice, tracing the ways to construct the regularities, highlighting the particular dimension that has the Peruvian culture & that demands the researcher to employ unique methods of research. How are the structures in the PAP built? What is the methodology used in this study? These are the questions that will articulate the speech. To that end, I will present the research topic, then define what we call the methodology of participant observation, justifying their use, the problems they had to deal with, strategies to resolve them & finally will discuss the consequences of using this methodology, most of them have to do with epistemological issues.

2010S02225

Rojas, Mariano (FCCT, FLACSO-Mexico, UPAEP, Mexico [e-mail: mariano.rojas.h@gmail.com]), **Measuring the Progress of Societies: An Interdisciplinary Perspective from Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A taxonomy seeks to create a coherent classification scheme with the aim of giving substance to a concept. When talking of progress it is important to distinguish between the level at which progress is assessed & the level at which instruments for progress are defined. When assessing the progress of society one must look at those areas where society's aims are defined. This paper proposes a taxonomy to assess the progress of societies. The taxonomy is based on reflections made by leading Mexican researchers from different social disciplines.

2010S02226

Rojas-Pinilla, Humberto (Rural and Regional Development Department, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Transv 4No 42-00 P 8 [tel: 57 1 3208320; fax: 57 1 3208320 Ext 4848; e-mail: humberto.rojas@javeriana.edu.co]), **Sustainable Tourism Notions Proponed by UN WTO and the Colombian Policy to Promote Ecotourism Can Really Contribute to Rural Territorial Development, From the Perspective of Local Population Increase of Access, Control and Distribution of, Tourism Resources?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The UN WTO & national governments worldwide have been promoting Sustainable Tourism (ST) as a promising activity for alternative development, particularly for the Sustainable Development of rural areas & consequently the alleviation of rural poverty. However, the Territorial Rural Development (TRD) perspective is focused on analyzing Power, namely how different stakeholders at various levels (local, national & international) have different possibilities of practicing power in terms of access, control and distribution of tourism resources in six main dimensions; social, economic, ecological, institutional, political & cultural and each one can be further subdivided for further analysis. The paper is divided in three sections. The first part presents the TRD perspective & how to use it to analyze the sustainability of tourist dynamics in relation to the territory from a multidimensional approach. The second section analyzes the last ten years UN WTO Declarations on Sustainable Tourism & how successful it can be in tackling the power relations asymmetries between the tourist stakeholders at different levels & the varying local contexts of less developed economies. The third section analyzes the Colombian ecotourism promotion policy and its principles and strategies and the effects of one of the tools fully promoted in it; the concession of tourist services to private tourist enterprises at the national natural parks, examining in one case the participation of rural population on tourist activities before & after the implementation of the concession & its implications in terms of sustainability from a multi dimension approach.

2010S02227

Rojo, Raúl-Enrique (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - Departamento de Sociologia, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500 - Prédio 43111 - Sala 102 - 91509-900 Porto Alegre - Brazil [tel: +55 51 32791898; fax: +55 51 33086905; e-mail: raulrojo@ufrgs.br]), **L'armée Argentine Accoucheuse Supposée de la Patrie: Storytelling Militaire?** (The Argentine Army Became the Midwife of the Fatherland: Military Storytelling?), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Il existe en Argentine, à côté de la société civile, une société militaire, un secteur du pays imprégné d'une culture particulière, élaborée à partir de certaines représentations qui placent ses membres au-dessus des institutions et des lois de la République et qui, tout au long des années a construit un récit capable de vendre aux autres citoyens leurs valeurs et donc leur réalité : une histoire qui dit aux gens comment le pays est née et de quelle manière il faut que tous le voient. Nous essayerons de faire la lumière sur cette sorte d'histoire heroïque, ensemble articulé de signifiants dont on ne peut dire seulement qu'il s'agit d'un imaginaire militaire, bien qu'il soit une part constitutive de celui-ci. Comme nombreuses "stories" du nouvel ordre narratif, celle des militaires argentins s'exprime à partir d'une position qui énonce une demi-vérité : le rôle important des militaires dans l'émacipation des colonies espagnoles qui deviendront l'Argentine de nos jours. Cette participation permet aux uniformisés d'aujourd'hui pretendre que "l'armée a défendu la Patrie, avant même que celle-ci n'existât formellement, en protégeant le nouvel être, à la naissance duquel elle a contribué de manière décisive, comme glorieuse accoucheuse de l'histoire". Cette position est élaborée à travers une série d'opérations dont le centre est la Patrie. Ces opérations s'enchaînent de la façon suivante : au départ les militaires affirment leur rapport privilégié avec la Patrie sur la base de l'identification non-historique entre Patrie et forces armées et sur la base de la continuité immuable de l'institution militaire. Ensuite, ayant dissocié la Patrie entité socialement unifiée de la société déchirée par les passions et les intérêts les forces armées peuvent se présenter comme le seul lien entre celles-ci et comme l'unique facteur capable de modifier la société pour reconstituer la fusion originaire. Donc, les militaires assument la représentation de la Patrie, en vue de leur autolégitimation. Le noyau de celle-ci réside en leur prétention à en être les seuls porte-paroles : ils ont le monopole de la Patrie et, en ce sens, jouissent de la prérogative de savoir quelle est la "meilleure société", celle qui convient au pays, savoir unique et de statut privilégié que leur assignerait le rôle de gardiens de la continuité legal des régimes (et de responsables derniers de son interruption éventuelle).

2010S02228

Rolandsson, Bertil (Department for Educational and Behavioural sciences, Järnvägsgatan 10, SE-501 90, Borås, Sweden [tel: +46 33 435 42 06; e-mail: bertil.rolandsson@hb.se]), **Professional Strategies for Handling Risks and Opportunities in Open Modes of Software Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Software companies today align with communities of volunteering programmers whom develop open source software on the internet as a common good. Networks of open source developers then become resources empowering professional programmers & their capacity to innovate at work. In this text we investigate how this change demands that professional programmers also govern their own way of handling risks concerning e.g. patent-, security- or reliability problems. The text contributes to a broader understanding of how open modes of production affect the way contemporary knowledge workers handle uncertainties at work. In the analysis, a Foucauldian concept of governance, as well as organizational sociology enable an analysis of the interplay between organizational arrangements & societal discourses on openness and innovation. The paper is based on qualitative interviews with 30 programmers in two types of companies: one at proprietary-oriented software firms that have incorporated open source software, which we call hybrid companies, & the other group at so-called pure-play SMEs that is formed around a business model based on open source. The result show how a reliable mode of open source software development is perceived differently in hybrid and pure-play firms, & how organizational conditions affect programmers' strategies for controlling their own mode of developing software. Keywords: Open modes of production, professional programmers, self-governing, common good, risk.

2010S02229

Romano, Virginia & Pipan, Tatiana (University "Sapienza" of Rome, via salaria 113, 00198, Rome, Italy [tel: 00393496907827; e-mail: virginia.romano@yahoo.it]), **The Contagion of Fear. Waiting for the "Avian" Pandemic,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Risk can be broken down in at least two different categories: that of objective risk (statistical probability of one event occurring), and the one of perceived risk. (Boholm, 1996). In nowadays globalized society, media are believed to be the most important source of risk perception from citizens; their influence is, most of the times, described as prone to distorsion & sensationalism. The risk phenomenon is thus connected to the way people conceive and interpret the world, & as a consequence, to its epistemological extension: the way they come to know what happens (Boholm, 2003). In our work, we tried to tell about social constructions emerging, during the pandemic alert, from four different types of actors having voice on Italian newspapers a medical doctors, pharmaceutical companies experts, national governments & International institutions a inside performative constructions & re-constructions of incertainties & scientific ambiguities. Some of these were legitimated & produced effects while some others just dissolved. Nevertheless, interests of the different actors, may vary, transforming the themes of danger, risk and security, more & more controversial.

2010S02230

Romanov, Pavel V. & Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena R. (State University - Higher School of Economics, Dept of Social Economic Systems and Social Policy, Moscow, Russia, 109028 [tel: +74956250211; fax: +74956250211; e-mail: pavel.romanov@socpolicy.ru]), **Identity Policy of Social Anthropologists / Ethnographers in Post-Soviet Russia: Obstacles to International Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social/cultural anthropology as an occupation has a long history in the Old & New World. The representatives of this professional community have been affiliated among academic scholars, consultants of governmental agencies & diplomatic bodies, in business and international development programs as well as in non-governmental sector. On the one hand, classic ethnography no longer owns a monopoly of knowledge in anthropology & the experts from the older generations consider these two terms as synonyms at least in Russian situation. They favor the development of anthropology in all possible forms. On the other hand, influential groups of professionals claim the sovereignty of the borders of ethnography and deny legitimacy of the new social anthropology institutions. The latest attitude was a drive towards the elimination of undergraduate curriculum in social anthropology under the major restructuring of higher education known as the Bologna process. This political decision was made by the government officials under the guidance of Russian ethnographers who blame "social anthropologists" for their denial of academic tradition, neglect of high professional standards & following of scholastic legacies of Soviet philosophy. Analysis is based on series of 18 semi-structured interviews with the heads of the university departments of social anthropology in seven Russian cities as well as with the graduates of those department employed in service, business & research organizations

2010S02231

Romanova, Maria (Moscow State University [e-mail: mavromanova@gmail.com]), **Entrepreneur's Risks as System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ I would like to use system method to entrepreneur's risks. It's real because they have all system's characteristics. In this way, entrepreneur's risks is system, which exists in information uncertainty. Its current condition depends on its elements changing and influencing of external factors in past. Information uncertainty is a situation when there is no mathematical model allowing completely to describe enterprise risks as system. It is impossible to characterize all elements entering into it & their change under the influence of external factors, also there is no complete description of behavior of the given system at various values of its parameters. The choice of elements of system depends on pursued problems. On an example, it is possible to include the businessman, its firm, risks which it is planned to consider, competitors, consumers, investors. Algorithm of modeling of system of enterprise risks 1. Statement of the purposes & problems; 2. Allocation of significant elements of system; 3. The description of elements of system; 4. Construction of structure of system; 5. Revealing of stable relations between elements; 6. The description of environment round system; 7. Likelihood forecasts of change of system under the influence of an environment in the future; 8. Check of the received results; at model construction it is necessary to define accurately a time interval which it describes. It is necessary to define significant events in the past, made notable impact on model elements in the present, & to allocate the period for which the forecast becomes. For effective application of the given approach it is necessary to check up the received system. It can be made by means of the methods developed by the theory of probability.

2010S02232

Romo, Gerardo (Universidad de Guadalajara, Zapopan, Jalisco, México. [tel: +52 33 30703451; e-mail: gerardo.romo@gmail.com]), **University and Institutional Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper discusses two basic categories for sociology & economic theory: that of institutions & organizations. It shows an institutional substitution in one of the fundamental constructs of Western modernity: The University. Arguing, with Olsen's categories the transition of "community of scholars" (institution) to an "entity involved in market logic" (Organization), I'm presenting the theoretical arguments & it changes in the understanding of the university as such. The paper will show how the condition referred involves the organizations in an adaptation process of market dynamics that goes against the ontological reasons that give meaning to the universities as institutions embodied (Enriquez, Giddens).

2010S02233

Ronald, Richard (University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, 1018 VZ Amsterdam [tel: +31650880824; e-mail: r.ronald@tudelft.nl]), **The Rise and Rise of Home Ownership Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the early years of the 21st century, property markets & housing policies featured strongly in the reordering of global capitalism. On the one hand, housing finance & mortgage securitization became ever more central to globalized capital, while on the other, housing commodification became characteristic of government policy, encouraging property investment & increasing home ownership rates. This shift aligned with a post-welfare state agenda concerning individual housing asset wealth as the basis for future welfare provision. This agenda was fed by market augmentation that provided an impression of wide scale capital gains among home-owners. More recently, the embeddedness of housing in economic life has become evident in both the downturn in the global economy and in the impact of this decline on households via the erosion of housing equity, the evaporation of credit & the growing precariousness of tenure. Moreover, governments appear to have become victims of earlier policies in terms of conflicting pressures now being exerted by different housing market constituencies: while established homeowners require governments to maintain housing values in order to support the asset-base of welfare, younger cohorts need home-purchase to become more affordable in order to build their own assets. Meanwhile, large proportions of the population remain excluded from owner-occupation, demanding the continuation of public support for housing & other welfare needs. This paper considers how far home ownership has come as a feature of welfare & contemporary socioeconomic governance. It goes on to consider how housing policies & owner-occupied housing markets are likely to feature even more in emerging approaches to economic recovery. It draws on a variety of national cases to illustrate links between housing systems & social change.

2010S02234

Rønningen, Katrina, Noe, Egon, Schwartz, Gerald & Renwick, Alan (Centre for Rural Research, 7491 Trondheim, Norway [tel: + 47 73 59 18 99; fax: + 47 73 59 17 12; e-mail: katrina.ronningen@rural.no]), **Multifunctional Agricultural Policies and the Neo-Productivist Turn?: A Comparison of EU- and Norwegian Approaches, Interpretations - and Some Implications of Climate Change, Food Crisis and Decoupling,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Within the context of climate change, a focus on food security which is creating a renewed impetus for "neo-productivist" approaches in some quarters, & a simultaneous decoupling of agricultural support systems, we ask what consequences this may have for policies, schemes & activities related to agri-environmental measures & rural development. We compare how multifunctional agriculture has been defined, interpreted, implemented & how it is possibly changing within both the EU (drawing on experiences from Scotland, Denmark & Germany) & Norwegian (non-EU member) cases. Within each case study country, we ask to what extent and how are the policy discourses changing under the influence of a "new context" of climate change, food crisis & decoupling, and to what extent may this be seen as representing a "neoproductivist turn" that is repriviledging productivist approaches to support policy goals of food security? Is it possible to detect any substantial consequences of neo-productivism for multifunctional policy approaches in agriculture with respect to environmental/ecological ambitions & farm diversification? How robust is the legitimacy of multifunctional agriculture & the issue of environmental sustainability in this supposedly new situation for agriculture? Methodologically we draw on secondary sources & official statistics to analyse political discourse and actual developments.

2010S02235

Rooks, Ronica N. (University of Colorado Denver, P.O. Box 173364, CB 188, Denver, CO 80217-3364, USA [tel: 1-303-556-2506; fax: 1-303-556-8501; e-mail: ronica.rooks@ucdenver.edu]), **Who's Getting Sicker Faster among Well-Functioning Older Adults?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A few studies support the accelerated aging hypothesis, where the pace of aging is 10 years younger for Blacks vs. Whites in chronic disease prevalence. But, other research supports the Black-White crossover in life expectancy from ages 70-85, where Black adults survive higher disease prevalence & mortality risks than White adults. In conflict, these theories state that Black adults get sick earlier in life due to discrimination, while other Black adults survive adversity & become more robust than White adults in old age. This research tests if well-functioning older Black adults get sick at a slower rate than their older White adult counterparts over time. Data are from the 14 year Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) cohort study of 3,075 community-dwelling, well-functioning Black (42%) & White, women (52%) & men, aged 70-79 at baseline in 1997. Results showed coronary heart disease (CHD), cancer, diabetes, self-reported/medications (HBP1) & clinically-measured (HBP2) high blood pressure, & stroke incidence rates (IR) were decreasing or equal (yrs 2-3), while prevalence rates (PR) were increasing for both sexes (yrs 1-3). Black

IR (yr 3) were higher than Whites' except for CHD in men, HBP1 in women, & cancer. Black PR (yrs 1-3) were higher than Whites' except for CHD in men and cancer [Black vs. White PR in men (yr 3): CHD (25.2 vs. 31.5), diabetes (24.2 vs. 16.3), HBP1 (59 vs. 45.5) & stroke (10.3 vs. 7.5)]. These trends suggest well-functioning Blacks were just as at risk for incident diseases as Whites in short-term follow-up. What explains this is unclear. However, a longer-term follow-up using data available up to year 10 is a next step to better understand these trends.

2010S02236

Ros, Adela & Boso, Àlex (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Av. Canal Olímpic s/n. Parc Mediterrani de la Tecnologia. 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona). Spain [tel: +34 936735003; fax: +34 936641970; e-mail: aros@uoc.edu]), **Immigrants' Accommodation to the Network Society: High Access for Staying in the Same Place?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The introduction of new information & communication technologies (ICTs) among immigrant population is one of the most relevant and recent social events in the field of migration studies. In general terms, so much the extent of the access of the ICTs among immigrant groups, as its possible consequences, are still unknown phenomena that have to be studied more in-depth. This study focuses on the conditions of access & use that immigrants give to ICTs in Spain. Our analysis relies primarily on data coming from the Spanish Survey on the equipment & the use of information and communication technologies (Instituto Nacional de Estadística 2009). The first results show that immigrant access to ICT is higher than for native population. However, as we go deep on the statistical analysis, evidences show that high access is a false mirage of reality: first, access has multiple layers & immigrant access to ICTs is shaped by social conditions. Second, the origin variable has an independent effect when controlling for other determinant factors like age, level of studies or social status. Third, immigrants use ICTs conditioned by their own needs and possibilities. We suggest that any empirical analysis–both qualitative & quantitative–on the new conditions of immigrants in technological societies should take into account this general frame.

2010S02237

Rosa, Hartmut (Dept. of Sociology, University of Jena, 07737 Jena, Germany [tel: +49-3641-945511; e-mail: hartmut.rosa@uni-jena.de]), **The Concept of Resonance as Alienation's Other,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the major obstacles in any attempt to properly define "alienation" is the fact that it lacks a positive counter-term: What does it mean to be non-alienated? What is alienation's "other"? This paper seeks to define alienation as a distortion in self-world relationships which consists in the absence of "resonance": We feel alienated from friends, family or society when we feel that they don't "resonate" with us any more; and similarly, we feel alienated from work, religion or nature if, in our experience, they turn silent, indifferent or even hostile for us. Thus, the concept of "resonance" (or of a "resonating world") can be used to avoid essentialist, naturalist or substantialist notions of human nature or the good life. Sociology's challenge, then, is to define "resonance" & to identify social conditions which support or prevent the establishment of "resonating" relationships. Modernity's greatest fear, it will be argued, is the appearance of a silent, non-resonating (i.e: alienated, disenchanted, reified) world.

2010S02238

Rosa, Rodrigo, Lorga, Catarina, Lyonette, Clare & Wall, Karin (CIES/ISCTE-IUL, Edifício ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa (Portugal) [tel: +351 212343104; e-mail: rodrigo.rosa@iscte.pt]), **Marriage and Gender Inequality: Work-Family Arrangements of Portuguese and British Highly Qualified Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, our main goal is to examine work-family reconciliation of highly qualified women in order to understand if, over the course of marital life, they become socially closer or farther away from their partner. Our analytical framework focuses on the interrelationships between female reconciliation strategies, the family division of labour & marital dynamics in dual-career couples. Drawing on in-depth interviews with highly qualified women in Portugal (27 interviews) & Britain (30 interviews), we compare these processes in two societies with different historical and social backgrounds. Findings reveal three main typological configurations of social (in)equality between spouses, which emerge during married life: growing inequality in favour of the man (hypergamy), in favour of the woman (hypogamy) or equality between spouses (homogamy). With due attention to the importance of national specific factors, we present three main conclusions. Firstly, among Portuguese women the most common marital pathway is the hypergamic, while amongst the British women, the most common marital pathways are either homogamic or hypogamic. Secondly, the partner's support of the female career is decisive in the construction of social equality in both British & Portuguese couples. Women who manage to have a career as successful as the partner's are highly dependent on his support in pursuing their professional goals. Those who accept that the partner's career takes precedence resent the lack of support for their career. Thirdly, for British women the pathways that emphasize social distance in the couple are associated with women who work part-time, thereby reinforcing a traditional gender-based division of labour, which emerges as an obstacle in bringing women socially closer to men during marital life. Portuguese women who give priority to family tend to stay in full time work but they choose occupations that are less demanding in terms of time and responsibility & therefore less ambitious career-wise.

2010S02239

Rosário, Edite F. & Santos, Tiago F. (Númena - Research Centre on Social Sciences and Humanities, Taguspark, Núcleo Central, 379 [tel: +351933263452; fax: +351214240169; e-mail: edite.rosario@numena.org.pt]), **Migrants' Conceptions of Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The existing literature on integration overwhelmingly adopts a perspective that is informed by the social position of its producers & the origins of its funding. The point here is to reverse this & scrutinise migrants' own conceptions of the subject. For this purpose we will resort to semi-structured interviews with migrants with a diversity of backgrounds. The ensuing corpus then are subject to content analysis. Thus we expect to discuss the concept in a novel way; to signal dimensions that migrants consider fundamental regarding their achievements; to identifying new measurable indicators for quantitative research; to give voice to migrants in the debate on integration. The completion of this work programme will fill a gap in the field of the current research.

2010S02240

Rosenthal, Gabriele & Witte, Nicole (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany, 37073 [tel: 00495513912413; e-mail: g.rosenthal@gmx.de]), **Images of the Others or Images of Otherness? Figurations of Muslims, Christians and Jews in Israel and Palestine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our paper is based on research conducted in different regions of Israel & the areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. We study social constellations & dynamics of interaction between members of different social groupings that are mutually dependent on each other. We pursue the question of whether & in which way the situation of the respective numerical minority (e.g. Christians, Jews, or Muslims) constitutes an established-outsiders figuration. Our inquiry relies on different methods (biographical-narrative & thematically focused narrative interviews, participant observation, video-analyses of social interaction, questionnaires) & their combination. Stigmatization plays an important role in figurations of established and outsiders. The established ascribe to outsiders negative characteristics according to presumed objective attributes (e.g. skin color or accent). In the geographical context of Israel and Palestine, these simplifying ascriptions refer to manifold and often irregular combinations of attributes. Discrediting and idealizing we- (and they-) images exist in complex interrelations with ethnic & religious belongings. Our first findings indicate that these ascriptions are very spontaneous; yet both our interviewees & we ourselves as social scientists felt confident in making them. The methods of classification that are used for this purpose are mostly not applied in a conscious or reflected manner. In our presentation we will highlight these findings using several examples. We will pursue the question as to which attributed qualities or combinations thereof become relevant in these examples & to what extent the image of the other varies according to one's own sense of belonging & life history.

2010S02241

Rössel, Jörg & Sunderer, Georg (Department of Sociology, University of Zurich, Andreasstrasse 15, CH-8050 Zurich [tel: 041 44 635 23 33; e-mail: roessel@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Rational Choice Theory and Identity: An Empirical Test of the Independent Influence of Identity Maintenance on the Demand for Fair Traded Goods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The personal identity is the image someone has of himself. This image doesn't comprise the whole multiplicity of a person's personality, but accentuates some traits of that person. In contrast, social identity contains the characteristics of a person that other persons typically ascribe to her. Within the scope of identity theories it is assumed that identity has an impact on behavior, because actors try to confirm their personal identity in everyday situations. Thus, identity maintenance can be seen as an impetus for action that can compete with other motivations of action (e. g. social approval or economic welfare). Up to now decision research gives little information as to what extent aspects of identity maintenance are included in rational choice models. In this regard, two positions can be formulated: On the one hand one could argue, that rational choice models wholly or at least partly neglect the impetus of identity maintenance & its relationship to preferences and beliefs & therefore identity confirmation has to be included into fully specified models. On the other hand one could contradict this thesis & rather claim that rational choice models implicitly cover identity completely 2 by taking preferences into account and therefore theoretical ideas about the relevance of identity confirmation are superfluous in a rational choice framework. This contribution wants to analyze empirically which position is appropriate. For that purpose, data taken from a study about consumption of fair trade products are analyzed. The positions will be tested as follows: Statistical models will be estimated which contain the usual preferences & restrictions of rational choice theory. In addition, aspects of identity, measured independently from the rational choice variables, will be added to the statistical models. If these aspects of identity maintenance provide additional explanatory power that the rational choice model does not cover the first position is confirmed. If this is not the case it is the second position, that has to be accepted. Furthermore, the study shall empirically prove if specific preferences can be understood as situational deductions from more general concepts of identity. The data used in the study are based on interviews of 1911 Cologne citizens included in a random sample. With these data it is possible to take economic, social & moral aspects into consideration within the scope of rational choice model. Aspects of identity were measured on three different levels which allows to test the influence of identity maintenance in a differentiated way. Firstly the identification with the relevant behavior (purchase of fair trade products) has been measured. Secondly a specific role identity has been surveyed a the self-expectation to be a socially responsible consumer. Thirdly the questionnaire included a scale with regard to the centrality of fairness in general, so that the influence of the identification with a rather broad value can also be verified. Hence, the given data are a formidable foundation in order to empirically test the two outlined theoretical positions concerning the relation between identity & preferences.

2010S02242

Rossi, Adanella & Brunori, Gianluca (Dept. Agronomy and Agroecosystem Management Group of Rural Economics - University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy, 56124 [tel: +39.050.2218985; e-mail: arossi@agr.unipi.it]), **The Path Towards Sustainable Consumption Styles. Analysing Citizens-Consumers' Life World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a wide acknowledgment of the role that reflexive consumers can play in shaping the transition to more sustainable production-consumption systems, but at the same time there is an acknowledged need to better understand the process that underlies the daily adoption of sustainable consumption styles. This paper aims at giving a contribution in that direction by focusing its attention on the behaviour of reflexive citizens engaged in sustainable practices of consumption. Drawing on theories of sustainable consumption & on empirical evidences collected in Tuscany, that is characterised by a variegated & dynamic reality of "alternative production-consumption networks" & other grassroots movements of citizenship, it analyses the processes of change in consumers' attitudes & behaviour with regard (food /non food products & services) purchasing & consumption. In particular, on the basis of the findings of a direct survey, the paper examines the experience of consumers that for some years have been adhering to GAS (consumers' groups purchasing on the basis of solidarity criteria), thus already addressed to alternative choices of consumption and, more generally, of lifestyle. The analysis is founded on the belief that sustainable consumption cannot be obtained by addressing individual consumers only & that, on the contrary, it is necessary to look at the social, legal, and physical constraints individuals face when they try to act according to their values. Sustainable consumption paths indeed depend on the social, symbolic & material contexts where consumers live. From this perspective, thus looking at consumers' time-space & social patterns of life, in their turn conditioned by the socio-technical system that shape both economic & social life, the paper aims to identify & highlight all the critical points & the barriers that characterise the process of transition to sustainable behaviours.

2010S02243

Rossi, Elisa (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Department of Language and Culture Sciences, Largo Sant'Eufemia 19, 41100 Modena [tel: +39 59 2055922; e-mail: elisa.rossi@unimore.it]), **The Construction and the Treatment of Cultural Differences in Interactions at School: Practices of Mediation in Multicultural Classrooms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to discuss the appearing & the implications of intercultural communication in multicultural classrooms when a mediator is asked to promote active participation and personal/cultural expressions, coordinate differences & manage positively conflicts among students, during a four-hours activity on the themes of diversity & positive intercultural relationships in the classroom. Using video-taped sequences collected through a research in some middle schools in Modena (Italy) & focusing on the mediator-students interactions & the interactions among students, my analysis concerns the ways in which children's agency and cultural differences are expressed, observed, and treated/managed in these communication processes. Firstly, I concentrate on the mediator's actions & their consequences on the students' participation & display of cultural identities, contrasting the mediator's practices with the principle of giving space to students' self-expression & autonomous contributions in communication processes. In this context, I analyse how the mediator & the students construct & negotiate the meaning of cultural differences (a resource/a problem or ambivalent); their participation/self-positioning & expression of cultural identities through narratives; the treatment of cultural differences (promotion of participation & inclusion; control of participation & adaptation/assimilation; exclusion; avoidance) on the basis of dialogic or, on the contrary, ethnocentric orientation in interactions. Secondly, I link these results to the cultural presuppositions of the analysed social system, showing how the specific reflexive expectations constructed in the education system can influence the management of the cultural differences & the diverse expectations about values, ways of participation, and results, introduced by students. The value of shaping children's personality, expectations of learning, roles of teacher and student, & expectations of assessment are these cultural presuppositions; as they produce a hierarchical structure in which the adult guide communication & evaluate the students' contributions, they can limit the efficacy of the mediator's action in promoting the expression of cultural identities & improving intercultural relationships in multicultural classrooms. This analysis requires the combination of Conversation Analysis, concerning use of language in interactional sequences, & social systems analysis, concerning reflexive expectations as cultural presuppositions of these interactions. Interactions have been transcribed & analysed according to the transcription conventions of Conversation Analysis.

2010S02244

Rossi, Giovanna, Carra', Elisabetta & Mazzucchelli, Sara (Athenaum Centre for Family Studies and Research, Catholic University of Milano, Italy 20123 [tel: +39 02 7234 2677; e-mail: sara.mazzucchelli@unicatt.it]), **Transition to Parenthood: What Are the Resources?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The birth of a child is an event that requires the entire family to redefine the overall arrangement of its equilibriums: it becomes necessary to rethink its organization & to rebalance its relational dynamics, but especially to reconsider the hierarchies of its values, both individual & familial. The transition to parenthood can be characterized, therefore, as a particularly delicate moment that must be supported with appropriate measures and social policies. Often, however, this transition is perceived as a cost, both from the family's point of view as well as from the perspective of the social policies that are called upon to sustain this moment of passage. The aim of the paper is to revisit the theme of parenthood using the sociological category of social risk. In particular, we will focus on some specific questions: what connections can be identified between fertility & political regulations? How do cultural values affect family decisions? Does the state displace family services ("crowding out"), stimulate family commitment ("crowding in"), or is there a "complementarity" between the two sources of support? In addressing this theme, we will make use of comparative European data (Eurostat, OECD, ESS) looking, in particular, at the convergence & divergence between regions in the European area. Finally we will focus on the Italian situation.

2010S02245

Rossi, Luca & Magnani, Matteo (Department of Communication Studies, University of Urbino, via Saffi, 15, 61029 Urbino, Italy [tel: +39 0722 305726; fax: +39 0722 305727; e-mail: luca.rossi@uniurb.it]), **Mass Media System 2.0: An Empirical Analysis of News Propagation Path in Social Network Sites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will present the results of an ongoing investigation, based on a specific SNS: Friendfeed (http://friendfeed.com) aimed at investigating how information propagates in Social Network Sites. The research team collected every information that has been created in a sampling period of two weeks (from Sept. 6th 2009 to Sep 19th 2009) in the selected SNS. After the gathering phase the research team started a series of statistical & sociological analysis in order to investigate both how the network of Friendfeed users is connected & what is the role of every single network node in the propagation of information through the network. On a sociocybernetic perspective this research aims at moving one step forward the observations on the Mass Media System (Luhmann, 2000) trying to understand how these new 2.0 phenomena can be part of the Mass Media System and, if this would not be the case, how they can interact with the whole Social System. From a methodological point of view the research will present a truly interdisciplinary approach that seems to be the only effective way to cope with the complexity of contemporary digital scenario. The data have been collected using an ad hoc software tool able to store every public information that has been published on FriendFeed. Data have been then organized into a relational database & descriptive statistical analysis have been performed. After a first descriptive phase able to produce a picture of the SNS (number of users, number of links between users, number of messages, comments, etc) a cluster analysis has been performed on several data sub-sets defined by the language used. This allowed us to identify different clusters of users who are using the same social network site in different ways. The last & more theoretical analysis that has been performed is the analysis of the propagation path of specific topics. Observing the networked users of the Friendfeed social network the research has been able to identify the specific pattern that every information follows in order to spread inside the network. This analysis allowed the research team to make some hypotheses about which elements are involved in the process of news spreading. These hypotheses, as well as a comparison with the traditional model of news spreading from the mass media system , will be presented during the conference.

2010S02246

Rossignol, Karen (Centre de Recherche Public Henri Tudor 29 JFK L-1855 Luxembourg [tel: + 352 42 59 91 - 770; e-mail: karen.rossignol@gmail.com]), **Uncertainty, Risk and Innovation: Empirical and Theoretical Integration from a Sociological Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Innovation is a risky & uncertain business because the success of bringing in novelties (products, processes, or methods) or making changes can never be guaranteed whatever the amount of time and effort into researching, developing & implementing an idea. However, the sociological literature providing an explicit and in-depth examination as to the possible interrelation between innovation, risk & uncertainty is somewhat scarce. The objective of this paper is to contribute to fill in this lack of studies by integrating both theoretically & empirically the approaches to innovation & the approaches to risk & uncertainty. First, this paper discusses the theoretical directions studying the links between risk, uncertainty & innovation. Second, it presents the results of a confrontation of these perspectives with field experiences: a study conducted in a public research center which mission is the improvement & strengthening of the innovation capability of enterprises & public organizations established in Luxembourg. It analyzes how R&D engineers interpret & handle the various aspects of the links between the logic of risk management (to limit risk & uncertainty) & the logic of innovation (to take risks & accept uncertainty) in innovation processes.

2010S02247

Rostis, Adam, P (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada [tel: 902 446 2742; e-mail: adamrostis@gmail.com]), **Problematizing Crisis: Re-Reading Humanitarianism as Postcolonial Organizing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This dissertation takes a critical historical approach to humanitarianism through Foucaultian genealogy. Humanitarianism appears to be an immovable object as evidenced through laws and formal organizations dedicated to its pursuit. However, the use of genealogy will show that it is contingent. Discourse & power produce an ironic twist to humanitarianism. Foucault contends that there is no path from barbarity to civilization, but only different forms of domination. The irony is that humanitarianism is regarded as a civilizing force rather than another site for struggle over discourse. For example, humanitarianism discourse gives rise to power relations where rescuers derive immediate gratification of the desire to "do something" for a suffering stranger. Humanitarian organizations are conduits of this satisfaction as they make available readily accessible mechanisms to instantly provide relief for the helper faced with the knowledge of distant crisis. Thus, just as colonialism justified violence through the argument of a civilizing mission, humanitarianism justifies continued inequality through the partial assuagement of continual, worsening crises. This dissertation should provide the basis for scholars to explore alternative explanations & solutions to the "problem" of humanitarianism.

2010S02248

Rotondaro, Tatiana (Professor, Dep. of Sociology/ UFF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22081-000 [tel: +55 21 39045561; e-mail: tatiana.rotondaro@hotmail.com]), **Bio-nano-info-technologies: Ontological Reflections on the Informational Body,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Keeping focused on the concern to address the overlapping relationship between the biological & social/technological development in the process of human evolution, this paper aims to clarify some inadequacies stemming from the tendency in social sciences to interpret bio-nano-technologies, as well as its impacts on the socio-anthropological dimension, from a proposed paradigm that is based exclusively around the primacy of information & knowledge. I work with the hypothesis that the effective material changes brought about by bio-nano-technology on the body structure has been masked due to a comprehensive diagnosis that we live in an information society, which elects the information, language and communication as compelling objects to social theory. Observing the effect of this hypothesis on a socio-anthropological understanding of the theme, I propose that this phenomenon has created space for biotech-practices on the humans were analyzed using linguistic relations, covering the operations of "flesh, blood & silicon" (Waldby), made in the bodies of individuals - on the organic structure - contributing to the formatting of reified conceptions about the human & the human life. To investigate the mechanisms by which this logic is carried out contemporaneously, in the context of bio-nano-technologies, I will first briefly discuss the emergence of the concept of information as ordering, which opposes itself to the fateful process of entropy, & the idea of information society. From the dialogue with the authors I intend to present the advances & limitations of this approach. Later, I intend to argue that the battles over what are genes & how they operate end up strengthening the informational paradigm, even if this resolution is not supported by empirical evidence (Moss). And finally, through an analysis focused on bio-nano-medical technologies, I intend to explain how the informational logic effectively operates changes on the very human materiality.

2010S02249

Roubailo épouse Koudolo, Svetlana (Département d'Anthropologie, FLESH, Université de Lomé, B.P. 15.15 Lomé, Togo [tel: (228) 221 98 02; e-mail: sroubailo@tg.refer.org]), **La dynamique de la formation citoyenne sur la côte de la Baie du Bénin: le cas du Togo** (The Dynamics of Civic Education on the Coast of the Bay of Benin: The Case of Togo), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ La formation de l'enfant à la citoyenneté se trouve actuellement au carrefour de la tradition et de la modernité. Elle révèle les notions citoyennes authentiques et exprime également les changements contextuels produits au cours du XXe siecle, surtout sous l'influence des concepts de Droits de l'Homme et de Droits de l'Enfant. Des nombreuses actions publiques en faveur de la formation citoyenne, engagées de nos jours par la société civile, accélèrent les mutations socioculturelles et conduisent les jeunes à l'elaboration des specificités identitaires et citoyennes novatrices. l'étude analyse la formation citoyenne qui s'expriment à partir des différents groupes d'âge, des genres, des niveaux d'instruction et des milieux ruraux et urbains du sud du Togo. S'apuyant sur l'appproche socio-anthropologique, l'investigation se base sur l'observation participante, les entretiens individuels et collectifs. Les données sont analysées de manière taxinomique et systématique de même que l'interprétation des résultats. l'objectif de l'étude vise à documenter la dynamique de formation citoyenne et de proposer des suggestions susceptibles de constituer les nouvelles articulations favorisant la construction de la citoyenneté harmonieuse inspirée, à la fois, des valeurs culturelles locales et de celles du contexte universel.

2010S02250

Routier, Guillaume & Soulé, Bastien (Université Rennes 2 / UFR APS, Rennes, France, 35000 [e-mail: routier.guillaume@hotmail.fr]), **Physical engagement: attempt of conceptualization around dangerous sports,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays the notion of "risky sports" & "extreme sports" is commonly used although there is no consensus about this definitions. In fact, both terms are problematical notions. In addition, participants in these sports usually disagree with these definitions. Therefore it seems important to approach these behaviors not as a pathological or transgressor demonstration, but as an ordinary reality inserted in the logical sequence of a practice (Raveneau, 2006). In this way, it seems necessary to avoid more an excessive psychological or sensationalistic approach and also avoid to study this topic from a reductionist or too rationalist approach. The purpose of this study is to propose an "alternative" definition that explains these behaviors that Soulé & Corneloup (2007) have called "physical engagement"; a term that has not been developed in depth yet. Therefore, "engagement" can be understood in the sense of "behavior" and "act of decision". In other words, there are two dimensions: the first one focuses on the "action" & the second one focuses on the "being". That is the reason why it is possible to conceptualize this notion around its pragmatic & identity dimensions.

2010S02251

Rovai, Mauro L. (UNIFESP - Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil [e-mail: maurovai@terra.com.br]), **An Essay on Michelangelo Antonioni's Red Desert (Il Deserto Rosso),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of this text is to join sociological & aesthetic analysis in order to identify the correlation between body, affection & violence in Michelangelo Antonioni's movie Deserto Rosso (Red Desert - 1964). We aim to define a meaning for Giuliana's (Monica Vitti) statement to her lover Corrado (Richard Harris): "c'è qualcosa di terribile nella realtà, e io non so cosa sia. E nessuno me lo dice" ("There is something terrible about the world; I don't know what it is & nobody has explained it to me") through the close analysis of cinematographic elements such as perspective, angle, close-up, dialogue, sound, etc. Although the film does not engage directly with historical or political aspects, some of these can be encountered within Antonioni's aesthetic choices that offer a reflection on the relationship between sociology & aesthetics. Violence is equally not an obvious feature in Red Desert, yet the film indicates the price that people normally pay in order to adjust themselves to society's routine. In this sense, we are offered a specific interpretation of violence. This proposal is part of my ongoing research called Studies on Sociology & Cinema.

2010S02252

Roy Chowdhury, Arnab (Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 117570 [tel: 6590840321; e-mail: arULnabULroy2006@yahoo.com]), **The State on a 'Hydraulic Mission': The Political Ecology of Large Dams in Maharashtra (India),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will discuss the cause & genesis of these mega hydraulic structures in the state of Maharashtra from the year 1921. Its political ambition of control & distribution of water resources and river basin development for a large scale cash crop production and industrial development, has consistently created a separate propertied class of "water-elites" on the one hand & a "drought affected" & a "dam affected" population on the other & a seemingly unbridgeable political fault line between the two. There are varieties of movements centered on large dams in Maharashtra, which focus on questions of "rehabilitation" as well as "equal distribution of dammed water", who are striving to develop solidarity between the "dam affected" & the "drought affected" population & mobilizing them as a political force against the state. They have achieved success in many of the cases. In this paper, I will discuss the above details from the perspective of "political Ecology", which will contextualize the metaphorical category of "large Dams" & "water" to the "local/regional histories, environment & social relations" & address the issue of "equity" & "justice" in distribution of ecological resources.

2010S02253

Roy, Olivier (Department of Sociology, University of Montréal [e-mail: olivier.roy.6@umontreal.ca]), **Secular Homonationalism: Sexuality at the Intersection of Nation and Religion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The place of religious symbols in the public space elicited a debate in Québec society since 2007. With laicism presented as a central value of Québec's national identity, as well as the equality between men & women, religious symbols & beliefs, and their sometimes heteronormative & sexist content, have been castigated as threats to Québec's "modern" national identity. Through a critical discourse analysis, my presentation analyzes the coverage of this issue in Québec's three main French gay monthly magazines (for the years 2007 to 2009) as well as two briefs submitted by gay organizations. What are the representations of new immigrants' religious practices? How these medias are conceiving the possible interaction between such practices and homosexuality? My analysis shows the construction of a normative homosexuality based on a particular conception of the nation & of religion: the legitimate "gay subject" in Québec must endorse fundamental national values, a separatist laicism being one of the most important of these values. Through such a homonationalist process, abject & unintelligible beings are relegated outside the symbolic frontiers of homosexuality, especially religious queers, be they natives or new immigrants.

2010S02254

Rozanova, Julia & Lawton, Paul (University of Calgary, Department of Sociology, Calgary, AB, T3A 5N4 [tel: + 1 403 220 6501; fax: + 1 403 282 9298; e-mail: jrozanov@ucalgary.ca]), **The Use of Information and Communication Technology in Healthy-Aging Work of Older Americans and Their Family Caregivers: Potential and Risks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Individuals age in complex environments comprising people, policies, material objects, & technologies. In practical terms, while a lot of medical & social service agencies have comprehensive web-based gateways, clinicians & practitioners working with older adults express concern over not reaching older clients - & their family caregivers - who need services but cannot access them because of unawareness & lack of information. This paper will be based on an exploratory pilot study of computer-mediated healthy-aging work that involves older Americans & their family and friend caregivers. Healthy-aging work is defined as day-to-day activities whereby older adults maintain their social connections with their caregivers & other individuals & organizations, and look after their health needs. The paper will explore the impact of the use of information & communication technology (ICT) on older persons' ability to age in a healthy state, & on their caregivers' ability to support them. Most specifically, it will consider whether emerging expectations for older adults' & their family & friend caregivers use of ICT for managing their health and social engagement create the risk of Digital Divide mediated by structural inequalities such as gender, class, & race/ethnicity. The data will come from 15 qualitative in-depth interviews with key informants (older adults, their family caregivers, representatives of organizations that provide services to older adults, & website developers that target older users such as CVS Pharmacy website). Key informants are selected through theoretical purposive sampling process & recruited in Providence, RI, & Boston, MA, areas. Findings of thematic analyses of interview transcripts will be conceptualized from the perspective of critical gerontology that addresses intra-generational inequalities including unequal access to various resources such as ICT, & Actor-network-theory (ANT) that considers actors (e.g. older adults & their caregivers) as embedded in networks comprising human & non-human elements (e.g. computers, internet sites) to explore the work of non-human objects such as computers as relays enabling relationships between individuals (i.e. seniors & their families & friends, or seniors & service providers). Particular attention will be paid to benefits & challenges arising from both use & non-use of ICT for persons who differ in terms of their education, income and wealth, occupational background, health status, & other characteristics. Recommendations to inform policies that promote inclusive & age-friendly social environments through making information & communication technology available, accessible, and affordable to older adults & their caregivers on both local and national levels will be presented.

2010S02255

Rozanova, Julia, Miller, Edward A., Wetle, Terrie & Mor, Vincent (Brown University, Center for Gerontology and Healthcare Research, Providence, RI, USA 02912 [tel: +1 401 863 7345; fax: +1 401 863 3489; e-mail: JuliaULRozanova@brown.edu]), **Portrayals of Nursing Home Residents in American National Newspapers, 1999-2008: (Un-) successful Aging and Disposable Lives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As governments strive to reduce the costs of eldercare, in part, by maximizing functioning within the aging population, there has been growing interest in the notion of successful aging, which refers to simultaneous

reduction of disease & disability, maintenance of cognitive & physical functioning, & active social engagement. Despite abundant research regarding the preconditions & outcomes of successful aging, little attention has been paid to media representations of successful & unsuccessful aging, & their meanings. This paper explores portrayals of nursing home residents and the polarized discourse of (un-)successful aging in the context of nursing homes in four national American newspapers over the past 10 years. The study uses quantitative content analyses of 1,399 articles focusing on nursing homes & their residents & issues, published from 1999-2008 in The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune, The Washington Post, & The Los Angeles Times and retrieved from the LexisNexis database, & qualitative thematic analyses of 157 articles published on the front page of these newspapers. The analysis explores stereotypes of value -- whether individual, market, or societal -- permeating the representation of the frailest and/or oldest, & ways in which their portrayals are split into further dichotomies of failure versus relative success. Particular attention is paid to explicit & implicit portrayals of successfully aging bodies & bodily decline & expiration in the context of nursing home market functions. While the metaphors of successful aging reflect prevailing political agendas in the society, we reveal that while the articles may blame profiteering on failures to age successfully, market values underlie representations of triage when scarce resources need to be allocated between those still fit to continue living & those who are left behind, for example during natural disasters. The paper reflects on political preconditions, economic foundations, and socio-cultural outcomes of the media portraying nursing homes as potential sites of aspects of successful aging among residents, and sheds light on the dark side of this discourse that devalues and excludes from the public space the most underprivileged older or disabled persons whose lives become virtually disposable.

2010S02256

Rückert-John, Jana, John, René & Niessen, Jan (University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany, 70599 [tel: 49 711 459-22655 ; fax: 49 711 459-22652; e-mail: rueckert@uni-hohenheim.de]), **Rivalry or Synergy between Attributes of Sustainable Foods: The Case of Eating Out in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Food consumption in western industrial countries seems problematic in the context of sustainable development. Irritated by nutritional debates, e.g. sustainable food consumption, & the demands of the clientèle organizations of eating out, the so called large-scale consumers also come under pressure. Specific expectations seem to be options for solutions in organizations of eating out, for example the use of organic, local, seasonal and otherwise specified foodstuffs. The implementation process of these kinds of products has not only manifold consequences for organizational routines, but as well for the communication between the organization & its clientèle. Hereby it comes to tensions between different food attributes, e.g. the origin (global versus local) & the product quality (conventional versus organic). The paper will present these tensions, which are relevant by the use of sustainable food products in organizations of eating out, & will discuss how organizations of eating out manage & communicate these conflicts. The empirical proof is given by a recent research by the authors about the use of organic food products in catering facilities as promoted by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection in Germany.

2010S02257

Rudrappan, D. (Professor of Economics, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: +234 8080563744; e-mail: rudrappanULd@rediffmail.com]), **Tourism Promotion: A Passport to Peace and Development in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nigeria is the largest black nation in the world & is endowed with huge potentials of resources, excellent tourist locations and traditional heritage which are essential for rapid tourism and economic development. Benefits of tourism are manifold: as an industry, it is labour intensive but noncyclical & less vulnerable than traditional sectors; with less entry barriers and no trade tariff controls, it has a catalytic effect on other sectors of the economy generating jobs. Further, tourism as a form of leisure & as a harbinger of peace enables people to live amicably. Tourism is built on natural & cultural assets & it is consumed on tourism sites; as such it can reach the poor easily in rural areas where poverty is harsher. Moreover, tourism has the potential to ameliorate poverty & inequality by accelerating propoor growth in Nigeria. It has the capacity, if well developed, to reduce the soaring crime rate in Nigeria, as a peace building and conflict mitigating measure to promote cross cultural understanding among 50 ethnic, 250 linguistic & Niger delta militant groups. Tourism facilitates people to realize the importance of contribution & achievements of other ethnic groups that would generate in turn mutual respect, good understanding and fellow feeling. The world Travel & Tourism Council has estimated that revenue related to tourism & travel in Nigeria has exceeded 11 billion US dollars accounting for approximately 6% of GDP in 2008. In the context of country's poor agricultural & industrial progress, Nigeria needs tourism revenue essentially. However, the number of international tourists to Nigeria has remained static on account of barriers such as unfavorable visa regime, negligence, poor accommodation & catering facilities. The paper points out various measures to tap tourism in Nigeria that remains as a goldmine to be tapped & as a passport for peace & development.

2010S02258

Rueckert, Yvonne (University of Kassel/Oviedo, Kassel [tel: 004915111270270; e-mail: yvonne.rueckert@gmx.de]), **The International Trade Union Movement in the System of Global Governance - The Dialogue with the IFIs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Both IFIs, the World Bank & the IMF, are powerful international organizations which have a great impact on economic development in developing & transition countries. Since 2002, the international trade union organizations have maintained a formalized dialogue with them & have tried to influence their political orientation. The aim of the following paper consists in throwing light on the importance of this dialogue with particular regard to the possibilities for the international trade union movement to increase their influence on the system of Global Governance. On the basis of the dialogue, the Global Unions try to promote the Core Labour Standards (CLS) in the field of procurement & in the context of labour market reforms (conditionality) in general. The dialogue is considered as a dependent variable. In this context it is assumed that its quality, defined by the criteria of continuity, differentiated communication & the application of an evaluation mechanism, is deeply influenced by external & internal factors. The first one refers to environmental determinants & the second one to organizational characteristics. The results are based on a qualitative research design, which combines different research strategies including expert interviews, participant observation and the analysis of documents. In summary, it can be stated that the Global Unions reached extensive results with regard to the CLS. However, there is a lack of continuity on the lower levels of the dialogue which causes a decreasing motivation among trade unionists and difficulties to further motivate supporting actors.

2010S02259

Rueff, Maria do Ceu (Centro de Direito Biomedico, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Law, Coimbra, Portugal, 3004-545 [tel: +351 239 821043; fax: +351 239 821043; e-mail: ceurueff@yahoo.com]), **E-health and the Doctor-Patient Relationship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The extension of the doctor-patient relationship to a medical team, including new actors of different kinds in the context of the interdependent & interdisciplinary health-care system, the socialization of medicine, the institutionalization of insurance companies, & also the scientific & technological advances have profoundly changed the contours of information & its protection in medical practice. We are witnessing the construction of concepts of privacy, which, with the advent of new information technologies, also includes information privacy and, more recently, the concepts of informational self-determination, protection of personal data and of very personal or very sensitive data. Beyond explaining some topics of electronic health record in Portugal, my paper deals with particular problems raised by the e-health, such as those relating to privacy & security. Above all, however, I would like to discuss the question of "personalization", & remember the earliest, Hippocratic postulate of medicine, according to which there are no diseases but patients - that is to say, every disease cannot be isolated from the holistic, self-referential system that every person constitutes. How to assure a productive, structural connection between the e-health system & the holistic doctor-patient relationship, which should be always present as a health care pattern?

2010S02260

Ruggero, Colin (New School University [e-mail: ecolinr@gmail.com]), **Radical Green Populism: Modeling Green Counter-Hegemony,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores contemporary radical environmentalism & its normative & material influence outside of radical communities. Further, it is a response to recent calls for rehabilitation of social movement literature's relationship with contemporary radicalism, particularly with the so-called

'movement of movements.' In order to appropriately approach radical communities for analysis, I develop a theoretical framework that relies on activists' own words & behavior for guidance rather than attempting to fit their lives into preexisting models. The work of Antonio Gramsci stands out as particularly useful in this process and a distilled Gramscian perspective offers a flexible theoretical vocabulary for engaging with contemporary radical environmentalism. With the Gramscian perspective as a foundation, I develop a relational & network-based methodology, focusing on DIY (Do-it-Yourself)/Punk networks as one element of the larger network-mass of the 'movement of movements.' Surveys, interviews and the communities' own literature come together to reveal a particular form of environmentalism that I term Radical Green Populism. It is a decentralized, human-scaled approach to environmental change that builds on the educative power of ideas articulated through day-to-day practices, reaching beyond the confines of radical communities. Radical Green Populism combines theory with praxis in a way that remains grounded in the needs and desires of individuals' daily lives while also offering visions for alternative ways of living.

2010S02261

Rughinis, Cosima (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Schitu Magureanu 9, Bucharest 010181, Romania [tel: 40722953341; e-mail: cosima.rughinis@gmail.com]), **Quantitative Tales of Ethnic Differentiation. Measuring and Using Roma / Gypsy Ethnicity in Statistical Analyses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyses the use of ethnicity in quantitative models, focusing on Roma / Gypsy ethnic affiliation. Three research models are identified, together with characteristic measurement & model specification issues. A path model is estimated as a methodological example in order to explore influences of Roma / Gypsy ethnic affiliation on church attendance in Romania, using data from the Roma Inclusion Barometer 2006 & the Work Attitudes Survey 2008, which include national samples & also Roma samples designed with a similar sampling methodology. The path analysis indicates that Roma ethnicity & church attendance in Romania are connected by several circuits, with mixed positive & negative influences. Roma ethnicity increases the probability of Neo-Protestant affiliation which in turn increases church attendance. On the other hand, its mediated influence through private religious practice (prayer) is negative, & the residual association of Roma ethnicity is also negative. The direct, mediated & moderated relationships involving ethnic affiliation are evidenced & discussed in relation to processes of ethnic differentiation.

2010S02262

Ruiner, Caroline (University of Augsburg [e-mail: caroline.ruiner@phil.uni-augsburg.de]), **Researching Couples. A Relational View on Intimate Relationships and Their Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the proposed paper, couples will be focused as they are preceding the family formation. Especially in times of individualisation the biographies of individuals are subject to decision & have to be coordinated with the partner to provide a common life & to arrange events like getting married or having a child. Against the background of the changing structural, cultural & social conditions, this paper attempts to illuminate how the processes between the partners can be focused to understand the development of couples over the course of time. The underlying empirical findings stem from a qualitative panel of dual-earner couples collected in Germany between 1999 & 2008. In total eleven couples were interviewed in extensive narrative manner. Each couple was interviewed at three points in time in joint interviews with both partners together & in interviews with each partner separately. Only by looking at the couple as a dynamic-interactive connection of two "significant others" (re-)constructing their own reality and by interviewing them throughout a period of time, the processes within couples can be understood. The processes are analysed from a microsociological perspective by using a relational approach - with respect to intimate relationships as "realities sui generis", the couple is more than the sum of its parts - focusing on the partners' perspectives on their development. For analysing the development of couples & its relational construction, "objective" biographical events are focused & compared to "subjective" events which were made a subject of discussion by one or both partners. By relating (missing) "objective" biographical events to the "subjective" perceived development & the meanings the partners attribute, the dynamics in intimate relationships can be figured out, what is - especially in times of social transformation processes - the key to understand the (in)stability of couples as well as the constitution of family life.

2010S02263

Rulofs, Bettina, Hartmann-Tews, Ilse, Combrink, Claudia & Brixius, Klara (German Sport University, Cologne, Germany, 50858 [tel: +49 221 4982 7230; e-mail: rulofs@dshs-koeln.de]), **Gender Bias in Sports Medicine and Sport-Related Research?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studies in health sciences identified various forms of gender bias which have a negative impact on the application & transfer of results into real life (e.g. pharmaceutics) (cp. Eichler, Gustafson & Pomepetzki, 1999). Gender bias in sports medicine and sport-related health research have so far received little attention. Our interdisciplinary project focuses on the question: Is there a gender bias in sport-related health research & if so, what kind of social structures foster, stabilize or impede gender bias in the research designs? Our study is based on three pillars: 1. Identification of gender bias in publications with sports medical or health related content. 2. Analysis of reasons for gender bias in sports medicine taking into account the role of the socio-structural arrangements of the scientific community. 3. Development of recommendations for a gender sensitive research based on the obtained knowledge. In our paper we will present results from a quantitative content analysis including 3.288 abstracts that focus on sports medicine or sport-related health research. This database comprises all papers that are registered in SPOLIT & MEDLINE from German research groups in the years 2005 - 2008. First results show that almost all of the topics covered deal with health issues that are relevant to men & women, but only 37% of the papers base their research sample on both sexes. Four-fifth of the research that potentially concerns both sexes & includes both sexes in the sample does not differentiate between sex and/or gender issues in the description of results or in the discussion. On the basis of our empirical research the key dimensions of gender bias in sport-related health studies will be pointed out and criteria for gender-sensitive research will be outlined (cp. Combrink, Rulofs & Hartmann-Tews, 2008). References: Combrink, Claudia, Rulofs, Bettina & Hartmann-Tews, Ilse (2008). Geschlechtersensible Forschung im Kontext von Gesundheit und Bewegung a Anforderungen an den Forschungsprozess. In I. Hartmann-Tews & C. Combrink (Hrsg.), Gesundheit, Bewegung und Geschlecht. Brennpunkte der Sportwissenschaft 30 (S. 13-28). St. Augustin: Academia Verlag. Eichler, M., Gutstafson, D. & Pomepetzki, M. (1999): Moving Toward Equality: Recognizing and Eliminating Gender Bias in Health. Toronto: Health Canada.

2010S02264

Ruokonen Engler, Minna & Siouti, Irini (Department of Social Sciences, Goethe University Frankfurt, Robert-Mayer-Strasse 1, Postbox 101 [e-mail: ruokonen-engler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Looking Back, Looking Forth - Reflections on the Meanings of Migration Experience of the Researcher in a Transnational Research Setting,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The globalization & the transnationalization of societies & social relations pose an immense challenge to the sociological research. Therefore, the criticism of Andreas Wimmer & Nina Glick Schiller about the methodological nationalism in social sciences needs to be taken seriously. Even though the construction of transnational social space, social relations & identities have been discussed in the field of biographical migration studies, the role of the researcher in transnational knowledge production, however, has not been questioned so far. In our paper, we argue that the researchers, their networks & their mobility & migration experiences play a crucial role in creating a transnational research setting. Subsequently, we ask what consequences should be drawn from this for biographical analysis, especially in the field of transnational migration studies & what kind of new ways of writing & presenting biographical research are followed from this.

2010S02265

Ruschenburg, Tina (University of Hamburg, Germany [e-mail: tina.ruschenburg@uni-hamburg.de]), **Network Involvement of Female and Male Scientists. A Social Network Analysis of Cutting-Edge Research Institutions in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Much has been written about the low presence of women in science, especially with regard to leading positions. One common explanation is that female scientists do not have access to networks to the same extent as their male colleagues. As a consequence, they are considered excluded from informal information flows & having less influence on the strategic decisions of their universities, departments or research institutes. However, empirical studies on the gendered involvement of scientists in formal & informal networks are scarce. Some of them are limited to the question

of perceived network involvement without contrasting this perception with other more objective indicators. This paper makes a contribution to fill this gap. Our sample covers several leading German research institutions from different research fields which are all participating in the German excellence initiative. In this paper, we investigate the involvement of male & female senior scientists in intra-institutional networks. The results presented in this paper originate from the research project "women in cutting-edge research", directed by Prof. Anita Engels, Hamburg University, & funded by the German Ministry for Education and Research & the European Social Fund.

2010S02266

Rusconi, Alessandra (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Berlin, Germany, 10785 [tel: +493025491174; e-mail: rusconi@wzb.eu]), **Gender Differences in the Timing of Career Steps in German Academia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Even among the highly educated strong gender differences persist as regard to women & men's professional development. The literature mainly attributes such gender inequality to multidimensional occupational segregation processes. However, research so far has seldom acknowledged that the majority of individuals is committed to a partner & thus his–& particularly her–career development is closely entwined to the partner's professional development. Along with gender-specific challenges in the labor market, women in a committed relationship might experience their partners' career opportunities & demands as an additional hindrance to their own careers. The focus of this paper will be on professional careers in German Academia. Up to now, gender differences in this particular labor market are very pronounced: overall women hold only 16% of professorships, & strong gender differences exist in typically female disciplines, too. The empirical analyses will be carried out utilizing a new (and unique) life histories database of 750 female & male scholars currently employed in three different disciplines at 18 German universities, who are since at least 2 years in a committed relationship with a partner who holds an academic degree himself/herself. Additionally, the database comprises life histories of 500 partners of these scholars. The respondents reported in standardized telephone interviews a month-by-month retrospective account of their educational, occupational, family, & residential histories since their first academic degree. The focus of the analyses will be on vertical segregation in terms of the timing of career steps and type of positions achieved, & on contractual segregation. In order to account for horizontal segregation in terms of fields of studies, we will analyze (and compare) women & men's professional development in three broadly defined fields: technical, natural, and social sciences disciplines. Central research questions are: is there only one way toward & within Academia or do these different disciplines provide for alternative paths? Are there discipline-specific "rules of the game" that are especially favorable to female careers? In addition, we will take into account the private life situation of academics, i.e. the timing of partnership formation, homo- vs. heterogeneity between partners as regard to field of studies & professional fields (e.g., both partners pursue a career in Academia vs. one partner pursues a non-academic profession). Central research questions are: Do only "individual" & "fields" characteristics bring about vertical and contractual gender segregation, or rather do private life commitments & arrangements amplify (or diminish) gender differences in career steps? Are there specific couple's constellations particularly favorable to the pursuit of female careers in Academia?

2010S02267

Ryen, Anne (University of Agder, Postbox 422, 4604 Kristiansand S, Norway [tel: +47 38141000; fax: +47 3814 1028; e-mail: Anne.Ryen@uia.no]), **Teaching Qualitative Methods online in cross-cultural settings: Diversity - How Does it Matter?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a paper on teaching qualitative methods online in cross-cultural contexts. It draws on experiences from a Development Management Programme (M.Sc.Development Management) with five universities in Norway, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ethiopia, & Ghana. My focus is on the question how does diversity come into teaching qualitative methods? This includes reflections such as when does diversity matter, when is it being invoked & spaces of irrelevance. I claim these questions are embedded in a larger superstructure of western hegemonic dominance where commodification of higher education last decade has resulted in a mushrooming of online studies. The ultimate goal is to accentuate the potential for social change rather than perpetuating neo-colonialism in qualitative research. I argue one way is to explore also alternative frames and epistemologies to better capture the contextual of non-western communities based on regional studies. This means allocating a central place for diversity, but without being trapped in classic pre-fixed, (non-) romantic categories.

2010S02268

Ryu, SeoungHo & Jang, YeBeet (Kangwon National University, 192-1 Hyoja-dong, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do 200-701 Republic of Korea [tel: 82-33-250-8750; fax: 82-33-255-8751; e-mail: shryu@kangwon.ac.kr]), **Emerging Characteristics of Social Interaction in Converged Media Environment: 'Loose Surveillance' and 'Familiar Stranger',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The advance of a variety of media platforms based on information technology & media convergence has transformed users' behaviors and lifestyles. This change redirects the future map of technology and vice versa. This paper investigated the how media convergence has been reshaping our structure of contemporary society and altering a new dimension of IT living conditions. In order to define new phases occurred by IT revolution, we firstly collected several notable cases of social technology in ubiquitous environment such as converged mobile devices, online MMORPGs and SNS (social network services) in South Korea, which possibly changes our lifestyle, culture & society. In the process of analysis we found interesting phenomena such as "loose surveillance," "familiar strangers" & etc. These findings suggest that 'interactions among strangers with surveillance & familiarity' can be the essence of postmodern life & media convergence era.

2010S02269

Sa'ad, Abdul-Mumin & Iganus, Ruth Bulus (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Univ. of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria [tel: +234 8033231752; e-mail: amsaad89@hotmail.com]), **Work-Family Conflict, Work-Family Policies and Work-Family Balance in Nigeria: The Case of Maiduguri, Borno State of Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In traditional Africa, sex roles were the order of the day. Women managed the home fronts & were traditionally assigned the tasks of bearing children & nurturing them in their early years to maturity, while men ensured protection & provision of the daily needs of their families. In the modern World of Work however, things have changed & are changing rapidly. Technological changes have reduced the number of traditional jobs that relied on sheer physical strength & made many, if not most jobs "unisex". In addition, positive educational policy initiatives in Nigeria, such as Universal Basic Education (U B E) & advocacy projects for "girl-child" education have afforded women the opportunity of acquiring skills needed in the world of modern work. The situation has resulted in an influx of women into the workforce outside the family & brought about a gradual but steady shift in the make-up of the labor force in Nigeria. It appears that as women had gradually incorporated nondomestic tasks into their already existing mounting domestic responsibilities, men had gradually adjusted their time, resources, & work roles in order to alleviate the stress women encounter in the work & family domains. This resulted in changes in the traditional sex-role ideology that used to prevail in African societies. This appeared to have introduced the problem of work- family conflict with its attendant negative consequences on both sexes, but most especially on the women. Work-family scholars from the West have become aware of people's need to balance their work & family lives. There is a corresponding effort by organizations to acknowledge this need and adopt measures (work-family policies) to satisfy it to some extent. It seems however that African countries are lagging behind in this respect. Yet it is an observable fact that African families in today's urban labour market are facing serious work-family conflicts. It has thus become important to study the extent and nature of work-family conflict in Nigeria & how employed Nigerian parents cope with such conflicts & what Nigerian work-family policies, if any, are available for employed parents to achieve work-family balance. Maiduguri, the capital city of Borno State of Nigeria will be the focus of this study.

2010S02270

Saarikoski, Heli, V, Åkerman, Maria & Primmer, Eeva (The Finnish Environment Institute, P.O. Box 140, 00251 Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 400 148 658; fax: +358-9 549 02391; e-mail: heli.saarikoski@ymparisto.fi]), **The Potential of Governance in Forest Policy: Institutional Capacity in Preparing Regional Forest Programs in Finland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The opening up of Finnish forest policy making to new interest groups, and a change to more flexible forms of partnerships at multiple levels sig-

nals a transition to new governance relations. Drawing on the concept of institutional capacity (Healey et al 1999, Rydin & Falleth 2006), we analyze the governance potential of stakeholder forums called Regional Forest Councils to devise Regional Forest Programs outlining the forest strategy for the region. More specifically, we look into knowledge resources that are produced and shared in the Regional Forest Program process, relational resources such as trust & reciprocity created & sustained in the Regional Forest Councils, & the capacity to mobilize resources & take action to implement the Program. The two processes we have analyzed demonstrate various elements of institutional capacity for collective action, & illustrate the challenges that a traditional hierarchically organized and expert-driven sector can face in developing more inclusive forms of governance. Healey, P., de Magalhaes, C. & Madanipour, A. 1999. Institutional capacity-building, urban planning & urban regeneration projects. Futura 18(3):117-37. Rydin, Y. & Falleth, E. 2006. Networks & Institutions in Natural Resource Management. Edward Elgar: Celtenhamn, UK.

2010S02271

Sabir, Imran (Universite de Paris IV-Sorbonne (EHESS), 54, boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 0033631609746; e-mail: imisa2@yahoo.com]), **Sociological Labor and Structurally Imposed Academic Dependency in South: A Case of Pakistan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The organisation & future development of national systems of research among countries of the South are today frequently discussed & studied with reference to globalisation, cooperation, and the national division of scientific labour (See the introduction of this special issue). This triad of elements is itself often considered in terms of several permutations. Globalisation is often coupled to forms of cooperation, which when taken together comprise a worldwide learning network. Alternatively, multinational research synergies are suggested on the basis of the coordination of nation-ground divisions of national cognitive & technical labour through cooperation. International division of scientific labor is determined by the cosmopolitan mode of knowledge production. This cosmopolitism is not pragmatically conceivable as the transcendence of all forms of knowledge, considering it necessarily universal. In this article, we will explore the case of Sociology in Pakistan from its inception in 1954 to today which may be characterized by national isolation, outdated knowledge, & cognitively & institutionally static. Although, it's more than sixty years that Sociology as a discipline prevails in Pakistan, it is yet to attain a status of more than an academic discipline. In the passage of over half a century, how it is possible that Pakistani sociologists have published a mere 20 articles in Science Citation Index journals and that there never existed an indigenous research journal where Pakistani Sociologists could publish their research outcomes? Why the predominantly practiced research activity in the form of research dissertations written by the students revolved predominantly around almost identical issues, & identical research problems which were addressed by using age-old research methods? What does this activity in the name of learning and knowledge production tell us about issues of globalisation, cooperation & the national division of labour, especially in the third world? And importantly, How the relationship between the first world & the third world should be viewed & assessed when the former is viewed as the knowledge producing when taking scientific standards into account & the later as the dependent one in the age of knowledge economy? The explanation for this situation will be explored in the light of Pakistan's political and colonial & post-colonial history, the complex socio-linguistic norms extant in the educational system, the institutionally narrow and cognitively blinkered origins of Pakistan's sociology university departments, the intellectual & professional introversion & inertia & lastly the institutional and structural constraints of academic teachers & their professional habitus. Such a structurally imposed academic dependency on the North of the Pakistani Sociologists & their isolation from its scientifically valid knowledge production process may help us understand the nature of division of scientific labor in other Third world countries & in fact if it becomes predominant in a national science system, it may well prove fatal to its integration on a global level.

2010S02272

Sabour, Mhammed (University of Eastern Finland), **Cultural Consciousness and the Meaning of Knowledge: Taking Gramsci, Freire and Bourdieu to the Moroccan Academic Field,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Because of the demand for skilled manpower after the independence the first and second educated generations were integrated almost automatically in labour market of the State apparatus and its subsidiaries. Lately in the course of the last two decades this market has become saturated or very selective. For many lower class and strata with modest educational cultural capital and whose training and skills often leave much to be desired, find themselves unemployed especially in some fields of social sciences, humanities and even national sciences (e.g. biology). For accommodating the tremendous rising demand for higher education and the shortage of material means a policy of quantity was encouraged over quality. Many universities were created all over the country. One of the consequences that followed is the overproduction of ill-educated holders of diploma from mainly modest and lower classes were exposed to educational failure, dropout and unemployment. Building on Gramscis, Freires and Bourdieus theoretical frameworks the aim of this contribution is to shed lights on the meaning of knowledge and education for the students from different social classes and academic disciplines on the one hand, and to assess their cultural and social awareness of the ongoing development policy and global issues, on the other. Although this study focuses empirically on Moroccan society it will emphasise issues that are common to Southern Mediterranean countries.

2010S02273

Sacchi, Stefano, Berton, Fabio & Richiardi, Matteo (University of Milan and Collegio Carlo Alberto, Turin [e-mail: stefano.sacchi@unimi.it]), **Stopping Halfway on the Road to Flexicurity: The Learning Case of Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contrary to what is commonly believed, the Italian labour market is both a flexible & an insecure place, for the unemployed as well as for most of the employed workers. In this Italy represents a learning example for those European countries that followed the Oecd Jobs Strategy, on the one hand shrinking the employment protection legislation while on the other remaining loyal to a social protection system based upon social insurance principles: Italy indeed ranks second among the Oecd countries for its degree of compliance to the Jobs Strategy; nonetheless its recent history shows that a flexible labour market, workers' security & binding contribution requirements are hardly a consistent triple. We prove this in a three-step approach: along the lines of the flexicurity debate we start with a definition of "security in the labour market" as opposed to "security on the job"; second, we identify negative causal relationships between flexible working arrangements and the main determinants of security in the labour market; third, building on such determinants & on the definition, we propose a measure of security that is independent on the country-specific institutional framework, thus allowing for international comparisons. Our argument is that, on the road to flexicurity, social protection reforms that depart from employment-based entitlements are strongly called for.

2010S02274

Sackmann, Reinhold & Kopycka, Katarzyna (Institute for Sociology, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, D-06099 Halle (Saale) [tel: 0049-345-55-24252; fax: 0049-345-55-27150; e-mail: reinhold.sackmann@soziologie.uni-halle.de]), **International Anti-Ageist Policy against National Context?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Policies against ageism were strengthened by guidelines against discrimination set up by the European Union in the years following 2000. These policies were motivated by both egalitarian principles and employability considerations, which sometimes contradict each other. However, policies at the international European level do not necessarily determine national legislation or practice. Our presentation therefore concentrates on the question, whether a translation of "international" anti-ageist policies into national public debate is successful in so far as it results in a change of direction of public debates or whether it fails due to path dependencies of ideologies parallel to former institutional practice. Theoretically we model a tension between (sometimes very small) epistemic communities being quite important in world society structures & large membership organizations dominating the power game in national contexts. In this constellation simple models of "copy", "diffusion" or "modernization" of ideas & practices seem not to be as adequate for a realistic description as more complex models of an interrelated translation of ideas and practices (Latour), which we use in the analysis. To answer the research question on translation of anti-ageist policies an empirical case study of public policy debate on anti-age-discrimination policy in Germany & Poland was carried out. Articles in the two leading national newspapers Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung & Gazeta Wyborcza in the interval of the years 1999 to 2009 were studied by quantitative & qualitative content analysis. The analysis shows that the concept of age discrimination was new to both Poland & Germany. Resistance against anti-ageist legislation was strong in Germany, but after implementation on the one hand organizations took up new routines, but a juridification of age discrimination produced value

conflicts still leaving open whether a translation will last. In contrast, in Poland the debate on anti-discrimination policy shows a gap between a, only partly completed, superficial adaptation to the new law (official statements & regulations), which hardly influences organizational mentalities. With regard to causal constellations explaining different results of a translation of the international concept of anti-discrimination into local discourses, we see the relationship of actors as central. In Germany NGOs are weak in the anti-age discrimination discourse. They are supplemented by the European Union (which creates resistance). In Poland NGOs are stronger in the discourse of this field (but with less law-setting power). In both countries the translation of international anti-ageist policy is still not successful, which is reflected in a minimal effect of the new legislation on the dominant negative age typifications in the discourse of these countries.

2010S02275

Sada, Daphne Esquivel (Université de Montréal [e-mail: daphne.esquivel.sada@umontreal.ca]), **Synthetic Biology or the Route towards the Engineering of Life. Which Socio-Cultural Issues on the Move?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rooted on an interdisciplinary effort, the domain of synthetic biology stems from a technological convergence, gathering heterogeneous technoscientific approaches & projects: the quest of (proto-)extraterrestrial life, the design of the living (bioengineering) for bioeconomy industries (energy, biomedicine, environment), the construction of proto-cell & minimal genome organisms, & the creation of novel forms of life (for instance, through new nucleic acids). In the present communication, we aim to contribute to a theoretical disentangling of socio-cultural issues raised by synthetic biology, notably by drawing a general portrait of this technoscientifc field, & highlighting its specificities: notably the standardisation chain of "biological parts" (biobricks), the "open source" logic, & the international Genetically Engineered Machine Competition (iGEM) used as teaching and recruitment tool. Then we examine its engineering spirit, which makes it swerve, we argue, from ancient ideas of "creating life" in labs, since its purpose appears to be rather the design of life than its creation. Finally, we suggest that the transformations of the scientific ethos that so follows counts for some of the majors synthetic biology's sociological stakes.

2010S02276

Sadegh, Salehi (University of Mazandaran, Babolsar,Mazandaran,IRAN; [tel: +981125224201; fax: +981125342602; e-mail: sadeghsa@yahoo.com]), **Public Attitudes towards Climate Change and the Impact of Transport,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Islamic Republic of Iran signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 & ratified the Convention in 1996. However, very little is known about Iranian people attitudes towards climate change. People's attitudes towards climate change were investigated in two cities of Mazandaran, Iran. Interviews for this study were conducted between 1 August & 6 September 2009. A quantitative survey was undertaken in Iran (Babolsar & Mahmoodabad) by the research assistants. A non-representative quota sample of 400 people aged 15 years & older was interviewed face-to-face in their own homes. The preliminary findings reveal that while people levels of concern about the climate change, knowledge about the cause of climate change is very low. It further shows that people do not see any connection between individual behaviours & climate change. Majority of people believe that international organization and developed countries are responsible to take action to tackle climate change issues. The paper will examine the relationship between socio-economic variables (age, gender, number of household, education, religion etc) with attitudes towards climate change.

2010S02277

Sadovskaya, Yelena (Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University, 3300 Whiteheaven str., Suite 3100, Washington DC, 20007 [tel: 202-687-2406; fax: 202-687-2541; e-mail: esa2004@mail.ru]), **International Labour Migration and Development in Central Asia in 2000s: Multiple Economic and Social Effects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Central Asia is an emerging as an regional migration subsystem, a part of a larger post-Soviet migration system, wherein Kazakhstan is a country receiving labor migrants, & other countries of the region a Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, & Uzbekistan a are "sending" countries. The role of labour migration & remittances in the region is illustrated by the following figures: up to 20-45 percent of the economically active population are labor migrants in sending countries & the remittances to these countries were equivalent of about 35 percent of GDP in Kyrgyzstan & 59 percent a in Tajikistan in 2008. Migrants' remittances & their impact on increasing living standards is the most important outcome of international labour migration. The consequences of labor migrations are multiple & are observed at micro- (individual and household), meso- (community) & macro- (societal) levels. E.g., emigration of the excessive labor force especially from the poor and overpopulated agrarian regions of the Ferghana Valley in Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan mitigates the situation in the local labor markets, preventing social tension & unrest. However, the rising social & professional mobility of migrants & other effects of international labor migration remains largely unstudied. It is important to research it in comparative perspective to understand the relationship between migration & development in Central Asia.

2010S02278

Safarova, Gayane L. & Pirozhkov, Sergei I. (Saint-Petersburg Institute for Economics and Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tchaikovsky str. 1, 191187 Saint-Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7 812 2722045; fax: 7 812 2737953; e-mail: safarova@emi.nw.ru]), **Trends of Population Ageing in Russia and Ukraine within European Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The changing age structure is raising concern among policymakers especially over the funding of social security systems. Fertility and mortality trends in Russia & Ukraine have been similar, they face similar political, economic & social problems. In the recent past Russia & Ukraine were "younger" than the majority of Western countries, but ageing there is progressing rapidly. Thus from theoretical & practical points of view it presents interest to compare ageing development in Russia & Ukraine with other European regions. The paper aims at analyzing current state and future trends of population ageing in Russia & Ukraine within European context. The analysis is based on census data, vital statistics & several population projections. Numerous ageing indicators have been computed & compared. Ageing trends in Russia and Ukraine are shown to be similar, the number of the elderly and their proportion will increase for a very wide range of scenarios. By the turn of the century some ageing characteristic for Russia and Ukraine became close to those for other parts of Europe, & by 2050 may become even greater. Revealing similarities and diversities in ageing trends, results obtained may contribute to the fruitful use of Western experience & to elaboration of effective ageing policies for Russia & Ukraine.

2010S02279

Sagebiel, Felizitas, Hendrix, Ulla & Schrettenbrunner, Christine T. (Department of Social and Educational Science, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany, 42119 [tel: +492024392165; fax: +492024393149; e-mail: sagebiel@uni-wuppertal.de]), **How Women Scientists at the Top Change Organisational Cultures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research focus of the paper is the change impact of women in management positions. Are women able to change organisational cultures? Is there any gender difference in managing & leading at the top in science & technology? In a governmental funded German three years lasting project (2009-2012), eight case studies in companies, governmental research organisations, political institutions & universities have been constructed. Homepage analyses, expert interviews & focus discussion groups have been done for fieldwork; for deeper analysis of results typological & contextual methods have been used. First results show that top women use their power for changing content and culture of organisations, but meet at the same time obstacles of more traditional working cultures. They try to use power relations & to change organisational cultures in four ways: 1) Expectation of efficiency by a media based form of all-time-availability 2) Being a new role model of top management behaviour 3) Being a new role model in flexibility & expecting the same from their employees 4) Less delegating & using less hierarchical structures. Their entrance to men's networks is still hindered by power & gender stereotypes.

2010S02280

Saha, Lawrence J. (Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia [tel: 61-2-6125-2132; fax: 61-2-6125-2222; e-mail: Lawrence.Saha@anu.edu.au]), **Paulo Freire's Pedagogical Theories and Practice, and Socio-Economic Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to review empirical studies which have evaluated the effectiveness of Freire-based literacy and educational pro-

grams in order to better understand the social and psychological foundations upon which they are based. Paulo Freire, who even in his lifetime was called "the best known educator of our time" (Gerhardt, 1993), continues to have a major impact on pedagogical theory & practice in both developed & developing countries. His influence on notions of "transformative learning" and on critical theories of education continues today, as does his related approach to literacy programs in the developing world. These are all particularly important since they are often closely linked with various forms of socio-economic development policies. Yet Freire himself was rarely precise about the techniques or underlying principles which should guide the application of his educational vision. This paper will examine specific literacy programs which were influenced by Freire in order to attempt an evaluation of their effectiveness. Ultimately this will result in a better understanding of the basis of Freire's pedagogy & the principles which affect its successful use in educational policy.

2010S02281

Saitta, Pietro (Department "w. Pareto" of the University of Messina, Via Tommaso Cannizzaro 278, 98124 Messina, Italy [tel: +39 090 641 1070; e-mail: pisait@gmail.com]), **Getting By in Sicily. Informal Economy and Social Change in a Roma Community,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (ITA)

¶ The present paper focuses on Mazara del Vallo, Sicily. It aims to show how a group of Roma from Kosovo, living in the area since the 1970s, has gained a livelihood through such enterprising methods as music, improvised handicrafts, & small-scale drug dealing. These individuals have been able to exploit the ambivalence of the authorities as well as opportunities presented by the thoroughgoing informality of this Sicilian town. Although a culture of poverty perspective would suggest that they are merely reproducing poverty from generation to generation, in-depth observation shows that the informal economy represents a paradoxical means for social advancement.

2010S02282

Saks, Mike (Office of the Provost, University Campus Suffolk, Waterfront Building, Neptune Quay, Ipswich IP4 1QJ [tel: 01473 338000; fax: 01473 339900; e-mail: m.saks@ucs.ac.uk]), **Marginalization, Professionalization and Public Policy: Emerging Health and Social Care Professions in the United Kingdom,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines from a neo-Weberian perspective the issues posed by shifts in public policy for emerging health & social care professions in the division of labour in the United Kingdom. It particularly focuses on the implications of recent moves by government to enhance public protection through the professionalization of a number of long-established but traditionally marginalized occupations in complementary and alternative medicine & social care in a challenging socio-political climate. The position of developing professional groups in these fields is contrasted with more dominant professions a & especially medicine which still forms a key part of the contemporary political landscape in shaping the outcome of professional projects. The position of such developing groups is also compared with less favoured non-professionalized occupations, including health & social care support workers. The analysis highlights that a while there are still limitations on what can be achieved by emerging professional groups a growing state concern to regulate the health & social care workforce to protect the public creates opportunities for the legitimation and consolidation of emerging professions. Whether these are realized will depend primarily on the view adopted by the state on specific areas & the response of already professionalized & currently professionalizing groups.

2010S02283

Sala Pala, Valérie (CERAPSE-TEMIS, 6 rue Basse des Rives, 42023 Saint-etienne Cedex [tel: +33 (0)4 é7 81 23 20; e-mail: vsalapala@aol.com]), **Urban Riots and Politicization in Popular Neighbourhoods. The French Case,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we try to analyse the relationship between urban riots and politicization in a popular neighbourhood of a French town. Our analysis relies on fieldwork in Firminy (near Saint-Etienne), more precisely "firminy-Vert", a mostly social housing neighbourhood (well known for being devised by Le Corbusier) where urban riots took place in July 2009. We focus on several levels of questions. Firstly, how can we relocate these urban riots in the framework of the structural transformations of this urban neighbourhood & of the politicization of its inhabitants? Secondly, how can we pattern the individual trajectories of politicization of the young people in this neighbourhood? What are their relationships to citizenship, how do they define themselves socially & politically & how do they interpret the urban riots? Thirdly, how are these events politicized (or depoliticized) by the local actors (municipality, social workers, street-level bureaucrats, etc.)? How do they interpret these events & how do they respond to them & try to act on their effects? Our fieldwork mainly relies on interviews with young inhabitants of the neighbourhood & with local actors.

2010S02284

Sala, Emanuela & Fumagalli, Laura (Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, UK [e-mail: esala@essex.ac.uk]), **Telephone Coverage Error and Italian Polls. The Case of 2006 and 2008 General Elections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The predictive capacity of Italian polls has been found to be poor (Gasperoni e Callegaro 2008). In this paper we investigate the role of coverage error in determining the poor performance of the Italian polls for the 2006 & 2008 general elections. Coverage error could potentially play a key role in determining the failure of the polls as more than 30% of the Italian households are currently excluded from the sampling frame (the telephone directory). It is just up to the each single household to decide on its exclusion from the telephone directory. Our hypothesis is that the households that are excluded from the sampling frame could be different from the included ones with regards to their voting behaviours and, therefore, the results of the polls can be biased. The paper is structured into four parts. We first describe the methods commonly used by pollsters in Italy (sample frame, mode of data collection, etc.) & we discuss the accuracy of the predictions of the polls. Secondly, we use data from the Italian "multipurpose Survey" 2006 & 2008 (sample size: 20,000 individuals) - which is the only survey that collects information useful to establish whether households are included in the sample frame - to compare the degree of the political awareness of respondents who belong to the two types of households. Preliminary evidence shows that the political participation of respondents who are included in the sampling frame differs significantly from the one of the excluded. The "multipurpose Survey", however, does not collect any information on actual voting behaviour or electoral preferences. Therefore, in the third part of the paper, we perform a statistical matching exercise using data from the Italian National Election Studies Survey (2006 & 2008) to test whether the households included in the sample frame have political preferences that are different from the one that are excluded. Issues concerning the introduction of a dual frame in Italian polls are discussed in the final section.

2010S02285

Salazar, Noel B. (CuMoRe, University of Leuven, Parkstraat 45, bus 3615, BE-3000 Leuven [e-mail: noel.salazar@soc.kuleuven.be]), **The Double-Bind of Cosmopolitan Capital Accumulation through Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Global tourism marketing encourages tourists to believe that the very act of travel & encounter with cultural "others" guarantees both a broadened cosmopolitan horizon & greater intercultural understanding. This paper, based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork on tourism conducted in Indonesia & Tanzania between 2002 & 2009, sheds new light on the relation between tourism and cosmopolitanism. The empirical findings shift the attention from tourists to service providers as those accruing most cosmopolitan capital through tourism. Local tour guides, for instance, are able to use their privileged contact with foreign visitors to nourish their dreams of escape from the harsh local life & to enhance their own cosmopolitan status. Many guides have developed an amazing personal repertoire of multi-cultural competencies. They substantiate the idea that cosmopolitanism is by no means a privilege of the rich & well-connected (although, it may be true that guides in developing countries may be richer & more connected than many other people around them). Furthermore, the analysis of guiding narratives & practices reveals that physical or spatial mobility is not a necessary condition to become cosmopolitan. Travel signifies not only a physical movement across lands & cultures, but also an imaginative journey in which wonderment about those who live differently makes it possible to see the world in another light. Attention to political economy and power relations, however, reveals that the exposure of tour guides to foreign people does not necessarily imply an easy blending of cultures. Paradoxically, the guides' dreams of moving (geographically) forward & (socially) upward a becoming more cosmopolitan (and more modern & Western) a can only materialize if they represent to tourists their lifeworld (including themselves) as developing little or not at all, because

it is this kind of perceived difference foreign tourists need for the buildup of their own cosmopolitan capital.

2010S02286

Salehi Omran, Ebrahim (University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran [tel: 0098-9111119993; e-mail: edpes60@hotmail.com]), **Supply Side Explanations for the Women's Participation in Higher Education in Iran with Considering Nation-State Formation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Higher education (HE) has been considered as a key element in the economic political & cultural processes of every modern and developing nation. In the past two decades most countries including Iran have experienced some form of expansion in their systems of HE. This expansion has also been accompanied by increases in the participation of woman in HE (Salehi 2002). In Iran, the number of women participating in HE has increased from 30.5 percent in 1979 to over 60 percent in 2009. Clearly, this constitutes a major breakthrough not only in participation rates for women but possibly also in terms of their changing role in society. The reasons for focusing on higher education relate not only to the specific issue of women's participation but also to the increased importance of HE to all societies because of globalization. The key point here is that without a sizeable HE sector which can train graduates to make links with the new globalize economy by generating networks with groups overseas & where possible creating indigenous hi-tech capabilities, developing nations will be isolated from international economic activity (World Bank, 2000). However, this article examines the supply side in order to explain the possible reasons behind the development of HE & why women have chosen to participation in it. Several theories are also considered in seeking to explain the supply side expansion of educational spaces by the state. These are human capital theory, public choice theory, conflict theory, varieties of feminist theory & state formation theory. With consideration to the interview with senior educational policy makers in Iran, it is concluded that a modified state formation theory is likely to provide the most adequate explanation of changes in relation to HE & especially women participation in Iran in the globalization age. Key words: Higher education, Social and economic theories, Iran, women, Nation-state

2010S02287

Salehin, Mohammad Musfequs (Dept. of Sociology and Social Policy, The University of Sydney NSW 2006, Australia [tel: +61 04 33287475; e-mail: msal5839@uni.sydney.edu.au]), **Beyond Islam: Factors Affecting Democratic Consolidation in a Muslim Majority State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The relationship between democracy & Islam is very complexly articulated. Hence, there has been a long-standing debate on the issue of compatibility of Islam with democracy in the Middle East and other Muslim majority countries. Therefore, a rigorous scholarship is required to understand the complex relationship between Islam & democracy. This research paper will examine Islam's "compatibility/incompatibility" with democracy based on the evidences of the "success" of democracy in Muslim majority state, Bangladesh. This paper argues that Islam is not a problem in democratization, but lack of social capital & trust, fragmented party politics, patron-clientism, rent seeking middle class, and subsequent unequal distribution of economic & political resources hinder democratic consolidation in Bangladesh. Since no single rule or institution is sufficient for democratic consolidation, this paper argues, along with electoral competitiveness, presence of a vibrant civil society, large number local NGOs (for political and economic empowerment & de-clentisation), indigenous form of secularism & non-political use of Islam, constitutional guarantees & implementation can make democracy "successful" in Muslim society like Bangladesh.

2010S02288

Salento, Angelo & Spina, Ferdinando (University of Salento, Via dei Salesiani 25, Lecce, 73100, Italy [e-mail: angelo.salento@unisalento.it]), **Law and Irresponsible Firm,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper describes & explains the irresponsible behaviours of contemporary firms, i.e. those kinds of economic activities which, albeit legal, are violating some kinds of ethical & moral obligation or constraint. The "irresponsible firm" doesn't answer to any public or private authority, nor to public opinion, for the economic, social & environmental consequences of its activities. Its ultimate goal is the profit maximization, pursued by finance-oriented rather than market-oriented strategies, largely regardless of stakeholders' interests & needs. Our aims is to understand whether & how, notwithstanding the thirty-year neoliberal economical & institutional changes, contemporary legal systems can place restraints to firm's autonomy, obtaining accountability & promoting social justice. We deal with two distinct fields: workers & environment. Through some Italian and international examples we discuss how irresponsible firms cause tragic outcomes both on social conditions of workers & on natural environment. Finally, we suggest concepts & tools from labour law and environmental law in order to rethink & improve regulatory implementation.

2010S02289

Sales, Arnaud, Beschorner, Thomas & Celka, Arnaud (Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7 [tel: 1 514 343 7407; fax: 1 514 343 5722; e-mail: Arnaud.Sales@umontreal.ca]), **Role and Impact of International Private Authorities in the Ethical Regulation of Corporate Activities: Results from a Case-Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modern States have confirmed their declining ability to control or regulate private sources of power, at a time when they have been multiplying particularly in the economic field. Although there remain essential national & international actors who have the ability to impose standards & rules for modifying individual and institutional practices, nation-states no longer have a quasi monopoly over regulatory authority. The general objective of the research project on which this paper is based is to understand how regulatory practices are developed by international private authorities & their impact on how firms operate. More specifically, this research aims to address the following two issues: a) how private standards systems involving voluntary participation are put in place in a globalized economy & in response to the significant increase in ethical & governance problems in the business world; & b) what strategies and structures are implemented by firms to adopt & comply with these standards in an effort to counter the criminal, abusive or irresponsible behaviours affecting many of their stakeholders, their reputation & even the long-term survival of the firms? Our research therefore examine the "new" development & dissemination processes as well as processes for implementing international standards systems for responsible governance, & the way in which firms implement these systems. In this paper based on field work and voluminous documentation analysis, we will show the paths by which a corporation went through a long process of recognition and adaptation to the needs of corporate social responsibility by working with different kinds of international private "authorities" & how far it can go in terms of strategies, structures & practices.

2010S02290

Salmonsson, Lisa & Mella, Orlando (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, SE-75126 [tel: +46703532516; e-mail: lisa.salmonsson@soc.uu.se]), **Medical and Cultural Authorization - A Study of Professional Health Journals in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the recent year, concerns about growing shortages of health professionals, in particular nurses & doctors have emerged in OECD countries. These shortages have been met via international migration of health workers. Between 1970 & 2005, the number of foreign-trained doctors has increased at a rapid rate. This development indicates that non-Swedish medical doctors will continue to increase in the years to come. The Swedish Board of Health & Welfare categorizes this group into two subcategories which are used in this paper: (1) doctors trained in EU/EEA-countries, & (2) doctors trained in countries outside the EU/EEA. We used a grounded theory approach for analysing 23 selected articles from professional health journals. Preliminary results from this text analysis study indicate that doctors with training from outside the EU/EEA do not have the same social presumptions as doctors trained in the EU/EEA. Using a grounded theory approach, we have generated a theoretical explanation of the special presumptions of doctors trained outside the EU/EEA. We argue that the members of this group are ascribed a type of cultural capital that differs from the formal competence needed to serve as a doctor in Sweden which effect their professional integration process. We call this socio-professional phenomenon "cultural authorization".

2010S02291

Salo, Elena Pavlovna (International Department of Institute of Sociology RAS, Moscow, Russia, 117218 [tel: 7-495-719-0940; fax: 7-495-719-0740; e-mail: elenaULsalo@isras.ru]), **Problems of Professionalization of Healers in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research has shown that folk medicine as a kind of activity is not included in the List of kinds of the medical activity which is subject to licensing. In practice the bodies of public health services do not carry out regulation of folk medicine & do not give diplomas of the healer. Healers have no opportunity to conduct actions on preparation, retraining & development of the communities & it inevitably affects a level of rendering healing services. They are still separated & cannot overcome difficulties alone. Some people are compelled to be engaged in healing without allowing documents, at own risk, others hide the activity under other forms of business, conducting consultations, massages, etc. Nevertheless, the healing has the lawful base. Unfortunately not all know about it. It is written in "law on Health Protection of Citizens". The sanction to work of the healer is a diploma. And to control work of healers should self-adjusting public organizations a Professional Associations in the field of healing. There exist many professional associations of folk medicine in Russia, which in main run only various conferences, congresses, seminars, etc. In our opinion, only World Association of Psychologists, Doctors, Spiritual & Folk Healers is being approached to the western classical model of professional association. The Association unites psychologists, doctors of official & traditional medicine and healers. In practice the Association helps healers not only to collect all the necessary documents to get diploma of the healer in the Ministry of Health to work legally but also manages all the activity of the healers a members of the Association. So, we can say that this Association plays a great role in professionalization of healers & helps them become the real professionals.

2010S02292

Saloma-Akpedonu, Czarina, A. (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines, 1108 [tel: +63-2-4265990; fax: +63-2-4265990; e-mail: csaloma@ateneo.edu]), **Traditional Technology in an Urban Environment: Climate Change and Tropical Design,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In tropical megacities such as Metro Manila, substantial greenhouse gas emissions originate from the cooling, lighting, & operation of buildings, while traditional design principles have largely been forgotten or ignored since the end of the Second World War. This massive technological shift, part of a cultural change triggered by the unreflexive copying of western models inappropriate to the tropical climate, created a vicious cycle. Inappropriate design and construction technologies & neglect of public mass transport, among others, gradually led to an increasingly dismal environment; the dismal environment, in turn, led to increased consumption of inappropriate technologies & "escape" strategies which then contribute to the worsening of the already dismal environment. Tropical design principles, which embody the scientific ingenuity of our forebears, extensively apply principles of passive cooling and lighting, wind direction, sunshading, cross-ventilation, material selection & other design & construction details. Today, however, environmental hazards accompanying massive social and cultural changes pose severe limits to the application of these principles. For these traditional design principles to be viable again in a 21st century environment, they have to be combined with contemporary modern technologies. These concerns & possibilities will be discussed in this paper.

2010S02293

Salomone, Mario (Università di Bergamo, piazzale S. Agostino, 2 - Bergamo (Italy) 24129 [tel: +392052963; e-mail: mario.salomone@unibg.it]), **The "Social Club" Project. An Innovative "Small Scale" Collaboration among Italian Cooperative Societies Generating Social Capital, Sense of Community and Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The "Social Club" was formally founded in 2009 after two years of pilot project by 32 social cooperatives & associations in the metropolitan area of Torino (Italy). The Social Club embraces more than 3,000 workers. Social cooperatives are established for social, health & educational services & for the job placement of disadvantaged people (people with handicaps, inmates or former inmates, aged unemployed & so on). The cooperatives are often rival & are in contention when tendering for a contract. Their workers are scattered in small service or production units, have low wages & don't have enough opportunities of socialization. The Club offers opportunities as sport, collective purchase of local food, co-housing, microcredit, educational activities, etc. The research examines the origin, development, outcomes, organizational patterns & governance of the Social Club, & the new relationships created by the Social Club within & among the organizations & their members. The tools of the research are interviews, data about the activities of the Club & cooperatives and social economy, a survey on the socio-economic status of the workers. The Social Club shows to be: - A tool for improving community & identity. - An effort of improving the dignity and the self-esteem of the workers which often are second-class citizens. - An aid to the purchasing power of the workers. - A factor of improving social capital, encouraging the sharing of goods & services & facilitating new sustainable life styles. Also some weaknesses & problems are showed.

2010S02294

Salzbrunn, Monika (EHESS Paris/Lausanne University, Lausanne, 1015, Switzerland [tel: +41216922706; e-mail: monika.salzbrunn@unil.ch]), **Recent Migrations in France - Consequences, Challenges and Impact of the Current Burqa Debate,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The French society, & particularly its immigrants & French citizens of Arab origin, is currently affected by a political discourse that tries to establish new categories & criteria of belonging to the nation. France has continued to receive an important number of immigrants despite the official end of immigration policy in 1974 & the hardening of immigration policy in 1993. Recent migration trends in France have shown an increase of immigrants from African countries, a slowly growing immigration from Asia & a decrease of European immigration. The current debate on the possibility to withdraw citizenship because of the wearing of a Burqa or a Niqab has an important impact on French Muslim citizens. The latter perceive a message of exclusion and non-belonging to the nation, despite the fact that an important number of Muslim citizens are part of the French society since the early 19th century. We will present the challenges & the consequences of the current political debates on the immigrants as well as on the entire population, & give an overview of recent research trends in French migration sociology.

2010S02295

Sama, Thomas B. (Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 40014 Jyväskylä, Finland [tel: +358417743687; e-mail: babilasama@yahoo.com]), **Conceptualizing Non-Governmental Organizations: Still Searching for Conceptual Clarity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a qualitative study which argues that there is a lack of conceptual clarity of the concept of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The study was designed to assess the current concept of "nGOs" by reviewing some of the conceptualizations of NGOs namely Private Voluntary Organization (PVO), Non-Profit Organization (NPO) and the Third Sector. The data for this study was collected through books from libraries, internet websites, Journal Articles and published research relating to NGOs. On the other hand, the data was analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. The findings revealed that first, in spite of the increasing importance of NGOs as partners in the development of both Northern & Southern countries, there is still a lack of conceptual clarity about the diversity of NGOs because academic research has not systematically followed & conceptualized NGOs in a manner that differentiates their various types, functions, networks, rationalities & the complex interactions within themselves & with other actors working in the same field. Second, the study found that the current literature is full of generalizations about NGOs as if all NGOs were the same or similar. Third, the study found that the literature that is often used to conceptualize NGOs is based on assumptions about the differences between the public & the private sector, rather than what the NGOs really are. The study concluded that it is not trying to encourage scholars working in the field of NGOs to change the concepts which they are currently using, but instead, what the study does is that it tries to make them more aware of the potential problems related to the concepts they are currently using, & the hidden implications behind them.

2010S02296

Samal, Kanak Lata & Sane, Neeta (HOD Sociology, Kelkar College, Mumbai University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400 081 [tel: 0251 2487355; e-mail: kanaksamal@gmail.com]), **Women Leisure Time Activities in Urban Informal Sector: A Case Study of Poli Bhaji Kendras in Dombivili,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Unlike industrialisation, globalisation has already impacted in feminisation of labour. More & more women have come out from house hold drudgery & employed themselves to supplement the family income firstly to meet the increasing demands of modern times, & the feeling of secured ness; besides basic needs. The outside engagement on the part of women is not that easy, because the shifting role necessitates the substitution of other women in support. That has been readily available as the unmet pri-

vate demand is filled up by the subjects of our study that is another group of women as the service providers. This empowers women who are working outside & those who are helping them supplying the daily homemade food. Former has generated the capacity to pay and the latter the need to eke something at their leisure hours out of formers need. These women have manned the Polli Bhaji Kendras opened in lanes & by lanes of Dombivili Township, one of the largest suburbs on Mumbai metro city. A tiny group of women coming together in their leisure hours as a freelance worker to prepare, pack & parcel food has been a unique supply chain to the daily demand of the vast working class population. These women are semiliterate & unfit for any regular job. They have at their disposal sufficient surplus time since their husbands are away at factory works & house hold works are simplified through modern gadgets like washing machines, gas stoves, water filter, pressure cookers & tapped water connection & use of refrigeration. Never has the relief so much bestowed in the life of women. Relief and leisure in abundance to these women, smoothly channellises them into growth of an informal, unorganized sector without institutional support. In an active society, the inference from our empirical study is derived that leisure is no longer passive; the women in the Polli Bhaji Kendra have made use of their free times more pleasurable by empowering themselves & bringing happiness to their families with additional income. After all leisure has different meaning when linked to earning. The leisure is productive, a new force to be reckoned now, & the women workers at these Polli Bhaji Kendra are examples of further minute study.

2010S02297

Sammet, Kornelia (Institut für Kulturwissenschaften, Universität Leipzig, Beethovenstr. 15, 04107 Leipzig, Germany [tel: + 49 341 97-35677; fax: + 49 341 97-35698; e-mail: sammet@uni-leipzig.de]), **Dealing with the Contingent: Religious Beliefs and Worldviews of Unemployed Persons in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the sociology of religion the problem of contingency is considered as an important social function of religion: religions interpret experiences of uncertainty & describe ways how to cope with the contingent. The paper analyzes religious & non-religious worldviews as patterns to deal with the contingent. In the last years increasing experiences of social & biographical uncertainty can be observed in Western societies. Socio-political reforms in Germany as well as in other Western countries have laid emphasis on employment as most important mean of social integration attributing the responsibility in being employed on the individuals. As a result unemployment is likely to generate biographical crises and to enforce the consciousness of uncertainty. On the basis of biographical interviews with unemployed persons & working poor in Germany the paper explores how this situation is being dealt with. The presentation focuses on religion as a resource in biographical crises & examines the impact of life conditions on religious beliefs & worldviews. It will be discussed how unemployed people and working poor interpret their experiences & in which way they refer to religion.

2010S02298

Sampaio, Sofia & Vidal, Frédéric (CRIA-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail: psoULsampaio@hotmail.co.uk]), **Touristic Practices and Social Production of Places in a National Context: Reflections on a Portuguese Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of this paper is to discuss the practice of domestic or "internal" tourism - i.e. tourism in one's own country of residence - & the role it has played in the construction of the idea of a national territory. Adopting a multidisciplinary approach (historical sociology, geography & cultural studies) & based on an exploratory case study in Portugal, we propose to analyse this process by looking at concrete tourist practices, their memories and representations during the second half of the twentieth century. Our main assumption is that tourism, a complex system of actors, uses & interactions, has actively participated in the production of places & meanings that have ultimately imprinted themselves on the collective imaginary. Our proposal is to study tourism in its banal dimension, as enabling the development of relationships with the national territory & the transmission of social memories. Being a historical phenomenon, tourism stands in the meeting point of social, cultural, economic & technological developments. It is the result of such developments, but it is often also one of their prime movers. The way tourism & tourist practices contribute to the transformation of environments & the creation of places with very specific social dynamics (and not just "tourist sites") has been mainly an interrogation of human and cultural geography. Most of these studies are interested in looking at "processes" rather than "objects" (such as the tourist, a specific place or a specific community) & it is this line that we propose to follow by choosing three processes a the tourist journey/ itinerary, the construction of a national space and landscape, & the production of places a as our focal points.

2010S02299

Samuel, Robin, Hupka-Brunner, Sandra & Bergman, Manfred, Max (Institute of Sociology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, 4057 [tel: +41 (0)61 267 28 12; fax: +41 (0)61 267 28 20; e-mail: robin.samuel@unibas.ch]), **Transfer of Cultural Capital: A Comparative Analysis of the Interconnection of Well-Being, Precariousness, and Insecurity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper shows how the transfer of cultural capital is taking place over a developmental phase of seven years after completion of compulsory school. Of particular interest in this study is how this process is connected with well-being, educational achievement, and occupational success (e.g. credentials & employment situation, respectively). Using data from the Transition from Education to Employment Project (TREE), we will pinpoint areas of inequality with regard to the transformation of adolescents' capacity into credentials & labor market entry. TREE focuses on post-compulsory educational & labor market pathways of a school leavers' cohort in Switzerland. It is based on a sample of approximately 6000 young people who left compulsory schooling in 2000. The sample has been followed-up in annual surveys from 2001 to 2007. Our comparative analysis between the German & French-speaking parts of Switzerland will employ Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling and Multinomial Regression. We will show how this perspective fosters the development of indicators of precariousness and insecurity with regard to the transfer of cultural capital.

2010S02300

Samuel, Yitzhak (Sociology, Univesity Of Haifa, Haifa, Israel 31905 [tel: 972 4 8249646; fax: 972 4 8240819; e-mail: SAMUEL@SOC.HAIFA.AC.IL]), **Organizational Failure: Causes and Consequences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Organizations of all kinds encounter various problems & crises that lead them to fail & probably demise in one way or another. The phenomenon of organizational failure is ubiquitous in the realm of organizations. Many political organizations, social institutions, and numerous business enterprises fail all over the world. Most of failed organizations have vanished forever during the history. The notion of failure, no less than that of success, deserves careful attention of both scholars & practitioners in the field of organizations. The present paper portrays a diagnostic model of organizations' failure. Based on literature review, this model specifies conditions under which organizations are most likely to fail. In this sense, those conditions can be defined as antecedent variables affecting the life chances of organizations. Classified in broad terms, organizational failure may occur as an outcome of external effects (e.g., random shocks) or internal deficiencies (e.g., bad management), quite often due to a specific combination of both. Although failing organizations are likely to die, not all of them do so. Thus, declining organizations may turnaround; others prevail severe crises; & some failing organizations do survive for long periods as permanent failures. Those & other consequences are discussed in this paper.

2010S02301

Sánchez, Isis (Department of Sociology, University of Essex/ Universidad de Castilla- La Mancha, Colchester, UK CO4 3SQ [tel: 0034654047258; fax:; e-mail: IsisMaria.Sanchez@uclm.es]), **The Impact of the Antiwar Movement 2002-2004: A Comparative Analysis Between Spain and US,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The impact of the antiwar movement 2002-2004: a comparative analysis between Spain & US. The aim of this paper is to explain how a similar movement, the movement against the war in Iraq beginning in 2002, having similar demands in both countries, led to different outcomes. In the case of Spain there was a change of the government on the 14th March, from the Popular Party (center-right) to the Socialist Party (center-left) after the big mobilizations against the war on Iraq in 2003 & after the terrorist attack of 11th of March. In contrast with this, the antiwar movement in US between 2001-2004 did not have an impact on the election, being Bush reelected in 2004. Using the concepts of political opportunities structure, framing analysis & political culture, this paper aims to explain comparatively the reasons of such different outcomes having had both countries a terrorist attack & similar movements. My research methods include

qualitative analysis of 45 semi-structured interviews in US & 45 in Spain, qualitative analysis of newspapers & analysis of public opinion using Max QDA software.

2010S02302

Sanchez, Landy (CEDUA, El Colegio de Mexico, Camino al Ajusco 20, Mexico, DF. Cp.10740 [tel: +52 55 5449300; e-mail: lsanchez@colmex.mx]), **Networks and Gendered Labor Trajectories in Mexico City: How does Neighborhood Social Composition Matter?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite Mexico City high levels of income inequality, until de 1990s residential segregation remained small because extensive mixed between low- & middle-income groups This mixing was the result of historical patterns of urban growth, particularly limited subsidized public housing & extensive informal settlements. Many studies showed that the urban poor used their social networks as resources central to their survival strategies, particularly in developing countries. However, in Mexico City where income inequality & residential segregation has grown in the last decades, it is necessary to reexamine whether neighborhoods' changing composition could impact residents capacities to build and deploy social capital. By analyzing the labor trajectories of 95 residents of three neighborhoods of different social mixing, this paper addresses: how residents use neighborhood contacts & social capital along their labor trajectories, & whether there are gendered differences in such respect. Results suggests that across the board residents are highly dependent on neighborhoods social ties, but these are under deep stress because income instability. Although gender difference in neighborhood reliance are strong, these tend to dilute as men age & they lose opportunities in the formal labor market. Occupational diversity, it is key to secure a pool of neighborhood resources, but it is decreasing as the labor market is becoming increasingly polarized.

2010S02303

Sanchez-R, Magaly (OPR- Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 09544 [tel: 1-609-2586966; e-mail: magalys@princeton.edu]), **Negotiating Identity: Latino Immigrants in United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article is part of a larger work on the Conformation of Immigrants Identity in United States.(1) Based on the perception of their identity, as well as the position vis a vis American society, I will refer to the views & opinions of immigrants, in the process of incorporation & the negotiation of their identity. Latino immigrants in general arrived in the United States for different reasons & motivations, hoping for integration and mobility in the American society. After a while they encountered a society with high levels of discrimination, with extreme restrictive policies & a very diabolic image of (Latino) immigrants. The data was collected by conducting lengthy interviews with 159 first & second generation immigrants in the urban northeast corridor, from New York City through New Jersey and Philadelphia. The sample quotas were defined by the cross-classification of locations (Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York), origin (Mexican, Caribbean, Central American & South American), & generation (first & second). We recruited young immigrants between ages of 13 & 35 years old. (1) Douglas S Massey & Magaly Sanchez R Brokered Boundaries. Creating Immigrant Identity in Anti-Immigrant Times. RS.F. In print. Forthcoming Spring 2010

2010S02304

Sandell, Kerstin (Dept of Gender Studies, Lund University, Box 117, 221 00 Lund, Sweden [tel: +46462224059; e-mail: kerstin.sandell@genus.lu.se]), **Learning to Produce, See, and Say the (Ab)Normal: Professional Vision in Ultrasound Scanning During Pregnancy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with midwives learning to do ultrasound scans in around week 17 of pregnancy & a central aspect of that learning: seeing & communicating the (ab)normal. It is an investigation into acquiring what Charles Goodwin refers to as a "professional vision" (1994) & into what that vision entails in terms of embodied skills. The focus is on "what we learn how to see" (Haraway 1991:190), or the structuring of embodied seeing in a medical practice. The paper discusses the different parts of professional vision that Godwin points out: highlighting - in ultrasound that is the way in which deviances in the body of the foetus gets noticed by the midwives; coding - the way deviances are named; & material representations where the normal gets almost unrepresented but where there is a scopic focus on and interest in the deviant.

2010S02305

Sanderson, Peter & Thomas, Paul (University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, United Kingdom, HD1 3DH [tel: 00 44 1484 478233; fax: 00 44 1484 478231; e-mail: p.j.sanderson@hud.ac.uk]), **Sense of Identity and Its Relationship to Space and Place: Young People in English Northern Towns,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The disturbances in 2001 in English Northern towns like Oldham and Burnley have been seen in the context of the post 9/11 polity, as evidence of a profound national rupture in civil society and national identity. Politicians have inscribed upon the events a discourse of segregation, & the need for "community cohesion", in which the politics of cultural difference leads through spatial differentiation to communities leading "parallel lives". This paper will argue that the specificity of the socio-economic trajectories which have shaped public space in Northern towns is obscured in this racialised/ethnicised discourse. The nature of multiple identity in these spaces is nuanced: even espoused cultural & religious identities need to be seen through the lens of locality & positionality, & how relative spaces have been shaped by economic change & decline. The paper draws on recent research in the Northern towns of Oldham & Rochdale. Reports on the 2001 disturbances stressed the segregated character of both towns, & the absence of shared identities. The research sought to produce data which would illuminate the sense of identity, & its relationship to space & place, amongst young people drawn from both sides of this apparent "divide". The data points to the way in which identity is shaped by complex factors, which include the gendering & racialising of public space within towns, & the perception of the residual status of these townscapes in the context of the success of the nearby metropolis. We place this data in the context of public policy in order to explore the way in which policy continues to racialise economic exclusion and stagnation.

2010S02306

Sanderson, Tessa, Calnan, Michael, Morrris, M. & Hewlett, S. (UEA, Bristol , UK [e-mail: m.w.calnan@kent.ac.uk]), **Is There Anything Normal about Biographical Disruption in Chronic Illness?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Biographical disruption has been seen as a key sociological concept for understanding the experience of people living with chronic illness, but its usefulness may have changed in the current cultural & social context. This paper assesses the explanatory power of this concept & other contrasting sociological explanations through an empirical study of those living with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Informants (N=23) were recruited through a teaching hospital in a provincial UK city & interviews conducted & analysed using a Grounded Theory approach. Through the use of coding & a complementary analytical tool, Framework, which enables constant comparison of themes as well as contextual data, informants' stories were evident. Four types of normality narratives emerged from the data: disrupted, maintaining (easily or struggling), resetting (fluctuating or stable), & return to normality. Elements of each were shown to be present in individuals' illness narratives, with one normality narrative usually dominating at the time the illness narrative was presented during the interview. Narratives of "disrupted normality" did not dominate the majority of informants' illness narratives & the concept of biographical disruption had limited explanatory power for RA. The concept of "shifting normalities" was developed, which illustrates how normality is a central mechanism for constructing the illness narrative because "normal" & "not normal" is how people commonly talk about their bodies, their illnesses, themselves & their lives, & their identity. It provides a dynamic & fluid explanatory model of chronic illness that captures the interaction of intrinsic & extrinsic influences on living with & managing chronic illness.

2010S02307

Sandoval Robayo, Mary Luz (Anthropology and Sociology Department Caldas University, Manizales, Colombia, 0576 [tel: 0576 8868661; e-mail: maryluzsandoval@hotmail.com]), **Colombian Sociology in a Context of Conflict, Violence and Terror,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is an emptiness derived from the existing gap between the contemporary practical problems relative to the sociology & the condition of cumulative sociological knowledge in a violent social and political environment, such as the Colombian society, immersed in an internal armed conflict for more than fifty years. Some sociological concepts have been overwhelmed by a phenomenon called chronic violence, one which accompanies this conflict & implies the use of an extreme violence, including terror; however, indicative that it is necessary to resort to creative ways to use the sociological theory in order to reach a wider range of interpreta-

tion of the Colombian conflict. Stated below are some problems related to the fragmentation of the social research on the topic of conflict in Colombia. The combination of social, political, economical & cultural violence that is expressed in symbolic & physical forms in an apparently peaceful context justifies new sociological questions not only related to the extent of sociological research to explain & solve these problems, but also how internal armed conflict affects the development of Colombian sociology as a science (Interviews with various Colombian academics of social science).

2010S02308

Sanogo, Sekou (LASA, UFR Sciences du Langage, de l'Homme et de la Société (SLHS), 30, 32 rue Mégevand, 25030 Besançon cedex [tel: 03 81 66 53 38 / 53 37; fax: 03 81 66 53 00; e-mail: sekou.sanogo@club-internet.fr]), **La sociologie en mouvement intentionnel dans le méta-espace-temps** (The Intentional Movement in Sociology in Meta-Space-Time), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ La sociologie en mouvement intentionnel dans le méta-espace-temps. L'homme strictement matérialiste s'est laissé prendre aux pièges du jeu de l'illusion qu'engendrent ses fonctions mentales. Parce qu'en réalité les lois physiques et scientifiques résultent d'habitudes dominantes profondément enracinées en nous de l'intérieur, conditionnant avec force le réel même. Cependant, si une large part de la réalité est une construction de l'esprit, ceci signifie que nous pouvons potentiellement en modifier les fondements et transgresser certaines lois de la physique classique. Dans certaines circonstances, certaines lois régissant le réel pourraient tout simplement voir leur application suspendue. À cet effet, les frontières communes du possible et de l'impossible s'en trouveraient alors bouleversées. D'où cette peur du dit "irrationnel" ou "spirituel", termes qui sont littéralement tabous qu'on nous a longuement serinés dans la mentalité par des méthodes d'abstraction et d'inculcation, de mentaphobie, se désagrégera. La sociologie de la connaissance et de l'épistémologie ne se réclame pas du scientisme pour être extrêmement chargée émotionnellement en se privant de l'il de l'âme pour ne se contenter que de l'il physique. Il va de soi que nous n'avalisons pas le point de vue que la vie et la destinée humaine vont vers un déclin irréversible. La vie et l'expérience humaine ne peuvent être comprises en fonction d'un système classique de la physique. En effet, la vie est un processus auquel des niveaux toujours plus élevés de complexité viennent s'ajouter et par lequel les connaissances, l'information et le discernement acquis constituent les aspects majeurs de notre démarche évolutive. Notre destinée est donc évolutive et présente des défis qui, par les leçons que nous en tirons, contribuent à l'évolution de l'espèce humaine sur le plan individuel et collectif. Nous sommes des êtres multidimensionnels dotés d'une essence spirituelle, et comme tels nous créons de plus en plus de liens par des processus de réfection de nos circuits qui viennent en fait augmenter notre potentiel interne d'ordre, de cohérence, de complexité et bien sûr d'intelligence. C'est ainsi que davantage d'informations nous arrivent et passent par nous. Au cours de ces cinquante dernières années, la science a reconnu que l'information acquise par un système se traduit en réalité par une entropie négative, soit par un renversement du processus de désordre croissant. La complexité augmentant pendant que nous traitons l'information, nous devenons des êtres toujours plus aptes à nous connecter sur le potentiel de l'univers. En tant que "systèmes énergétiques multidimensionnels vivants et dynamiques", nous sommes constamment en train d'échanger ouvertement de l'information et de l'énergie avec notre milieu environnant. Lorsque nous évoluons, cet échange s'intensifie et la structure interne qui nous permet d'être reliés au monde extérieur se modifie. Ces remarques précédentes posent des problèmes difficiles. Si nous voulons bien tenir compte des objections, nous devrons préciser plusieurs points : 1) quelle forme peut prendre la connaissance de soi, si ce n'est pas celle d'un savoir objectif ? 2) qu'est -ce qu'une prise de consistance de la conscience de soi ? 3) Quelle forme de conscience est requise pour qu'il y ait connaissance de soi ? SU: D704100 ls Religions ~

2010S02309

Santarelli, Elisabetta & De Pascale, Anna ([tel: +393332615525; e-mail: elisabetta.santarelli@uniroma1.it]), **Economic, Housing Conditions and Health of the Oldest in Italy: Evidence from EU-SILC,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Italy much is known about the strong direct relationship between socioeconomic status & health & also between economic status and housing (the richer you are, the more comfortable your house is). However, no attention was devoted to the relation between housing & health. In this work we explore the interconnections among these elements. We hypothesize that associations among individual economic status, housing & health can vary by living arrangement: people living alone are more likely to have scarce economic conditions & deprived houses that people living in households, so that their risk of bad health could be higher (and vice-versa). We focus on economic, housing & health conditions of people aged 65 or over in Italy. Data come from EU-SILC, wave 2007, which provides information on economic, working conditions, incomes and housing status of surveyed individuals. We firstly build a housing deprivation index to express the housing conditions that can affect individual health. Then, such index is included, among other covariates on economic conditions, in a logistic model where we test our hypotheses for individuals living alone & in a household. Results show that better economic status & good house quality are associated with a good health. Furthermore, living arrangements seem to matter & influence differently the relation between economic conditions, housing & health.

2010S02310

Santos, Fernando Burgos Pimentel dos (FGV-EAESP, Av. Nove de Julho, 2029 - 11o. andar - São Paulo/SP - Brail [tel: 55 11 8487-7213; e-mail: fernandoburgos@uol.com.br]), **Poverty and Inequality in Brazil: Reflections about Lula Government,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Lula government will end in 2010. Since its beginning, a large portion of the Brazilian population was hopeful that poverty and inequality would be reduced. After all, this was an ancient promise always remembered by President Lula, since its inaugural speech. Briefly, the number of people out of extreme poverty has been increased, especially through programs of income transfer. These programs begun in Cardoso's government. However, the Lula government has had a very important role in the continuation and expansion of these programs. The most important policy is called "bolsa Familia", which have benefited more than 11 million families. If poverty reduction has significant results, this did not apply to the inequality, as Brazil continues to be one of the most unequal countries in the world. Although the Gini coefficient, between 2001 & 2007, has fallen from 0.596 to 0.556, the result was not enough to change these uncomfortable position. The aim of this paper is to present what are the main strategies used by the Brazilian government attempting to reduce poverty & inequality in the country & assess whether the promises made by the Lula government have been fulfilled or not.

2010S02311

Santos, Fernando, Burgos Pimentel dos, Lemos, Roberta Freitas & Santos, Marinella Burgos Pimentel dos (FGV-EAESP, Av. Nove de Julho, 2029, São Paulo - Brasil [tel: 55 11 8487-7213; e-mail: fernandoburgos@uol.com.br]), **Sports and Public Policy: Identifying Relevant Elements for Its Formulation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1978, UNESCO proclaimed the "international Charter of Physical Education & Sport," which in Article 1 provides that "the practice of Physical Education & Sport is a fundamental right for all." Since then, the process of recognition of sport as a human right has been growing. More recently, in 2003, the UN recognized the contribution of sport to achieve the millennium development goals. In a national scope and, more specifically, in Latin America, it is possible to verify that in their constitutions or federal laws, countries such as Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico & Peru recognize the sport as a human right to be promoted by the State. However, there are a few issues about how the sport is being addressed by governments that must be discussed. This research aims to reflect on the guarantee of the sports practice as a human right in conflict to its use as a tool to other policies. New elements, showed in an analytical board, may give relevant information to managers who work forward to guarantee the right for sport practice.

2010S02312

Santos, Hermílio (PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90520000 [tel: 55 51 3321 1176; e-mail: hermilio@pucrs.br]), **Adolescents and Experiences of Violence: Making Sense of Subjective Interpretations of Lifeworld,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The contemporary sociological literature on adolescent delinquency approach the problem mostly with a macro-sociological perspective, emphasizing in the analysis structural aspects & objective conditions of life from those adolescents (for instance, family structure, uncertainties related to the work market, drugs use and traffic, etc.). This paper proposes another analytical perspective to approach this problem: to explore the interpretation of everyday lifeworld of adolescents with direct & indirect experience of violence through their own narratives. Based on the phe-

nomenological sociology of Alfred Schütz, this paper analyses the most important elements of subjective interpretation process of everyday life events, as the system of relevance and typification.

2010S02313

Santos, Jorge Nuno (Instituto Politécnico de Santarém, Santarém, Portugal [e-mail: nuno.jorge@esg.ipsantarem.pt]), **Shaping Medical Identities: An Internet Forum as a Set for Information Exchange, Career Counseling and Professional Consciousness,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With this paper I try to understand how recent graduates in Medicine (Interns) build their decisions regarding their professional career, & which strategies they adopt towards it. Internship is a very interesting & less studied part of medical career. It combines post-graduate formation & vocational training, compulsory to enter the profession, & it represents the transition from formal education to working life, defining ways of integration & choices, towards a new social identity. The empirical approach of this research includes the analysis of a sample of the 13,000 messages posted in a Portuguese online forum ("Medical Intern Forum"), where medical graduates discuss with their colleagues & get information about several aspects of their career integration. This forum gathered 900 active-participants, in the last 6 years, & it is the largest Portuguese online forum about a profession. It acts as a structure of support & advice for junior doctors, in the dependence of the Portuguese Medical Association. The analysis of the forum includes the identification of most-debated subjects, most-frequent participants & their logics, in order to understand the strategies of professional integration & forms of information & knowledge exchange. Other dimensions, like identity, sense of belonging, power & rules will be studied, to validate the thesis of a virtual community composed of Medical Interns.

2010S02314

Sanz, Esteve (Yale University, P.O. Box 208265, New Haven, CT 06520-8265 [tel: 0034622171417; e-mail: esteve.sanz@gmail.com]), **Re-Weaving Codes: Production and Construction of Authenticity in Complex Format Television,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract not available.

2010S02315

Sanz, Esteve (Yale University, P.O. Box 208265, New Haven, CT 06520-8265 [tel: 0034622171417; e-mail: esteve.sanz@gmail.com]), **Towards an "Open" Machine? The fusion of Internet Culture and Bureaucracy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article presents some notes & a case study towards a cultural-sociological theory of the information society. It argues that the fusion of the Internet & bureaucracy is governed by the social construction of a new symbolic space, one that dislocates some of the fundamental rationalistic principles of modern organizations. This space is structured by the binary openness/closeness, which articulates the central meaning of the Internet. As a result of its organizational adoption, a new culture of creativity is emerging in contrast with the culture of secrecy of ideal type bureaucracies, while new patters of social exclusion could be emerging along the way.

2010S02316

São José, José (University of Algarve; FCHS-DCES, Faro, Portugal, 8005-139 [e-mail: jsjose@ualg.pt]), **Caring Trajectories and their Meanings: Dynamics between Family Care and Extra-Family Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper intends to contribute to the discussion about the dynamics, over time, between family care & extra-family care for older persons. This diachronic approach has been neglected in the previous research about this issue. The paper is based on the results of a qualitative research (54 semi-structured retrospective interviews with carers of an older relative). The interviewees were selected through convenience, snowballing & purposive sampling. The data was analysed through the "framework analysis" procedures. The findings show that caring trajectories are supported by different care arrangements through time, which entail different combinations between family care & extra-family care. The care arrangements are responsive to the changes in the available resources & the existent constraints along the caring trajectory, and they are anchored in different logics of action. Consequently, the caring trajectories have different meanings. The findings also demonstrate that the most sustainable caring trajectories are those supported by care arrangements which combine family care with "full-time" extra-family care. The lack of extra-family support tends to produce an erosive effect upon family care & a marginalizing effect on carers (some drift into situations of social exclusion).

2010S02317

Sapitula, Manuel Victor Jamias (Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore [e-mail: manuel.sapitula@nus.edu.sg]), **Catholic Popular Religion and the Transition to Modernity: The Case of the Perpetual Help Devotion in the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Taking off from the need to understand the complexity of popular religion in modern society, this paper analyzes different aspects of the Perpetual Help devotion at the National Shrine of Our Mother of Perpetual Help in Parañaque City, Metro Manila in the Philippines. The "transition to modernity" in the Philippines that started during the revolution against Spanish colonialism did not necessarily efface the Roman Catholic Church from the public sphere. The devotion to the Mother of perpetual Help is one contemporary example of the vitality of Catholic popular religion in highly urbanized Metropolitan Manila. Using various documentary sources on the shrine, archived letters of devotees from 1948 to 2008 & interviews with present-day devotees, this research departs from a dualistic "official-popular religion" orientation and looks deeper into the dynamics the interaction of elite- and mass-oriented influences on devotional practices across time. Major shifts in ideological & structural factors in society have actively influenced the local moral worlds that support devotional practices, thereby leading to the conclusion that popular religion is a complex form of religious practice constantly interacting with the broader social structures of institutional Catholicism & the cultural & social forces of modernity in the Philippines.

2010S02318

Saretzki, Anja (Institut für Stadt- und Kulturraumforschung, Universität Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany, 21335 [tel: +49 4131 677-5543; e-mail: saretzki@uni-lueneburg.de]), **Destination Governance and Place-making,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The term destination governance describes approaches to the regulation of constellations with a limited influence on private & public stakeholders. Governance as "governing without government" does not know a central regulation authority but can be understood as the management of interdependence. This is linked to ideas of participation, balance of interests, self-organization of networks and reaching of consensus & community. In this case the destination is not just a product but also a medium of destination management. It is essential to join marketing & management efforts in destination governance with local meanings, culture and identity. Conceptualizations of destinations affect projects, plans and marketing. At the same time marketing & management concepts as well as promotion & branding efforts affect the space as representations in the sense of Lefebvre & thus become socially effective. Destination governance as "governance of place" can thus not be thought to be independent from processes of place-making & place-oriented community building. Discourses, action-guiding ideas & images of the place have to be incorporated in governance processes just as well as material conditions. The destination Lüneburg will serve as an example to demonstrate how destination governance can be conceived in view of this context.

2010S02319

Sarohe, Seema (Central Institute of Education, University of Delhi, India, 33 Chatra Marg, C.I.E., University of Delhi, New Delhi-110007 [tel: 919968721440; e-mail: seemaULsarohe@rediffmail.com]), **Empowering School Teachers for Social Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A recent document "national curriculum framework 2005" envisions an epistemic shift in the current discourse on education in India. It envisions engaging students as critical catalyst for social transformations by awakening in them a real concern for social justice to produce sensitive, interrogative, deliberative citizens. However, it fails to address the major responsibilities which lie with teachers and teacher educators. Various researches have shown that teachers practice their personal prejudices based on caste, religion, class and gender in their classrooms. Similarly many schools serve their aggressive cultural policing by spreading among students the "consciousness" fervor with communist, caste based & patriarchal "invisible pedagogies". Thus creating the dynamism of violence within the territory, it excludes the historically oppressed groups outside the domain of politics, from the right of political participation for deliberative democ-

racy. The teacher education programs completely lack appropriate pedagogy as well as content in training the prospective teachers in the discourse of citizenship education. The issue which needs urgent attention is the quality of school teachers in India where majority are under-trained, under qualified, under compensated & demoralized. This paper attempts to reflect on systemic constraints that dis- empowered the teacher and impede the process of pedagogical empowerment of the agency of the teacher. The paper also examines what are the possibilities to create spaces & resources for prospective teachers to enable them achieve the ideals ushered in a civil society where democracy is nurtured as civic virtue.

2010S02320

Sarpila, Outi & Räsänen, Pekka (Economic Sociology; University of Turku, Turku, Finland [e-mail: outi.sarpila@utu.fi]), **Trends in Appearance-Related Consumption in Finnish Households, 1998-2006,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper examines recent trends in personal care consumption of households in Finland. We are especially interested in gendered patterns of this type of consumption expenditure from the perspective of leisure time consumption. We ask whether spending on personal care products & services has increased during the 1998a2006 period. We also ask whether the impact of gender has weakened. The data are derived from the Finnish Household Budget Survey data from 1998 (N=4359), 2001 (N=5495), & 2006 (N=4007) provided by Statistics Finland. Personal care consumption is studied by using purchasing costs of personal grooming products and appliances, & spending on personal grooming services. The differences in expenditure patterns are analysed according to the respondent's gender & age, level of education & income, and type of household. Our results indicate that gender continues to be the key predictor of consumption expenditure across all household types. Moreover, household spending on personal care products and services has generally increased suggesting that expenditure on personal care forms an increasingly important category of leisure consumption.

2010S02321

Sarwar, Chaudhary Imran (CEO-Creative Researcher, 20, A-I, Township, Lahore, Pakistan [tel: 0923454634211; e-mail: imran.8vf@gmail.com]), **ASSESSMENT, ANTECEDENTS, and DEVELOPMENT of Intellectually Stimulating, Contingently Rewarding, Extra Effort Inspiring, Effective, Leading by Exception (Active), Idealized Influence (Attributed), Inspirationally Motivating, and, Satisfactory LEADERSHIP PERFORMANCES,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This research introduces theory on triads of typical-maximal-ideal (a) intellectually stimulating, (b) contingently rewarding, (c) extra effort inspiring, (d) effective, (e) leading by exception (active), (f) idealized influence (attributed), (g) inspirationally motivating, & (h) satisfactory leadership performances (for example via triad of typical, maximal, & ideal satisfactory leadership performances) adding diversification & precision to leadership assessment. It explores the proposition that within each triad - each of typical, maximal, & ideal leadership performances is theoretically & conceptually distinct & supports this distinction through data-based empirical analyses by using mean difference via one sample t-test & one way analysis of variance. Thereafter, it uses each triad of the distinct typical, maximal, and ideal leadership performances to introduce & empirically test the mechanism to quantify respondents' intrinsic desire and inherent potential to enhance their respective leadership performances. Finally, it suggests precedents of each leadership performance & presents implications for leadership development training on the basis of correlations & multiple regression analyses.

2010S02322

Satka, Mirja E (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Social Sciences, 40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland [tel: +350-40-7173717; e-mail: mirja.satka@jyu.fi]), **Early Intervention - Governing the Social Risks of Finnish Children and Youth in the Culture of Fear,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Early Intervention refers to an idea & a method of governing younger generations' behavior & everyday life, whenever this life is considered risky by responsible adults. This paper analyses Early Intervention practices in Finnish social work with children and youth who have been caught either shoplifting or engaging in drinking. These practices are analyzed from the viewpoint of governing; Early Intervention is understood as one technique of normalization with a particular rationale for producing individuals who are able to regulate themselves, willing to work & consume as expected. The data consists of 8 qualitative theme interviews with social workers involved in children's risk evaluations, documenting their norm violations & giving them & their parents a good "talking-to". This data has been analyzed by applying Layder's idea of adaptive theorizing; the key concepts include governing, risk, the production of subjects, subject positions, & fear. More particularly, this paper introduces one tool for normalization, the Ladder of Fear, frequently applied in Early Intervention social work in interaction with children & young people. Their professional aim, the interviewed social workers said was to struggle towards a new culture in education in which both young generations & parents are willing to regulate themselves.

2010S02323

Sato, Yoshimichi (Faculty of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, 27-1, Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, 980-8576, Japan [tel: +81-22-795-6036; e-mail: ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Why Did Not Asian Sociologists Conceive "Social Capital"?: Universalism versus Particularism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ 1 Social Capital and Asian Societies: This paper explores the possibility of Asian sociologies focusing on the concept of social capital. Asian societies are rich in social relations & have indigenous concepts that express them–*aidagara* & *en* in Japan and *guanxi* in China. However, social capital, rather than these indigenous concepts, is more pervasive & popular in contemporary sociology. The research question in this paper is related to this: Why the indigenous concepts have not become universal concepts to express social relations. This question is broken down to two sub-questions about the supply & the demand sides of sociological concepts. The supply-side question is why Asian sociologists did not elaborate their local concepts as universal concepts. The demand-side question is why Western sociologists have not accepted the indigenous concepts. 2 Supply-side Answer: Ambivalent Status of Asian Sociologists To answer the first sub-question, this paper points out the ambivalent status of Asian sociologists when they study their local society with Western-born concepts. When they witness discrepancies between Western-born concepts & social phenomena in their societies, they tend to keep the concepts intact and/or to make slight modifications of them if any. 3 Demand-side Answer: Rejection of "thick" Concepts Even if Asian sociologists propose new concepts based on their observations of & experiences in their societies, the concepts are often loaded with meanings peculiar to their societies, which are called "thick" concepts in this paper. Such thick concepts are difficult to diffuse among Western sociologists because they impose a heavy cognitive burden on the receivers. 4 A Solution: From Particularity to Universality and Back to Particularity To solve this problem, this paper proposes the particularism-to-universarism-to-particularism strategy. This strategy means that an Asian sociologist conceives concepts, which are based on his/her observation of his/her society but are not loaded with local meanings, & then derives from the concepts other local concepts. This strategy would be preferable for Asian-born concepts to be accepted by the general audience in sociology.

2010S02324

Sattler, Sebastian, van Veen, Floris & Schulz, Sonja (Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany [tel: ++49 521 - 106 30 80; e-mail: sebastian.sattler@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Insights into One Dimension of the Decision Process in Deviant Behavior: Explaining the Detection Probability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rational choice theory is a powerful approach to explain fraudulent behaviour. We want to explain the detection probability using a dataset about cheating in academic contexts. There are several reasons, why it might be very fruitful trying to explain the variation in the RC-variables itself, especially detection probabilities: (1) Knowing about variables which affect the core variables of the theory leads a) to deeper insights into the actor's decision process & b) in the formation process of subjective probabilities itself. (2) Examining detection probabilities is highly desirable because these probabilities trigger the effect of punishment. E.g. a low detection probability leads to a slight impact of any punishing efforts. (3) Practitioners who want to combat deviance need strict information on how to influence (e.g. raising penalties) or change decision processes in the valued direction. (4) An indirect test strategy of rational choice theory is based on so called bridge assumptions about the connection between restrictions or social contexts and benefits, costs & probabilities. Explaining RC-variables itself equals a test of these assumptions. We examine individual as well as contextual effects, for example self-efficacy concerning cheating, risk preferences, framing effects, differential association &

the effectiveness of deterrence procedures. We use data from a paper & pencil study. Exemplary results are effects of self-efficacy & differential association.

2010S02325

Sauer, Carsten, Liebig, Stefan, Auspurg, Katrin, Hinz, Thomas & Schupp, Jürgen (Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany, 33501 [tel: 0049 521 106 67289; e-mail: carsten.sauer@uni-bielefeld.de]), **What Is a Just Earning in Germany? -- Methodological and Substantial Results from f Factorial Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the 2008 Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) Pretest, the factorial survey method was tested for the first time for the use in the SOEP longitudinal study. In this paper, we describe the construction and application of the vignette module, which has its origins in the field of justice research & is used in particular in the measurement of income justice. We show that the factorial survey method is applicable in large-scale survey research when taking certain constraints into account. Respondents of varying ages and educational groups are able to answer the questions sufficiently well. The results obtained suggest that older respondents tend to take fewer dimensions into consideration forming their opinions. Further studies will be needed to determine whether this is evidence that the evaluation tasks were too complex for these respondents & should thus be interpreted as a method effect, or whether it represents a valid substantive result. The results of the study demonstrate convincingly that alongside occupation, education, & performance a factors relating directly to employment a familial aspects such as civil status, the partner's employment status, & number of children constitute important criteria for determining what constitutes a "fair" income.

2010S02326

Sauter, Theresa (Division of Research, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4066 [tel: +61 (0)413295697; e-mail: t.sauter@qut.edu.au]), **From Techniques of the Self to the Technological Self - Inventing the Self through Self-Writing on Social Networking Sites,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores online social networking sites (SNSs) as forums within which modern subjects invent & manage themselves. In contrast to some recent work on identity construction on SNSs (e.g. Buffardi & Campbell, 2008; Daalsgard, 2008; Rosen, 2007), this paper takes SNSs seriously as tools for individuals to form an understanding & expression of themselves. Michel Foucault defines technologies of the self as means for subjects to define & care for themselves "so as to transform themselves in order to attain a certain state of happiness, purity, wisdom, perfection, or immortality" (1988, p. 18). Foucault investigates writing as a particular technology of the self. This paper applies Foucault's notion of caring for the self to SNSs, arguing that the use of self-writing on SNSs represents a modern form of caring for the self & thus a particular way of forming a subjectivity. Significantly, this modern form of self-writing is open to a mass public. Hence, noteworthy continuities & discontinuities between ancient forms of self-writing, which Foucault examines, and self-writing on SNSs become apparent. This paper concludes that self-writing on SNSs, as a technique of the self, is a modern manifestation of the care for the self & acts as a pertinent means for modern subjects to construct a personal truth. References: Buffardi, L. E., & Campbell, W. K. (2008). Narcissism and Social Networking Web Sites. Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin. Retrieved March, 9, 2009, from http://psp.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/34/10/1303. Dalsgaard, S. (2008). Facework on Facebook: The presentation of self in virtual life & its role in the US elections. Anthropology Today, 24 (6), 8-12. Foucault, M. (1988). Technologies of the Self. In L. H. Martin, H. Gutman & P. H. Hutton (Eds.), Technologies of the Self a A Seminar with Michel Foucault (pp. 16-49). London: Travistock Publications. Rosen, C. (2007). Virtual Friendship and the New Narcissism. The New Atlantis, Summer, 15-31.

2010S02327

Savvidis, Tessa (Freie Universität Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, Garystr. 55, D-14195 Berlin [tel: +49-30-83854208; fax: +49-30-8517974; e-mail: hofmannt@ezdat.fu-berlin.de]), **Indigenous and Immigrant Minorities: Determinants of 'Successful' Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My paper compares the situation of ethno-religious minorities in Germany (immigrants from Turkey) & Georgia (Armenian majority in the Samtskhe Javakheti province, Armenian minority in the capital city Tbilisi). In both cases, ethno-religious minorities are largely perceived by majorities as poorly integrated, with "successful" integration scored against the six determinants of language command, graduation, employment, career opportunities, civic participation & acceptance/tolerance/respect in interethnic relations. Social & cultural realities as established by field studies & other surveys will be discussed a) from a legal point of view, taking into account international laws and conventions on human, civic & minority rights, & b) popular explanation models about integration obstacles.

2010S02328

Sawadogo, Natewinde (School of Sociologogy and Social Policy, University of Nottingham, NG7 2RD [tel: +447519280256; e-mail: lbxns@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Why Sociologists Are in Trouble with the Concept of "Profession",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociologists have been facing serious conceptual challenges in the study of the professions. Foucauldian discourse analysis is used in this paper to carry out a critical review on the concept. The paper argues that the conceptual problem that is troubling sociologists of the professions results from the high "heteronomy" of the concept. From the first uses of the concept in the thirteen century to the last decade of the twentieth century the reality of the profession, as a social fact, has been almost fully "problematised" & institutionalised within the field of power. Sociological inquiry was only limited to the identification and specification of a concept that they did not developed or reconstructed through their disciplinary discourse. There has been a recent move in a more reflexive approach to the fact in term of "work", but the leading actors were ending their academic career (others their life) so that there is not yet a critical appropriation of the rediscovery. This rediscovery of the "true" reality of the profession is probably, as Salhins said about anthropology few years ago, the sociology of the professions' "enlightenment"; but on condition that those concerned with the matter do not delay in building up more on it.

2010S02329

Saz Gil, Ma. Isabel & Rodríguez Fernández, José Miguel (Business Management Department/ University of Zaragoza (Spain), Plaza de la Constitución, s/n. 22001 Huesca [tel: 34 974 23 93 73; fax: 34 974 23 93 75; e-mail: sazgil@unizar.es]), **La Rendición de Cuentas en Organizaciones no Lucrativas: Mejora del Compromiso con los Stakeholders** (Accountability in Nonprofit Organizations: Enhancing the Commitment to Stakeholders), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ La gestión de las organizaciones no lucrativas ha de orientarse a dar respuesta a las expectativas generadas respecto a su papel en la sociedad, como es contribuir al desarrollo social, a la organización de la sociedad civil, al fomento de la participación de las personas y grupos y a eludir los peligros de un exceso de burocratización y de mercantilización. A ello se añade hacer frente a los retos y dilemas en relación con su propia naturaleza organizativa. Las organizaciones no lucrativas son organizaciones complejas que actúan en un entorno de gran complejidad y en continuo cambio, caracterizado por altas demandas de servicios, crecientes expectativas de rendición de cuentas y un aumento de la competencia en la obtención de fondos. El objetivo del presente trabajo es intentar analizar en qué medida la gestión stakeholder y la aplicación de la sociocibernética permite tratar los problemas de las organizaciones no lucrativas desde una perspectiva sistémica, involucrando a los diferentes stakeholders. De acuerdo con la teoría stakeholder las organizaciones serán más eficientes si adoptan un modelo plural de gestión basado en la incorporación de los intereses, necesidades y demandas de los diferentes partícipes

2010S02330

Scalon, Celi (Brazilian Sociological Society, Rio de Janeiro, R.J., Brazil, 22260-001 [tel: +55-21-22661933; e-mail: celiscalon@gmail.com]), **Changes, Continuity and Sociological Challenges in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ The future of Sociology should be considered in relation to its past and present, or will always be in constant reinvention? If we adopt the Weberian perspective, that Sociology is a Science fated to the "eternal youth", perhaps we could argue that it is, in fact, in constant transformation. In this sense, Sociology is a discipline, in the words of Weber, "in which new problems are continually raised by the eternal & continuous flow of culture." We reach to the conclusion that, although Sociology deals with a world in constant & fast changing, it does not necessarily leads to instability. On the contrary, Sociology is a discipline that combines theoretical & methodological tradition with conceptual advances, & experiences a continuous accumulation of knowledge. It is, therefore, a Science which has become mature without ever giving up its youth.

2010S02331

Scanlon, T. Joseph (Emergency Communications Research Unit, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 Canada [tel: 1-613-730-9239; e-mail: jscanlon@ccs.carleton.ca]), **Steadily Increasing Control: The Professionalization of Mass Death,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Until recently, almost all research into disaster mass death was done during the past four decades. As a result that research did not establish that the way mass death was dealt with had changed just before to that period. By going back another 50 to 60 years, this paper shows that the way mass death is handled has changed dramatically and continues to change. While initial response is still often informal it is soon controlled by persons who might be called death professionals. These findings are based on a detailed study of scores of Canadian mass death incidents.

2010S02332

Schaan, Barbara (MEA, University of Mannheim, 68131 Mannheim [tel: +49 621 181 2774; e-mail: schaan@mea.uni-mannheim.de]), **Gender Differences in the Effect of Education on Depression in Later Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Education is known to be beneficial for mental health. But do men & women profit from education equally? And does the gender difference in the effect of education on depression depend on the cultural context? Methods: Following the work of Ross and Mirowsky (2006) I use two waves of the "survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe" (SHARE) to test resource multiplication theory (education improves well-being more for women, since they rely more on education because of socioeconomic disadvantages) and resource multiplication theory (education improves well-being more for men because they can derive higher labor market payoffs from it) within a European context. The Ross & Mirowsky study found support for the resource substitution theory by using a US American sample. My contribution to the existing literature is threefold: first, I repeat the analyses of Ross & Mirowsky by using a representative European dataset. Second, I exploit the broad cultural variety within Europe in order to test whether the gender difference in the effect of education on depression depends on the cultural contexts. Third, I put special emphasis on the population 50plus in order to explore whether possible gender differences in the education effect persist into retirement age & beyond. Results: Preliminary results indicate support for the resource substitution theory. Higher education decreases levels of depression more for women than for men, & this effect persists into retirement. However, the effect is significant in Southern and Eastern European countries as well as in Ireland only.

2010S02333

Schachtner, Christina (Institut für Medien- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt,, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt, Institut für Medien- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universitätsstr. 65 - 67, A-9020 Klagenfurt [tel: 00434632700-1803; fax: 00434632700-1899; e-mail: christina.schachtner@uni-klu.ac.at]), **Cultural Flows and Virtual Publics, The Role of Digital Media in Trans-Cultural Discourses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Flow" is defined by the cultural anthropologist Ulf Hannerz (1997) as the movements that permeate modern society such as capital flows, the flows of raw materials or the flows of migrants. This paper addresses the flows that criss-cross virtual space: flows of information, images and communications. These are cultural flows, or, to use the terminology of Schütz & Luckmann (1975), inter-subjective meaning contexts consisting of values, social rules, world views and patterns of behaviour that are increasingly dissociated from their national base thanks to the digital media. They are articulated, passed on, qualified, rejected or transformed into something else in online discourses. The idea of culture as a "self-contained sphere" has become obsolete in an age of digital media. Terms such as trans-culturality & trans-nationality represent socio-cultural developments that are closely tied to the development of digital media. This paper comprises a theoretical and empirical investigation of how the social is formed under the impression of cultural flows, whether trans-cultural tendencies are becoming apparent in the virtual publics that are in the process of being created, & how such tendencies can be identified. The debate concerns questions about how differences are handled, about the importance of hybrid forms of life & socio-cultural membership(s). Is it necessary to abandon the concept of the "citizen" as a concept that establishes membership, as recommended by Seyla Benhabib (2008)? However, tendencies to the contrary are also raised, such as homogenisation & particularism. The presentation is to be at both the theoretical & empirical level. It includes investigation results obtained within the framework of the research project on "Subject constructions and digital culture" financed by the VW Stiftung, Hannover & the FWF, Vienna & currently being pursued at four university locations. The subject matter of the research being pursued in the sub-project at the Alpen-Adria-Universität is communication in virtual publics from a cultural studies perspective.

2010S02334

Schachtner, Christina, Langeland, Katja, Duller, Nicole & Oljak, Katja (c/o Langeland–Institute for Media and Communications, University of Klagenfurt, Universitätsstr.65-67, A-9020 Klagenfurt [tel: 004346327001834; fax: 004346327001899; e-mail: katja.Langeland@uni-klu.ac.at]), **Subject Formations and Digital Culture Performative Arena: Communicative Publics in Cyberspace,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our research project explores subject formations of teenagers and young adults between the age of 15 and 30 in online communities. They are the very first generation that grows up in the era of digital media. The amount of online users amongst this group is above average. Therefore these "digital natives" can be regarded as significant indicators not only for contemporary but also for future society and culture. In the light of the significance that cross-border communication holds for communicative virtual spaces, we include networks into our analysis that originated in different geographical regions and operate across cultural borders. Regarding the German-speaking sphere, we consider online platforms such as Facebook, StudiVZ, Netlog, Knuddels, and the SWR-Kindernetz (childrens network). On an international level we study English-speaking online networks such as Mideast Youth, TakingITGlobal and Global Modules. On all of these platforms topics like religion, values, politics, participation, gender, relationship and "new" forms of playing are investigated. Our research question focuses on how online actors constitute themselves by negotiating these aforementioned topics. During the session of the "Round Table" there will be four contributions regarding particular aspects of our research project. First, we would like to introduce the general idea of the project as well as its research focus. The next input will explicate our methodological approach towards virtual/online communication spaces. Last but not least, we would like to present some of our preliminary findings regarding the subject formations of online actors.

2010S02335

Schaefer, Heinrich Wilhelm (University of Bielefeld, Box 10 01 31 [tel: 33 501 Bielefeld; e-mail: heinrich.schaefer@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Social Power and Religion: The Creative Potential of Pierre Bourdieu's Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The economic crisis only renders it more evident: in spite of modernization, functional differentiation & individualism, social inequality, contradiction & conflict still abound. Conflicts about resources & identities, limited statehood & the evidence of violence point to social inequality as an underlying problem a even if, on the surface, religion plays a major role in legitimizing conflict & violence. That said modernization, individualization & functional differentiation are also present. For example, they are observable in the dissolution of religious monopoly (Latin America), increasing freedom of choice (especially in the mega-cities), new opportunities for upward mobility & in the importance of transnational (religious) relations. Religious practice responds to this complex picture: offering new challenges for the sociological understanding of religion. The sociology of Pierre Bourdieu a not only his writing on religion a is sufficiently broad to describe such practices. This paper is based on 25 years empirical research & sketches three important lines of research currently followed at the University of Bielefeld: the analysis of habitus, the model of the religious field & that of identity politics, & the (national & international) social space of religious styles. For more information & publications see the Centre for the Interdisciplinary Research on Religion and Society (CIRRuS): http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/theologie/forschung/religionsforschung/ forschung/index.html.

2010S02336

Schaeffer, Merlin (Social Science Research Center (WZB), Berlin, Germany, 10785 [tel: + 49 30 25491-459; fax: + 49 30 25491-452; e-mail: schaeffer@wzb.eu]), **Friend or Foe: How Are Resentment and Prejudices Overcome to Establish Interethnic Personal Contact?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since Allport, social scientists emphasize the importance of contact for overcoming prejudices & enhancing social cohesion in mixed societies. At the same time, co-habitation rather seems to foster the opposite: a growing number of studies from various countries shows that the more ethnically diverse the neighborhood, city, or even nation state, the less people trust others, are engaged in civic associations, support public spending, & the more prejudiced they are against people of other ethnicities. Still, Allport & contemporary spokespersons of the "contact theory" seem to be correct in one regard: people who have personal contact to persons of different ethnicities, meaning friends or acquaintances, are less prejudiced & distrusting. But how do people get into personal contact, if spatial proximity, as a first necessary condition, stirs prejudice & refusal to mix with others? This paper explores theoretically as well as empirically several of those determinants explaining the number of friends as well as the number of acquaintances of other ethnicities in the neighborhood, e.g. regular encounters at public places or average language abilities of migrants in the region. First results from a very recent German telephone survey (conducted October 2009 to February 2010), with data of 7500 respondents living in 55 regions and hundreds of neighborhoods, will be analyzed using multi-level modeling. The survey includes a sample of the general population as well as an oversample of immigrants in general & of people of Turkish descent in particular. The results suggest that for respondents with children & for respondents with a partner of different ethnicity, opportunity structures, such as public places, have a larger potential to establish contact. Furthermore, inter-ethnic contact increases with the average language skills of migrants.

2010S02337

Schaffrin, André (GK-SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, 50931 [e-mail: schaffrin@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), **Who is Harmed by Climate Change? An Empirical Investigation on the Social Impact of Climate Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Climate change remains a significant topic for both social sciences and politics. While solutions for climate change involve a lot of technical expertise & the assessment of climate policies is very much economically driven striving towards effectiveness, strategies towards the mitigation & adaptation of global warming appears to be highly reflexive & their impact on the quality of life remains unclear. National & international climate policies, therefore, appear to cause national & international distributional effects that influence social inequality. Drawing on the vast literature of environmental & welfare state research this paper corresponds to the question of how national climate policy strategies influence existing patterns of social inequality. I argue that the national welfare state arrangement determines both the probability to adopt certain climate strategies & the effect of these strategies on social inequality. Market based solutions of climate policies increase individual income inequality, while state oriented regulatory solutions effect income distribution more equally. Low income groups are harmed most by climate policies, e.g. through mechanisms like housing insulation & car emission standards. It is suggested that climate policies enacted through market strategies might cause even more inequality in countries without generous welfare state. The influence of climate policies on social inequality, therefore, is moderated by existing patterns of welfare policies. This paper sets a link between environmental politics, welfare state research & sociology of the environment in a multi-level approach targeting on both national & individual social inequality patterns. The analysis is based on individual survey data which is combined with institutional indicators on the macro level. This approach gives a more detailed insight in country specific institutional strategies towards the impact of climate policies on social inequality.

2010S02338

Schatz, Enid J, Madhavan, Sangeetha & Williams, Jill (Dept of Occupational Therapy/Dept of Women's & Gender Studies, University of Missouri, 420 Lewis Hall, Columbia, MO 65203 [tel: 573-882-7196; e-mail: schatzej@health.missouri.edu]), **Female Headship and Status Attainment among Widows in Rural South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At first glance, being widowed & head of household appears to be a disastrous combination in circumstances marked by high levels of unemployment & increasing HIV/AIDS mortality. Indeed, this is the situation in many parts of southern African where HIV-prevalence rates hover around 25-30%. In this & other contexts, female headship is often equated with crisis, disorganization, vulnerability & by extension, low status. There is little doubt that in communities facing a variety of challenges, that enormous responsibilities confront widowed household heads. However, not all women experience these conditions in the same way. In this paper, we examine qualitative interviews with female heads & members of their households to illuminate the context of headship for widowed women of varying ages in rural South Africa. The data show that contrary to being a monolithic category, headship for women entails a typology of statuses, each brought about by particular configurations of individual, household & network characteristics. Rather than viewing status as an individual attribute, we think about status recognition as a dynamic and shifting product of relationships between widowed heads, members of their household & kin networks. We conclude with a brief discussion of policy implications & future research directions.

2010S02339

Scheer, Dirk (ZIRN - University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany, 70174 [tel: ++59-6221-432391; e-mail: dirk.scheer@sowi.uni-stuttgart.de]), **Policy Relevance of Computer Simulations: Analytical Framework and Case-Study on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper has been elaborated within the project "communication about prospects & limitations of simulation results for policy makers (COPLOS)". COPLOS - which is embedded in Cluster of Excellence "simulation Technology" (cf. http://www.simtech.uni-stuttgart.de/) a is a research project that will focus on the exchange between simulation experts & simulation users in various policy fields. The main objective is to elicit the dominant expectations and requirements from the policy side & match this input with the specific performance & reliability of the simulation processes under investigation. COPLOS follows a case-study approach taking Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) into account. Simulations in the field of CCS are carried out for a great variety of applications, for instance energy system analysis (energy models identifying the future energy mix or CO2 emissions), technology process optimization for capture strategies & pipeline infrastructure or technology assessment studies for CO2-underground storage which include simulation for capacity estimates, site selection, CO2-injection & CO2-underground behavior as well as leakage and risk assessment studies. Thus, CCS related simulations serve for strategic future energy decision-making, cost estimations, safety and health issues etc. Against that background they potentially become interesting for policy. Main focus of this paper is on the elaboration of the analytical framework "policy Impact Matrix of Simulations (PIMS)" which aims at identifying different simulation clusters & specifies their potential policy relevance taking several polity functions into account.

2010S02340

Scheibelhofer, Elisabeth (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria [tel: 00431427748218; e-mail: elisabeth.scheibelhofer@univie.ac.at]), **The Contribution of a Sociology of Space to the Discourse on the Integration Powers of Public Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on empirical studies of public spaces in Vienna that have been developed in order to "integrate" persons with migration backgrounds, I will argue that we are often starting with misleading concepts of the relationship between space & social relations. This argument is based on a theoretical review of the new sociology of space as it has been lately put forward by authors such as Martina Löw (2001), Helmuth Berking (2006) & others. It is argued that most migration & integration research is still based on an (unreflected & thus under-theorised) notion of essentialised space, while social scientific research on space has shown us that the social world is based on more than on this container-like notion of the spatial: Especially relational and constructivist notions seem to be appropriate & thus need to be integrated into research methodology in order to understand adequately the relationship of public spaces, migration, & social integration.

2010S02341

Scheibelhofer, Paul (Gender Studies Department, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary [e-mail: paul.scheibelhofer@univie.ac.at]), **Constructing Migrant Masculinity in times of "Crisis of Multiculturalism" a German and Austrian cases,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, dominant contemporary representations of "foreign masculinity" in Germany & Austria are critically analyzed. Discourses in media, politics but also in the social sciences lately focus predominantly on the figure of the "Turkish Muslim Man" as the bearer of an unbroken archaic-patriarchal masculinity. In order to critically understand these dis-

courses, I argue that we not only have to analyze the ways that older colonial and racialized imageries about the gendered & sexualized Other are re-articulated. But also situate these imageries about "the Turkish Muslim Man" in relation to a rising discourse about the so-called "failures of multiculturalism" & contemporary integration-debates. In my paper, the imageries about "the Turkish Muslim Man" in Germany & Austria are analyzed regarding the "work" they accomplish in constructing national community and difference. The paper mainly builds on Marxist feminist postcolonial theories & develops an intersectional approach to theorizing constructions of masculinities within the context of migration & racism.

2010S02342

Schels, Brigitte (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg, Germany [tel: +49 911 179 3338; e-mail: brigitte.schels@iab.de]), **Long-Term State Benefits Dependency of Young Adults in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study examines the dynamics of state benefits dependency of young adults in Germany. Which groups of young benefits recipients face a high risk of longer & repeated benefits claims? The theoretical discourse relates benefits receipt to questions of choice and opportunity. First, according to the arguments of rational financial decisions, learned helplessness & social origin as stated by the underclass debate, it is assumed that benefits dependency is related to the individual's low labour supply and high benefit orientation. But second, the opportunities of young benefit recipients may also depend on financial restrictions during school-to-work-transitions. Therefore longer benefits receipt might also correspond with poor individual resources or result from specific life circumstances & events during young adulthood like education or family formation. The analysis explores the determinants of continuous & discontinues benefits receipt using multilevel structural equation model (SEM) for event history data. The analysis is based on a combination of the survey "life Circumstances & Social Security 2005" & longitudinal register data of the German Federal Employment Agency for three years. The sample for the analysis consists of about 700 18- to 24-year-olds that have started to receive state benefits in January 2005.

2010S02343

Scherschel, Karin & Booth, Melanie ([e-mail: karin.scherschel@uni-jena.de]), **A New Emerging Underclass? The Impact of Activation Programs on Labour Market Orientations and Institutions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The contribution focuses on the institutional implementation & the individual consequences of activation programs (often referred to as "hartz" reform) implemented in 2005 in Germany. The new labour market policy is a highly contested topic. The ongoing protest against this policy promotes speculations for further reformations. We approach the topic from the subjective perspective of the job seekers as well as the institutional side. On the basis of regional case studies, developed from interviews with different regional experts of labour market policies, we conducted a qualitative longitudinal survey of the group targeted by the most recent labour market reforms. We put a particular emphasis on the interrelation between unemployed persons' labour market orientations as well as their strategies of dealing with their position in the labour market, & the "rights & responsibilities" they are given by the new labour market regulations. We can show that the new activation program doesn't reflect the different types of unemployed people. Instead its standardised procedures show lots of unintended effects such as stigmatisation & social exclusion.

2010S02344

Scheuer, Angelika (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, P.O. Box 122155, 68072 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49-621-1246-249; fax: +49-621-1246-100; e-mail: angelika.scheuer@gesis.org]), **Modeling the European Attitude System across Countries and Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a long-standing debate whether citizens' attitudes towards European integration & the European Union are well-organized and a if yes a how these attitudes are structured. My doctoral research showed that citizens in the EU-12 countries dispose of a well-structured & comparable European attitude system that consists of cognitive, affective & evaluative attitude dimensions (Scheuer 2005: 77). In order to model the attitude system, a comparative procedure was developed & applied to a survey drawn from the European Election Study of 1994. The EU-related beliefs are first grouped according to latent attitudes by means of Mokken scaling. These attitudes are subsequently arranged along latent dimensions by means of measurement modelling (CFA). The paper to be presented contains a replication of this study on the basis of Eurobarometer 66.1 (autumn 2006) & deals with three specific questions: 1) Is it possible to reproduce the model found for 1994 for the countries of the EU-12? 2) Does the same model apply for the countries of the Northern & (first) Eastern expansion? 3) How do more output-related attitudes fit into the model? The presentation will first set out the proceeding for developing comparative models for hierarchical attitude system for a large number of countries, & then proffer the outcome of the analysis. First results show that a range of robust Mokken scales can be constructed that apply to all EU-25 countries, which are partly direct replications of those previously found & partly new scales. Using these scales in the second step, comparative measurement models are constructed for all countries. Since the focus of the analysis is on attitude structure, the claims of invariance a across countries & across time a are restricted to identical item composition. The attitude structure in the EU-12 countries displays great stability over time, which supports the validity of the previously developed model. In addition, the scales and models found for EU-12 can be equally well applied to the countries of the Northern & the (first) Eastern expansion. This suggests that the underlying attitudes structure is identical in the member countries of the EU. The integration of output-related attitudes into the attitude model remains to be done; this constitutes a novelty because similar items were not available in the previous analysis. Reference: Scheuer, Angelika (2005): Structure & Dynamics of European Legitimacy Beliefs. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press (pdf @ www.angelika-scheuer.eu).

2010S02345

Schhiff, Claire (Sociology Department, University Victor Segalen, Bordeaux 2, 33000, Bordeaux, France [tel: +33. 5.57.57.18.57; fax: +33. 5.57.95.80.92; e-mail: claire.schiff@lapsac.u-bordeaux2.fr]), **New Migrants and Ethnic Minorities Relating Online: Cultural, Generational, and Gendered Divergences among Young Adults of North African Origin Living in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will present an analysis of intra-ethnic relations among young adult members of the North African Arab "community" (from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) composed of present day post-colonial migrants & descendants of migrants born in France. The empirical data is made up of internet discussion material gathered from a wide variety of different sites which cater to this group. Real life relations between the children & grandchildren of migrants who settled in France during the sixties & seventies (Beurs and Beurettes) & those who have recently settled there or who wish to do so (Blédards & Blédardes) are discussed among participants in an often acrimonious & critical manner with the intent of understanding why they tend to be marked by resentment and misunderstanding. Such value laden & often taboo issues as religious & cultural authenticity, transnational marriages and gender relations, social mobility & race relations, are discussed in light of the changing nature of post-colonial migration & of the persistent socio-economic marginalisation of a significant portion of France's North African minority. These discussion forums linking old minorities with new immigrants create a stage on which the conditions of anonymity & freedom of expression make it possible for participants both to act out & to critically assess latent intra-ethnic tensions fueled by deep-seated cultural and racial stereotypes & by renewed anti-immigrant policies.

2010S02346

Schiebel, Martina & Robel, Yvonne (University of Bremen, Department of Cultural Studies, Postbox 330440, D-28334 Bremen, Germany [tel: +49 421 21867651; e-mail: schiebel@uni-bremen.de]), **Enemy Images in the Cold War and Their Biographical Meanings in East and West Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In East Germany as well as in West Germany political conflicts between the ruling party & "political dissidents" with opposite political opinions & ideals in the 1950s & early 1960s were nearly daily phenomenons. It is known that the ideological contrasts of the communist & the capitalist world had a fundamental impact on foreign affairs & increased the danger of a new world-wide war. But much less known is about the political impact this foreign policy had on the living conditions of individuals & especially their political activities. In our current research about political action & political biographies in the Eastern & the Western part of Germany we have done nearly 60 narrative biographical interviews with people living in East or in West Germany. All of them have made the experience of defining their political goals & aims as anticonstitutional & were sanctioned & arrested. The aim of this project is to reconstruct the bio-

graphical meaning of those processes of sanctions & arrest and the consequences for political action & political culture in East & West Germany. To answer this research question we are doing both discourse analysis of public newspapers & hermeneutic case reconstructions based on narrative life-history interviews.

2010S02347

Schifirne, Constantin (Department of Communication and Public Relations, National School of Political Science and Administrative Studies, Bucharest, Romania [e-mail: cschifirnet@yahoo.com]), **The Europeanization of Mass Media in a Society Tendential Modernity. The Role of Television in European Elections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the use of television with different aspects of European election campaigns. The first part concerns Europeanization of media, seen as a process with two directions: one from top-to-bottom, orchestrated from Brussels, through normative acts, and one from bottom-to-top, generated by citizens and member states. The achievement of an Europeanization of media faces some difficulties: the power on national states to regulate the communication systems, and the perpetual importance of linguistic and cultural barriers. In the second part, I analyse the Romanian mass media, which they have evolved together with society and consequently they make the transition from a society where modernity has been rather a tendency than a fully-articulated process to a European society. In the third part, I look at the structure of the European election campaigns on the national TV channel in Romania, using data collected. I emphasize the idea that the mass media are important ways in diffusion of information about Europe, and, in the same time, they can shape the behaviour of Romanians regarding the Europeanization Key words: Europeanization, European election, mass media, tendential modernity.

2010S02348

Schifirnet, Constantin (Department of Communication and Public Relations, National School of Political Science and Administrative Studies, Bucharest, Romania, Postal Code010643 [e-mail: constantin.schifirnet@yahoo.com]), **The Europeanization and the Tendential Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper analyses the process of Europeanization in a society which has a different modernization trend than many of EU member states. The first part analyses the effect of Europeanization on Romanian society. This is the fundamental reason to develop a theory which would offer an explanation about Romanian processes of modernity's development. In part two, I discuss Europeanization as a process which can change the configuration of the new European community, as a process which creates new forms of social, cultural and political organisation. In the third part, I study the concept of tendential modernity. This concept designates the reverse development, compared to the classical pattern of European capitalist evolution. It is useful in studying transitional societies, where modernization began with political institutional construction & not with the building of the capitalist economy. Modernity is the framework & main element upon which a nation is supported, a mosaic however not by means of economy, the basis of a national development & progress. In the Romanian space modernity finds its way slowly through the complicated network of traditional socio-institutional structures. Modernization is fragmented and unstructured.

2010S02349

Schmauch, Ulrika & Giritli Nygren, Katarina (Department of Social Sciences, MidSweden University, Sundsvall, Sweden [e-mail: ulrika.schmauch@miun.se]), **Re-Walking the Road from Margin to Center - The Hidden Boundaries of Everyday Places,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on a photo elicitation research project that focuses on the multiple ways in which recently arrived migrants, of different ages & backgrounds position themselves, & are positioned, in relation to the urban community in a medium sized town in central Sweden. The study aims at analysing how they use, interpret & attribute meaning to the places surrounding them in their everyday lives. From a theoretical point of view, the research connects theories on place & social relations in order to analyse the way the accessibility of place is structured & to explore the tensions between centre & periphery in a geographical, as well as sociological sense. Hereby, special attention is given to variations in different kinds of narratives of the town & to how these influence the migrants' experiences of inclusion & exclusion in their everyday life. The results shed light on the ways our informants construct places in their everyday life, & how they do, or do not, connect to the areas in which they live. Furthermore, the importance of place for integration and for the formation of social relations is discussed.

2010S02350

Schmidt, Joachim K.H.W. & Harms, Hans (Köln [e-mail: soregajkhws@aol.com]), **Manifesto: The Wealth of Autonomous Human Beings - New Foundation of Economy on Information,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Once born we are asked to reproduce ourselves, physically and economically. This paper focuses on *economical* reproduction of human beings. We are all born with capacity to absorb and to process information, we all potentially participate in the realm of information to a similar extent. Information is immaterial, its extent is inexhaustible and continuously expanding like our universe. On the base of received and processed information we are enabled to reproduce ourselves with help of our work in its broadest sense. And exactly this kind of economic reproduction is the essence of an economy fitting digital network society. An economic theory based on information will explain problems of mainstream economic theories. It shows the path towards a sustainable economy without crises, because it blows up the class structure of present societies, it prevents splitting up and disintegration of the social body. Present author replaces "homo economicus" of John Stuart Mill and followers with his *homo communicans.* It will be demonstrated that the deficiency of mainstream economics derives from its exclusion of real time. Mainstream economy operates, ideologically reasoned, within a closed space in which social classes struggle for most influential and profitable positions, i.e. the best piece of the cake. The here proposed new paradigm of economy, the network theory, is an open space economy, to be provided by assemblages, surterritorially operating round the globe, their space is digital, unmeasured, unlimited and borderless. Network theory focus on economic reproduction of the human being, capital will be subordinated to labour.

2010S02351

Schmidt, Luisa, Prista, Pedro & Saraiva, Tiago (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon, Av. Professor Aníbal de Bettencourt, 9, 1600-189, Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 003517804700; e-mail: schmidt@ics.ul.pt]), **Climate Change and Social Change - Adaptation Processes on Affected Coastal Areas,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Climate change (CC) & coastal erosion (CE) have recently brought to light the fragilities of European seashores, namely those of the Atlantic Ocean (EEA 2006). Indeed, media coverage recurrently uses dramatic narrative effects that tend to erase long traditions of perceiving & relating to coastlines as unstable spaces. It is thus possible to inscribe CC & its coastal impacts in a long run environmental history of societies coping with change. Nevertheless CC holds two radical novelties in relation with previous experiences of coastal instability: reflexivity & anthropogenic causes. This paper is a first presentation of the Research Project CHANGE which explores the interactions between global climate change, local risk practices & their impact on coastal erosion. It brings the preliminary results of 3 case studies in the Portuguese coast where erosion processes are already critical: Vagueira, in the Aveiro lagoon; Costa da Caparica, near Lisbon; the southern Algarve coast near Quarteira. Although these areas have in common recent growth dynamics with strong urban & touristic pressures over previous fishermen's villages, they underwent different processes of occupation & they present different degrees of on-going erosion. Our presentation will pay special attention to public policies & adaptation practices to climate change in sensitive coasts, taking in account the role of the memories of coastline erosion. We will make a first approach to the ways different coastal communities will be differently affected by climate change as well as to possible reactions by the multiple stakeholders (populations, local & central authorities, economic interests…) to different impact scenarios.

2010S02352

Schmitt, Christian & Trappe, Heike (University of Rostock [e-mail: heike.trappe@uni-rostock.de]), **The Impact of Gender Relations on Relationship Stability and the Likelihood of Separation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of our contribution is to focus on the mechanisms, relating relative gender equality of couples to marital stability in Germany, differentiating between East & West. Specifically, we focus on the role of gender relations for the risk of separation. A key hypothesis in this context is that the varying social and institutional context in the West & the East continues to affect social behavior. We assume that this differential socio-

cultural background is reflected in gender relations to this very day and hence surfaces in differences in marital stability between East and West Germany. To address our research question, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study. Our sample consists of all first marriages that were formed between 1990 & 2006. All analyses are conducted for East & West Germany separately in consideration of the mechanisms that are likely to affect gender affairs & the likelihood of separation differently across regions. Using event history models, we will include time-constant as well as time-varying covariates in the empirical analysis. Our aim is to test whether economic independence or role specialization matters more for relationship stability of couples in present-day Germany.

2010S02353

Schmitz, Eva (Section of Health and Society; Halmstad University, Box 823, 301 18 Halmstad [tel: +4635167625; e-mail: eva.schmitz@hh.se]), **Sisterhood and Solidarity - The Swedish Women's Movement Political Strategy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to show what happens when women come together as a collective & what impact the slogan "sisterhood is powerful" had for changing women's lives. Focus is the women's movement in Sweden from 1968 to the beginning of the 1980s. Firstly I explore how women organized themselves in different parts of Sweden, from university to industrial cities. I show in what way women's groups mobilize to undertake the issues concerned most women & how they used collective actions to influence a broader public & get through their demands. The interaction between women's internal organizing, their collective actions & the question of female consciousness is explored. Secondly I focus on the significance the slogan "sisterhood is powerful" had for the commitment & activism. The slogan raises and problematizes several relevant questions what impact sisterhood had for the mobilizing for political action. How shall we understand the notion of women as a group & as a way to social change? Sisterhood as an idea contributes & creates a possibility of women unity as well as it raises the differences in women's experiences. Thirdly in the research on feminist organizations I deemed it necessary to include experiences of other marginalized women. In this paper I include some examples of collective actions by low paid working class women. I look at questions such as: how did social protest & the development of women consciousness intertwine? What importance had women solidarity & independent organizing in actions for the advancement of their struggle? How was it possible to, for a period to build an interaction between the women's movement & a worker's collective? My empirical research is based on interviews with former women activists and women at who went out in strike, fought for jobs or occupied the plant. Documentary material from the different groups have been collected as well as articles from daily newspapers to find out what space the movements action got.

2010S02354

Schmucker, Alexandra & Huber, Martina (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg, Germany [e-mail: alexandra.schmucker@iab.de]), **Is Lifelong Learning the Answer to Transformations in Modern Societies? Technological Innovation and the Ageing Workforce Requirement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The German labour market is affected by technological & demographic change. Especially older employees are regarded as looser because of their insufficient qualification & the increasing age of retirement. One possibility to expand the competences of older employees is further training. But how we will show older employees are still a discriminated group considering their participation in further training. The implementation of new information & communication technologies affects the labour society & leads to changes considering working procedures or equipment (Borghans, ter Weel 2002). Additional, the consequences of the demographic change demand rethinking. A decreasing number of young employees have to balance an increasing number of old employees (Bellmann, Kistler, & Wahse 2007). Following, employees and employers have an interest to preserve & support the employability & productivity. In this context lifelong learning plays an important role. Therefore a unique Linked Employer-Employee dataset within the cooperation project "further Training as Part of Lifelong Learning" is constructed (Bender, et al.). First we will give an overview about the employment structure of the establishments. Additionally we show that older workers have a lower participation in further training. Using multivariate analysis we identified factors on employer & employee side that have an effect on the participation on further training of older workers. Our main results show that society has to prepare much more for the challenges of the technological change & the ageing of the labour force.

2010S02355

Schnabel, Annette & Grötsch, Florian (Department of Sociology, Umea University, SE-90186 Umea, Sweden [tel: +46 90 7869520; e-mail: annette.schnabel@sco.umu.se]), **"God With Us"? The Role of Religion for Cohesion and Integration in Current European Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Traditionally, religion plays an important role in sociological theory and social cohesion analysis. While social cohesion depends on the distinction between 'us' & 'them' religion provides an important marker of self-conceptualisations: since the founding of the European Union, religion became an important aspect of shaping European identity & social cohesion at the EU-level. In contrast, at the national level religion developed into a characteristic of differentiation between the (Christian) 'us' & the (Muslim) 'them' lately. At the individual level, religiosity seems to change its content when it comes to identity formation. Our presentation follows these developments & addresses the question how religion and its regulation supports social cohesion on the different levels. We combine a document analysis of the role of religion at the European level with an quantitative multi-level analysis of individual attitudes. We assume that the articulation on the European level provides the broader ideological frame for the understanding of 'us' & 'them' within the EU-countries. The quantitative analysis should reveal whether religion in fact supports social cohesion. We use multi-level modeling including the national level data & individual affiliations to analyze if national differences & differences in individual religiosity support or hinder the individual perception of belonging.

2010S02356

Schneider, Cornelia (Faculty of Education, Mount Saint-Vincent University, 166 Bedford Highway [tel: 1-902-457-6206; e-mail: cornelia.schneider@msvu.ca]), **Research Ethics Policies and Their Impact on Research with Children: Comparing Canada and France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper proposes an analysis of research ethics policies in regards to children in two different countries of different cultural backgrounds: Canada & France. It will consider the different current policies in place in both countries (the updated Tri-council policy in Canada, the project of the French Association of Sociology to develop a chart of professional deontology), and how they impact research practices with children. The presentation will compare concrete research projects & how they are dealt with in the different contexts. Given the current policies around vulnerable & incompetent persons (category under which children will have to be subsumed), the question will arise what types of research are currently conductible in the different countries and if there is an imbalance that is created under the pretext of research ethics. The paper will analyze different groups that are influencing ethical considerations around research: the children themselves, their parents & research ethics boards.

2010S02357

Schneider, Silke L., de Heus, Manon, Luijkx, Ruud, Kieffer, Annick, Barone, Carlo, Saar, Ellu & Bartušek, Aleš (Nuffield College, University of Oxford, OX1 1NF Oxford, UK [tel: +44 1865 278 501; fax: +44 1865 278 621; e-mail: Silke.Schneider@nuffield.ox.ac.uk]), **Harmonising Measures of Educational Attainment for Comparative Research: A Double Comparison of Measures across Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cross-nationally comparable measurement of educational attainment is vital for comparative social stratification & mobility research. Despite the wide utilisation of measures of education in cross-national comparative research, validation studies of such harmonised measures are scarce. Building on the earlier literature (Schneider 2009, Müller & Klein 2008, Kerckhoff, Ezell and Brown 2002, Kerckhoff & Dylan 1999, Braun & Müller 1997), this study shows the effects of harmonising "indigenous" measures of educational attainment into different cross-national educational attainment measures. Compared to previous studies relying on cross-national data, this paper uses national labour force surveys from seven countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the UK), which means that high quality country-specific education measures are available & the samples are large so that sensitive tests can be undertaken. The paper firstly discusses the challenges of cross-national comparability and loss of predictive power & potential bias of regression coefficients that result from the aggregation of detailed educational attainment categories into more crude ones. It then introduces the data sources, country-specific & cross-national educational attainment

measures, amongst which CASMIN, the ISCED 97 and years of education. The complete ISCED 97 is very difficult to implement in large-scale cross-national surveys, & too complex to be used in any statistical analyses. Therefore, actual data sources usually contain a simplified version of the ISCED 97, e.g. only reflecting the seven main levels (like in the European Social Survey), or differentiating subcategories only in a restricted way (like in the European Labour Force Surveys). An alternative simplification of ISCED 97, ES-ISCED, was proposed in Schneider (2009) & is tested here. It builds on the inspiration of distinguishing between different qualifications within levels of education found in the CASMIN scheme, as well as the rich documentation of national educational systems, conceptual framework and mappings (OECD 1999) of ISCED 97. The actual comparative construct validation uses linear regression models, predicting social status attainment (measures using ISEI scores) by educational attainment. For the single countries, models including the national measure of educational attainment are compared in terms of explanatory power (adjusted R2s) with models using the different comparable attainment measures. The use of the simplified ISCED 97 (levels only) strongly attenuates the association between education & labour market outcomes in most, but not all, countries, & biases regression coefficients, thereby making cross-national comparisons highly problematic. The more detailed version of ISCED used in the EU-LFS & the alternative simplification, ES-ISCED, as well as CASMIN, perform much better. The results thus confirm the findings by Schneider (2009) with higher quality data & more differentiated country-specific education variables as benchmarks.

2010S02358

Schneider, Simone (Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences, Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin [e-mail: simone.schneider@sowi.hu-berlin.de]), **Social Inequality and its Consequences for Life Satisfaction. What Role do Social Perceptions play?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social inequality strongly affects the individual's well-being. Recent research points out that people living in areas of high income disparities report less happiness than people living in more equal environments. Due to observed group specific differences in these effects, Alesina et al. (2004) concluded that it must be the perception of inequality & its legitimacy which predominantly shapes the well-being of individuals. Bringing this finding together with previous research on social cognition, this paper aims to demonstrate the mediating character of perceptions of social inequality. Therefore, the paper is guided by two research questions: (1) Do people systematically vary in their perceptions of social inequality? (2) And what are the consequences for their well-being? Due to expected social biases in the perception and approval of social inequality, this paper argues that actual levels of social inequality are of only minor importance to the individual. It is rather the perception & evaluation of social inequality which matters most to the individual & his/her well-being. Data from the International Social Justice Project is used which relies on face-to-face interviews of a representative sample of the German population. Using structural equation modelling, the mediating character of perceived social inequality is analysed. The results mainly support the author's hypothesis and calls for the consideration of social perceptions within the field of well-being research.

2010S02359

Schnell, Christiane (Institute of Social Research, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany, 60325 [tel: +496975618344; fax: +4969749907; e-mail: ch.schnell@em.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Professionalism, Social Theory and the Cultural Sphere,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Whereas the concept of professions played a distinctive role within classical approaches of social theory (e.g. Weber, Parsons, Durkheim), it seems to have no notable relevance for contemporary approaches anymore. This might be explained in particular by the blurring of traditional dualisms as it is shown for example in the theoretical models offered by Luhmann, Bourdieu & others. Debates about marketisation, the rise of academic knowledge & the societal transformation into a so-called information- or knowledge-society build another concrete background for the apparent disappearance of the professions within social theory. After displaying this context, I will draw the attention to new developments of professionalism, which occur beyond the established professions. I will argue in the paper, that in particular occupational structures & dynamics of professionalization within the cultural sphere are not only interesting in the perspective of sociology of professions but might also help to redefine the role of the professions within social theory.

2010S02360

Schnell, Christiane (Institute of Social Research, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany, 60325 [tel: +496975618344; fax: +4969749907; e-mail: ch.schnell@em.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Working with Money. What Changes in the Banking Field Tell about Professionalism in the Knowledge Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper refers to the question, how the concept of professionalism is redefined as a mode of governing occupations, organizations and people. The tension between an inflationist use and a systematic advancement of the term professionalism will be fathomed. Therefore changes and challenges of knowledge workers in different fields of the service sector are examined. The role of an entrepreneurship attitude of professionals, the role of a shared service ideal even beyond the established professions, and the overlapping process of an individualization of professionalism, in terms of professional socialization, working conditions and value orientations, are high lightened as mainly important aspects to systematize these developments. After a brief and focussed summary of sociological approaches which describe the challenges of the emergence of the so called knowledge society a very particular but analytically illuminative example, the occupational field of bankers, is discussed based on an empirical case study from Germany.

2010S02361

Schnurr, Maria (Volkswagen Group, Wolfsburg, Germany [tel: 0049-5361-947561; fax: 0049-5361-921020; e-mail: maria.schnurr@volkswagen.de]), **The Role of the Car in Urban Futures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Transport systems & technologies shape cities. Most modern cities are shaped by the automobile. Which transport systems will shape our future cities & which role will the car play in it? Already today there are signs that the role of the car in cities is changing. Besides measures to ban cars from city centers there are land-use planning approaches that make car ownership & use less necessary & attractive; the demand for mobility services which integrate private & public modes is growing; & driver licence rates among young urbanites are dropping. Yet, the desire for individual, independent mobility stays strong. This all hints at a qualitative change of the role of cars in future cities. Which changes can we expect for the urban car system, & how do they contribute to a better quality of life in future cities a socially, ecologically, & economically? This paper will review the current signs of change & provide a glimpse at the future role of the car system: differentiated, integrated, efficient, equitable, efficient.

2010S02362

Schober, Anna (Verona University, Verona, Italy, 37129 [e-mail: annamaria.schober@univr.it]), **Picturing 'Gender': Visual Translation, Popularisation and Contesting of a Key Discourse in the New Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last forty years philosophical/sociological concepts of "gender" have been developed & in the course of this have been transformed. They are new concepts in the sense that they do not correspond to anything already given in the traditional order of philosophical concepts. Simultaneously they do not correspond to anything given through sensorial experience either, since they are usually deconstructive concepts that seek to reveal that every identity is constructed - which enhances the need to "explain" them to a broader public. In the last two decades "gender" has become a central issue for social reform programs inside the EU, but also for political grassroots movements & artistic creation. In the course of this the concepts have been popularised & have been in this way also translated into images & visual worlds such as films, public performances, exhibitions, websites, etc. This paper investigates such examples of translating & adopting the philosophical concept "gender" into popular visual culture in various European cultural contexts. Thereby it focuses especially on the aspect of developing a methodology for analysing such visual adoptions. Within this larger framework, the paper presents: * examples of visual adoptions of gender concepts in art & mass culture, created by public reform strategy as well as by grassroots political tactics * an analysis of these images with respect to the meanings staged in them & how they interlink with meanings created by visual culture, set in motion by other social agents (for instance by advertising, medical discourse, or educational discourse of public reform agents) * an investigation into the processes through which individuals & groups are empowered to respond to these images or not, i.e. some particular reception histories & struggles these images set in motion are tracked. * a comparison of examples in various European countries The innovative methodological approach the proj-

ect presents consists in focusing especially on images & visual worlds into which the concept "gender" is translated. Hence the presentation does not, as sociological analysis has done up to now, focus on gender as an analytical category in order to investigate the social live of images as well as their relationship to empirical lives of men and women, but turns the question around by asking what image-creations the concepts themselves inspired. In doing so the presentation will trace the imaginative force the concept of "gender" unfolds a for instance by analysing the concrete visual reception histories in form of pictures but also self-performances & collective-body formations it triggers. Part of this is also to investigate where "gender" is employed in contemporary political strategies and grass-roots tactics & where rather "women" or "queer" are represented a for example, for the sake of directly addressing or seducing certain groups or in order to enhance the "popular" appeal of an action. Finally, the project analyses how the images coined in this way react on contemporary political emancipation movements & official strategies of public bodies themselves. This focus on the image & the specificity of its communicative powers makes it possible to access the complex reworking of the popular imaginary that goes along with the dissemination of gender discourse. The relevance of the project for current political culture in Europe lies especially in this emphasis on the broader popular as well as artistic signification processes concerning a key notion of current emancipation strategy & on the public life of the images created in this way.

2010S02363

Schofield, Toni (University Of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, 2006 [tel: 61 2 9351 9577; fax: 61 2 9351 9540; e-mail: toni.schofield@sydney.edu.au]), **Addressing Health Workforce Shortages: Gender Inequity in Healthcare Employment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Health workforce shortages are expected to intensify over the next decade, posing health "crises" internationally. Those in low-income countries - mainly from the global South - are likely to shoulder the worst impacts, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa which has only 3 per cent of the world's health workers & 24 per cent of the burden of disease. This paper argues that the dominant problematisation of health workforce shortages is technocratic and, as a consequence, offers little as a research foundation for policy makers in redressing the problem. An alternative approach, drawing on sociological frameworks, is proposed with a focus on gender dynamics in the institutional organisation of healthcare, particularly in relation to gender inequity in healthcare employment.

2010S02364

Scholtz, Hanno, Glatz, Joel & Muggli, Bodo (Institute of Sociology, University of Berne, Lerchenweg 36, 3012 Berne, Switzerland [e-mail: scholtz@soz.unibe.ch]), **Measuring Individualization. Conceptual Issues, Methodological Aspects and First Results,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since its introduction 20 years ago, Ulrich Beck's concept of individualization has become a central argument of social change. In this paper, we discuss the opportunities & problems of its comparative measurement based on comparative survey data. Regardless whether the loss of foregone relations is seen within individual biographies or between individuals, individualization can be measured in terms of over time lowering relations between characteristics. The study analyses changes in the relations between individual characteristics using two different data sources which allow for the inclusion of rather different characteristics: the Luxembourg Income Study which provides detailed information on "hard" facts such as income, education & class in a relatively high survey quality & intertemporal coverage, & the World Values Survey which includes values as "soft" facts which measure individual self-positioning in everyday life. It concentrates on methodological aspects which are affected. The comparability of measures restricts the interpretation of results between countries, but provides both trend evidence & the assessment of within-country changes. First analyses reveal a divided picture: sparse if any individualization with regard to the LIS "hard facts", but significant trends towards individualization in the WVS value indices.

2010S02365

Scholz, Evi, Zuell, Cornelia & Schmitt, Hermann (GESIS, Mannheim, Germany, 68159 [tel: +49 621 1246283; fax: +49 621 1246100; e-mail: evi.scholz@gesis.org]), **Who Does Not Answer on the Meaning of Left/Right? Item Non-Response in Open-Ended Questions and Implications for the Left-Right Scale,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the main topics of the ALLBUS 2008 was "political attitudes and political participation". Self-placement on a left-right scale was asked as an indicator for ideological self-identification. Though left-right self-placement is a traditional measure in survey research, the respondents associations with "left" & "right" are only tested rarely. However, even for such a well-known indicator it is important to learn more about the interpretation of the scale by the respondents. In ALLBUS 2008 two open-ended questions were asked: "what do you mean by left/right?". Item non-response on these open-ended questions has to be considered before substantive analyses can start. About 20% of the respondents answered "don't know" or did not answer. Such a considerable amount of non-response might have effects on data quality and, hence, on the interpretation of the data. We assume that those non-respondents would have problems with the self-placement on the left-right scale. We further assume that demographic & indicators on political interest, participation, & knowledge influence the non-response behavior. We will present the basic results of our investigation of item non-response on the questions about associations with left/right & discuss quality problems related to the validity of the left-right scale itself.

2010S02366

Schoyen, Mi Ah (Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute, I-50014 San Domenico di Fiesole [e-mail: miah.schoyen@eui.eu]), **Generational Politics: Who Pays for Pension Reform? A Comparison of Italy, Germany and Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper has a twofold aim. First, it attempts to shed light on how the costs of pension reform have been distributed across generations. To what extent do younger generations have to shoulder the burden of readjustment & how have the acquired rights of current retirees been protected? Second, the paper wants contribute to our understanding of "generational politics". It asks why we, despite similar policy objectives, see great cross-country variation in how the generational burden-sharing is carried out in practice. Here the attention shifts to the political dynamics underlying the observed policy outputs. These questions are addressed comparing reform trajectories in Germany, Italy and Sweden. Particular attention is paid to the transition periods associated with any pension reform. Theoretically the paper argues that although Esping-Andersen's "frozen landscape" hypothesis hardly holds, there is much to be said for an explanation emphasising the importance of policy feedbacks & variation in national context. Advanced democracies face a common dilemma consisting of the need to ensure the financial sustainability of old-age pensions while at the same time providing an adequate level of protection for all. However, due to historical legacies and different reform starting points, there is great variation in the nature of the challenge.

2010S02367

Schrecker, Ted & Chapman, Audrey (Institute of Population Health, University of Ottawa [e-mail: tschreck@uottawa.ca]), **Social Determinants of Health: Human Rights Challenge Neoliberalism and the Global Marketplace,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2008 the World Health Organization's Commission on Social Determinants of Health produced a report that began with the observation that "social justice is killing people on a grand scale." It proceeded to make an explicitly ethical argument for fundamental redistribution of money, power & resources, both nationally & within the international economy, in order to reduce health disparities. One of many implications of the Commission's analysis is the effective inseparability of health policy and social policy. Another, which acquires renewed urgency in light of the financial crisis that spread across the world in 2008, is the extent to which an unregulated global marketplace threatens the health & well-being of the many losers from transnational economic integration (globalization). A background report for the Commission by one of several supporting knowledge networks, the knowledge network on globalization, adopted a rubric of "redistribution, regulation & rights" from a 2005 paper published by the Finnish social policy unit STAKES. The first part of this paper expands on this recommendation, with reference to the evidence base for the destructive consequences of globalization a more specifically, the adoption of neoliberal economic policies, often under intense & self-interested pressure from the G7 countries & the international financial institutions that they dominate. The second part of the paper argues that the international human rights framework offers a distinctively valuable platform for challenging the values of the global marketplace, both conceptually (cf. Margaret Somers' notion of citizenship as "the right to have rights") & concretely. Specifically, an expanding body of research demonstrates the

potential effectiveness of making social & economic rights legally enforceable as a mechanism for holding governments and non-state actors accountable for meeting basic health-related needs. A human rights approach embodies clear recognition that the obligation to meet some such needs "trumps" the values of the marketplace, & such needs must therefore be given priority in public policy, both domestically & in terms of international commitments. The paper concludes with some recommendations for further research & priorities for advocacy in support of a human rights approach to social determinants of health.

2010S02368

Schroeder, Anja (Institute of Sociology, Otto-von-Guericke University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany, 39104 [e-mail: anjaschroe@aol.com]), **Professionalization of Managers: Non-Economic Dimensions of Management Careers and Managerial Work,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research question was under which social (including biographical) conditions managers would become sensitized for the non-economic dimensions of their work & in what way they would tackle non-economic task dimensions. From a sociological perspective, particularly with reference to interactionist theorizing, professionalization means that the work activity of a professional person is oriented towards the welfare of the client. Although profession & management may appear at first sight as a contrast set, empirical research shows that managers can develop a similar kind of action orientations & identifications just as professionals do. Furthermore, managers are confronted with disturbing contradictory demands in their work, which is also a core feature of professional work. - Within the framework of narrative interviewing, managers' biographies have been collected, as well as case presentations from their work. The analysis focuses on the sequentiality & processual constitution of biographical and interactional processes. The data has been analyzed with the method of biographical analysis. Particular attention has been paid to the social conditions of professional identity formation as well as to deprofessionalization processes. The analysis shows that managerial work is problem-ridden & work processes involving employees as quasi-clients are fragile.

2010S02369

Schröttner, Barbara Theresia (Karl-Franzens-University Graz, Department of Education, Graz, Austria, 8010 [tel: +43 699 126 30 880; e-mail: barbara.schroettner@uni-graz.at]), **The Role of Education in India in the 21st century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The investigation points to the fact that because of the breathtaking changes & shifts in India since the early 1990s, it is not surprising that India is expected to become one of the world's largest economic powers within the next 20 years. However, this development is overshadowed by the country's lack in infrastructure investment, specifically education. Because of India's deeply inefficient & astonishingly unjust education system, the country has mainly poorly educated masses who are only sometimes touched by the prosperity that characterizes India's ascent in the last years. As the investigation shows, the very poor in India can only participate marginally & largely indirectly in the prosperity that information technology & related developments generate. Therefore, the process of economic advancement cannot be detached from the expansion of literacy, basic education & primary health care which are essential elements for bringing forth human capabilities & ensuring life quality. It is possible to conclude that India has presently an economy with great prosperity which is nonetheless bound to its extreme poverty.

2010S02370

Schuerkens, Ulrike (EHESS, Paris, France [e-mail: uschuerkens@gmail.com]), **Crisis, Migration, and Remittances in a Global Era,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper intends to look back at how remittances sent by international migrants worldwide have become important for development in the last 30 years. The global economic crisis has made migration & remittances an issue for many developing countries. The data for 2009 show that remittance flows to developing countries have been remarkably resilient, while debt flows collapsed & FDI declined by a third. Migrants seem willing to wait out the crisis as prospects at home are often even worse. The paper intends to give an overview of crisis, migration and remittances in different world regions in the global era based on data from the World Bank, the International Organization for Migration & the International Labor Organization.

2010S02371

Schuerkens, Ulrike M. M. (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France [e-mail: uschuerkens@gmail.com]), **Crises and Social Transformations: A Theoretical Overview and some Recent Empirical Data,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper will analyze the notions of crisis & conflict, & their importance for social transformations by focusing on theoretical aspects. The author wants to contribute to an understanding of the notion of crisis & to possible openings that a theory of social transformations can provide in the current situation. This analysis should then permit a more rational handling of future crises with an open becoming. The author suggests that the financial crisis had a systemic & global character & that economic, political, and cultural thinking was not prepared to act in a global space where elites were only familiar with notions linked to the national space. In a second part, the author will give a short overview of recent outcomes of the crisis in different socio-economic systems in major world regions.

2010S02372

Schulz, Jeremy Markham (University of California, Berkeley 94709 USA [e-mail: jmschulz@berkeley.edu]), **Zoning the Evening: Constructing the Evening Work-Life Boundary among French, Norwegian, and American Business Professionals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper provides an opening towards a comparative sociology of collective temporal orders as they are manifested in the evening routines of French, Norwegian, & American elite business professionals. Drawing from a large body of interview data regarding the evening routines (between 5 PM & 9 PM) of comparable elite business professionals in Paris, Oslo, & San Francisco, the paper distinguishes three different configurations of interlocking temporal orders corresponding to the these three societal environments. In the two European cases, these early evening hours are collectively zoned or territorialized as either private time (Norway) or working time (France). In the French case, the elite business professional is apt to structure his or her evening routines in accordance with the work-first orientation of le cadre supérieur. The elite Parisian business professional feels compelled to work during the evening hours as a testament to his passion for his metier & dedication to his occupation and status. Quite different temporal conventions prevail in the Norwegian context. In this societal setting, the 5-9 PM hours are typically treated as private time inaccessible to employers or clients. The Norwegian business professional enjoys a widely diffused dispensation to follow the "norwegian" or "scandinavian" pattern & leave the office relatively early (usually before 5:00 PM) to make time for personal & family life. Norwegian employers tend to respect employees' desires to leave early in conformity with a generalized temporal convention applying throughout the Norwegian work world. In these two European societal environments, both elite professionals & their employers must contend with strong macrotemporal conventions applying to the early evening hours. The American elite business professional, however, works in an environment where his or her employer enjoys a free hand in deciding how much of the evening ought to be allocated work versus private life. For this reason, while many American professionals work late hours, others who work in "short hours" organizations find themselves able to leave relatively early in the evening. Thus, the American context can be distinguished on a basic level from the two European contexts. In the American context, society-wide macrotemporal norms dealing with the disposition of the evening hours are relatively weak. As a consequence, the Americans' evening routines reflect the influence of relatively strong & autonomous local influences more than widespread society-wide temporal conventions diffused across organizational and occupational niches.

2010S02373

Schulz, Markus S. (UIUC [e-mail: markus.s.schulz@gmail.com]), **Future Moves and the Trenches of Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Global development brought dazzling progress in many fields but instead of ending or alleviating, it is often rather re-shaping and exacerbating persistent inequalities while escalating environmental threats. This paper explores future moves to overcome this predicament. Combining empirical & theoretical analysis, it discusses current trends by comparing quantitative data on global and national levels & by drawing on recent advances in democratic theory, social movement research, the philosophy of recognition, and futures studies. The proposed transnational approach examines capital flows & elite mobility but also migration, mediation, and mobilization from the grassroots. The paper advocates a future-oriented perspective that does not stop at diagnoses of past presents but engages

with alternative imaginaries & projects of subaltern actors, emerging ranges of possible, probable, and preferable scenarios, & their preconditioning dynamics.

2010S02374

Schulze, Nicole (Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research, Karlsruhe, Germany, 76139 [tel: +49 (0)721 6809344; e-mail: nicole.schulze@isi.fraunhofer.de]), **Knowledge Transfer beyond Patents and Scientific Articles,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Science & scientific institutions got under pressure in the last decades. They are increasingly forced to do research efficiently, and the transfer of their results should generate economic or societal benefit. In the natural sciences & engineering there are established ways to measure technology & knowledge transfer, e.g. patent analysis as well as citation & publication analysis. But what can be said about transfer activities of the social sciences and humanities? Patent & publication analyses of these disciplines are much more difficult to conduct & imply severe deficiencies (Moed 2005). New approaches are needed to assess transfers beyond patents & bibliometric analysis. My paper presents results of an analysis using data collected by the German Council of Science & Humanities. These data were the basis for a recent large-scale research rating in Sociology & Chemistry examining the research output & the technology & knowledge transfer of universities & non-university research institutes. However, this study's report (Wissenschaftsrat 2008) mainly focused on publication output. The data dealing with transfer aspects were interpreted only cursorily because they were just available as text strings. Therefore I developed a codebook informed by the transfer literature considering a wide range of transfer types like reports and consulting activities. Coding the data enables me to use statistical methods & carry out more detailed analyses. The results show significant differences in the transfer performance and transfer approach of the two disciplines. Another observation is the allocation of different transfer types at various universities & the several disciplines.

2010S02375

Schutter, Sabina (German Youth Institute, Munich, Germany, 81541 [e-mail: schutter@dji.de]), **Early Education of Children - Tensions between Economization, Standardization and Inclusion,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The decrease of birth rates & the public debate about children - designing children as human resource, as future workers, sustaining the social insurance system and as caregivers for elder people - lead to increasing expectations in the education of children. This coincides with the PISA-results of the correlation of social class an success in education. Both phenomenons tend to focus on the early education of children to intervene in educational processes as soon as possible. Controlling instruments as there are several diaries of development, language knowledge tests & tests of other skills become part of the early education. Examples of these instruments & the discourse of early education will show that there are several informations included about the social status and the family. These informations could affect the social inequalities in education.

2010S02376

Schwarz, Christoph Heiner (Goethe-University Frankfurt a.M. [e-mail: schwarz.net@gmx.net]), **"I Have Never Seen My Village, but One Day I Will Return There." Adolescence and Intergenerational Transmission in a Palestinian Refugee Camp,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Palestinian society is one of the "youngest" societies worldwide, with over 65% of the population under the age of 25. These youths grow up under conditions of extreme political instability and permanent (civil) war. In the Westbank, it is especially the refugee camps that have seen some of the roughest confrontations in the ongoing conflict with Israel. When nowadays adolescents in these camps call themselves refugees & state, for example, that they have never seen their villages, & that one day the will return there, they identify with a political & militant struggle based on a narrative of "return" that has been transmitted from one generation to the other since 1948. My Ph.D. project explores the structure & dynamics of adolescence & political socialization in a Palestinian refugee camp. Doing group interviews with boys & girls between 15 & 18 years I pursued the question to what extent & under which conditions youths in this context are provided with a "potential space" (King 2002) to develop their life plans. Moreover, I focused on how adolescence is related to processes of intergenerational transmission of the refugee narrative & the political identifications implied therein.

2010S02377

Schwittek, Jessica & Bühler-Niederberger, Doris (University of Wuppertal, Gauss-Strasse 20 [tel: 0029 239 22 83; e-mail: buehler@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Growing up in Kyrgyzstan and Germany–Children's Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A study project of the University of Wuppertal in cooperation with Aga Khan Foundation & Unicef aims at developing a typology of childhood in Kyrgyzstan, taking into account the great variety of situations families & children are facing in this central Asian society. To transform our implicit assumptions deriving from German childhood research & experience into explicit theoretical conceptions there's always constant comparison involved & data collection was extended to German Kindergartens & families as well as to Kyrgyz families living in transit between both societies (through migration or study- & work stipends). First results of fieldwork including participatory research with children as well as interviews with parents are pointing towards new dimensions influencing the quality of childhood. These appear to become evident especially in the direct comparison of two countries, as the specific meaning of certain indicators may content (beinhalten?) a high variation of ideas & therefore influence quality of childhood in very different ways. Dimensions in focus are: rooms & spaces made by & for children, meaning of nuclear and extended family, child's position within the family hierarchy, emotional vs. functional elements of intrafamilial relationships.

2010S02378

Schyns, Peggy (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research SCP, PO BOX 16164, 2500BD, The Hague [e-mail: p.schyns@scp.nl]), **Subjective Well-Being in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the past decade, governments of European nations have seem to become aware of the importance of measuring well-being in broader terms than just economic progress. Although GDP is still one of the most widely used indicators to measure progress of nations, new sounds can be heard. The report of the Club of Rome, the Stiglitz report, & the OECD World Forum are just a few examples in which the necessity to develop alternative measures of the well-being of societies is being stressed. In this paper I first address two European initiatives at the governmental level over the past years to measure progress or well-being from a broader perspective. Next I will focus on subjective well-being indicators. An overview of recent European indicators on subjective well-being is given at the national level, in particular happiness, life satisfaction, and emotions. Third, variation in subjective well-being is explained looking at individual level characteristics in six countries. Personality characteristics, social networks, income & not being unemployed all play an important role in SWB evaluations. Data from the European Social Survey 2006 are used. I will finally discuss merits of using broader measures of well-being for policy makers.

2010S02379

Schyns, Peggy (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research SCP, PO BOX 16164, 2500BD, The Hague [e-mail: p.schyns@scp.nl]), **The Couchsurfing Network: Altruism Meets Budget-Travelling in an Era of Egoism and Materialism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Living in the age of the fast & furious has led many to believe that our modern lifestyle has become more fluid, individualistic, "consumptionist" & self-centred than ever. If we want to follow some contemporary critical writers, postmodern people are less engaged with each other, only live in their own private bubble, think in terms of costs & benefits, & have withdrawn more and more from public & political life. This is one way of looking at daily reality. Another is to look at new initiatives where values such as trust & selflessness on the one hand, & consumption patterns such as budget travelling converge & make for new interesting social realities. One example of this phenomenon where citizens turn into helpful & trusting social beings, while travelling all over the world is CouchSurfing. This internet-based international community focuses on hospitality, & connects more than 1.5 million people in more than 200 countries in a shared mutual cultural understanding. Couch surfing is used as a case study to address issues such as social trust, bridging & bonding social capital, spillover effects to formal organisations, altruistic motives, & cultural understanding. Interviews with key figures of the network in the Netherlands were held.

2010S02380

Scodellaro, Claire & Pan Ké Shon, Jean-Louis (INED, Paris, France, 75020 [tel: +33 1 56 06 22 84; e-mail: claire.

scodellaro@ined.fr]), **Anorexia Nervosa as Excesses in Control,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Important inequalities in prevalence of anorexia nervosa are reported by sex, age & social class in the psychological literature. We study inequalities mainly by sex & age, in a young population, making the hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is the result of a double excess of control, by others & by oneself. The research is based on the quantitative analysis of data collected from 39,000 17-year-old people attending a compulsory civic day in France in 2008 & including a set of questions about symptoms related to anorexia from age 12. In our sample, 97% of the persons reporting such symptoms are women & significant inequalities are also observed according to parental social status. Different indicators suggest that anorexic women exert more control than others in their life, chiefly on their body but also in other socially valued areas, such as studies.

2010S02381

Scott, Bernard (Cranfield University, Shrivenham, Wiltshire, UK, SN6 7HL [tel: 01793 762303; e-mail: b.c.e.scott@cranfield.ac.uk]), **Education for Enlightenment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper highlights the need for education that is truly enlightening, an education that provides reflexive awareness of what it is to be a human social actor, one that is empowering for self determination, one that makes clear the nature of ethical choices, in particular, the choice between, on the one hand, selfless service for the greater good or, on the other hand, the pursuit of short-term personal goals. The paper sets itself in the context of the many problems that are facing humankind globally in the 21st century, namely, unsustainable economic growth, unsustainable population growth, climate change & a wide range of other ecological disasters. The thesis developed is that education for enlightenment is a necessary part of any putative solutions for dealing with the global problems. The main arguments are drawn directly from concepts in cybernetics that are helpful in providing a rational account of what is education for enlightenment. Works cited include those of von Foerster, Pask, Luhmann & Ricouer Armed with a clearly articulated cybernetic framework for understanding human social actors & their choices of how to behave, it is possible to usefully draw out from existing spiritual and pedagogic traditions those aspects which are shared & are compatible with the cybernetic understanding. The traditions addressed include Confucianism, Christianity, & critical pedagogy. On the basis of these comparisons & considerations, it is possible to set out, in outline at least, the curriculum for education for enlightenment. The curriculum in itself is not new. What is innovative is the use of concepts from cybernetics to stand as foundations for that curriculum.

2010S02382

Scott, Wilbur, McCone, David & Sayegh, Lisa (Dept of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, United States Air Force Academy, 2354 Fairchild Dr. 6K-105 USAF Academy, CO 80840 USA [tel: 719 333-6740; fax: 719 333-6711; e-mail: wilbur.scott@usafa.edu]), **Methodological Considerations in the Assessment of National Guard Soldiers: Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the summer of 2009, the authors received a grant to study readjustment & resilience among Army National Guard (ARNG) soldiers who have deployed to Afghanistan & Iraq. ARNGs have been referred to as "weekend" warriors since they hold civilian jobs, train for military duties once a month on weekends, & typically perform domestic missions (e.g., relief associated with hurricanes or floods). However, ARNG units lately have been attached to active-duty military units or deployed separately in support of them outside the United States. This scenario has created unique strains & stressors for ARNG soldiers & their families. The purpose of this paper is to explore the study's methodological features. We use a purposive sampling strategy to focus on sites likely to provide vivid illustrations of ARNG experiences & a triangulated design to play the strengths of a quantitative survey off the strengths of qualitative interviews. We describe these design features and, using preliminary findings, report on their utility in such studies.

2010S02383

Scrase, Timothy J (CAPSTRANS, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, 2522 [e-mail: tims@uow.edu.au]), **Neoliberal Markets and the Creation of the "Entrepreneurial Self": A Case Study of Artisans in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The globalization of economic production has impacted profoundly on artisans & craft workers in India. Numerous factories in China, for instance, are now mass producing various "Indian-style" handicrafts, fabrics & artifacts that were once the preserve of highly-skilled individuals from unique artisanal communities and castes. Moreover, the demand for certain Indian crafts is declining and hence many artisans are losing their traditional jobs and becoming displaced, unemployed & impoverished. Based on fieldwork conducted in New Delhi, this paper describes & analyzes the numerous problems encountered daily by artisans & documents their various survival strategies. During interviews, artisans identified problems ranging from corruption & labor exploitation, to the copying of designs & craft styles. Significantly, I argue that artisans in neoliberal, globalizing India are expected to become increasingly entrepreneurial. In this context, this paper addresses the notion of the re-definition of the self, a "market-defined self" where the marginalized individual hopes to survive in a world of ever increasing social competition & diminishing, realistic economic opportunities.

2010S02384

Scribano, Adrian, Cena, Rebeca & Peano, Alejandra (CEA-UE-UNC-CONICET, Av. General. Paz 154, 2do Piso (5000) Córdoba, Argentina [tel: 54-11-47725653; e-mail: adrianscribano@gmail.com]), **Policies of Bodies and Emotions: The Experiences of Agents Involved in Collective Actions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ This paper is part of a larger research project that seeks to explain what were the social processes, under the current capitalist system context, which make possible the maintenance & expansion of the mechanisms that the system of extraction & depredation of energy required for their reproduction. During the nineties, was implemented in Argentina, a series of neoliberal policies established by the Washington Consensus, which set up a new structure in the State-Society relationship. This economic, social and political system collapsed in December 2001 & the policies of the bodies & emotions associated with it was transforming too. The modifications in the political economy of morality, which occurred from changes in material conditions of living and structures of the sensitivities, had a direct impact on the collective practices. This paper shows some of the changes that have occurred in mechanisms of social bearability & devices for the regulation of sensations that affecting the structure of the policies of bodies & emotions. From an analysis of interviews and focus group describes the experiences of agents who participate in collective actions in the city of Villa Maria & the changes in social sensibilities linked to them.

2010S02385

Sebastien, Lea (University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium, 1050 [tel: 0032487667672; fax: 003226504312; e-mail: lsebasti@ulb.ac.be]), **Death of NIMBY. Awakening of Argumented Resistance. The Case of Opposition to a Landfill Project, Essonne, France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Waste management is a very important component of sustainable development. Among techniques available to treat domestic waste, landfill is considered of very poor value. But at the beginning of this century, 60% of domestic waste is still landfilled. This paper will first review impacts of opening a new dumping site on a territory. In most cases, this yields to NIMBY type of reactions among the local communities, a systematic disapproval largely explained by ignorance & selfishness. Here is an example of an organized resistance to a project of landfill in the village of St-Escobille (Essonne, France). Because it does not fall into the NIMBY framework, this particular case brings interesting matters on the question. We show that this type of opposition, which we define as an argumented resistance, leads to the creation of social relations, of new type of knowledge, & of patrimonial values. Organizational aspects of the local resistance will be described in the second part of this paper, together with unsuspected reconfiguration of the social relations in the community.

2010S02386

Sébastien, Richard (Sociology Department, University of Montreal/University of Paris 1 [tel: +01 514-303-7520; e-mail: sebastien.richard.3@umontreal.ca]), **The Epistemological Dimension of the Nanoworld: A Critical Investigation into the Production of Knowledge in Nanotechnologies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the laboratory to the popularization publications, our perception of nanotechnologies is grounded by social mechanisms. Public debates & the so-called "social acceptability" of the Nanoworld undervalue the epis-

temological dimension of the R&D in nanotechnologies. Based on a set of fifteen interviews & a six month field work in two nanomaterial research groups in Montreal, and following the discourse analysis of several scientific popularization articles & public policies, this communication aims to demonstrate the underestimation of the mechanisms of legitimization between all the actors of knowledge in nanotechnologies (scientists, actors of vulgarization and public/private experts). Tough, we will argue that the epistemological dimension of nanotechnologies is grounded on a continuum between three components (absence of external reference, "thing knowledge" & an emphasized popularization), all tied by a legitimization relation. In the end, we suggest a critical reinvestment, for the public debate, of this epistemological dimension to help build future standards of nanotechnologies comprehension.

2010S02387

Sedini, Carla (University of Milano-Bicocca, via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126 Milano, Italia [tel: 3493633737; e-mail: c.sedini@campus.unimib.it]), **Beyond Creativity: Entrepreneurship and Every-day Life in Milan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The passage to the so-called Information Society (Castells, 1989) was characterized by several changes in the processes of production, and in the goods produced, which have been mainly constituted by characteristics of intangibility & by high levels of symbolic content. Milan has been always considered a nodality for creative, design & fashion industries & also for sectors linked to those, such as advertising, public relations & finance. The arrival of the Internet, & a process of cultural commercialization created new jobs & new specializations, which were well integrated in the Milanese territory. Through the interviews conducted with several founders of enterprises which operate in creativity & knowledge dissemination sectors, it will be delineated the characteristics of these enterprises & the conditions which bring to their born. First of all, the controversial concept of "creativity" will be analyzed through the definitions which those entrepreneurs gave of it. On top of this, one of the main elements of my research was the relationship which the interviewees have with Milan. What are their needs, their critics & the positive elements which they can stress, not only as entrepreneurs but also as citizens?

2010S02388

Sedlakova, Renata & Vidovićova, Lucie (Department of Journalism, University of Palacky, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 771 47 [tel: +420 776699 725; e-mail: renata.sedlakova@upmedia.cz]), **Images of Older People and Ageing in the Czech Media,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Media are key agents of social construction of reality & they participate on the process of ascription of meaning. The image of old age drawn by media is in general evaluated as negative, stereotypical & unfavourable. Paper presents findings of the second wave of the study of news coverage of three Czech national TV-channels & main dailies. It compares results from the analysis of news issued in year 2004 & 2008. Key words were used for the sample selection; quantitative (content analysis) as well as qualitative techniques were used for the analysis. In the quantitative part we focused on topics of news & its framing. We found out that older people are underrepresented in the news services. We analysed the language of the news, labels used for signification of older people & main attributes connected to old age & ageing. Most of the presented news had features of infotainment & soft news. Abusing of chronological age as a self-explaining category was very common. Discussion about the function of media as a social exclusion tool, as agent contributing to discrimination of old people & possibilities to influence the journalist praxis is part of the paper.

2010S02389

Seedat Khan, Mariam (Sociology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27115593466; fax: 27115593466; e-mail: mseedat@uj.ac.za]), **Domestic Workers in South Africa: No Sign of Hope,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Domestic workers in South Africa continue to remain the poorest of the poor black African women. Despite legislation that has been promulgated to effect change little evidence is visible in the sector. They have not witnessed the full benefits of a just and democratic society. Education remains a challenge & does not provide the necessary resources that are required for completion. They continue to turn to domestic work as a means of survival. This paper explores the experiences & challenges that ten black African domestic workers face in a post apartheid South Africa.

2010S02390

Seedat Khan, Mariam, Naidoo, Kammilla & Smit, Ria (Sociology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27115593466; fax: 27115593466; e-mail: mseedat@uj.ac.za]), **Subjective Experiences of Working Mothers: A Case of Academics Balancing Work and Family,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The face of academia has undergone dramatic changes in the last decade both locally & globally. The freedom that academics once had to read, think, & create new knowledge is a distant memory. With the commercialisation of academic institutions we have moved from the once enjoyable role of academics & researchers who knew the names of their students to the role of academics & administrators with hundreds of faceless students. Universities are short sighted in their cutbacks of administration staff. They force academics to turn into administrators leaving them with little or no time to engage in social scientific research. In addition to this the demands & competitive nature of academia makes it increasingly difficult to balance family & work. The poor salaries that academics earn play a very critical role in this scenario. This paper is based on qualitative interviews conducted with thirty academics at the universities of Johannesburg, Witwatersrand, and Natal. We look at the coping strategies & social networks that academics create, draw on & form, in order to perform & deliver both as academics & as parents. This paper also brings to the fore critical issues around gender division within the household where there is at least one parent that is an academic.

2010S02391

Seferiades, Seraphim & Kotronaki, Loukia (Panteion University of Social and Political Science, Athens 17671, Greece [tel: 00302109201827; e-mail: ssefer@panteion.gr]), **Sacredness, Emotions and other Dynamic Dimensions in Militant Protest: Insurrectionary Collective Action in Greece (December 2008),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on a conspicuously understudied form of militant protest: Insurrectionary Collective Action (ICA). Mustering evidence from the convulsive events that shook Greece in the aftermath of the unprovoked shooting of teenager Alexandros Grigoropoulos by riotous police in December 2008, we seek to conceptualize, interpret & explicate the ensuing social eruption employing (and seeking to further refine) analytical tools drawn from the literature of Contentious Politics. Explosions such as the Greek "December days" are usually portrayed as senseless violence, mere rioting. "riots", however, are nowhere defined, which precludes serious analysis & explanation. Starting off our analysis from this conceptual core (What constitutes & What causes rioting?) we claim that the Greek events were something profoundly more intense & politically consequential. Involving far more than mere violence, the novel form we conceptualize, i.e. ICA, was characterized by broad diffusion processes, whereby riotous activity originally undertaken in the centre of Athens snowballed to engulf the whole of the country. In it, participated a large number of underprivileged strata - school students, second-generation migrants, precariously employed etc - whilst its political message was framed in utterly uncompromising ways, making a shambles of official leftist rhetoric. Calling attention to key structural factors helping explain this diffusion, we lay special emphasis on three neglected dimensions of contentious politics, the emotional, the spatial & the temporal. We also enquire whether or not December 2008 has the potential to transform the nature of Greek contentious politics as a whole.

2010S02392

Seguin, Thomas (University Paul Valéry Montpellier 3/Departement Sociology, Route de Mende, 34199 Montpellier Cedex 5, France [tel: 00 33 (0)6 72 77 36 33; e-mail: seguinULt@yahoo.fr]), **Social Signs as Effective Psychological Tools: Towards a Comprehensive Approach of Symbols,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Few studies deal with the influence of signs in a social context. The latter nonetheless have considerable influence both on the ecology of mind & the ecology of society. Postmodern theory brings interesting reflections on the importance of ideas in themselves as a fundamental part of the functioning of society. The foundations of our knowledge & the foundations of our acting are interlinked. Metaphysics, politics & life are constitutive dimensions of what we mean by social experience. Symbols are alive in their own texture & in their interaction with the formation of individuals and society. Signs are mental (semantics) & physical (semiotics) entities. Can we trace a cognitive & physical mapping of the forces that shape social mentalities, social bodies? These questions lead to many others con-

cerning determinism (difference, self-construction, identity) or even democracy (freedom, globalization & hermeneutics).

2010S02393

Segura Trejo, Fernando (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales de Paris, 105, Bd Raspail. Pairs, France, 75014 [tel: 0033637226720; fax: 0033153635101; e-mail: fernandoseguraste@gmail.com]), **The Experience of the Homeless World Cup. Social Inclusion through Football?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We have seen a great number of social programs in the world using football as a social tool in this new century. Some of the projects are encouraged by international organizations such as FIFA, UEFA or even the UN, others are developed by civil organizations or local NGO's. Based on the experience of an international competition such as the Homeless World Cup, gathering a great amount of local NGO's using football as a social tool to help homeless people, political refugees, former convicts & exdrogue consumers we have explored the benefits, the impacts & the limits of this "façade" of football. The principal statement of the research has been that although football can bring together different effects, various realities & imaginary construction these kinds of projects allow individuals to follow an associative carrier. We analyze then the forms of those carriers & the effects they produce on young people. After two years of field participatory field work, formal interviews & informal conversations we can state that football, though as a social tool & aimed at further objectives helps people to quit isolation, build social networks and enhance personal change. It also provides motivation and meaning to footballers. However, social work must accompany in order unexpected consequences such as failures.

2010S02394

Seim, Sissel (Faculty of Social Sciences, Oslo University College, St. Olavs plass 4, 0130 Oslo, Norway [tel: +47 22 45 35 13; fax: +47 22 45 36 00; e-mail: sissel.seim@sam.hio.no]), **The Challenge of Involving Children and Youths as Participants in Research. Participatory Action Research in Researching Children's Participation in Child Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (NOR)

¶ This paper is based on the ongoing project Professional Practice and the Participation of Children, conducted at Oslo University College, in cooperation with two child protection centres in Oslo. Participatory action research (PAR) is the chosen methodological approach for researching children's participation; & both child protection workers, children & their parents should ideally take part in the research process. The subject of this paper is to discuss how children & youths can be involved as co-researchers. Dialogue-based participation groups aimed at involving children and youths in the research process, provide the empirical basis for the discussion. For ethical reasons group meetings are arranged through the child protection centres, based on consent from both children and their parents. Four group meetings have been arranged so far, but the meetings with children have given valuable input in the process. Our preliminary analysis concludes that involving children in the research process has presented some unexpected challenges; the child protection workers are reluctant to involve children in research, & there is still great need to investigate models for involving children & youths in the research process.

2010S02395

Seiz, Marta (Institute of Economics, Geography and Demography. CSIC, Madrid, Spain [tel: +34916022752; e-mail: marta.seiz@cchs.csic.es]), **Values or Necessity? An Analysis of the Variables Guiding Post-Birth Employment Choices in Spain and Sweden in Relation to the Institutional Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The labour market behaviour of women following childbirth has been the object of intense academic study over the past decades. Increasing attention has been devoted to the existing heterogeneity among women regarding their labour supply decisions once they become mothers. Most studies have placed their focus either on aggregate cross-national trends or on individual-level variation without considering the linkages that may exist between macro- and micro-level factors. This paper aims to make a contribution in this respect by examining whether the welfare state-related structural context influences the type of variables determining women's choices. More specifically, it assesses the degree to which Spanish and Swedish mothers differ on their being guided by situational and value-related aspects, respectively, when deciding among different employment strategies after the birth of their first child. For this purpose, a comparative micro-level logistic regression analysis is performed based on the latest Spanish Family and Fertility Survey & the Swedish Young Adult Panel Study. The findings suggest that a structural context generally favourable to the reconciliation of work & family life, as the Swedish one, does not necessarily translate into a greater weight of attitudinal variables in the decision process. The employment choices of recent mothers in both of the countries studied seem ultimately guided by situational & material considerations at the individual-level; in contrast to what preference theory would envisage.

2010S02396

Sekine, Kae, Hisano, Shuji & Boutonnet, Jean-Pierre (University of Kyoto, Grad. School of Economics, Yoshida-Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan [tel: +81 75 723 6773; fax: +81 75 723 6773; e-mail: kaesekine@hotmail.co.jp]), **Is Transnational Corporations' Contribution to the Sustainable Development of Local Agro-Food Systems Possible?: A Case Study of Dole Food Company in Japan and France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently remodeled transnational corporations' investment in agro-food sectors has brought about profound changes in the context of global trend of investment in "green" businesses as a refraction to the citizens' social movements for the sustainable development. This trend questions whether transnational corporations' contribution to the sustainable development of local agro-food system is possible & in what strategies. Dole Food Company, one of the biggest transnational agribusinesses in the fruits & vegetables sector, has launched its fruit & vegetables business, integrating from production to marketing both in Japan and France. This company adopts the strategies of promoting its contributionin "food safety", "human health", "environmentally friendly" & sometimes "local agro-food system". In each country they operate several private standards & certifications. Are these goals feasible on a private basis in the competition of markets economy? Our purpose in this paper is to depict (1) Dole Food Company's fruits & vegetables businesses with their distinct strategies in Japan & France, (2) the consequences & challenges of its businesses in each country, (3) the alternative strategies operated by local stakeholders for the sustainable development of local agro-food systems & (4) to discuss about the limit of the "green" strategies of transnational corporations & the significance of the government support at the state level. To address these objectives, we analyse statistics & survey some relevant studies to grasp & identify with the institutional, historical, political & societal differences of agro-food system in each country. Also, the impacts of the activities of these transnational corporations on rural areas are examined based on a series of detailed qualitative surveyss conducted from 2003 to 2009, in which we interviewed key actors such as : Dole Japan, Dole France, their local co-operators & partners, their branches, agricultural cooperatives, contractual farmers, agricultural wage workers & local governments in both countries, in the aim of comparing the similarities & differences in the strategies between Dole Japan & Dole France. We also look at some alternative approaches of Dole's competitors, who rely on the geographical indications supported by the States & local governments based on our literature as well as field surveys. Firstly, we illustrate the process of Dole's penetration into the Japanese & French agro-food markets. In Japan, since the late 1990s, Dole Japan has established three joint corporations with Japanese firms as a means to get involved in the fresh food distribution sector. At the same time they started contract farming scheme by organising individual farmers. Later in 2000, they launched into the management of eight franchise farms to produce broccolis for the domestic (high quality) market. Dole Japan has extended the range of agricultural production & gained a substantial share of the domestic market of broccoli under the brand of its own: high quality, but without any third-party certification. In France, on the other hand, Dole is largely engaged in the import of exotic fruits for the domestic market. Recently they've started exporting French apples to Northern and Eastern European countries & Middle East. They source apples from traders & big producers in Southern France mainly relying on spot trade. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S02397

Sekula, Paulina (Institute of Sociology Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 31-044 [tel: +48 602383490; e-mail: paulina.sekula@uj.edu.pl]), **Unconventional Public Participation in Post-Communist Poland: Its Determinants and Blockades,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper addresses a question of the role of unconventional public participation in contemporary Poland, the country where mass demonstrations & strikes a followed by negotiations between government & opposition a brought about the regime change, which served as a source of inspiration for other European communist societies. Have Poles experienced the post-

honeymoon phase? Have there been changes in the scope of support for and actual participation in the forms of unconventional political behaviour for two decades of democracy in Poland? What are the dominant forms of unconventional participation? What are the main factors that enhance & hinder Poles' involvement in direct action? To answer these question the results of a number of international surveys (World Values Survey, International Social Survey Programme) & national studies on civic engagement in Poland is analysed. The findings suggest that: 1. level of support for & engagement in protest activity has been lower than in most democracies, both established & post-communist, 2.protest intensity has been lower than in late 1980-ties & early 990-ties, 3. there can be identified waves of social protest that follow economic reforms, 4. there dominate concrete economic demands, 4. there are niches of issue-based (including environment & gender) protest behaviour.

2010S02398

Selikow, Terry-Ann ([e-mail: Terry-Ann.Selikow@wits.ac.za]), **Of Structure and Agency and Moments In-between: the complexity of HIV/AIDS amongst young people in South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ HIV/AIDS in South Africa has reached endemic proportions with young people bearing the brunt of the epidemic. Transmission of HIV is primarily by heterosexual intercourse, therefore it is imperative to explore sexual relationships of young people; the focus of this paper. At two extremes of the continuum, research has focused on the structures that determine women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS thus positioning women as passive victims in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, or, as women having unbridled agency, thus portraying women as free actors who are able to resist social forces. Moreover, most South African research has depicted men as existing within structures that produce dangerous hegemonic masculinities that encourage having multiple partners & coercing women into unprotected sex, thus ignoring men's emotions & capacity for love, trust and intimacy & underplaying how some men exert agency in challenging hegemonic masculinities. Thus HIV prevalence has largely been explored within a limiting theoretical framework that fails to capture the nuances & intricacies of sexuality. Moving outside of the dualistic structure / agency debate, my research draws on a critical realist approach & explores the intricate interplay of structure & agency: the moments-in-between. By theorising moments-in-between, I am able to look beyond the bifurcated structure / agency debate to begin to develop a space where intimacy, pleasure, & love reside. To access these moments-in-between I engaged in conversations with 70 youth in an urban setting in South Africa. As advocated by critical theory's emancipatory approach, I explore how youth discourse have implications for HIV prevention programmes, , Further, & also inline with a critical realist approach, I recognise the role of self-reflexivity as an applied practice, & I offer commentary on how my own discourses placed limitations on my conversations with youth & the analysis thereof.

2010S02399

Sellke, Piet, Amlot, Richard, Brooke, Rogers, Rubin, James, Pearce, Julia & Mowbray, Fiona (University of Stuttgart, Institute for Social Sciences, Department of Environmental Sociology, Stuttgart, Germany, 70174 [e-mail: piet.sellke@sowi.uni-stuttgart.de]), **Public Information Responses after Terrorist Events,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The threat western societies face through terrorist attacks became much more apparent than ever before through the attacks of 9/11 (New York & Washington 2001), 11-M (Madrid, March 11, 2004) and 7/7 (London, July 7, 2005). The new quality of those attacks comprised the deliberate attempt to cause as many fatalities as possible & to disrupt economic & social life. Not least the ruthlessness & sophistication of the attacks carried out made the use of radiological or biological substances for attacks conceivable, if not likely. How the public reacts to biological or radiological terrorism will help to determine how extensive the attack's medical, economic & social impacts are. Yet our understanding of what the public is likely to do in case of a radiological and/or biological attack is limited. Will they spontaneously evacuate affected areas? Are they willing to attend mass treatment centers? Will unaffected people demand treatment and monitoring? Will people avoid affected areas even after clean-up operations have been completed? As yet, we do not know. While emergency plans & simulations dealing with these scenarios assume a relatively compliant public with easily understood behaviors, evidence from previous incidents suggests that the reality may be different. As such, a first step to preparing better plans to protect the public is to identify actions they intend to take in the event of one of these scenarios occurring, & to assess how prevalent such intentions are in society. In this presentation results from a two-year research project will be presented, addressing the questions outlined above & comparing them between Germany & the United Kingdom. In a first set of 20 focus groups (10 in Germany, 10 in UK) participants were confronted with a fictive news broadcast either on a terrorist attack with smallpox or an attack with a radiological embedded device (RED). Results of the focus groups were being used to design representative surveys for Germany & the UK. In a second set of 40 focus groups (20 per country), the news broadcast stimulus has been altered according to the information needs & behavioral responses articulated in the initial focus groups & according to the results of the surveys. The presentation will emphasize the question of whether behavioral intentions of the public can be influenced by tailored emergency communication & the satisfaction of public's information needs and what possible differences in the response to terrorist attacks exist between Germany & the United Kingdom.

2010S02400

Semenova, Anna (Institute of Sociology of RAS, Moscow, Russia, 117218 [tel: 7-495-719-09-71; fax: 7-495-719-07-40; e-mail: mansurov@isras.ru]), **The Transformation of the Security Agencies Image in the Acts of Terrorism Coverage (based on the Russian press),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research purported to demonstrate how the image of the security agencies is transformed, & this was supposed to be done based on the press releases, covering acts of terrorism. In accordance with the goals of the research, the published announcements in Russian press were chosen as the empiric subject matter. The selected articles were dedicated to the interpretation of the two major acts of terrorism on the territory of the Russian Federation: the Dubrovka Culture Center act of terrorism of 23rd October of 2002 (hereinafter referred to as N/O), & the Beslan school 1 act of terrorism of the September 1st of 2004. The hypothesis of the given work is based upon the idea that the media concerns about certain quality of its audience appear to be one of the basic mechanisms of self-restrictions while covering the act of terrorism. The image of the security agencies is disclosed through basic informational blocks to be traced in the press reaction to the act of terrorism, such as search of motives, recommendations & solutions to the authorities & the society, suggested by the journalists, events forecasts; images of terrorists, hostages, their relatives, of other groups of victims; the way the world community reacts to the security agencies actions.

2010S02401

Semprebon, Michela (Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, Via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi 8, 20126 Milano [tel: 0039 347 987 0015; e-mail: m.semprebon@campus.unimib.it]), **The Emergence of Immigrants' Voice in the Genesis of a Contested Space. Two Cases of Local Conflicts in Northern Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While it has been traditionally a country of e-migration, Italy has recently experienced increasing waves of im-migration. In turn, Italian cities have been confronted with a growing heterogeneity in the use & appropriation of urban space. This clashes with the widespread introduction of safety policies which try & preserve an established urban order. Against this background, the paper proposes to analyse the conflict that has emerged around the regulation of phone centers. A pragmatic approach (Boltanski and Thévenot 1991) will be adopted to grasp contentious dynamics, with emphasis on phone center-owners, which are mostly of immigrant origins. Departing from prevailing interpretations on immigrants' collective action, it will be demonstrated that there is more to it than political opportunity structures. Actors will be observed "in action", in various forms of engagements, including those reaching beyond institutional scènes. The investigation will be lead in a comparative light, with focus on two northern Italian cities: Verona & Modena. The fundamental question will be addressed of how different uses of an urban space have been integrated, thus leading to a transformation of the urban order, alongside processes of inclusion, exclusion & resistance. This will also show that conflicts can promote forms of institutional innovation.

2010S02402

Semyonov, Moshe (Sociology and antropology, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel, 69978 [tel: +972 3 6446589; e-mail: moshes@post.tau.ac.il]), **Modes and Research Traditions of Israeli Mainstream Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Israeli mainstream sociologists have long been publishing research findings not only in Israeli journals but mostly in reputable international journals. They consider themselves as an integral part of the international sci-

entific community. They often adopt general (mostly Western) theoretical models & orientations. Likewise, they hold dialogues & debates more frequently with sociologists in other countries than with Israeli sociologists. Review of several leading sociological journals reveals that only half of the articles published by Israeli sociologists focus on Israeli society. The second half deals with other societies or is conducted within a cross-national comparative framework. The body of research produced by Israeli sociologists can be divided into four major research traditions: studies unique to Israeli society that do not attempt to generalize from the findings to other social contexts; studies that adopt a theoretical typology to Israeli data without considering the special social context of Israeli society; studies that apply a theoretical model to data obtained from Israeli society; studies that examine a model while casting it within the social and political economic context of Israel, thus, providing a comparative perspective. Illustrations for the various research traditions are presented & discussed.

2010S02403

Sequera, Jorge (Universidad Complutense Madrid, Madrid, Spain [e-mail: jorgesekera@hotmail.com]), **Welfare State, Housing Rights and the Right to the City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Checking again in economic system crisis, the political power does not seek alternatives to the hegemonic model but replicates the problem through internal stabilizing economic & political, to help regenerate economic growth & avoid recessions. Thus, the welfare state is one of the mechanisms for crisis management (regulating the processes of socialization & capital accumulation), trying to ensure the survival of these exchanges privately controlled. We see how the consolidation or improvement of social rights, civil or political rights are directly related to the management of cyclical economic-political crisis in contemporary capitalism. And one example is found in the current provision by public authorities to improve the welfare of the population through the implementation of social policies related to housing, just at a time of construction recession in the Spain, actually the main engine this national economy. The welfare devices that the State manages, trying to stabilize the consequences of these events (eg, through housing subsidies as income of emancipation of youth). Beyond these improvements, partials & questionable, it seems clear that the possibility that all citizens get to have a decent housing accommodation and, is opposed to the current reality, if we consider the paradox that Harvey tells us: capital accumulation is sustained on the base of the shortage of resources.

2010S02404

Serafim, Lizandra, Nakano, Kazuo, Cobra, Patrícia & Uzzo, Karina (University of Campinas (Unicamp), Campinas-SP, Brazil [tel: +55 11 26154168; e-mail: lizaserafim@gmail.com]), **Social Participation in the Improvement of Housing Conditions in Diadema: A Multi-Level Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Diadema is a municipality with a small overpopulated urban area located in the São Paulo metropolitan region where urban development fell behind the dramatic population increase stimulated by industrialization, generating housing & infrastructure deficits, & consequently forcing people to live in sub-human conditions in the shantytowns that mushroomed around the industrial parks. The region became a melting pot for social movements in the communities & in the trades unions. Since the return to democracy in 1982, the municipality has been governed by left-wing parties with intensive citizen participation in policy elaboration and decisions, which gave birth to a innovative housing policy, territorial planning & management & a participative governance structure in the municipality. This research examines the municipal housing policy which became a model for national-level policies with the election of the same left-wing party for presidency, in 2003. It highlights, from the improvement living condition point of view, the importance of the commitment of government & political parties in opening citizen participation & involving considerable articulation with social movements & the role played by different community activists from the church & trade unions as a central catalyst condition to build democratic governance & innovation in policies.

2010S02405

Serajzadeh, Seyed Hossein & Roozkhosh, Mohamad (Tarbiat Moallem University, No.49 Mofateh Ave. Tehran, Iran, 15719-14911 [tel: 0098 21 88062608; fax: 0098 21 88062608; e-mail: serajsh@yahoo.com]), **The Development of Iranian Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since its introduction as an academic discipline nearly half a century ago, Iranian sociology has created much controversy. Some have approached it with skepticism, considering it to be yet another apparatus of Western cultural imperialism. Some, however, have pursued it with hope & enthusiasm, considering it to be the science of progress & development of their society. Despite these controversies, Iranian sociology has eventually strengthened its basis, & its terms & concepts are now widely used by politicians, administrators, journalists & even the everyday people. The Iranian Sociological Association, founded nearly 20 years ago, has been one of the well-established academic associations, which has been able to attract many sociologists and social scientists from across the country. In spite of its rapid growth & also its general respected position within the Iranian society, Iranian sociology has faced severe challenges & has become the subject of harsh criticism from both internal and external critiques. This paper makes an attempt to introduce the development of Iranian sociology & the Iranian Sociological Association & intends to point out some of these critiques and challenges. It will be argued that these challenges & debates are themselves an indication of Iranian sociology's maturity, self-consciousness & self-confidence.

2010S02406

Serapioni, Mauro (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Colégio de S. Jerónimo [tel: +351 239855570; fax: +351 239855589; e-mail: mauroserapioni@ces.uc.pt]), **The State of Art of Citizen Participation in Health Care System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Issues of public involvement & governance have assumed a great relevance within western democracies. Public participation is configured as an instance of reconstruction of social action, autonomous in relation to both the bureaucratic logic of the state and to the mercantilist logic of the economic system. This debate, very intense among social scientists since the eighties, is very alive today in the context of the health sector. Several studies have been highlighting a strong tension between the technicism of medicine & bureaucratic organization of the health system, on one side, & the communication model of the life word, on the other side. In fact, one of the central issues of health care reforms of the last 20 years has focused on the valorization of the citizens' point of view. Partnership, participation & empowerment are some of the most appealing key words in the texts of reform in many western countries. However, experience in this field shows that despite some good intentions & appreciable efforts, public involvement is unlikely to be fully implemented. The paper begin with brief sketches of new sociological approaches aimed at linking social systems with the real world - micro with macro dimensions; structure with action. Next, the results of a cross national study concerning Italy, Great Britain & Brazil are synthetically reported. Then, the actual state of citizens' participation in western health systems is presented, as result of a literature review, highlighting both new strategies of patient involvement and critical issues & constraints. In closing, some reflection on the complexity of the relation between the health care system and patient & user associations are presented for discussion.

2010S02407

Sergiyenko, Aliye M. (Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 656031 [tel: +7 3852 247339; fax: +7 3852 366395; e-mail: aliye@list.ru]), **Social Position of Rural Inhabitants and Mechanisms of Its Formation in the Crisis Conditions and Before in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents findings of dynamics in countrymen social position in 2000s & social mechanisms of its formation in Russia. Special attention is paid to processes in income & employment spheres, access to social services, demographic reproduction, peculiarities of nation state & local social policies towards rural areas. The findings based on quota sample inquiries of rural inhabitants (N=1011, 2008; N=1100, 2002) & several expert questionings. Profound changes in countrymen social position for last two decades has showed in concentration of poverty & unemployment, social services access worsening, rights violations in income & labor spheres, alcoholism & drug addiction spreading, neediness of elementary public utilities, intensive migration of young people from rural areas. Since the middle of 2000s some positive trends in countrymen welfare standards, education & public health have appeared. Ineffective using of social policy technologies and imperfection of government bodies interactions with business structures & public organizations, keeping of leading role of social networks in social maintenance of countrymen, lack of effective technologies for adaptation to global economic crisis are revealed. Main social mechanisms of countrymen social position formation (social policy, peasants economic behavior & influence of business & public organizations) are described in the paper.

2010S02408

Serradell, Olga, Carmona, Roser, Lopez-Nistal, Monica & Vidu, Ana (Autonomous University of Barcelona [tel: +34935812406; e-mail: Olga.Serradell@uab.cat]), **Romaní Women Movement: The Driving Force of Romaní Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Romaní women have passed from not having any organization of their own to being organized in almost any remote region in less than twenty years. The current Romaní women movement represents an example of a contemporary social movement. In his paper we will present an analysis of this movement's principles & activities, not only for the inclusion of Romaní women, but also as a driving force for their community. Romaní women are considered one of the pillars for the Romaní culture & their organizations are running many processes of change in their neighborhoods, with their families & their children's schools. As one of the main agents for the transmission of the culture, Romaní women have always functioned between the past & the future, at the crossroads of traditions & modernity. Romà organizations of women like Drom Kotar Mestipen are opening up many spaces for dialogue & negotiation about their own cultural community, women & the society in general. Thus, they are creating new understandings of their identity, changing gender and family relations throughout the introduction of feminist ideas. Furthermore, they are also making their own decisions to better face current uncertainties in a globalized world & developing strategies to generate new opportunities, in order to achieve a fully participation of Romà in society. In the last decades a network of associations has flourished throughout Europe leading transformative actions, originated in the individual lives of Romaní women & also in their social contexts. In order to analyze this contemporary social movement in the multicultural societies, we will present their claims particularly in terms of opening up spaces of participation in the educational domain for themselves as well as for their community.

2010S02409

Serrano, Maria Manuel & Neto, Paulo (University of Évora - Department of Sociology, Largo dos Colegiais, 2. 7000-803 Évora. Portugal [tel: +351 266 740 805; e-mail: mariaserrano@uevora.pt]), **The Innovation Public Policies and the Companies' Adoption Of Innovative Processes - A New Methodological Approach for Evaluation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today innovation is present in the discourse of politicians and business leaders. They see innovation as a positive value & as a solution to solve social problems & company's competitiveness, so organizations are encouraged to adopt innovative practices through incentives & innovation policies. Several economic and sociological studies have shown that Portuguese companies adopt more easily technological innovations (with short-term effects) then organizational & social innovations. In this sense, we will consider innovation public policies effects at Portuguese companies and how they take available opportunities for innovation. The aim is to know if the concept of innovation spread by these policies is multidimensional (eg social, economic & technological) or restricted. We propose to study the factors (internal & external) that affect innovation processes in enterprises through case studies methodology. This research strategy will show us the processes of innovation from within the organizations & analyze the socio-economic context in which organizations operate.

2010S02410

Serrano-Velarde, Kathia (Heidelberg University, Dept of Sociology, Bergheimer Str 58, 69117 Heidelberg [tel: +49 6221 5411976; fax: +49 6221 5411999; e-mail: kathia.serrano@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de]), **"Investing into European Higher Education" The Discursive Construction of Organisational Hybridity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this contribution is to describe & discuss the increasing hybridization of European universities. Indeed, national policies grant universities an increasing share of autonomy, thus leaving them the choice of organizing themselves. This leads, in the absence of sufficient state funding, to the search for 1) untapped funds & 2) organising principles that allow for an efficient use of resources. Consequently, European universities reveal a growing mix of "public" & "private" attributes. The paper addresses the notion of hybridity from a discursive point of view by investigating the notion of educational "investments" in EU policy talk. Since the launch of the Lisbon Agenda in 2000, EU policies became increasingly explicit with regard to the financial sustainability of universities. The political ambition to foster private investment into higher education leads to the proliferation of reports & studies regarding return on investment strategies, scientific philanthropy or intellectual property rights. Yet, framing universities' funding as "investment" changes the (discursive) social order they are embedded in & mirrors the complexity/hybridity of constraints/expectations, universities have to cope with. The study is based on a discourse analysis of EU policy documents & a series of interviews with actors involved in EU policy making.

2010S02411

Sevänen, Erkki Tapio (Department of Cultural Research, University of Eastern Finland, PL 111, 80101 Joensuu, Finland [tel: +358-13-2514354; e-mail: erkki.sevanen@uef.fi]), **Does Contemporary Constructivist Epistemology Break the Connection between Knowledge and Societal Praxis?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Niklas Luhmann's constructivism warns us against the intellectual hybris that societal movements, social planning & totalitarian ideologies might practise in society. Luhmann also wanted to impose limits on social criticism, Enlightenment thinking & on social movements that dream about the moral-practical perfection of society. His constructivism is, however, vulnerable to critique. Sociology is epistemically not as closed with regard to societal-cultural reality as Luhmann presumed. Social agents are not passive marionettes; agents form beliefs, interpretations and valuations concerning societal-cultural, & in their action agents apply those beliefs, interpretations & valuations & transform them into reality. As Ian Hacking points out in his own version of constructivism, through this societal-cultural reality is dependent on agents' ways of giving meanings to that reality. Luhmann ignores the level of agents. Hence, he could not see that agents' interpretative acts are a constitutive factor in the structure of societal-cultural reality, & partly for this reason, agents have genuine knowledge of society. Although Luhmann denied the possibility of genuine knowledge of objective reality, he thought that, within certain limits, theoretical representations of society can be estimated by means of rational epistemic criteria; therefore the social movements which strive for emancipation are able to present epistemic grounds for their views of society. The connection between knowledge & societal praxis is, however, stronger, because agents are also able to produce societal-cultural reality. Unfortunately, this dimension is missing from the Luhmannian constructivism.

2010S02412

Sever, Brion, Ranjan, Datta, K & Jebunnessa, Chapola (Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey, USA [tel: 001-647-70-2042; e-mail: rda027@gmail.com]), **Immigration, Immigrants, and Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study between Norway and USA,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Immigration has become an increasingly significant topic within the field of criminology over the past few decades in both theory and research. Most studies on immigration have focused on its impact on crime, police, & the criminal justice system as a whole. There has been minimal focus, however, on the assimilation of immigrant populations into their new country or origin. The present study compares the assimilation of 441 immigrants into two countries, the United States & Norway. Specifically, this study compares the understanding that Bangladesh immigrants have obtained about the criminal justice in both these countries. Factors influencing the differences in the level of understanding of the criminal justice system by the Bangladesh immigrants will be discussed.

2010S02413

Seveso Zanin, Emilio J., D'Amico, Marcelo & Vergara Mattar, Gabriela (CONICET/CEA-UE, General Paz Avenue, 154, 2 floor [tel: 54-351-4341124; e-mail: emilioseveso@hotmail.com]), **Cuerpos y emociones en los conflictos pos crisis 2001: Una mirada interclasista del caso cordobés** (Bodies and Emotions in the Later Conflict of the 2001 Crisis. An Interclass Look to the Case in the City of Córdoba), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The 2001 crisis in Argentina can be interpreted as a breaking point, as continuity, or as a logic of rupture-continuity of certain factors, processes & components of the capitalist structure in the context of neo-colonial dependency. In this paper we propose to examine these multiple logics in terms of policies of bodies and control of emotions, taking into account the inter-class differences. We will analyze a set of individual & group interviews realised in Cordoba in 2008, to actors who present degrees of involvement with social organizations or collective actions, with emphasis on the social places of their bodies, experiences & sensitivity that they expressed not only in relation to the 2001 crisis, but also in relation to the previous and later context. As a working hypothesis we postulate that the increasing of the expulsion & impoverishment which characterize the

social structure of our country, it is shown in the ways by which the subject live, feel & rebuild their possibilities for social transformation.

2010S02414

Seward, Rudy, Ray (Department of Sociology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas 76203 USA [tel: 940 565 2295; fax: 940 369 7035; e-mail: seward@unt.edu]), **Exploring Fathers' Involvement with Children: Concepts, Clusters, and Inclusive Theoretical Model,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although most studies of fathers' involvement with children have, at least until recently, been only minimally guided by an integrated theoretical framework, some concepts have dominated the literature. These concepts, plus some from other proposed models, provide a substantial foundation for research because they (a) address what fathers bring to their relationships; (b) offer insights on the familial & broader social contexts of these relationships; and (c) highlight the multi-dimensional nature of involvement with children. This paper is a response to calls for further conceptualization & the integration of existing theories and models used in the research on fathers. Building on other recent efforts to address these calls, extant theories, models, and research concepts are delineated, grouped into major clusters, and the clusters combined in a single model proposing causal relationships. The result is a more inclusive set of concepts that better reflects the complexity of fathers' involvement. Testing the model empirically should provide a greater understanding of the meanings attached to the status of father, of the father status-making process, & of how these are both interpersonally and institutionally negotiated & constructed.

2010S02415

Seymour, Jane E (University of Nottingham; School of Nursing, Midwifery and Physiotherapy, Queens Medical Centre, Derby Road, Nottingham, NG7 2HA [tel: 0115 8231202; fax: 0115 8231211; e-mail: jane.seymour@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Dying at Home: The Good Death?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper draws on a programme of research involving older adults to provide some critical reflections on the trend encouraged by the End of Life Strategy in England to see death at home as synonymous with the "good death". The direction of policy is supported by evidence from cross sectional quantitative surveys which suggest that most people will express a preference for a home death if asked on any one occasion. The paper draws on findings from several studies using qualitative methods to examine the experiences, views and concerns of older people living in community settings about death, dying & bereavement, including those classically considered to be in minority or marginal groups, such as black and minority ethnic groups, lesbian, gay & bisexual elders, & those in very late old age (85 years & older). It examines some cultural, interpersonal, practical & existential issues in relation to the provision of end of life care & death in the domestic home expressed by older people, most of who drew on biographical experiences of bereavement & provision of care for others at the end of life, as well as expressing their expectations and concerns for their own care at the end of life. The paper concludes that current trends in policy are based on ethnocentric, gendered & ageist assumptions & reveal a lack of engagement with the problems & costs confronting older people & their informal carers in accessing help & support during a final illness.

2010S02416

Seymour, Kathryn M (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Mt Gravatt Campus, 176 Messines Ridge Road, Mt Gravatt, Australia QLD 4122 [tel: +61 7 3735 6806; e-mail: k.seymour@griffith.edu.au]), **Doing Research with Young People,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The last decade has seen an increased interest in the role that young people can & should play in research that is about them. This has involved a shift away from a traditional research approach which has tended to conduct research "on" or "about" young people towards a more participatory model of research conducted "with" and "informed by" young people. An increasing amount of work is being done to explore research methods that not only encourage the inclusion of young people but are also methodologically and ethically sound. From ethics approval to getting out in the field this paper will reflect on a research model adopted for the Queensland Youth Development Research Project that actively included young people in the research process.

2010S02417

Shah, Bindi (Roehampton University, 80 Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5SL, UK [tel: +44 20 8392 5032; e-mail: b.shah@roehampton.ac.uk]), **Jainism in the Lives of Second-Generation Jains in UK and USA - Cage or Resource for Navigating Choice, Risk and Uncertainty?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The resurgence of Jainism in the 1990s & early twenty-first century among the children of South Asian immigrants in the UK & USA provides an opportunity to examine how a religion with roots in South Asia provides a resource for second-generation Jains living in societies characterised by late modernity. Utilizing qualitative data, I explore particular interpretation of Jainism & Jain religious practices & their meanings in the everyday lives of second-generation Jains in these two countries. I demonstrate that Jain spirituality, stripped of the ritual practice prominent in the first generation, provides a resource for young Jains to deal with the challenges of risk & uncertainty. Specifically, it acts as a moral compass as young Jains navigate the multiple & competing values present in religiously plural societies. I also argue that Jainism's appeal is further heightened for young Jains growing up in societies where individualism is an expression of Western heritage because it allows for the development of a Jain religious self that is congruent with a second trend identified by Beck, that of individualization or the process of "becoming individual".

2010S02418

Shahabi, Mahmood (Sociology Department, Allameh Tabatabai' University, Tehran, Iran, 1998855551 [tel: +98 21 22223001; fax: +98 21 22227075; e-mail: mshahabi88@gmail.com]), **Sub-Cultural Effects on Educational Performance: A Study on Tehran's High School Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the sub-cultural effects on educational performance among high school students in Tehran. Framed in social reproduction theory (in its two competing versions, namely Bourdieu's reproduction theory & Willis's resistance theory), this study tests the applicability of these two explanations to the Iranian context of educational performance. The paper is based on a quantitative study of a random sample of 651 high school students in Tehran. They were recruited through clustered two-stage stratified method of sampling by April 2008. A multiple regression were used to determine the conjoint & separate contribution of all the study's independent variables in predicting the variance in pupils' educational performance. After controlling for other independent variables, including parental & pupils' economic, social & cultural capitals, the author finds a significant negative association between the pupils' anti-school subcultural attitudes & behaviors, on the one hand, & educational performance, on the other. The findings suggest that the effect of sub-cultural attitudes & behaviors nullifies the positive effects of parental & pupils' enjoyment of a higher degree of economic, social & cultural capitals.

2010S02419

Shahnoushi Foroushani, Mojtaba & Azhdari, Behnaz (Sociology department/Islamic Azad University(Dehaghan branch), Dehaghan/Iran/Islamic Azad University [tel: +98 913 318 2261; fax: +98 322 262 2240; e-mail: shahnooshi@yahoo.com]), **Social Capital: Its Historical Development and Ways of Measurement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most prevalent concepts in social sciences in recent decades that have attracted the attention of scholars in different disciplines is the concept of social capital. The importance of this concept is due to its applications & positive consequences especially in the area of social, economic & cultural development. In this paper, first several definitions of social capital are presented & then its historical developments and different interpretations of it that have been made during the years, are discussed, finally, while explaining the importance of and obstacles regarding the measurement of social capital, some indicators that can be used to measure it are presented. Key words: social capital, measurement, indicators, conceptual diversity

2010S02420

Shahnoushi, Mojtaba & Azhdari, Behanz (Islamic Azad U-Dehaghan branch), **Social Capital: Its Historical Evolution and Ways of Measurement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most prevalent concepts in social sciences in recent decades that have attracted the attention of scholars in different disciplines is the concept of social capital. The importance of this concept is due to its appli-

cations and positive consequences especially in the area of social, economic, and cultural development. In this paper, first several definitions of social capital are presented and then its historical developments and different interpretations of it that have been made during the years, are discussed, finally, while explaining the importance of and obstacles regarding the measurement of social capital, some indicators that can be used to measure it are presented. Key words: social capital, measurement, indicators, conceptual diversity.

2010S02421

Shahrokni, Nazanin (Sociology, University of California USA 94720 [tel: 1-408-3965674; e-mail: nazanin@berkeley.edu]), **Gender Segregated Spaces: Traversing the "Public" in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, gender segregation has become a prominent feature of the Iranian urban space. This paper focuses on the major sites of gender segregation in the urban spaces of Tehran, Iran: parks, public transportation, & sports stadiums. By taking into account the variations across these cases, this paper complicates the unidimensional theorization of gender segregation, focuses on the different mechanisms through which these spaces are produced and consumed, & highlights the fact that physical segregation is not necessarily accompanied by social segregation. In this paper, the phenomenon of gender based segregation of urban space is treated as a "subject-making" process rather than as a purely "Islamic process."

2010S02422

Shahrokni, Shirin (University of Cambridge, UK [e-mail: ss751@cam.ac.uk]), **The Identification Strategies of Upwardly Mobile Descendants of North African Immigrants in France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do social ascent & the status change it generates inform upwardly mobile individuals' self-presentations & identity negotiations? How in particular does the experience of intergenerational upward mobility shape the repertoire of tastes, ideologies, & aspirations of members of stigmatized groups? These questions are at the backward of my current qualitative investigation among descendants of North African immigrants, enrolled in France's prestigious educational institutions, the "grandes Ecoles". In a context of ongoing discrimination against North-African immigrants & their children in France, entry into these selective institutions represents an individual-level phenomenon of boundary crossing while the unequal distribution of resources remains unabated. Drawing on in-depth interviews with Grandes Ecoles students of North African working-class backgrounds, I focus on the rhetoric used by the respondents in order to display resistance to major status change. First, I show how they reconstruct their trajectories as tied to a distinctive family capital. These are depicted as collective accomplishments, resulting primarily from the former generation's migratory project, ideals, & struggles. Second, I shed light on the rhetoric they mobilize to demonstrate their enduring sense of attachment to, and loyalty vis-à-vis, their home environment, despite an acculturation to the lifestyles of the "elites" they daily interact with. Third, I outline a set of moral & social attributes, departing from the traditional elite's cultural capital, which, the respondents explain, have made their social climbing possible. I suggest that these discursive strategies be understood as micro-level forms of resistance against broader processes of socio-cultural marginalization.

2010S02423

Shaikh, Riaz Ahmed (Institute of Business & Technology (Biztek), Main Ibrahim Hyderi Road, Korangi Creek, Karachi, Pakistan, 75190 [tel: (+92-21)35091874; fax: (+921-21)35092384; e-mail: riazsheikh06@yahoo.com]), **Unresolved Conflicts and Clash of Neighbors in South Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The partition of sub-continent resulted in the creation of two independent states- India & Pakistan in August, 1947. This development not only brought the geographical changes but also effected in several other means. More than 1 million people were killed on communal rights & world's biggest migration resulted shifting of more than 5 million from either side of the borders. Alongwith this human tragedy, border disputes emerged at the time of partition, still remain unsettled. One of the key disputed issue is Kashmir. Pakistan & India both have fought two major wars in 1947 & 1965 & several other clashes took place in 1986 & 1999 over it. Kashmir conflict is on UN agenda since 1948 & one of t he oldest unresolved conflict. This has not only generated severe disputes between both neighbouring states but has emerged as a serious threat for the world peace. Pakistan & India both are nuclear state & in case of any clash this area can become a theatre of nuclear war. This paper shall discuss the history of Kashmir conflict & how it has become dangerous for the peace of the world & why it is required to resolve this issue on priority?

2010S02424

Shapiro, Ephraim ([e-mail: eas97@columbia.edu]), **Religious Involvement and Immigrant Health in the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Religious communities can affect many aspects of immigrant lives, including health-related ones. There is a paucity of theory-driven quantitative research, however, on the relationship between religious involvement with the health of immigrants. Aims: This study sought to examine the relationship between religious attendance & health outcomes for immigrants in the U.S., & whether country of birth affects these relationships. Methods: Analyses were performed using the New Immigrant Survey, focusing on U.S. immigrants from Mexico, Guatemala & El Salvador. Multivariate analyses were conducted using religion, immigrant and other demographic variables. Outcome measures included health status & health behaviors. Comparisons were made among these countries & with non-Latino immigrants. Results: Over 1200 adult immigrants from these countries participated in the NIS. Associations were found between church attendance & better health status & with less smoking, less binge drinking, & greater physical activity. Variations were found by birth country. Conclusion: A relationship exists between religious involvement and immigrants' health. Efforts to target immigrant needs in faith communities, especially Latinos, may be important strategies to potentially counteract the decline of immigrants' health that typically accompanies longer U.S. residency.

2010S02425

Sharifi Dryaz, Massoud (Ph.D. Student at École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, EHESS, 54 boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 0033 6 16 11 44 90; e-mail: m.sharifi@ehess.fr]), **Authoritarianism and Sense of Security in Iranian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is an attempt to conduct an empirical study on authoritarianism and the factors having a certain influence on it, with a special attention on the sense of security in Iran. The political conservatism & fundamentalism are analyzed as the consequences of the interactive relationship between authoritarianism and insecurity. A principal challenge of the current study was the creation of a scale for authoritarianism & sense of security variables by paying attention to the social & cultural background of Iran. For this purpose, firstly a three-dimensional definition of authoritarianism is presented based on Altemeyer's conceptualization. Secondly, the sense of security is confined to four dimensions: i.e., life, financial, thought & collective. The data was collected in 2005 among 365 participants ranging from 18 to 65 years old, through a survey & a questionnaire applied in 8 districts of Teheran. The bivaried analyses indicated to the lack of a significant relationship between the sense of security and authoritarianism. Through a factor analysis we found out two factors: material security & post material security. A structural equation analysis showed that material security had a negative effect on authoritarianism while the post material security showed a positive & strong effect on authoritarianism.

2010S02426

Sharma, Onima & Pal, Archana (Department of Sociology, D.A.V (P.G) College Dehra Dun, Dehra Dun, Uttarakhand, India, 248001 [tel: +91 9997109503; e-mail: onima1@rediffmail.com]), **Ageing, Leisure and Well Being: A Study of Elderly in Urban Settings of Dehra Dun (India),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure as a topic is mostly ignored in developing countries like India, particularly among elderly. Leisure can play an important role in achieving & maintaining well being in later life. The study aimed to find out meaning of leisure & assess quality and quantity of leisure for elderly in Indian urban society. The hypothesis constructed is 1)Sex, age, & income affects participation in leisure activities. 2)Ageing, health & income act as barriers in pursuing leisure activities. 3)Overall being is associated with leisure activities. 206 respondents aged 60 and above, from urban settings of Dehra Dun (India) were selected through a stratified disproportionate random sampling. To collect data, semi-structured interview schedule was used. Statistical methods were used for data analysis. Findings reveal that by leisure activity majority of respondents mean an activity that gives sense of pleasure. Females & old-old participate in less number of activities. Major barriers in pursuing leisure activities are health, income & growing age. Leisure activity increases mental, physical health & strength.

Overall well being although is associated with leisure activities but is not the sole factor responsible for overall well being.

2010S02427

Shaw, Susan M., Hilbrecht, Margo & Mainland, Michael (Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1 [tel: 519-888-4567 ext. 35019; fax: 519-886-2440; e-mail: sshaw@uwaterloo.ca]), **A Critical Constructionist and Mixed Methods Approach to Understanding Parenting Practices and Children's Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children's participation in healthy leisure activities has received increasing attention in recent years, fueled by data that raise concerns about childhood obesity, poor diets, & inactivity. Parents are seen to be key players in terms of promoting children's health. Yet this focus on parents is often simplistic, with little attention to social & cultural influences on parenting ideals, practices, or constraints. Thus new approaches are needed that locate children's leisure within the broader cultural and ideological context. This paper discusses the role that critical constructionism can play in terms of understanding culturally constructed notions of health, leisure, & parenting, with sensitivity to issues of gender, class, & race. An on-going study of children's leisure & parenting practices forms the basis of this discussion. The study involves content & discourse analysis of popular parenting magazines in North America to reveal dominant media messages about parenting & parental responsibilities. In addition, the study involves in-depth interviews with parents to understand the ways in which parents respond to dominant messages, and adopt or reject these messages based on their material & /or socio-cultural location. Focusing on the negotiation of ideological and socio-cultural influences connects leisure, family and parenting to the broader social reality.

2010S02428

Shen, Xiaomeng (United Nations University, Hermann-Ehlers-Str.10, Bonn, 53113 [tel: 00492288150258; e-mail: shen@ehs.unu.edu]), **Flood Risk Perception and Mitigation in Different Cultural Contexts -- A Case Study in Wuhan, China and Cologne, Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates flood risk perception amongst key institutional stakeholders involved in flood risk management in different cultural settings of China & Germany. Using qualitative social research methods, this study aims at: firstly, comparing the different mitigation strategies between the two countries; secondly, identifying the discrepancies of risk perceptions between the actors in China & Germany; & finally, analyzing how the differences in perception & mitigation strategies are embedded in cultures using Cultural Theory as a theoretical framework. The research results from the case study conducted in Wuhan, China and Cologne, Germany have shown eminent differences between the flood risk management strategies as well as risk perceptions. Flood risk is perceived to be controllable with "scientific methods" in China, which displays the propensity to "scientism". In Germany, on the contrary, uncertainty in flood risk management has penetrated into the authorities' mental maps. Risk management in Wuhan focuses on crisis management, whereas flood risk prevention and awareness is stressed by the actors in Cologne. The flood risk strategies both in China & Germany showed strength, but also revealed some challenges. This paper analyses & illustrates the advantage each society has & the challenges faced & how cultural factors impact on risk management.

2010S02429

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Department of Social Science, Al-Zahra University, Tehran, Al-Zahra University, Tehran, [tel: 009821-22859416; e-mail: mtshykhi@yahoo.com]), **Shortage of Leisure within the Elderly People in Iran: A Sociological Appraisal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper explores how mounting elderly are facing lack of leisure and recreations in Iran in general & in Tehran in particular. Though their number is increasing, & their life patterns changing as compared with the past ageing people, yet they lack leisure services. Income, region & social status all influence what an older person chooses to do. Those with low income, & little education, & those with high income, or middle income & more education show different involvement in leisure pursuits. Some theories of aging describe leisure activity of the elderly people as those that they did in their middle age. Though the elderly are largely in need of increasing welfare services & leisure, yet there are not sources enough to meet such needs. Increasing life expectancy everywhere including Iran means that they would need more leisure & for more time for the ageing people. However, in Iran retirement diminishes family's income which eventually leads to lower budget to spend on leisure pursuits. Similarly, death of a spouse is followed by shortage of leisure for the other. After reviewing the background theories & literature, some 452 questionnaires were completed, & through that various queries were examined. In the process of referral, the researcher could find 272 live ageing men against 402 ageing women on random basis. However, though in theory people are expected to have more fun and leisure during their old age, yet it does not happen so in Iran in most cases due to shortage of funds & financial resources. Because of considerable socio-cultural change in recent years, the elderly much feel detached from the family network, i.e. the network which was used for their leisure time according to the erstwhile standards. The unprecedented population ageing in Iran especially in Tehran followed by shortage of leisure among them is a new phenomenon. In this process, we need invention rather than imitation. That is, we cannot look to the past for ways to create a good old age today. However, to prevent the elderly from social exclusion, leisure pursuits need to be provided for them.

2010S02430

Shi, Shih-Jiunn (Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University, 10617 Taipei, Taiwan [tel: 886-2-33669726; fax: 886-2-23676176; e-mail: sjshi@ntu.edu.tw]), **Saving in Addition to Contributing: Political Economy of Pension Privatization in Greater China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the 1990s pension reforms have been one of the major welfare reforms in Taiwan, China & Hong Kong. A conspicuous phenomenon has been the introduction of individual accounts as a major pillar of old-age security (HK), or as a supplement to the existing pension schemes (China, Taiwan). This article seeks to adopt the theoretical insight of the political economy approach to account for the outcomes of pension privatization in the three cases. This article argues that the way in which individual accounts are established in the three cases is related to their respective models of industrial development. To achieve the reform of state-owned enterprises & the attraction of foreign direct investments, the Chinese pension reforms concentrated on the combination of social pooling & individual accounts. Taiwan's economy is famous for her high proportion of medium- and small-sized enterprises as the main propeller. Individual accounts have been introduced on top of the Labour Insurance in order to alleviate enterprises' financial burden while increasing labour force mobilization. Hong Kong's economic development is driven by its service industry in favour of financial capitalization and market fluidity, leading to her choice of mandatory provident funds as the major pension scheme for the workers.

2010S02431

Shibata, Yasuko ([e-mail: cedrus23@hotmail.com]), **Who Should Be Alienated in a Perfect Poland? The Discourse against the "Others" of the League of Polish Families 2001-2007,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The battle over the meaning of "being Polish" was intensified in the political sphere of Poland before & after its EU accession in May 2004. The discourse notably involved sexual minorities & women as the antagonists of "true Poles." Focusing on the discursive strategies against these "sexual others," the paper examines the process of making & alienating the "enemy" in Polish society. The research material is the language of the politicians of the League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin; LPR) in 2001-2007; it includes party programs, bills & media interviews among others. The adopted methods are the "discourse-historical approach" of critical discourse analysis & an approach of literary studies called the "critique of ideological fantasies." Analysis shows that the politicians dehumanize homosexuals, feminists & supporters of the right to abortion & justify such "de-Polonization" in the name of law, justice & responsibility. The cultural images of the "polish Mother" & the "dying heroic woman," who protect Poles from the "quasi-Jewish" sexual others, are further mobilized in the discourse. The research results attest that the alienation of "non-Poles" takes place by evoking the imagery of the "suffering nation," which aspires to build the perfect world if only in the future.

2010S02432

Shilliam, Robbie (Political Science and International Relations, Victoria University of Wellington, Kelburn Parade, Wellington, New Zealand [tel: +64 4 4635613; e-mail: robbie.shilliam@vuw.

ac.nz]), **Forget Freedom, Remember Slavery,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Freedom is a fundamental analytical category & normative concept of modern political thought. However, in stark contrast to evolving literatures in the discipline of History (and to a more limited extent Sociology), the concrete relationship between Europe of the Enlightenment & the plantation slavery of the New World is still under-appreciated in genealogies of modern political thought. This is all the more alarming considering that in this period, seminal treaties of man's freedom from natural & social domination were written in Europe. However, if the contemporaneity of European freedom & New World slavery is accepted as co-constitutive of a colonially induced modernity, then what coherence does freedom retain as an organizing category or concept for modern political thought if it has been crafted through the very forgetting of this co-constitution? In short, if we remember Atlantic slavery, is it possible, or desirable, to think of modern freedom - even in the abstract - as a political condition that is in diametrical opposition to domination? This paper suggests that "unfreedom" provides a keener analytical & normative sense of the modern condition.

2010S02433

Shilova, Valentina Alexandrovna (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation, Krzhizhanovskogo street, 24/35, bld. 5, 117218 [tel: +7 - 499-128-33-32; e-mail: vshilova@yandex.ru]), **Social Communicative Technologies and Their Influence on Personality Formation: Possibilities and Limitations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Present-day diversity of communicative environment as well as incredible richness of information flows makes actual research done in order to answer the question to what extent do they influence personality formation. Such an influence is a kind of axiom for sociology. However due to complexity of the research field above influence hasn't been measured up to now exactly, using a kind of objective quantities. Social stereotypes, human attitudes, preferences, norms & values are the main objects of such influence. Possibilities of influence increase in the following cases: A) when communicative effect works into the structure of existing values; B) when some communicative effect is actuated and becomes a catalyst of influence (for example, halo-effect or "mass infection" effect, etc.); C) when communicative influence is soft and gentle & gives respondent feeling that he (she) is independent in a process of decision making; D) when communicative influence is visual, emotional as well as attractive for ear and intellect; E) when some material stimulus is built into communicative influence. Influence of communicative technologies is limited when: A) communicative influence comes into conflict with norms, stereotypes & values; B) when any kind of boomerang communicative effects exists; C) when communicative effect has hard, fixed character; D) when it is not attractive visually or emotionally; E) when communicative influence has some side effects for addressee.

2010S02434

Shim, Jae-Mahn & Shin, Eunjung (Department of Sociology, University of Chicago [e-mail: jaemahn.shim@gmail.com]), **Aging Populations and the Professionalization of Traditional, Alternative and Complementary Medicine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Are aging populations more likely to promote the professionalization of traditional & alternative medicine (TAM)? Due to the lack of available data on TAM professions, little is answered from a global perspective. By utilizing a global dataset of international medical organizations which specifically seek for the professional promotion of TAM, this paper systematically tests if aging is related with the professional development of TAM. It finds that countries with more aged population (65+) tend to have more memberships in international organizations of TAM. This finding holds true even after several potential confounding variables are controlled for. Based on these findings, this paper hypothesizes two possible mechanisms which link a population process (i.e. aging) to the establishment of TAM professions. First, chronic illnesses & long-term care needs which are characteristic to aging people may explain the association between aging & TAM professionalization. Second, it may be alternatively the old generations' relative familiarity with holistic worldviews in TAM that were as legitimate in their lived past as modern bio-medicine is today. This paper leaves it to subsequent studies to differentiate these epidemiological & psychological processes and to elaborate how the two are related.

2010S02435

Shim, Young-Hee (Sociology/Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea 133-791 [tel: 82 2 2220 0845; fax: 82 2 2281 4554; e-mail: yhshim@hanyang.ac.kr]), **Family-Oriented Individualization and Second Modernity: An Analysis of Transnational Marriages in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper has explored a Korean pathway to second modernity by examining transnational marriage from the perspective of individualization which involves the objective (institutional) and the subjective (cultural) dimensions. We have shown how poverty or life-threatening risks as consequences of globalization & rush-to industrialization push individuals to be unleashed from the given framework of collective welfare & to move in the direction of individualization. More specifically, unmarriageable rural bachelors in Korea & women marriage migrants from abroad had no choice but to leave the existing family due to the failure of the family & for family responsibility. Thus we think that the theory of individualization by Beck & Beck-Gernsheim (Beck, 1992; Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, 2002) can be extended to non-Western countries like Korea insofar as we are concerned about the objective dimension of push factor in second-modern transformation. With regard to the pulling factors, we have attempted to show how transnational marriage as a new institution has emerged and expanded sharply in Korea. As part of institutional individualization, this objective dimension of pulling energy can also be well grasped by extending Beck's theory further. However, when we come to the subjective (cultural) dimension of pulling factors, the typical pathway of East Asia differs significantly from that of the Western countries due to the lack of cultural tradition of individualism in the former. The individual here is not leaving the family due to disenchantment of the family, but for responsibility of the family in crisis. Consequently, individualization goes well together with affectionate family networks. Needless to say, we should not generalize this observation hastily. It is possible to think of variations within East Asia depending on the specific combination of the two axes of objective-subjective dimensions & push-pulling factors. For instance, Japan may be considered to be ahead of Korea & China in terms of individualization when seen from the perspective of Beck and Beck-Gernsheim. Overall, nevertheless, East Asia can be characterized by concomitant development towards individualization and flourishing community networks, as a distinctive characteristic of East Asian second-modern transformation. Finally, we would like to explore the implication of this finding for the question of re-embedding. Beck admits that individualization at this level involves "a new type of social commitment," that is, reintegration into a community. Logically, Beck's concept of individualization is leaning towards a "libertarian" community whose entry & exit are just open to individual choice. A community exists, but only in the background, while individuals are placed in the foreground as the agent of individualized sovereignty. This is a consequence of radicalization of such principle of modernity as individual freedom and liberty. The whole cultural & emotional landscape of East Asia seems to be significantly different from this Western pattern of value configurations. The balance between individual and community, between reason & emotion, between production and distribution, & so on, has been deeply built into the deep structure of unconscious mentality. Perhaps, in this context, we can better understand why the relationship between individual and the family in the transnational marriage & family life in Korea stands far from the typical characteristics of individualization suggested by Beck & Beck-Gernsheim. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

2010S02436

Shimizu, Chihiro & Watanabe, Tsutomu (Reitaku University, The International School of Economics and Business, 2-1-1, Hikarigaoka, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan,277-8686 [tel: +81-4-7173-3439; fax: +81-4-7173-1100; e-mail: cshimizu@reitaku-u.ac.jp]), **Housing Bubble in Japan and the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Japan & the United States have experienced the housing bubbles and subsequent collapses of the bubbles in succession. In this research, these two bubbles are compared & the following findings are obtained. Mankiw & Weil (1989) paid attention to housing demand changes & forecast that U.S. housing prices would decline 47% in real terms over 20 years to 2007. When looking at the relationship between the demand for houses & house prices based on the time-series data, there is a positive correlation between the two elements. However, upon conducting an analysis using the panel data, which is based on data in units of prefectures or states, there is no significant relationship between the demand for houses & house prices in both Japan & the United States. In this sense, it is hard to explain whether there is a bubble & the size of the bubble according to prefecture (state) using demand elements. This suggests that it is possible that the concept of demographics having an impact on the demand for houses, which thus

caused the house prices to increase, is not effective in explaining the price fluctuations in neither Japan nor the United States.

2010S02437

Shimizu, Shinsaku (Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, 27-1 Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, 980-8576 Japan [tel: +81-22-795-6034; e-mail: shimizus@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Daniel Bell as a Public Intellectual and Sociological Controversies over Neoconservatism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study focuses on Daniel Bell's sociological works and intellectual style within the history of public intellectuals in sociology because he can be considered a typical public sociologist with a considerable global impact through such intellectual, not academic, journals as The Public Interest, Commentary, & Dissent. However, most sociologists regard him as only a has-been because they consider him a typical neoconservative. For example, Michael Burawoy, who promotes public sociology, has never referred to Daniel Bell as a public sociologist. However, Bell denies that he is a neoconservative & insists that he is "a socialist in economics, a liberal in politics & a conservative in culture." I attempt to overturn the negative evaluation of Daniel Bell by describing his disagreement with the godfather of neoconservatism, Irving Kristol, who co-edited The Public Interest with Bell & is considered his political partner in constructing a new public philosophy to replace neoconservative & old liberal viewpoints. Examining Bell's intellectual history leads us to understand the points on which we can criticize neoconservatism.

2010S02438

Shin, Jin-Wook (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University, 221 Heukseok-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul, South Korea [tel: 82-2-820-5752; fax: 82-2-826-9730; e-mail: socioshin@yahoo.com]), **Webs of Symbols and Master Framing in Cycles of Protest: An Analysis of Symbolic Networks in the Candlelight Protest in South Korea, 2008,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study analyzes symbolic networks & frame structures created in the 'candlelight protest' in South Korea, 2008, which was a massive citizens' mobilization against the US-Korean agreement on the import of US beef products. Previous framing analyses in movement research tended to focus on SMOs' framing strategies, while the present study compares (1) official announcements of major SMOs, (2) pickets produced by various participant groups, & (3) memos stuck to public boards by individual citizens who participated in the protest action. This study used the method of (1) quantitative content analysis (VBPro), (2) network analysis (UCINET, Netdraw), and (3) qualitative text interpretation. The findings: Major SMOs concentrated on injustice framing, particularly, criticism of a concrete action by police & the government. In the pickets and memos which were present in places of protest actions, an antagonistic binary structure between agency frames ('people', 'candle') & injustice frames ('Lee Myung-Bak', the president) was dominant. Contrary to the common assumption of a persuading, educating role of SMOs, the case of candlelight protest shows the possibility that major SMOs' frames are restricted to specific issues, while loosely networked individual participants produce master frames with a higher degree of generality, flexibility, and political antagonism.

2010S02439

Shin, Won-Chul (Pusan National University, Busan, South Korea [tel: +821047366039; fax: +82515830211; e-mail: wcshin@pusan.ac.kr]), **Workplace Innovations and the Non-Standard Employment: A Case Study of a Korean Shipbuilder,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper deals with the change of workplace innovation activities of a major Korean shipbuilder during 1990-2008. A unique Korean style TQC activity called 'unit production meeting' was established in 1990s, but has lost a great deal of its vigor after 2000 in the shipyard. This change can be explained in relation to the increased use of in-house subcontract workers (2.7 times more than 2000), which has resulted from the strategy of the management pursuing the numerical flexibility of the workforce. And the enterprise union system has also influenced the increased use of in-house subcontracting. Owing to the increase of the non-standard workers, the 'unit production meeting' attended by regular workers only has become ineffective. As for further training programs, "education programs for the performance & innovation" were provided mainly for supervisors working for the subcontract companies. With the more detailed production management being introduced, those supervisors should play more significant roles & be more competent. The turnover rate of junior subcontract workers was so high that the efficacy of training programs for them, if any, was doubtful. In conclusion, 'the high commitment strategy in human resource management' & 'the cooperation in industrial relations', which were the prerequisites for the success of the workplace innovations, could not be found in the shipyard. Thus the principles of the traditional Taylorism were reintroduced. But it is not sure that such work organizations based on the dual and discriminative employment strategy could meet the high value-added business model in the 21st century. (Keywords: workplace innovation, non-standard employment, shipbuilding industry, in-house subcontract worker)

2010S02440

Shirahase, Sawako (University of Tokyo, Department of Sociology, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan [tel: +81-3-5841-3879; fax: +81-3-5841-3879; e-mail: sshiraha@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **Poverty among Families with Small Children in Japan with Cross-National Comparisons,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I will examine poverty among families with small children in Japan with cross-national comparisons & explore the reasons for the differences in child poverty among industrial societies. The societies which will be compared with Japan are the United States, France, Sweden, & Taiwan. The disposable income with the equivalent scale of the number of household members will be used, & the family with pre-school child(ren) are the target of my analysis. The recent increase in the extent of income inequality among young households can be partly explained by the increase in the number of lone-parent households. Although being a single mother has been a stigma in Japan, as the divorce rate increases, the number of lone-mother households is increasing. A large majority of lone mothers are in the labor force. Nonetheless, their poverty rate is very high. My analyses confirm that Japanese working lone mothers are more likely to suffer from poverty than American, French, & Swedish counterparts. What is apparent among Japanese lone mothers is that despite the high labor participation of lone mothers, their work does not seem to prevent them from falling into poverty & does not provide enough livelihood security for the mothers & children.

2010S02441

Shirokanova, Anna (Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Belarus State University, Minsk, Belarus 220131 [tel: +375293779778; e-mail: shirokaner@gmail.com]), **Is Religiosity Being Reproduced at the Post-Soviet University? A Case from Belarus,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Post-Soviet rise of religiosity has spurred debate on the position of Church in the public space. The number of young people declaring their belief in God has been growing since 1990 & exceeded 66 per cent in 2008. University students declared (in 2008) their belief in God less frequently than young people in general, but students' belief in specific Christian concepts (Heaven, hell, soul, etc.) was significantly higher than average. Humanities & science students alike have shared this pattern. Therefore, I hypothesized that religiosity might be implicitly present in the university milieu. I analysed dynamics of religiosity & structure of religious belief in Belarus in 1990-2008 & studied university curricula of popular humanities courses on religion in Belarus. Results have shown that the 1990s "religious revival" meant a general increase in religiosity among the population, & was not accompanied by mass institutionalization of religious education. Although the Orthodox Church is now involved with the state, official politics remains "secular-Orthodox". Thus, religiosity of the students is not to be explained on the policy level. I conclude that in Belarus the lack of religious policy has resulted in fragmentary knowledge of religion among young people on the background of general religious rise.

2010S02442

Shisuke, Sakumichi (Faculty of Humanities, Hirosaki University, 1 Bunkyo-cho, Hirosaki, Aomori, Japan [tel: 0172-39-3218; e-mail: sakumici@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp]), **The Emergence of Ewosin-a-ngacin (Anal-Rectum Stuck By Feces) among the Turkana, the Pastoralist in the Northwestern Kenya: An Embodied Adjustment to the Drought-Induced Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ 1. Background: The Turkana people are pastoralists of semi-arid area in the northwestern Kenya. This area has been taken over by successive drought since 1980s & its consequent social change. At the same period, an illness, called Ewosin-a-ngacin (EAN), has emerged. Its main symptoms are abdominal problems. The remedy is a massage. 2. Purpose: It is

to show by the video analysis of massage that EAN is the new illness based on the intercorporeality which the interaction of massager-patient, having a common experience of drought, constructed. 3. Field & Method: The interview of 12 massagers & 17 patients & the video analysis of massage at 4 towns in 2002-2005. 4. Findings: The new body of EAN is substantiated on the body of patient in the massage by massagers' fingers. It is the body in massage that mobilizes the folk knowledge of livestock anatomy & human illnesses that has been accumulated in the pastoral culture, activates emotional memories of drought & reflects the hardship in presence. 5. Conclusion: The emergence of EAN means the effort for the Turkana to adjust to the social change by the elaboration of intercorporeality between the massager & the massaged; it is an embodied adjustment. The new body has been transmitted by massagers' fingers & patients' body and become a common body representing the situation of since-drought. It is resonate with the recent affirmative movement of "pastoralists as a minority".

2010S02443

Shkaratan, Ovsey (State University - Higher School of Economics (Economics Department), Pokrovskiy Bd., 11, Moscow, Russia, 109028 [tel: +7 495 772 95 90 (2058); e-mail: ovsey.shkaratan@gmail.com]), **Traditional Estate Stratification in Today's Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The type of social stratification & the corresponding structure of intergroup relations validate our arguments, that in contemporary Russia there emerged a neo-etacratic societal order, which forms as an inertia of development of countries, which belonged to etacratic (pseudo-socialist) system in former Soviet Union. Our results invalidate the arguments of most Western & Russian researchers. The typical gradualist stratification hierarchy is not appropriate in the case of contemporary Russian society. Also the neo-Marxist and the neo-Weberian classification models give no adequate explanation for the nature of its social differentiation due to the presence of peculiar relations "power-property" & undeveloped labor market. By applying the method of entropy analysis we designed stratification criteria, which most adequately describe social differentiation. In case with neo-etacratic Russia we are most likely to deal with a special type of social stratification, which combines some elements of class differentiation (typical for developed post-industrial countries) & estate differentiation. In other words, the basic inequality criteria in Russia a authority status & closeness to sources of economic distribution, which determine estate belonging a has not changed since its pre-Soviet and Soviet past. We have found some certain proof to that by the data of repeated representative surveys (1994, January; 2002, November; 2006, December). Thus, we deal with a stratification hybrid of some sort, where despite the sizes of human & cultural capital most of the population can be assigned to lower strata of non-owner frontline employees (74% of the population in 2006). 22% of respondents were nominally assigned to intermediate, partly middle strata owning some minimum of property & having some degree of authority (small & medium proprietors, self-employed, minor shareholders & managers). The higher middle & partly higher strata, which consists of larger employers & top-managers, make 4% of the population.

2010S02444

Shojaa, Mahdieh & Jouybari Leila, Sanagoo Akram (Rsearch department, Golestan university of medical sciences, Gorgan,Golestan,Iran [tel: 00989126060285; e-mail: mahdieh.shojaaULmw@yahoo.com]), **Common Myths among a Group of Iranian Women concerning Sexual Relationships during Pregnancy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Background: Many couples, during a pregnancy, experience changes in their emotional & sexual relationships. There are a variety of ideas and beliefs among women about sexual relationships in pregnancy period. Identifying taboos & making clear the rights & wrongs could be useful for the mental health of couples. Methods: The open ended interviews were conducted with 51 pregnant women who were referred to the teaching clinic in Gorgan (Iran). The criteria for the stop data gathering was "data saturation" which is usual term in qualitative studies. All of the interviews were tape recorded and transcribed line by line. The data were coded & categorized as it usual in qualitative methods. Results: Two main themes in the study are "anxious of harmfulness" & "feeling sin". Fear of abortion, fetus suffocation, fetus abnormality, rupture of fetus hymen, & concern of the harm of the mother are some of myths among our participants. Conclusions: Since some beliefs are harmful & could have a negative impact on relationships, the role of an evidence-based education in providing a healthy sex life should be considered. Key words: Myths, Sexual relationship, Pregnancy, Women, Iran

2010S02445

Short, Stephanie Doris (University of Sydney, Lidcombe NSW 1825 [tel: +61 2 90367374; fax: +61 2 93519977; e-mail: stephanie.short@sydney.edu.au]), **Health Workforce Governance "On the Move": An Introduction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Health workforce governance brings together sociological interest in education, regulation & access to health care and secondly, crosses jurisdictions (with the workforce "on the move"). This session offers governance perspective to address these twin challenges. The session will be of relevance to scholars from source & recipient countries. It brings together papers from Australia, Canada, Norway, Sweden & Finland to address challenges that arise from the migration of the health workforce within and across jurisdictions, locally, nationally & internationally. The perspectives of providers & health professionals from source and destination countries, employment policies & practices, discrimination, cultural integration, professionalism and implications for the ethical & sustainable migration of health professional will be interrogated.

2010S02446

Shortell, Timothy & Krase, Jerome (Sociology Department, Brooklyn College CUNY, Brooklyn NY 11210 USA [e-mail: shortell@brooklyn.cuny.edu]), **On the Visual Semiotics of Collective Identity in Urban Vernacular Spaces,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a result of the global circulation of people & cultures, urban neighborhoods in global cities are increasingly diverse. In the social spaces of urban vernacular neighborhoods, "cultural strangers" must negotiate the various forms of quotidian interaction. Simmel, & later, Lofland, noted the importance of "visual impressions" in making sense of the urban environment. Using spatial semiotics, we can investigate the ways in which urban vernacular spaces are both the context of & product of ethnic and class transformations. Starting with a simple phenomenological insight, that people change the meaning of social spaces by changing how spaces look, we develop an interpretation of the functions of visual markers of collective identity that reveals similarities in multicultural neighborhoods in global cities such as Berlin, Brooklyn, Frankfurt am Main, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Manchester, Paris, Philadelphia, Rome, & Washington, DC. Signs of collective identity can be abstracted from their original context as commodities in local & global marketplaces, resulting in ethnic & class "theme parks." We analyze researcher-produced data generated by a particular kind of photographic survey of urban vernacular spaces. We apply visual semiotics to interpret the content of the images. The meanings of visual signs can be a and often are a different for the producer & viewer of the sign. Bringing to bear a sociological analysis of the public sphere, we can examine the possible sources, such as media frames or local histories, for various interpretations of the markers of collective identity in urban vernacular neighborhoods.

2010S02447

Shterin, Marat (Department of Theology and Religious Studies, King's College London, London, WC2R 2LS, UK [tel: +442078482637; fax: +442078482255; e-mail: marat.shterin@kcl.ac.uk]), **Anti-cultism and the State: The Case of Contemporary Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses the impact of anti-cultism on the state management of religious diversity, focusing on contemporary Russia. It argues that anti-cult concepts, approaches, & activities have played a decisive role in the increasingly restrictive & discriminatory legislation & public policy towards the country's minority religions. Having started from targeting a relatively small range of new religious groups that emerged after the collapse of the soviet system, anti-cultists managed to promote their views to the status of dominant discourses & translate them into legislative measures & public policy that now capture a much wider range of religious minorities a or, potentially, any dissenting minority. Further, by drawing on Lewis Coser's & Georg Simmel's conflict theories, the paper shows the role of the anti-cult ideology and politics in creating an imaginary unity & degree of cohesion in the otherwise fractured dominant "majority".

2010S02448

Shterin, Marat (Department of Theology and Religious Studies, King's College London, London, WC2R 2LS, UK [tel: +442078482637; fax: +442078482255; e-mail: marat.shterin@kcl.

ac.uk]), **How the State Shapes Religion: the Case of Post-Soviet Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper investigates the ways in which the state shapes religion as a social institution, drawing on the post-Soviet developments in Russia. It explores the legal & political mechanisms as well as cultural resources that the state employs in its attempts to manage religion & the different consequences that these attempts have for religious associations. At the same time, the paper points to the usefulness of the distinction between the concepts of the state and government, which allows to discern & explore inconsistencies and contradictions between & inside different state agencies, such as presidency, legislature, & government departments. It focuses on ways in which these inconsistencies & contradictions are addressed through informal & semi-formal mechanisms, in particular in countering the international legal & political mechanisms for protecting religious freedom. It points to the discernible trend of increasing institutionalization of these informal & semi-formal mechanisms & the consequent adaptation and resistance strategies of affected religious actors. These issues are explored through two interlocking case studies: Russia's implementation of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights & the anti-missionary initiatives of the Ministry of Justice.

2010S02449

Shucksmith, Mark & Ronningen, Katrina (School of Architecture, Planning & Landscape, Newcastle University, Claremont Tower, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK [tel: +44 191 222 6808; fax: +44 191 222 8811; e-mail: m.shucksmith@ncl.ac.uk]), **The Uplands after Modernism - Small Farms' Role in Rural Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The modernist project foresaw no role for small farms, but this can no longer be regarded as axiomatic. This paper considers the questions of what contribution small farms & crofts in the uplands can make to societies' goals, what role they might play in the sustainability of rural communities in such regions, & how this contribution might be supported by state policies. In addressing these questions the paper draws on case studies of upland areas in Scotland & Norway, where reviews & studies have recently been undertaken of crofting & of mountain & upland farming areas respectively. Building on these case studies, the paper discusses what sustainability might mean in localised & practical terms, and considers what might be the role of the state in supporting rural & environmental sustainability in the uplands. One conclusion is that debates about rural sustainability should encompass the state's role in regulating land ownership & use.

2010S02450

Shutes, Isabel (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, OX2 6QS [tel: +44 1865 284986; e-mail: isabel.shutes@compas.ox.ac.uk]), **Dynamics of Choice in Social Care: Immigration Controls and the Employment of Migrant Care Workers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Central to the reform of social care has been the principle of greater "choice & control" for service users over care provision. Less attention, however, has been given to the dynamics of choice for those who provide care. Western welfare regimes are increasingly dependent on migrant workers to provide care for older people. This paper examines the concept of choice with regard to the employment of migrant care workers. It draws on the findings of research in the UK, which included in-depth interviews with migrant care workers employed by nursing & residential care homes, home care agencies & directly by older people or their families. The immigration status of interviewees varied, including EU nationals, work permit holders & "irregular" migrants, with differentiated rights to work & to remain in the UK. The paper explores how immigration controls shape the exercising of choice & control by migrant workers over their labour in terms of, first, their reasons for entering care work and, second, their relations with employers, thereby structuring who provides care & under what conditions.

2010S02451

Shuuya, Hoshino & Yoshihiko, Yamazaki (The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 113-0033 Japan [tel: +81-3-5841-3514; fax: +81-3-5684-6083; e-mail: mm67027@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **Prevention of Dementia in the Elderly at Adult Day Care Centers in Tokyo: A Qualitative Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this study was to clarify the views & activities of elderly people for prevention of dementia. Seven elderly people were interviewed for about 30 minutes in June 2009. The elderly people (82.00±11.33 years) were asked about their activities which they thought helped prevent dementia. They thought using their hands such an reciting poetry, calligraphy, and knitting or communicating with others were good for prevention of dementia. In the elderly people, those activities seemed to be hobbies & daily routines, & also they could provide sources of enjoyment rather than other specific activities for the prevention of dementia. The results of this study suggested that it is very important to help elderly people to have their hobbies or activities which they could enjoy.

2010S02452

Shuvalova, Olga (State University - Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russian Federation [tel: +74 95 6218916; e-mail: shuvalova@hse.ru]), **Specific Features of Public Attitudes towards S&T in Russia and Eastern Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on the secondary analysis of the results of the public opinion polls in 32 European countries (2001-2005, presented in the Eurobarometers 224 & 225) & Russia (1995a2009, Higher School of Economics). The results revealed some specific features of public attitudes towards S&T in Eastern & Western Europe. The most typical feature of Eastern European citizens a belief in science, manifests itself in strong positions of scientism together with optimism regarding science & new technologies. Interestingly, this finding was not supported by personal cognitive interest. The correlation analysis demonstrates that the Eastern European citizens, in comparison to their Western peers, show a stronger support for the freedom of scientific research (.68), believe that Science & technology can sort out any problem (.54) and that an economy only becomes more competitive through the application of the most advanced technologies (.56). At the same time the Eastern European population demonstrates a lower level of interest in scientific discoveries (-.59) & new inventions and technologies (-.53), a lower level of scientific literacy (-.43), or fewer visits to science or technology museums & science centers (-.43). Yet, other attitudes towards S&T show similar values in Eastern & Western European countries.

2010S02453

Sibireva, Maria (St.Petersburg State University, St.Petersburg, Russian Federation [e-mail: vesna172@yandex.ru]), **The Influence of Megacity on the Socialization of the Child,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The understanding of the native city is formed in childhood. On the one hand, the environment of the big city, especially such megacity as St. Petersburg, comprises the set of opportunities, but on the other hand, risks & negative influences. Social stratification, various pathogenic factors are aggravated by the influence of big city. Such situation makes child perceive the world as a source of dangers & threats. In the 2008 a 2009 I conducted a research in nine kindergartens of St. Petersburg. The sample included 205 children. To know what children think about their native city I used a projective technique "The Person in the city". The analysis of pictures & interviews allowed to define whether preschool children see themselves as a part of St. Petersburg. There are a lot of positive pictures, in such cases parents and tutors play an important role. Simultaneously 5 - 7 year old children feel uneasiness & vulnerability in St. Petersburg, they do not know what they would do in one situation or another, sometimes children simply do not perceive themselves as small townspeople. Therefore constant research will help to reveal the actual problems & to find out what consequences different components of the city environment have.

2010S02454

Sidorina, Tatiana (Higher School of Economics, Moscow Russia [tel: +7(495)251-00-95; fax: +7(495)7729590*4193; e-mail: mirros@mail.ru]), **Virtualization Trends in Social Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary social policy is a sphere of radical change, which relate not only to the practical innovations, but also theoretical foundations. The paper is devoted to the formation of systemic representations of particularities and trajectories of social process in the sphere of social policy. The foundation for such discourse is a concept of virtualization as a paradigm of social change. The virtualization of all spheres of social life & human activity is one of the characteristic feature of social transformation of the late XX a beginning of XXI centuries. The problem of theoretical significance & practical applicability of contemporary models of social policy is regarded through the comparative analysis of various theoretical approaches: theories of post-industrial society, post-modernization, glo-

balization, virtualization; comparative analysis & evaluation of alternative theoretical models of social change.

2010S02455

Sidoti, Francesco (Dipartimento di culture comparate, L'quila University [tel: 0039 0862 319975; fax: 0039 0862 319985; e-mail: frasidot@tiscali.it]), **Investigation, Media, Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ My research is founded on group discussion, covert participant observation, & interviews with the people who decided to enter in an academic course on criminal investigation, which started in August 2000 & was the first in Italy & probably in the world. Practitioners, professionals, amateurs, public servants, and ordinary students were concerned. The research has been practised also in Switzerland, England, Turkey, & United States. The primary source is given by quantitative data already collected in other different research. Interviews, group discussion & covert participant observation were made in order to check quantitative data. Investigation ranges from risk analysis to computer crimes, from organized crime to disorganized crime, from serial killers to environmental disasters. A good democracy is based on investigation procedures: trials, congressional hearings, insurance companies, free journalism. There is not investigation without an open society. For an ideal public opinion, investigation means: control on the media, for the media, by the media. In the interviews, the media & the judicial system, with all their oddities and strengths, continue to lose credibility among the public. Violence (Wieviorka) is frequently seen as ludicrous & justice appears as characterised by frequent mistakes.

2010S02456

Sieh, Edward W (Justice Studies, Lasell College, 1844 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Massachusetts 02466 [tel: 617 243 2407; fax: 617 243 2480; e-mail: esieh@lasell.edu]), **Human Dignity and Total Institutions; A Tool for Offender Reform,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper argues that human dignity should be taught in prison to offenders as an essential element of prison life & that prisoners who come to understand the concept learn to effectively adapt to prison & to the outside world. One of the essential underpinning of human rights is the dignity of the individual. This paper, based on the author's experience with teaching male and female prisoners courses on human dignity, will argue that prisoners exposed through educational programming to the essential elements of human dignity are capable of making the adjustment to prison & are better at adapting to life on the outside. It is believed that a program that offers an alternative to the destruction of the self provides the prisoner with an understanding of their own value & worth & provides them with some essential skills for dealing with the staff & other inmates as the prisoner comes to understand the qualities that provide them with value and worth. This new understanding provides the prisoner with both the skills & motivation to handle adverse conditions in the prison.

2010S02457

Sikora, Joanna (School of Sociology, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia [tel: +612 61254574; fax: +612 61252222; e-mail: Joanna.Sikora@anu.edu.au]), **Gender-Specific Career Plans and Their Implications for Australian Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is well established that women have surpassed men with respect to educational attainment & yet labor market returns to female education are mostly below the returns enjoyed by male workers. This is often attributed to the accumulation of disadvantage women experience as a result of juggling careers & unpaid work. But some theorists, argue that young women mostly succeed in realizing their ambitions. To better understand this problem in the Australian context, I investigate gender differences in the formation & realization of educational & occupational plans formed by the cohort of young Australians who were 15 years old in 1998. I trace their educational & occupational trajectories for about 10 years. My source of information is the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth which followed a representative sample of young Australians from 1998 to 2008. Using regression on person-year data I compare the importance of school plans separately for men & women. This comparison is set in the context of preference theory & the institutionalist theories which reaffirm gender equality in education & work. In this theoretical framework I explore the extent to which youth plans are gender-segregated & hence lead to gender-specific destinations.

2010S02458

Silis, Vents (Department of Humanities, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia, LV - 1007 [tel: +371 67409103; e-mail: ventsULsilis@yahoo.com]), **Health Behaviour of Elderly People in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Paper attempts to explain health behaviour of elderly people in Latvia in context of health lifestyle model based on Max Weber's conception of lifestyle (Cockerham, 2007). The hypothesis is that health behaviour of older people is influenced mostly by the objective quality of life factors (life chances), & less by life conduct. Paper is based on results of a research "factors Influencing the Quality of Life & Life Styles of the Old People in Latvia" (2007/2008). Data has been gathered via quantitative telephone survey of people at the age of retirement (64a94), the size is n = 400. Survey questionnaire covers everyday health habits of elderly people, as well as their self-perceived health status, capability & health competence. Data was processed by means of statistical methods. Results approve the hypothesis: the most influential factors are insufficiency of income, (though not all of its effects are negative), biological aging which is objectively associated with a decline in health, & the nature of health problems (such as chronic illness or impairment). The most widespread means of caring for health is taking medication and visits to the medical specialists.

2010S02459

Silva, Ana Amelia da (Department of Sociology, Catholic University of Sao Paulo, PUC-SP, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, 05015-001 [tel: + 55 11 38148755; fax: + 55 11 38148755; e-mail: anamelia@uol.com.br]), **Cinema and Images of Exception: Challenges for the (Re)Configuration of Critical Ruptures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The main purpose of the communication is to establish the relations between cinema & experience of knowledge in Social Sciences, through the aesthetical reflections of Walter Benjamin, specially the notions of dialectical images & montage. By incorporating these notions, some film-essays present their epistemological potential to the comprehension of what Benjamin called "documents of barbarism", as relating the historical experience to cinematographic images & the construction of memory in various societies. Although in minor scale nowadays, as compared to entertainment cinema, the film-essays confront the overall scenery of excess, saturation & media manipulation of images as spectacle. Based on a research of some film-essays from the contemporaneous & the Brazilian recent cinema, examples will be reflected as establishing the contrast with what could be called images of exception. With a predominant presence in cinema nowadays, & demanding a critical reflection, these images produces the naturalization of important social questions, the clichés, the reified visions, the aestheticizing of poverty and violence and, above all, forge the affective identities in the direction of an increasing critical apathy. Producing the forgetfulness of memory, they challenge the experience of knowledge in social sciences as for the (re)configuration of previous critical & aesthetical ruptures.

2010S02460

Silva, Dulce Sá (Escola Secundária de Camões / FCSH - UNL, Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail: dulcesasilva@gmail.com]), **Educação de adultos: um desafio voltar à Escola** (Adult Education: A Challenge Again for School), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ A mudança constante obriga-nos a aprender e a reaprender de forma permanente ao longo da vida. Paulo Freire (1997) afirma que ninguém educa ninguém, nem ninguém aprende sozinho, nós homens aprendemos através do mundo. Knowles (1986) aborda comparativamente os modelos pedagógicos e os andragógicos. Por exemplo, relativamente ao papel da motivação, diz-nos que são os factores internos (satisfação, auto-estima, qualidade de vida, etc.) que motivam os adultos para a aprendizagem. Num primeiro olhar, adulto é todo o indivíduo que alcançou o grau máximo de desenvolvimento morfológico e fisiológico potencialmente possível. Daqui deduz-se que a criança cresce e o adulto já cresceu. No entanto, ao longo da idade adulta, o Homem vai continuando a vivenciar novas experiências acumulando conhecimentos, alterando comportamentos, isto é, vai crescendo emocional, intelectual e socialmente. Os adultos, enquanto estudantes, têm objectivos bem determinados, claros e concretos, relacionados com a melhoria da categoria profissional ou com a auto-estima e realização pessoal. Em regra, da sua ampla experiência resulta um sentido prático da vida que lhes permite participar activamente nas actividades de aprendizagem. A motivação destes alunos, para terem êxito, é muito significativa e manifestam um elevado nível de responsabilidade.

2010S02461

Silva, Jeannette (Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Sci-

ences, Lund University, Paradisgatan 5, Hus G 22100 Lund Sweden [tel: 046-2228844; fax: 046-2224100; e-mail: jesil2001@hotmail.com]), **Academic Mobility within the European Context: A Qualitative Approach from a Gender Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is focused on academic mobility as a specific process of migration in the global era. It has two main goals: i) to comprehend the main features of the trajectories of academic mobility from the subjective experience of the actors involved and ii) to contribute to the sociological analysis of the academic profession from a gender perspective. Consequently, it needs to be understood & embedded within the specific context of scientific migration & the nature of academic careers. The study consists of a qualitative study which works with opinions provided by semi-structured interviews. The non probability sampling procedure is based on the following aspects: gender, type of academic activity & region of the world. Therefore, opinions have been provided by males & females between the ages of 23 & 40, who are conducting PhD or post-doctorate programmes, & some who are working as academics at the university level within the European context. The research findings show relevant features and contextual factors that shape the course of the studied trajectories of academic mobility. In addition, perceptions of academic mobility & description of lived experience within academia are presented.

2010S02462

Silva, José Pedro (Instituto de Ciências Sociais - Universidade de Lisboa [e-mail: jose.silva@ics.ul.pt]), **River Pollution and Local Environmental Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Water pollution, namely fresh water pollution, is a severe problem in today's world, one that is associated with water scarcity and constitutes one dimension of the increasingly acknowledged "water crisis". In a time of mounting concentration of population in urbanized areas, urban rivers are under intense pressure, originated by industrial & domestic waste waters, land usage and intrusion on both their beds & margins. The Tinto river, a tributary of Douro - one of the main rivers of the Iberian Peninsula - runs across three cities in the Porto Metropolitan Area, the second largest & most populated urban agglomeration in Portugal. This river has been affected by pollution problems along the last few decades a & still is, despite residents' protests and interventions by political authorities. A local environmental group emerged from this scenario, defining the rehabilitation of the river as their primary objective. Using data from interviews and documental analysis, this paper intends to rebuild the history of the Tinto's degradation, stressing its social causes & the measures adopted to address the issue, as well as the local environmental group's origins & its role in the acknowledgement of & response to the problem.

2010S02463

Silva, Manuel Carlos, Jorge, Ana Reis, Carvalho, Margarida & Queiroz, Aleksandra (Department of Sociology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, 4710-057 [tel: 00351939306913; fax: 253678850; e-mail: mcsilva@ics.uminho.pt]), **Conjugal Dissolution and Gender (In)equalities: A Study of Divorce Processes in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Like other democratic societies, Portugal has known an important reduction of gender inequalities, mainly by the action of women's social movements and some political forces. However, recent (inter)national studies confirm the social borders and inequalities persistence in many contexts (work, values and symbolic regulations, institutional frames and daily interactions). In this paper we will focus our analysis of the conjugal dissolution processes and unequal distribution of power between men and women. Regarding these matters there is an extended debate, where we propose an articulation between the concepts of gender and class. We assume as fruitful an articulation of the Marxist model with the feminist one and, indirectly, a critical and synthetic crossing between (neo)Marxism and Weberianism, being this one also articulated with symbolic interactionism. Based on official statistics, in the analysis of some interviews about the motivations for/in divorce, and in the empirical evidence from the divorce judicial processes, we present some preliminary results of a collective project held on some regions of Portugal named: "Gender Inequalities in work and private life: from the norms to social practices". The central hypothesis of this project is that the forms of gender inequality and domination are tributaries of macro-economic and institutional mechanisms but they're also playing at the micro level (family, business, public and private institutions), involving both variables, namely, in a crossing of Weberian-Marxist perspectives, the presence/absence of certain level of empowerment by social actors. That means that women's position depends and/or differs in function of factors such as available resources and rewards, the place in the organizational and (re)productive sphere of the family and the place in the interactions and in roles negotiation. Key-words: Divorce, gender, class, inequalities, domestic power, women empowerment.

2010S02464

Silva, Manuel Carlos, Sobral, José Manuel, Ribeiro, Fernando Bessa & Ramos, Mariana (Department of Sociology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, 4710-057 [tel: 00351939306913; fax: 253678850; e-mail: mcsilva@ics.uminho.pt]), **Gypsies and non-Gypsies: Conflicting Images in a Vicinity Context - The Neighbourhood of Atouguia, Guimarães, Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we intend to show up, based on a study of the "bairro social" (public housing neighbourhood) of Atouguia in Guimarães, where Portuguese Gypsies & Portuguese non-Gypsies live side by side, some of the images that each of the groups has of itself & of the other group. These are communities in trouble, territorially & socially devaluated, where in the case of the Gypsies they are associated to a stigma with historical deep roots. Understanding if there have been advancements in the inter-knowledge & in the social proximity of both groups, also means the assumption that the inter-ethnic coexistence, with some rare exceptions, is strongly influenced by prejudices & negative interactions & by rare contacts between both groups. Our empirical findings are based, on one hand, on a survey that was conducted in the neighbourhood, with a sample of 80 non-Gypsies and 14 Gypsies, & on the other hand, mostly to deal with the social representations, we relied on some on-spot observation & mainly on interviews. Theoretically, we draw on different perspectives in ethnicity & social classes, deriving from a combination of Weberian & Marxist approaches, but especially incorporating the approach suggested by Veit Bader that structures the phenomena of interethnic conflict & of racism taking into account the societal, organizational & interactive levels. The relations between Gypsies & non-Gypsies in this neighbourhood, where they meet each other in common public spaces (streets, bars, shops), are characterized by the differentiated degree of resource control, by the different habits & lifestyles & by a considerable social and relational distance based on stereotypical images of the Other, based on prejudice & interethnic negative representations, an overall situation of latent, & sometimes manifest, conflict. Key-words: gypsies, prejudice, stigma, representation, stereotype, power, racism

2010S02465

Silva, Maria & Teodoro, Vitor D. (DSCA, FCT - New University of Lisbon, Monte de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica [tel: + 351 214580322; e-mail: ceciliasilva@netcabo.pt]), **Examining a Physics-Chemistry Exam Using Extended Angoff and Contrasting Groups Methods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports & provides comparative standards setting results from the 2009 Portuguese Physics-Chemistry first exam for the last year of secondary schooling using different item-grouping approaches. Two standard setting methods, Extended Angoff and Contrasting Groups, were applied in order to study the differences in item, panellist & item difficulty in the final performance. For each method, a panel of twenty-five school teachers devised a set of content standards & analyzed this exam with selected-responses & polytomous constructed-responses. Preliminary conclusions point to teachers overestimating student performance standards. These conclusions will be used on future research about combining different methods to obtain performance standards in complex assessments.

2010S02466

Silva, Rosimeri Aquino da (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, Porto Alegre RS, Brazil [tel: 55 51 3308 6890; e-mail: rosimeriULsilva@ig.com.br]), **Police and Homosexuals in Class,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Who are the "human subjects" worthy of social rights? Who are the people that need protection & host from the school & the police, institutions that are traditionally creators of knowledge & social control? When we use concepts like these (rights, inclusion & protection) what are our references? Which social group are we considering? In an attempt to reflect about these issues, considering the insertion of the homosexuality in the contemporary debate about the necessary inclusive education in the Brazilian society, this is the theme that instigates me in this work: the homosexual as a new "subject of right". Through an analysis of the participation

of the teachers in the humanistic areas & a transsexual teacher representative of the NGO "igualdade" information & upgrading courses for the state employees of the public security from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, policemen students, I observe the contribution of this pedagogical experience in the constitution of this debate. Key-words: Violence, Police, Homosexuality, Human Rights, Education.

2010S02467

Silva, Teresa Almeida (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas (Universidade Técnica de Lisboa), Rua Almerindo Lessa, 1300-663 Lisboa - PORTUGAL [tel: (+351) 965756191; e-mail: tasilva@iscsp.utl.pt]), **The Modern Language of Terror: The Role of Media on Terrorism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the attacks of September 11, 2001, the world awakened, quite violently, to the phenomenon of terrorism. This does not mean that terrorism did not exist before, however the attacks on the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center seems to have served as a propellant for Western society to pay more attention to this form of subversion that has been used as an instrument of international politics. In fact, after 2001, the states themselves began to be more attentive to their safety & have joined in this fight against a common enemy: international terrorism. In this communication (that we intend to present in the joint session about the language of terror), we will examine the phenomenon of international terrorism & we will see how it is being used as a counter-power, whose main purpose is to achieve a political objective. We will also analyze how the media have been used by terrorists in order to achieve their objectives & how the media can be a vehicle for the transmission of the terrorist ideology. Consequently, we will try to establish an association between the use of the media & the proliferation of terrorism.

2010S02468

Simmons, Kevin M & Sutter, Daniel (Austin College, 900 N. Grand Suite 61591, Sherman, TX USA 75090 [tel: 19038132341; e-mail: ksimmons@austincollege.edu]), **Preparing for Danger: On the Impact of Tornado Watches on Tornado Casualties,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Pan American Abstract Tornado watches issued by the Storm Prediction Center alert residents to the potential for tornadic thunderstorms to develop. Tornado watches could create value to residents by conveying information about potential future risk. Residents would be unlikely to take any protective action when they learn that a tornado watch has been issued for their area, because the time necessary to actually respond for a tornado (that is, take shelter) may be only a few minutes or seconds. But lead times on tornado warnings are relatively short, an average of less than 15 minutes in 2004, & since residents will not necessarily receive the warning as soon as the warning is issued, prompt response upon issuance of a warning is crucial. A tornado watch could alert residents to quickly seek out information on a possible tornado warning if severe weather subsequently threatens, or ensure that emergency alert radios or pagers are ready for a nighttime watch. This paper examines the impact of tornado watches on tornado casualties using a data set of over 20,000 tornadoes in the U.S. between 1986 & 2004. Tornado warnings & warning false alarms are also controlled for in the analysis. We test both for a direct impact of watches on casualties & for an impact of watches on the value of subsequent tornado warnings, particularly for nighttime tornadoes.

2010S02469

Simo, Montserrat (University of Barcelona; Dept. of Sociology, Avda.Diagonal, 696 Room 340 Building 696 Barcelona 08034 Spain [tel: 0034934024478; fax: 0034934021542; e-mail: msimo@ub.edu]), **Social Effects of Crisis: Impacts upon Medium Class and Urban Sprawl,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last years, Spain has involved in a strong estate boom that supposed a change on the residential strategies of the medium class. This process was especially important in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona. The immoderate increase of the prices together with a policy of easy concession of mortgage credits both contributed to a change of the residential model. The medium classes left the big cities, too expensive & with houses little adapted to their needs. Young couples with or without sons got houses in a new market: the urbanizations in the sprawl areas. The new sprawl model -characterized for a type of constructive morphology of low density & high specialization & segmentation, with scarce or null presence of other urban functions- has invasive consequences for the environment & huge energetic costs. This is a subject that occupies time & effort of researchers and professionals. However few woks consider the effects this way of urban expansion about the social relations, nor about the quality of life, understanding in the aspects tied to the social sustainability. The problems are so much more important how we think -this is our hypothesis- that a good social functioning necessarily goes associate -although not exclusively- at the density, heterogeneity & quality of the social interrelation and that the disperse urban morphology influences on them, weakening them. The strong global financial crisis has effects over these families who went to live to sprawl areas: the increase of the mortgage, the unemployment & the difficult to access to the services of the city aggravates their situation, especially people with dependences & with less economical resources hitting upon their condition of social vulnerability. The main aim of this communication is to analyze the expansion of disperse urban planning related to new residential strategies of the medium class using results from a public project financed by the Spanish Government. The empirical work carried out a survey in 21 residential areas classified by demographic characteristics and socioeconomic level & a set of interviews in depth carried out in residents in these areas.

2010S02470

Simpson, Paul (Manchester University, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL [tel: ++44 0161 865 1744; e-mail: Paul.Simpson-2@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk]), **Fairy Tales: 'Suffering, Surviving and Surpassing' in Midlife: the Cultural Politics of Midlife Gay Men's Responses to Ageing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will explore spoken & corporeal narratives co-produced in interviews with 27 men in Manchester & 20 observations within its "gay Village." It analyses narratives/practices relating to the production of surface appearances via body management/modification. Midlife/older gay men's corporeal practices serve to distinguish them from forms of embodiment associated with: 1) younger gay men; 2) heterosexual men of a similar generation; & 3) older de-sexualised masculinity. These forms of distinction are mobilised through a polyvalent notion of "authenticity" that can serve as a form of emotionally-inflected cultural capital & a practical moral framework for understanding ageing. Age-appropriate "dressing for comfort" looms large & is contrasted with more ostentatious, (inauthentic), youth-coded forms of body modification/display/interaction. Moreover, changes in bodily labour & interaction with ageing register in three different (sometimes overlapping & contradictory) ways. They can be experienced as: 1) loss, decline, exclusion; 2) negotiation with ageism; 3) creative recuperation/resistance to negative definition. Following Plummer's triptych (1995) of late modern narratives, these elements constitute a cultural politics of gay male ageing involving "suffering, surviving & surpassing" - governmentalised, negotiative & agentic responses to conjoined discourses on gay male ageing. Reference Plummer K (1995) Telling Sexual Stories: Power Intimacy & Social Worlds, London: Routledge.

2010S02471

Singelmann, Joachim & Siebert, Rosemarie (Dept. of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge LA 70803 U.S.A. [tel: 225 578 1646; fax: 225 578 5102; e-mail: joachim@lsu.edu]), **The Importance of Management for Agricultural Success in the Context of EU Policies: A Case Study in Eastern Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, agriculture remains the only industrial branch in unified Germany that is more productive in the east than in the west. Much of this situation has to do with the fact that despite every attempt by the government after unification to support the (re)establishment of family farms, the overwhelming proportion of agricultural land in eastern Germany is cultivated by cooperatives & limited partnerships. These farm enterprises own and/or lease much larger amounts of land than the typical family farmer: in western Germany, agricultural enterprises, on average, cultivate 35 hectares, compared to 198 hectares in eastern Germany. This paper is based on a longitudinal study of the transformation of agriculture in one country within the former East Germany for which we regularly collected production and employment data as well as conducted expert interviews. In this county, agricultural land has a low soil value & farming is dominated by cooperatives & limited partnerships. The key question that we ask in this paper is, how important is the adaptation of agricultural enterprises to EU policies for their long-term economic viability? We first describe the continued existence of all agricultural enterprises in the county of our study twenty years after the fall of the east German regimeaa situation unparalleled in any other industrial branch. Analyzing the latest wave of expert interviews, we show how the ability of managers to diversify their enterprise has affected the outlook for a continued viability of the farms. Agricultural enterprises that open up non-agricultural sources of income minimize risks & gain

resource efficiency. For example, by engaging in farm tourism, retail marketing of their products, or establishing linkages to wholesale & distribution channels), farms lower become less affected by price variations for agricultural products, & those non-agricultural activities help them to better utilize their means of production such as buildings, machines, & labor. The gradual shift of agricultural support by the EU from production agriculture to more general rural development (the so-called second & third column of the EU agricultural policy) facilitates such diversification. Thus, managers who take advantage of those opportunities to search for new & future activities & markets hedge income & employment of their farms. This is especially important for agricultural enterprises located in areas with disadvantaged conditions of production and/or limited availability of land suitable for cultivation.

2010S02472

Singh, Renuka (Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110067, India [tel: 0091-11-26518248/ 9810613352; fax: 0091-11-26742539; e-mail: rs108@yahoo.com]), **Youth, Leisure and Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Youth has been seen in terms of continuity & different aspects of adolescence have preoccupied the academics, who view it as a transitional stage or as a period in one's lifespan. In this paper, one tries to examine & pick up the threads that tie up the issues of identity for the youth in urban India with their leisure activities. Development of self, gender differences, consumption and self-esteem are some of their challenges that have also been looked into in order to generate ideas for further research.

2010S02473

Sinha, Nistha, Buvinic, Mayra & Sabarwal, Shwetlena (The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC, USA [tel: ; e-mail: nsinha@worldbank.org]), **Impact of Aggregate Economic Shocks on Women: A Review of Evidence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Do women weather economic shocks differently than men? A review of evidence from past crises shows this to be the case. In the past, women from low-income households have typically entered the labor force, while women from rich households have often exited the labor market in response to economic crises. In contrast, men's labor force participation rates have remained largely unchanged. Evidence also suggests that women defer fertility during economic crises; and that child schooling & child survival are adversely affected, mainly in low-income countries, with adverse effects on health being greater for girls than for boys. In middle-income countries, by contrast, the effects on children's schooling & health are more nuanced, & gender differences less salient. Providing women in poor households with income during economic downturns makes economic sense. We review workfare programs & cash transfers and find that the former provide poor women with income only when they include specific design features. The latter have been effective in providing mothers with income & protecting the wellbeing of children in periods of economic downturn.

2010S02474

Sinhoretto, Jacqueline (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, Brazil [tel: 55 11 97075187; e-mail: jacsin@uol.com.br]), **The State Conflict Settlement Field: Trying to Understand Brazilian Four Intensities Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ The paper aims to interpret the functioning of the State conflict settlement field from the perspective of disputes among corporations, knowledge & institutions, also rituals that produce different results & effects. A reflection on the Brazilian case proposes the existence of at least four conflict settlement logics or four interaction intensities to which correspond hierarchies of rituals, persons & types of conflict. In the first intensity level on the scale, conflicts are resolved taking into account the rights & guarantees of all those involved & all legal system potentialities are in action; in the second, we have common justice and legal rituals, with its access barriers & its service delivery failures; in the third, the informalized courts & police services have facilitated access to justice, but individual guarantees are relaxed; the fourth corresponds to the use of informality & non-judicial techniques of conflict settlement by State institutions. Informal, unofficial or illegal rituals are non-negligible part of conflict settlement field, always in dispute with legal rituals. Collective actors, such as social movements have politicized the field & they have achieved to introduce innovations in legal system; but many innovations have their effects limited by the fragmentation of the field & their logics. There are limits to activist intervention insofar as universal themes are received locally & have their meaning transmuted, been absorbed in accordance to internal field logics & hierarchies.

2010S02475

Sire Pierre-Olivie, P-O.S. (Université Toullouse II le Mirail, Toulouse, France, 31500 [tel: +33 561489072; e-mail: posire@hotmail.fr]), **CSR and Social Organization: Civil Society as an Industrial Relation's Actor?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ This article investigates CSR in a semi-peripheral country (Mexico), to underline how corporatism leads to the association of workers unions with civil organizations to take CSR into account and to democratize industrial relations. We characterize the corporatism in Mexico to understand that beyond industrial relations sphere, it is a way of social governance complicating CSR compliance. Next, we specify dominant instrumentations of CSR by multinational firms, looking at its consequences on workers unions and CSO's actions. The adaptation of CSR to the institutional expectancies makes it a corporate culture, post-fordist management tool to obtain empowerment and legitimacy for the firm. Then, we show how workers unions manage CSR to democratize industrial relations, and why they must associate themselves with CSOs. Finally, we expose how application of CSR within a semi-peripheral and corporatist country has to pass by CSOs, making them actor of industrial relations to promote CSR and democratic industrial relations. Sawn the role of CSOs in the CSR promotion and the democratization of workers unions operations, we conclude on the centrality of this actor that reflects the institutionalization of CSR, generating the apparition of the firm as a CSO actor to impose it vision to the whole society.

2010S02476

Sire, Pierre-Olivier (Université Toullouse II le Mirail, Toulouse, France, 31500 [tel: +33 561489072; e-mail: posire@hotmail.fr]), **CSR: Rationalized Myths of a New Firm's Culture within Semi-Peripheral Countries?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ We propose to show how the Corporate Social Responsibility can be a postfordist management tool & a communication strategy in a semi-peripheral context as is Mexico. We initially describe Mexican corporatism as a way of social governance which reveals national legal differentials within the work's sphere. Then we give a brief history of the CSR. Next, we see how firms are using it to work out management policies. The adaptation of this management tool to institutional expectancies produces an instrumentation of CSR at organizational ends as a "postfordist tool" by the propagation of a firm culture to obtain legitimacy & control. Lastly, we approach its discursive use throughout various communication strategies. CSR confused with philanthropy becomes brand image by the green washing or window dressing, generating a common language drifting of the economics' government, vector of the firm's culture. CSR becomes then the substrate of rationalized myths aiming at establishing reliance. Across the communication and organizational strategies, because of national differentials within the globalization, we conclude that CSR can generate firm's culture establishing rationalized myths by its discursive instrumentations.

2010S02477

Sirota, Régine (Université Paris Descartes, CERLIS, 45 rue des Saints Pères, Paris, 75270, Cedex O6, France [tel: 33 01 45 8à 88 86; e-mail: regine.sirota@paris5.sorbonne.fr]), **Rhetoric and Sociologies in the Move: The Child as an Actor or the Sociological Discovery of a New Actor,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ The child as an actor was one of the motto of the sociology of childhood renewal. A few years later it seems necessary to scrutinize the developments & the implicit of this position. Developments of this position will be compared to rhetoric & arguments developed in some other fields of sociological research pointing the discovery of new actors or new stages of life. We will try to show the common steps of the discovery of those new objects of research. Do those different fields of research considered to be in the move, have used different or common arguments ? What are the specificity of the stakes concerning childhood? How the critics of the sociology of socialization gave to the child a new visibility? How the emancipation from the sociology of reproduction gave him a new status ? How the sociology of interactionnism gave him a new agency ? How the sociology of individualism give him a new autonomy.? How the institutionalization of the field is sending him back to the status of a "normal"

object of a "normal science"? Régine Sirota Professeur Université Paris Descartes, Cerlis

2010S02478

Sisjord, Mari Kristin (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, P Box 4014 Ullevaal Stadion, 0806 Oslo, Norway [tel: +47 23262426; e-mail: mari.kristin.sisjord@nih.no]), **The Quest for Challenges by Sideways Movements. A Study of Adult Snowboarders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on adult snowboarders' experiences from & motives for snowboarding with particular reference to challenges, bodily expressions & risk taking. The study was conducted at a summer snowboard camp in Norway, June 2008. The camp attracted 12 participants, among those eight were interviewed (seven males and one female). One of the interviewees was 19 years, the rest were aged 33-41 years. The results reveal that except for the youngest all participants had formerly done a lot of cross-country and downhill skiing, & in search for new challenges they had taken up snowboarding. Improvements & performance appear significant, on jumps as well as free-riding & off-pist snowboarding. With regard to stretching ones limits & risk taking, the majority expressed the feeling of flow & "kick" as major ingredients while emphasizing the need of control as well as perceptions of consequences, which some of them explained in terms of age and maturity. Furthermore, the interviewees feature two main categories: one dedicated to a variety of board sports whereas the other associates more to out-door life, nature & mountaineering. The latter is also reflected in the participants' expressions of bodily experiences through snowboarding. The results are discussed in relation to risk taking in alternative/extreme sports as well as perspectives of modernity, identity & reflexivity.

2010S02479

Sisodia, Madhu (Sociology, Banaras Hindu University, DAV PG College, DAV Pg College, Varanasi, India [tel: 91-9450395248; e-mail: madhusisodia@gmail.com]), **Widows of Vrindavan (Mathura): A Sociological Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Vrindavan is situated 12km away from the Mathura City (Uttar Pradesh), on the bank of Yamuna at 27.33N & 77.41E the place is the heart of Brij where Radha & Krishna acted divinely. In Padam Puran it is described as place of divine bliss, body of the great almighty etc. That's why it has been a center of religious people come here to reside till remaining lives. They gets salvation by taking part in Raslila, meeting with sadhus, Kirtan, Bhagvat etc. Preciously this is the reason which attracts widows for coming in Vrindavan from the whole country, particularly from West Bengal, E-staes & Bihar come here they search the meaning of their chanting a divine word "hare Rama Hare Krishna." These widows are isolated from family life & reside in various Ashram to search their aim of life. One can see them as beggars in front of houses & temples. Being in toughest struggles of life. Physically & mentally tortured. They try hard to get their two times meals. They get help from government & NGOs but that is not sufficient. These help are one dimensional & practices of corruption are there. Most of the widows do not get these help. Proposed research contains three units of study upon which the sampling is based: (1) Widows living in Ashrams. (2) Manegement, persons involve in ashrams. (3) Shopkeepars reside near to ashram or person who observe them. Purposeful sampling is the basis of study. The place of study is Vrindavan. Interview-schedule & Observation will be used as primary source for fact finding secondary sources will be used if needed. Proposed research objectifies following points regarding widows: (1) causes responsible to move widows to Vrindavan from their native place & causes behind their choice of Vrindavan. (2) Economic sources of widows & role of Ashram. (3)Day to day living of widows. (4) Main problem of widows.

2010S02480

Siverskog, Anna (National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden 601 74 [tel: 004611363462; fax: 004611105590; e-mail: anna.siverskog@liu.se]), **Lustful Old Chaps and Mature Women - Representations of Ageing Bodies in Web-Based Gay Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Internet offers new sites for establishing contacts & for presenting the self. In web-based communities where persons seek friends, partners & sexual contacts, the personal profiles vary from shorter personal descriptions with mug shots to more explicit pornographic texts with pictures of the naked body. This qualitative study is based on 284 profiles of persons identifying themselves as homo-, bisexual, transgender or queer aged 60 and over in two web-based gay communities. It aims to explore how the self & the ageing "queer" body is presented, & how notions of (old) age, class, gender & sexuality are constructed and negotiated. The thematic analysis indicates that ageing bodies in these profiles are associated with physical decline, constructed in contrast to youthfulness & attractiveness. This is at times handled by the use of self-irony & humour; by emphasizing maturity & experience as connected to ageing; or by ignoring age and instead accentuating sexual preferences, cultural interests or class. There is also expectations of personal responsibilities to keep the own body young, fit & in shape. Simultaneously, conclusions show how these communities can constitute social arenas for agency & for challenging ideas of old age as synonymous with asexuality, passivity & frailty.

2010S02481

Siza, Remo ([e-mail: remo.siza@tiscali.it]), **The Concept of Social Sustainability in Community Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is possible to identify two main approaches, each based on differing assumptions about the role of social relationships in community development: (1) in a self-referential, models needs, goals and policies are intended as relatively standard phenomena, with policy-making regarded as a more or less uniform process; (2) communicative & collaborative models are based on dialogue and interaction, engaging all those with differing interests in the search for solutions to a problem. Further analysis leads to an elaboration of this distinction, introducing the concept of social sustainability: a program has to identify a degree of coordination considered acceptable respecting the growing wishes of groups, citizen to reinforce own social autonomy.

2010S02482

Sjöblom, Björn (Department of Child Studies, Linköping University, Tema Barn Linköpings Universitet 581 83 Linköping [tel: +46 735 055295; e-mail: bjorn.sjoblom@liu.se]), **Spatial and Temporal Coordination in Co-Located Computer Gaming,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The focus of this paper is to explore some of the methods players of co-located multiplayer computer games have for coordinating their actions & of how they manage the temporal & spatial structures of the game in tight cooperation with their co-players. The data used in this analysis is video recordings of multiplayer game-sessions in internet cafés. The use of video recordings, supplemented with video capture of the players' screens, provides detailed access to most of the communicative modalities utilized by the players. Achieving coordination, a prerequisite for success in these game (such as World of Warcraft & Counter-Strike), involves a complex interplay between actions both on & around the screens. In line with ethnomethodological research, this study is an analysis of the interactional work necessary for succeeding in the game & of the practical actions whereby a group of players become a team. The spatial & temporal order of the game-play is understood as an interactional achievement, & from this perspective, coordinating actions in time & space is considered the players' own problem that is discovered, accounted-for and managed using the local material & semiotic resources at hand.

2010S02483

Slariya, Mohinder Kumar (Department of Sociology, Govt. Post Graduate College Chamba, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla India, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, India-176310 [tel: +91 1899 232040; e-mail: mkslariya@gmail.com]), **Psycho-Traumatic Analysis of Displaced and Native People of Chamera-I in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rivers have had remarkable contribution in the history of development since the inception of civilization. All the important civilizations of the world had developed in the vicinity of the rivers. The rivers have gained more importance after the invention of electricity. These days rivers have been heavily targeted for the hydroelectric power generation, which is necessary for the development & for international & national interests, but the local interests of the people who are living in the vicinity of the dams, who have been deprived off all the ecosystem services which is being provided by that ecosystem & their interests and concerns has not been listen by the policy makers as well as by the profit makers. It is the lobbyist pressurized model of development, where interests of the local people have always been ignored and this led to trauma for the people who have been displaced or living in the vicinity of developmental project. The present paper is based on primary data collected by the researcher during UGC sponsored research project by applying four point Likert Scale analysis. For this anal-

ysis 200 respondents (displace & native) from the commissioned Chamera-I power project have been taken for empirical analysis. This presentation is an attempt of the researcher to highlight the deprivations received by native as well as displaced & their responsibility to cause psychological trauma. The generalizations derived out of this research can apply to understand the real causes of psychological trauma because of such types of developmental activities in any part of the world. Key words: rivers, ecosystem, displaced & native people, psychological deprivations, trauma.

2010S02484

Slaughter, Christine (Department of Sociology, Yale University [e-mail: christine.slaughter@yale.edu]), **Gendering Political Legitimacy: The Case of Nancy Pelosi,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 2007, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi was inaugurated the first woman Speaker of the House of Representatives in American history. Hailed as a gender milestone, the occasion provides an opportunity to examine gendered discourses of citizenship & political legitimacy in American culture. In order to examine assumptions made about gender & sexuality in relation to an individual's legitimacy as a democratic political actor, I analyze the content of several major media events related to Pelosi's accession: her inaugural address, two in-depth television interviews with major journalists, & an interview on a popular late night television talk show. I find that Pelosi attempts both to neutralize & to make into assets "feminine" traits that have previously been coded as anathema to qualification for political leadership: motherhood, domestic decorum, & domestic discipline. I also find that Pelosi balances these re-coding efforts with her efforts to frame herself as an "authentic" American woman in terms of gender & heterosexuality. That is, to be a credible re-coder of women's roles in the democratic political sphere, she must herself be seen as a competent performer of womanhood in the broader public sphere. Through her discursive negotiations, Pelosi both symbolically expands the range of legitimate democratic actors in terms of gender as well as reinscribes hegemonic notions of what a female American citizen, & thus a potential democratic political leader, must be in terms of gender & sexuality. I conclude that Pelosi's symbolic inclusion in the political sphere through reliance on implicitly gendered qualifications may have the ambiguous consequence of enabling a particular type of woman to claim legitimacy as a political leader, while continuing to exclude others.

2010S02485

Small, Neil (School of Health Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford, UK BD5 0BB [tel: +441274236456; fax: +441274236458; e-mail: N.A.Small@bradford.ac.uk]), **Class, Ethnicity and Migration History, Understanding Infant Mortality and Morbidity in a UK City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Infant mortality is higher in Bradford (a city in the north of England) than UK averages & higher than other UK cities with similar deprivation. Mortality is highest in babies whose mothers are of Pakistani origin, highest rates are for first generation migrant mothers but rates are still higher than city averages for babies of second generation, UK born, mothers. A similar pattern is evident in low birth weight & infant morbidity. A birth cohort study, Born in Bradford, began recruitment of pregnant women in March 2007. To date (April 2010) 10000 women have been recruited, the cohort target is 13000. Half of those recruited to the cohort are of Pakistani origin. Mothers & their babies and, where possible, fathers are followed up to consider the developing health of the baby in the context of their biological & social context at birth. This paper draws on Born in Bradford data & data from local health agencies to plot social class, ethnicity & migration history to patterns of infant mortality & morbidity. What emerges is a complex picture in which the shortcomings of analysis by class are highlighted. It is argued that excess mortality in babies of Pakistani origin is best described using a hybrid construction of deprivation, ethnicity & migration history. This formulation is considered in terms of indicators of enhanced risk; health relevant behaviour (diet, smoking & alcohol use), age of mothers, living conditions, access to antenatal care, social practices particularly choice of marital partner, social capital. Some of these indicators correlate with social class, some are best linked to ethnicity, some appear to relate to length of time in the UK. The paper considers cohort data in the context of an ongoing debate about class gradients in the health of British South Asians.

2010S02486

Smart, Carol (University of Manchester, Manchester, UK M13 9PL [tel: +44 161 2750262; e-mail: carol.smart@manchester.ac.uk]), **Memories, Secrets and Family Life in England,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper I shall explore whether what family members cannot remember, or what they are not sure about remembering, can be an important facet of family memories. With the rise in amateur genealogy, more people are discovering what they did not know about their families. For example they may discover that their grandparents had illegitimate children that were never mentioned, or they might find out that a sibling has a different father. It is increasingly difficult to keep family secrets (or so it seems) and so memories can be abruptly challenged when "truth" emerges. But it is also the case that although people may not know their family secrets (by definition) they may be aware that something is being hidden & this memory of things hidden may be as significant as a memory of things known. This paper will be based on an analysis of written narratives held in the Mass Observation Archive at the University of Sussex, UK. In 2000 the panellists who write for the Archive were asked to write about their family history & also their family secrets. Many denied having secrets but other respondents wrote in complex ways about having secrets, holding secrets & discovering secrets. Although this area poses incredibly difficult methodological problems for the researcher I shall argue that how family secrets are managed are part of the process by which families represent themselves to both themselves and the outside community.

2010S02487

Smeby, Jens-Christian (Centre for the Study of Professions, Oslo University College, Box 4, St.Olavs plass, 0130 Oslo, Norway [e-mail: Jens-Christian.Smeby@hio.no]), **Developing Professional Competence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the key challenges for our society is how to recruit and qualify professional personnel in education, health & social work. Pre-service professional programmes are criticized for lack of quality as well as relevance for future professional work. On the one hand, graduates from these programmes are confronted by an increased demand for evidence-based knowledge. On the other hand, they are criticised for lacking practical knowledge & skills. The point of departure for this paper is that simple dichotomies between theory & practice are inadequate to understand these challenges. Professional competence is based on practical synthesis including "knowing that" as well as "knowing how". The present paper examines the development of professional competence in terms of codified knowledge & practical skills among students in teaching, nursing social work. Data are drawn from a longitudinal Database for studies of Recruitment & Qualifications in the Professions in Norway (StudData). While higher education literature tends only to focus on the importance of study quality & student efforts, preliminary results indicate that students' learning outcomes in these professional programs are positively related to being encouraged to focus on the relationships between theoretical and practical aspects of professional competence.

2010S02488

Šmídová, Iva (Sociology (Gender Studies Program), Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic [tel: +420 549 497 090; fax: +420 549 491 920; e-mail: krizala@fss.muni.cz]), **Do the right thing! Men at Childbirth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper elaborates the question & feminist dilemma whether the presence of fathers at childbirth is an experience that furthers gender equality or presents an opportunity for men to dominate yet another sphere of power. The argument is based on a small scale qualitative empirical study in the Czech context, where the presence of men-spouses at childbirth has massively occurred only as late as at the turn of the 2000s. The paper presents gendered aspects of biomedical approach to childbirth & their relation to representation of masculinities in the birthing room. The paper concludes, not surprisingly, that there are several aspects of (lay) men's presence at childbirth that encourage advancement of gender equality but there are counterparts that reproduce the status quo. The paper describes these aspects & analyses their potentials as well as their stumbling-blocks. Special analytical attention is directed towards similarities & differences of the Czech praxis in comparison to the vast body of international research on gender & reproductive medicine.

2010S02489

Smietana, Marcin W. (University of Barcelona, Department of Sociological Theory, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 934034896; e-mail: marcin.smietana@ub.edu]), **Trust and Communication between Lesbian and Gay Families and Their**

School Communities, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores how communication is framed by imposition of assumptions resulting from inequality of social positions. In particular, it deals with the emergence & role of trust in the process of construction of family communication strategies by members of minority families with lesbian or gay parents, & their school communities. Following J. Searle's (2004) critique of J. Habermas' (1983) theory of communicative action, it takes into account the impact that the social context has on communication. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with twenty lesbian mother & gay father families in Spain from 2008 to 2010. The interviewed families assumed different communication strategies: open communication, selective disclosure, & non-disclosure. If on the basis of an intersubjective evaluation process the families came to perceive their school communities as trustworthy, they ventured on open communication. Nevertheless, even in similar interaction contexts some of the families were more prone than others to assume open communication, which was related to the parents' ideas about their rights & social inclusion. Habermas, J. (1983) The Theory of Communicative Action. Boston: Beacon Press. Searle, J., Soler, M., eds. (2004). Lenguaje y ciencias sociales. Barcelona: Roure.

2010S02490

Smirnov, P.I. & Smirnov, Ph.P. (St-Petersburg State University, str. Smolnogo 1/3, entry #9, St-Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-710-00-77; fax: 7-812-710-00-77; e-mail: philipps@kristom.com]), **Civilization: Natural and Controlled Stages of Social Evolution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Some eminent sociologists of the 20th century - K. Popper, R. Nisbet, C. Tilly, I. Wallerstein - expressed doubts regarding the applicability of the concept "evolution" to the process of social changes. It was stated that processes happening in a society cannot be described & understood using the approach of strict causality. However, the current state of a modern society indicates that dignifying life of the mankind is doubtful without elaborated scheme of social evolution and universal guiding line for the control over the further society evolution. General logics of social evolution can be traced by the change of human position in a society. Describing this change with the help of the activity-value approach (it is being developed by A.O. Boronoev, Y.M. Pismak & P.I. Smirnov in St-Petersburg) one can construct ideal types (models) of such evolutionary stages as wilderness, barbarism & civilization. The study of features and indicators of social evolution ideal types shows the regularity of two natural civilizations appearance: home-service civilization and market one. They appear on a different technological basis. For example, countries of home-service civilization are ancient Egypt, China, & Russia (since Moscow became the political capital). Athens, Novgorod Republic & Western countries are examples of the market civilization. The study of the market civilization leads to the conclusion that its long existence is doubtful. That is why the USA intentions to take over the evolution process, taking market civilization type as a reference point are extremely dangerous for the mankind. Authors can propose (as discussion) an ideal type of spirit-game civilization as a long-term guiding line for the controlled social evolution. Moving in this direction, mankind could save itself & solve its main problems, in particular, give the opportunity for every human being to realize himself in the environment. Key-words: evolution, civilization, ideal type, activity, values.

2010S02491

Smit, Ria & Rugunanan, Pragna (Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2006 [tel: +27115592319; e-mail: rsmit@uj.ac.za]), **Being a Refugee in South Africa: Experiences of Forced Migration, Family Life and Well-being,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 1994, when South Africa made the transition to democracy, this country has become the place of destination for many asylum seekers from across the African continent. According to the UNHCR South Africa was the largest recipient of applications for asylum and refugee status in the world in 2008. One can therefore comprehend that nearly half a million individuals have officially sought refuge in South Africa since 2002. The existence of a relatively large refugee population in South Africa has stimulated important research in the field of forced migration studies. This paper is based on the findings of a qualitative study done in South Africa among refugees living in Pretoria who originally came from central African countries. Rather than utilising a deficit or pathogenic approach, which questions the individual & family's ability to cope with challenges in the face of adversity, this study embraces a fortigenic or strengths paradigm. The study aimed to shed light on the perceptions & experiences of refugees with regard to inter alia their daily life experiences & survival strategies; their individual sense of well-being; & their family life. In light of the fact that refugee families are often exposed to prolonged periods of adversity & accumulative stressful life events, special attention was paid to resilience & whether this quality is evident in the family lives of the refugees in the sample.

2010S02492

Smita, Verma & Divya, Pande (Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow-226016, India [tel: +91-522-2310803; e-mail: smittenULyeah@yahoo.com]), **Sexuality and Reproduction in Globalized India: Mapping the Gender Dynamics of Fertility Behaviour,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Modernization & Globalization have opened doors for women apparently opening new vistas for them but the socially induced particularities of woman's tangentially ingrained identity still remains intact. Although female identity easily features as another site of ideological disputation & examination of obligatory meanings, it remains instead entwined in conventional set-up of prescribed, apparently colossal & irrefutable, corporal figurations. The construction of new womanhood by modernity, & as offshoot of globalization seems to be simultaneously attempting at challenging & enlivening dominant patriarchal edifice of feminine identity & sexuality. Studies of fertility behavior & needs have mostly overlooked gender dynamics & sexual relations and reproduction. Some of the studies show that the selection and acceptability of a fertility regulation method is strongly influenced by the predilection & pressures of other people in a woman's life particularly her spouse. Studies till now by & large have shown that women have no control over their body, pregnancy, contraception & abortion. The patriarchal Indian society provides a prolific ground to get insights into the role of men in regulating the sexuality & fertility pattern, which could have significant implications for family planning & reproductive health policies. The irony of the situation is that all these impinge women's health status in a major way & lack of decision making in this regard only stands to disadvantage the women further adding to her physical & psychological discomfort. It is interesting to study how the interplay of gender relation and self-image, & socio-cultural norms & expectations influence sexual behavior. In fact, a gender based approach is critical because of a sexual double standard in most cultures that allow a man but not a woman to have multiple sexual partners .Such inequality in sexual power & control often leaves little room for women to protect themselves against infection as well as unwanted pregnancy. In this context, understanding the sexual attitude and behavior of the male partner becomes imperative to any effort at understanding the fertility behavior of women. Against these backdrops this paper attempts to analyze the socio-cultural and demographic determinants of fertility behavior of the educated women in India with focus on Lucknow. The paper would locate the difference between two groups of women--the educated and economically independent & the educated homemakers regarding the autonomy & the power exercised by them over their own bodies. It will investigate how lived religion explains the process behind fertility behavior in both the groups of women & also examine the interplay of globalization, gender, education & religion to see how women engage themselves to control their body in "private spaces". This paper attempts to underscore the importance of power and negotiation within the sexual relationship-throwing light upon the differences in women's & men's access to & control over resources influencing fertility behavior. This study would contest the foresaid questions & issues about fertility behavior and human rights using both qualitative & quantitative data using the interview schedule & case study. Key words: fertility behavior, sexuality, autonomy, negotiation, religion, gender

2010S02493

Smith, Andy (Chester Centre for Research into Sport and Society, Department of Sport and Exercise Sciences, University of Chester, Parkgate Road, Chester, CH1 4BJ [tel: +44 (0) 1244 513387; fax: +44 (0) 1244 511337; e-mail: andy.smith@chester.ac.uk]), **The Politics and Policy of Physical Education and School Sport: A Case Study of School Sport Partnerships in North-West England,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most significant youth sport policies to have been introduced in schools in England has been the School Sport Partnership (SSP) programme, which was launched in 2006. The SSP programme is now central to the implementation of the Physical Education, School Sport & Young People (PESSYP) strategy & is now an important infrastructure through which government seeks to achieve its sports-specific goals & non-sport

objectives related to physical education & school sport. This paper draws on data generated by semi-structured interviews conducted in June & July 2008 with 14 Partnership workers from a SSP in north-west England to shed light on aspects of the political & policy processes that have been associated with the introduction of the SSP programme. In particular, the paper explores how the desired outcomes of the programme are constrained by the conflicting political & policy priorities of government & how these limit the extent to which the participating groups can effectively pursue their policy goals.

2010S02494

Smith, Justin G. & Jussaume, Raymond A. Jr. (Community and Rural Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4006 [tel: 509-335-7626; fax: 509-335-2125; e-mail: rajussaume@wsu.edu]), **Rhetoric and Realities of Social Equity with Respect to Agri-Food Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The growth of alternative agri-food systems in many represents a "moral shift" in the ways we collectively produce & consume food. The alternative system has been framed in this view as a more integrated & sustainable agri-food system that address the perceived shortcoming of the conventional system. Supporters of the conventional system are seeking to utilize the language of sustainability to demonstrate their own social responsibility while maintaining the perceived productive superiority of the conventional system. It remains unclear whether such efforts represent an attempt to address the shortcomings of the conventional agri-food system, or an effort to re-frame the image of the conventional agri-food system. While sustainability is conceptually linked to economic, environmental & social equity dimensions, much of the ongoing research on agri-food system development does not adequately consider the extent to which social equity is being addressed. The purpose of our study is to better understand the degree to which the rhetoric of social equity with respect to alternative & conventional agri-food systems coheres with reality. Using evidence from the United States, we compare the frames used among actors engaged in alternative & conventional agri-food systems, & we examine the extent to which social equity is actually being addressed.

2010S02495

Smith, Philip (Yale University, Department of Sociology, 140 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511 [e-mail: philip.smith@yale.edu]), **Communicating Climate Change: The Case of Al Gore and "an Inconvenient Truth",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In contrast to other mooted global or environmental threats, such as SARS or BSE, climate change has proven difficult to 'market'. There is a disproportion between levels of scientific concern & popular interest or worry. The paper explores the notable exception to this pattern: the documentary film "an Inconvenient Truth" (2006). Using resources from cultural sociology, literary & film theory the paper explains this unlikely outcome. It unpacks the narrative and visual techniques through which this movie succeeded as a communicative gesture. Ironically many of these sit uneasily with the communicative ideals of science itself. Hence "an Inconvenient Truth" embodies a larger bind in which climate change science is situated.

2010S02496

Smith, Tom W. (NORC/University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA 46321 [tel: 773-256-6288; e-mail: smitht@norc.uchicago.edu]), **New Perspectives on the Total Survey Error Paradigm,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ TSE is a very valuable paradigm for describing & improving surveys, but it can be improved. First, either TSE needs to be limited to covering just instances of differences between true & measured values, or TSE should be rechristened as total survey measurement variation (TSMV) if other forms of measurement-related variation are to be included. Second, the TSE/TSMV typology needs to be as detailed & comprehensive as possible. A single, rigid taxonomy of errors is not needed, but all schemes need to account for the whole range of error sources. Third, TSE needs to be thought of as heavily involving the interaction of error components & the concept of comparison error should be used to extend TSE to cover multiple-surveys including trend analysis, comparative studies, and longitudinal panels. Fourth, the minimizing of TSE is an important goal in survey research & the TSE paradigm can be used as both an applied application & a research agenda to achieve that goal. But minimizing error is a function of both applying the best science and having sufficient resources. Finally, TSE has both individual and aggregate components & an absolute & situational aspect and the role of each of these needs to be kept in mind.

2010S02497

Smooha, Sammy (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel, 31905 [tel: +972-4-8240991; fax: +972-4-8240819; e-mail: ssmooha@univ.haifa.ac.il]), **Israeli Critical Sociology: Facing the Challenge of American Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Israeli sociology functions as part of the hegemonic American sociology. Israeli sociologists apply American theories & methods to Israeli society, publish in American journals, spend post-doctoral & sabbatical years in the US, use American standards for evaluation of sociological knowledge & colleagues, and join American sociological networks. They are members of Israel's academia which is Western & predominantly American. This is true for all streams of Israeli sociology: mainstream, critical and radical. Israeli critical sociologists are oriented to the critical current in American sociology. Their critique exposes Israel's growing inequalities, differential treatment of non-core population groups, weaknesses of democracy & social problems, but they do so as American critical sociologists would do. The dilemma Israeli critical sociologists face is not to disengage from American sociology but rather how to strike a balance by asserting themselves, giving more consideration to Israel's exceptionalism and semi-Western character, becoming more regional & European, doing more comparative work, & opening up more to Southern Sociology. This reorientation will increase the potential of Israeli sociology to contribute new contextualized sociological knowledge to world sociology, & not just reproducing American knowledge on the basis of Israeli data.

2010S02498

Smyczyńska, Katarzyna & Soares, Isabel (Department of English, Kazimierz Wielki University, Bydgoszcz, Poland, 85 - 064 [tel: +48523401687; e-mail: ks@ukw.edu.pl]), **Speaking about the Unspeakable: The Ageing Female Body in "Menopause… so be it!",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article addresses recent developments in cultural representations of female ageing, focusing on a Polish stage performance entitled "Menopause… so be it!", which has since its premiere in 2006 enjoyed immense popularity among audiences. Drawing on sociological studies of the body and on textual theory, the author analyses the construction of the experience of menopause in the performance. The article examines interwoven discourses of the ageing body manifested through visual and textual signification, and their possible influence on the social perception of ageing and gender. The blatant articulation of common fears and problems associated with this lifestage and their neutralisation through humour may mark a positive cultural shift. However, the article also points to the ambiguity of the carnivalesque convention employed in the show and questions its subversive potential.

2010S02499

Snehalata, Panda (Berhampur University, Berhampur,Orissa, India [tel: 06802292483; e-mail: snehalata.panda@gmail.com]), **Gender and Violence Comparing Tribal and Non Tribal Women in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper has four sections first section includes conceptual framework, where in concepts like gender, tribal, non tribal, violence, hypothesis, organisation of the study, method of data collection and analysis are explained. The second section includes a profile of the area and sample. In the third section discusses hoe violence is perpetrated even in families where women are earning and financially independent from their husbands. The hypothesis that violence is not linked to financial independence is examined. The last section includes major findings.

2010S02500

Soares, Isabel (CAPP/ISCSP - Technical University Lisbon, Pólo Universitário Alto da Ajuda, R. Almerindo Lessa, 1300-663 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351 919123653; e- mail: isoares@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Telling About Risk: Bridging Literary Journalism to Sociological Methods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Why does literary journalism matter to the sociological research of risk or to sociology? We propose that literary journalism contributed to expose risk in the form of social problems such as poverty, crime & vice. Since the connection between literary journalism & sociology has been neglected by academe, we aim at bridging these two overlapping fields by examining the influence literary journalists had on the sociological / imagological construction of social problems. We examine a corpus of literary

journalism texts resorting to qualitative methods, namely content and discourse analysis, to prove that literary journalism constitutes an input to the understanding of risk in its social contexts. Because risk is such an overwhelming social phenomenon whose study can only benefit from a transdiciplinary approach, we also analyse which research methodologies are common to literary journalism & sociology while exposing risk. This paper concludes, that literary journalism & sociological research are linked in the study of risk societies through the use of the same data gathering methods such as interviews or participant observation. All things considered, the pioneering nature of our research shows that the work of literary journalists can be used as a tool to enhance sociological research.

2010S02501

Soares, Jose Francisco, Marotta, Luana & Delgado, Victor, M.S. (Faculty of Education/Ufmg - Brasil, Belo Horizonte, Brasil 31270-901 [tel: +55 31 34434789; e-mail: francisco.soares.ufmg@gmail.com]), **Measuring the Quality and Equity of Basic Education Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The first objectives of any country's educational system are to provide school access for all children & to keep them in school. After these, the quality of the educational system is better assessed with student achievement data. Since the proficiency of individuals can be different simply as the result of students' interest & attitudes, an educational system should be studied through the analysis of the statistical distribution of their student's achievement. In this paper an educational system is considered of good quality if its distribution of achievement is concentrated on levels compatible with the knowledge & skills necessary to a future productive life. Therefore a quality of education index should be defined as the distance between a reference distribution & the actual distribution. The reference distribution should not have high dispersion or polarization since these characteristics have unwanted social consequences. The equity of the system is measured by the distance between the distribution of achievement of groups of students defined by socio-demographic characteristics & the distribution of all students. The distance between the different distribution of achievement used in the definition of the indexes of quality & equity of the educational systems proposed in this paper are based on the concept of relative distribution. These indexes are used to measure the quality of Brazilian basic education, through a reference distribution chosen by using the PISA data. In addition, measures of equity were produced by groups of students defined by their race, sex, SES and region of residence.

2010S02502

Sofos, Emmanuil & Gouvias, Dionysios (Pre-School Education Department, University of the Aegean, Greece, 1, Demokratias Avenue, Rhodes 85100, Greece [tel: +302241061621; e-mail: sofos@rhodes.aegean.gr]), **Adult Education Provision Policy and Implementation in Peripheral Contexts: A Case-study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to the Lisbon European Directives (2000), lifelong-learning strategies are being progressively incorporated and institutionalised in the Greek Educational System. Two of the main manifestations of informal adult education in Greece are the foundation of Adult Education Centres & Second Chance Schools. In the definition of learning strategic objectives in Europe, it is claimed that a successful implementation of "lifelong learning" strategies will contribute, on the one hand, to increasing employability, economic growth, social inclusion & adaptation of skills, whereas on the other hand, to fulfilling individual needs and aspirations. In our paper we attempted to investigate the extent to which the latter dimension is satisfied via the educational activities provided by the Adult Education Centres and Second Chance Schools, as they operate in the periphery of Greece. We carried out a case study in an island located in the South-eastern part of Greece & our target groups included trainees of the two aforementioned institutes. We used qualitative, research methods in order to obtain information concerning participation into adult learning activities. Our data set contain information about demographic characteristics, motivation towards training, levels of job satisfaction & self esteem, on the one hand, & vocational aspirations & expectations, on the other. More specifically, we held two sets of interviews each one consisting of participants of the respective target groups. Our findings were analysed via grounded theory method & seem to indicate a gap between the E.U. Directives concerning lifelong-learning policy & the way it is implemented in the Greek Adult Education context. Moreover, it is hypothesised that there appear to be discrepancies between the motivations, aspirations and expectations of the two target groups, respectively. These findings are supposed to be of significance with respect to policy making and implementation strategies within the Greek Adult Education framework, with particular emphasis to the local needs.

2010S02503

Sohl, Lena (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 624, 751 26 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: + 46 18-4717681; fax: + 46 18-4711170; e-mail: lena.sohl@soc.uu.se]), **"To Become Upwardly Mobile You Have to Be a Swede": Class, Migration and Diasporas in Women's Narratives of Class Mobility,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of this paper is to develop an intersectional understanding of women's narratives of upward class mobility in a Swedish context. The paper is based on individual life-story influenced interviews with upwardly mobile women aged between 25 & 34. One woman, born and raised in Sweden but with both parents born in Latin America, connected the possibility to be upwardly class mobile with being "a Swede". In order for her to become upwardly mobile her parents distanced themselves from the Latin-American diaspora community in Sweden. This raises questions about who is regarded as "a Swede" and why the Swedishness is perceived as a desirable position. To understand the women's narratives of class mobility an intersectional analysis is needed. How can the possibility to become upwardly mobile be linked to race & gender? What kinds of connections are made between upward mobility & notions of Swedishness & whiteness? In order to understand these questions, I argue that the analysis of women's narratives about class mobility can be developed using feminist & postcolonial theory in general & the concepts of diaspora & transnationalism in particular.

2010S02504

Sola, Jorge & Campillo, Inés (Department of Sociology I, Complutense University of Madrid [tel: +34 630104649; e-mail: yulcaUL@hotmail.com]), **One Step Back, Two Steps Forward: A Republican Reassessment of the Welfare State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The retrenchment/dismantling debate has become a pervasive theme in the research agenda on the Welfare State in the era of globalization. Researchers are worried to measure & assess how incremental or radical the changes Welfare States have suffered from the 1980s have been. This focus on the retrenchment/dismantling debate has had two non-intentioned effects: (1) most researchers had lost sight of the normative principles that direct social policies, focusing mainly in their quantitative aspects; (2) they have confined their approaches to the defence of the existing policies, thus limiting the horizon of what is thought possible. To overcome this defensive stance, we propose to reconsider some important questions about the normative and political nature of the Welfare State programs, in order to critically asses our present social policies. As some classical authors underlined, the Welfare State is not an end itself, but a complex institutional device that works as a mean to achieve certain goals: a good society, social justice, equality, etc. The aim of our paper is to reflect on the content of two basic ideals ("social citizenship" & "just society") in order to appreciate what kind of new social policies could guide us to such ideals.

2010S02505

Solanas, Facundo (CONICET - Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani/Facultad de Ciencias Sociales/Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1114 [tel: (5411) 47834350; e-mail: fsolanas@yahoo.com]), **La Unión Europea y el MERCOSUR hacia la convergencia de sus Sistemas de Educación Superior: un enfoque comparado** (The European Union and MERCOSUR towards Convergence of Their Higher Education Systems: A Comparative Approach), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Tanto la globalización, como los procesos de integración regional, están modificando o afectando de distintas formas a los Sistemas de Educación Superior. El llamado "proceso de Bolonia" (1999) es prueba de ello. Pero si este proceso es consecuencia directa de las políticas de movilidad académicas impulsadas por la Unión Europea durante más de una década, sin embargo, sus amplias implicancias se explican como consecuencia de haber nacido de una iniciativa intergubernamental de los ministros de educación de los principales Estados miembros del bloque. Por otra parte, en el MERCOSUR, donde la posibilidad de crear un sistema de créditos al estilo de los ECTS fue descartado, se han realizado significativos avances en materia de convergencia de los Sistemas de Educación Superior. Lo característico de ambos casos es que son procesos de carácter voluntario, impulsados por los Estados miembros de ambos bloques y, al mismo tiempo, no cuentan con una base jurídica importante que los respalde. Tomando como referencia parte de la literatura académica sobre el tema,

así como un conjunto de entrevistas con informantes clave, nos proponemos abordar los orígenes del proceso de Bolonia a partir de elementos de análisis provenientes de la sociología de la acción pública.

2010S02506

Sole, Carlota, Sorde, Teresa, Alcalde, Rosalina, Flecha, Ainhoa, Serradell, Olga, Petroff, Alisa, Cavalcanti, Leonardo, Parella, Sònia, Santamaría, Enrique & Garzón, Luis (Autonomous University of Barcelona, GEDIME (Immigration and Ethnic Minorities Research Group), Campus UAB. Facultat de Ciències Polítiques i Sociologia, Despatx B3.117-2 [tel: +34935812406; fax:; e-mail: Carlota.Sole@uab.cat]), **Social Cohesion: Scientific and Political Contributions in Multicultural Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite being one of the most used concepts by the scientific community & political discourses, social cohesion lacks of a rigorous & shared definition. The different scientific contributions allow the definition of three dimensions of the social cohesion: the cultural, the redistributive of resources and the relational (social capital). By contrasting these three dimensions with the underlying political discourses in the European, Spanish & Catalan migratory policies it has been identified a will to build a common frame of reference. Our proposal is to highlight the contribution that brings Social Cohesion for the processes of acknowledging the cultural diversity and the access to basic rights of the ethnic minorities in the current multicultural societies. Keywords: Social Cohesion, Immigration, Integration, Consensus, Redistribution, Social Capital.

2010S02507

Soler Castillo, Sandra (Universidad Distrital Francisco Jose De Caldas, Carrera 7- 40- 53 [tel: 57(1)3701051; e-mail: SSOLER73@HOTMAIL.COM]), **The Representation of National Identity in Social School Text in Colombia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the characteristics of racism in Colombia. It focuses on how social school texts represent "the national identity" in Colombia. Using Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) try to identify a few of the discursive strategies through which it has been developed & maintained. Through the analysis of the discourse of school texts, a series of meanings is revealed in which Afro-Colombians & indigenous people are eliminated from the national panorama or presented through stereotypes or biased information that turn them into simple numbers, parts of the landscape, curiosities or, worse, into problems, while the Spaniards & Europeans are represented in the texts as dominant "races", endowed with heroic traits. These representations have circulated since the colonial era & justify the subjugation, the deprivation of rights & the invisibilization of indigenous people and Afro-Colombians.

2010S02508

Soler, Marta, Elboj, Carmen & Serrano, Maria Angels (Dpt. Sociological Theory, University of Barcelona, Diagonal 690, 08035 Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34 93 4035099; e-mail: marta.soler@ub.edu]), **Theoretical Contributions from Communicative Acts to the Analysis of Social Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social inequality has traditionally been studied through the analysis of the social structure or the social actions. Furthermore, pragmatic linguistics have contributed some more concrete aspects of each social actor's utterances & interactions that have great effect on both the social construction of inequality & the actual experience of such inequality. In debate with John Searle on speech acts & communicative acts we agree, on the one hand, with Searle's critique of Habermas' misinterpretation of speech acts in his theory of communicative action; on the other hand, we also agree with Habermas' attempt to differentiate between the language used in actions based on power claims & those based on validity claims. However, both Habermas' & Searle's developments have limitations when we want to analyze, for instance, the degree of equality (or freedom) in the relationship between a professor & a student in an office hour or the boss & his female subordinate in a business lunch. To analyze these situations we developed the concept of "communicative acts", which include speech and non-verbal acts, as well as the analysis of dialogic & power interactions inherent from the social structure & the individuals' actions in which such communication takes place.

2010S02509

Soler, Marta, Pulido, Cristina & Redondo, Gisela (Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology of Social Sciences. University of Barcelona, Spain [tel: 934039853; e-mail: cristinapulido@ub.edu]), **The Impact of Communicative Acts in the Analysis of Gender Interactions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Interactions through Internet are a quotidian fact in our life. The popular use of social networks & communication programmes are an example of that. One of the questions related to this issue is to analyze how gender interactions are in this panorama. For this purpose a theoretical concept is introduced to deep this analysis: communicative acts. This concept collects contributions of significant authors as Austin (1984), Searle (1969) & their respective contributions on Speech acts theory & Habermas (1984) and his contributions of Communicative action theory. But communicative acts contribute to go beyond of this analysis & it includes other key aspects to consider in the analysis of interactions (Soler 2004). These aspects are; analysis of verbal and non-verbal communication, social context of the interaction, intention of speaker & responsibility of communication. The analysis of these interactions through this theoretical concept allow to deep more the difference between gender relationships based on dialogic or power interactions, & its consequence; to identify which interactions are promoting equality & which are promoting violence nowadays. References - Austin, J. L. (1962). How to do things with words. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. - Habermas, J. (1985). The theory of communicative action. Boston: Beacon Press. - Searle, J.R (1970). Speech act: an essay in the philosophy of language. Cambridge: Cambrigde University Press. - Searle, J. R. & Soler, M. (2004). Lenguaje y ciencias sociales: Diálogo entre John Searle y CREA. Barcelona: El Roure.

2010S02510

Soler, M & Rivera-Ferre, MG (Department of Applied Economy, University of Sevilla, Spain [e-mail: msoler@us.es]), **Urban Agriculture, Sustainability and Food Sovereignty: Towards a Proposal of Indicators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Urban agriculture is growing both in rich & poor countries. It is not a new activity but the growth is suffering & its implications in the Food Sovereignty constitute a new challenge for the promotion of sustainable agriculture. In poor countries, urban agriculture is linked to food requirements & income generation for poor & excluded people. Through urban agriculture this people enter collective networks of food production & consumption, reducing their socioeconomic vulnerability. In rich industrialised countries, this activity is mainly focused to attend leisure and public, collective spaces to improve citizen's health & standard of living. At the same time, urban agriculture contributes towards integration & social cohesion as well as to healthy & quality food for family self-consumption. Urban agriculture can contribute to Food sovereignty as described by La Via Campesina, since gives the people the opportunity to realize the Right to Food (right to healthy, culturally appropriate food & the resources needed to produce it) through local, sustainable, fair & self-sufficiency systems. The achievement of the Food Sovereignty principles will depend on the production systems, sociocultural organization, market relationships & commercialization strategies. Furthermore, through this Food Sovereignty orientation of urban agriculture, it can also generate environmental benefits in the cities, specially through the promotion of agroecological practices: incorporation of green spaces to the urban design, shortening the food chain, reducing the use of industrial inputs & agriculture pollutants, reducing fossil fuel dependency & CO2 emissions and, consequently, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. But all these sociocultural, ecological and economical potential benefits of urban agriculture will depend on the model applied, as well as on the compromise with sustainability and Food Sovereignty. Following this paradigm, we propose to: -reflect on the interrelations among urban agriculture, sustainability & Food Sovereignty in the present context of food, energy & ecological crisis. -reflect on the importance of elaboration of a proposal of sustainability & Food Sovereignty indicators for urban agriculture that can help to visualize the benefit of this activity, as well as a tool to support this activity through the generation of relevant information for decision makers

2010S02511

Somashekher, C (Dept. of Sociology, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharati, Bangalore - 560 056, Karnataka, INDIA [tel: 00 91 80 22961777; fax: 00 91 8472 263206; e-mail: somashekher.c@rediffmail.com]), **Climate of Industrial Relations and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The business firms world over have taken to corporate involvement in social sector through innovative interventions in diverse aspects of community life. With the rise of post industrial society, devoid of constraints

faced by the earlier economies & demands of responsible corporate governance obliged to be met with, corporate spending on social issues has increased manifold irrespective of type, stage & sector of economy. However, it is acknowledged that the CSR performance of the firms varies along with diverse organizational & contextual traits which could be taken as explanatory or causative variables determining their performance on the CSR front. One such contextual variable that is assumed to be associated with the effectiveness & achievement of the firms on CSR initiatives is the climate of industrial relations ascertained on the basis of cordiality & harmony between the managements and the workforce. The paper, hence, deals with the differentials in CSR performance of the selected firms viewed & explained in terms of climate of industrial relations. Forty two (42) Indian work organizations engaged in CSR projects were studied in which climate of industrial relations was classified as cordial, neutral and hostile based on the number of disputes on labor issues resolved and unresolved as well as the nature of interaction & exchange between managements & the workforce. The CSR performance was ascertained on the basis of targets achieved in terms of intended outcome, as evidenced by the official records & acquaintance with the stakeholders in person. The performance so ascertained is classified as high, moderate & low. The analysis reveals that firms with neutral industrial relations do better on CSR front followed by those with cordial industrial relations. Hostile climate of industrial relations could be seen as not conducive for effectiveness of CSR initiatives. It was also noted further, that planning, allocation, monitoring & involvement in CSR initiatives themselves could be issues for disputes negatively contributing to the climate of industrial relations with unions seeking a greater say in these matters. It may also be stated that, the hostile climate of industrial relations which could have negative implications for operational efficiency & productivity in itself could have constraining effect on CSR allocations dependent on operational profits of the firm thus having a dampening effect on CSR initiatives & achievements.

2010S02512

Somayeh, Moazeni & Javad, Jafari (Payam-e-noor University of Tehran [e-mail: moazeniULsomayeh@yahoo.com]), **The Success of New Towns in Metropolis of Isfahan Case Studies: Baharestan and Majlesi New Towns,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rapid population growth, development of urbanization, rural migration to large cities & thereby, exacerbate of urban problems are the effects of Industrial Revolution. Mentioned problems lead to presented solutions by the experts. One of these solutions is designing new towns. In Iran, in addition to the direct and indirect effects of the industrial revolution, changes such as Land Reform Act, the loss of traditional relations of production in rural areas & development of capitalism economy & relying on single-product economy (oil export) cause lose of economic and social balance between human settlements. Isfahan, at present, is the second concentrated industrial pole in Iran. According to forecasts in urban & regional development plans, 1.3 million populations will be almost reduplicated by 20 years. Such growing increase in population will create new needs that require solutions. Designing new towns is the implemented & predicted one. In this context, during last 3 decades four new towns are located: new towns of Shahinshar & Baharestan, Majlesi and Fouladshahr. Studying social, economic, physical aspects of Baharestan & Majlesi new towns, as samples of the new towns on mentioned orientations, & their impact on sustainable development of Isfahan Metropolis are the subjects of this essay. This descriptive-analytic research is base on the library and documentary sources & the studied populations are Baharestan and Majlesi New Towns: the two new towns in Isfahan. In sum, success of Baharestan & Majelsi new towns are regarded too limit in the sustainable development of Isfahan. They, not only, reduce the urbanization burden of the city, but also have added its urban region problems. Key words: sustainable development, new towns, urbanization, Iran, metropolis of Isfahan, Baharestan new town, Majlesi new town

2010S02513

Song, Jesook (East Asian Studies, University of Toronto, 130 St. George Street, #14087, Toronto, ON M5S 3H1 [tel: 416)652-5187; e-mail: jesook.song@utoronto.ca]), **Housing Rental System and Rotating Credit Association in South Korea: An Alternative Interpretation of Financial Capital,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on understanding of the financial capitalism and its accumulation process through South Korean residential rental system, called chônse, on which working poor class people heavily rely. By describing this unique rental system in relation to the now urbanized traditional private credit system (kye) in the context of post-War Korean economic development, it engages in Marxist theories of rent & value. It also addresses a broader historical question of the role of financial capital in the evolution of Korean capitalism, especially at the level of the political economy of the individual household. My argument takes a critical stance toward the predominant understanding of Korean capitalism, which is currently explained as being the result of a state-planned economy with big corporations playing the leading role in South Korea's economic success.

2010S02514

Sonn, Jung Won & Shin, Hyun-Bang (University College London, London School of Economics and Political Science [tel: 020 7679 4893; e-mail: j.son@ucl.ac.uk]), **Home Ownership, Zoning and Primitive Accumulation of Capital: The Case of South Korea, 1970s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper looks at how the state can enhance home ownership & use it to facilitate primitive accumulation of capital in a developing country context. In the mid 1960s, mid- to high-rise flats quickly gained popularity among the middle class. This cultural change coincided with an explosion of the middle class. The South Korean government took advantage of this situation to facilitate the formation of national capital. In this paper, we argue that the state made possible primitive accumulation of capital through the dispossession of public assets & potential profit. More specifically, we examine the state designation of "apartment zone" in land use planning, which were given exemption from existing density regulations. This preferential treatment was combined with the grant of development permits to a selected small number of construction companies in the private sector, who subsequently oligopolised unrealised land rents. On the top of that, the initial investment by the state sent signals on where to invest & the resulting concentration of investment ensured profitability. Consequently, construction companies such as Hyundai Construction were elevated to large conglomerates in the 1970s & became capable of investing in other sectors, including heavy industries, eventually placing South Korea among late-industrialised economies in the 1980s. The findings of this research show that, in a developing country context, housing boom can be a catalyst for industrialisation as well as an outcome of industrialisation.

2010S02515

Sorensen, Kerstin (Department of Political Science, Elon University, Elon, North Carolina, USA, 27215 [tel: +1 336 2786438; fax: +1 336 2786401; e-mail: ksorensen@elon.edu]), **Multiculturalism and the Scandinavian Welfare States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper investigates how increased ethnic diversity is affecting the Scandinavia welfare states. Since the 1990s, there has been growing pressures on the Scandinavian welfare states, among them immigration. Scandinavian societies are experiencing increasing ethnic diversity, accompanied by a growing religious plurality, including a significant group of Muslims, dominated by Christian denominations. This diversity presents a number of challenges and questions about how the new multicultural contexts across Scandinavia is shaping public policy. Assuming that the welfare state is dependent on achieving & maintaining a high level of solidarity among citizens based on feelings of commonality, does ethnic diversity make it more difficult to sustain expansive social programs? If so, why & how? How does the new multicultural reality play out in terms of party politics surrounding public policy? What are the political parties' responses to this new multicultural context? How is it reflected in political party platforms & policy proposals? This paper aims to generate new and important insight into how increased ethnic diversity influences Scandinavian social policy.

2010S02516

Soria Batista, Analía (Departamento de Sociologia, Universidade de Brasília, Brasil, Brasília, Distrito Federal [tel: 61-33072738; e-mail: analiasoria@unb.br]), **Cuidado de personas ancianas en instituciones de larga estadía en Brasil** (Care of Elderly People in Institutions of Long Stay in Brazil), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Cuidado de personas ancianas en instituciones de larga estadía en Brasil El trabajo discute el habitus femenino de cuidado en la atención de personas ancianas en instituciones de larga estadía, es decir, disposiciones de saber afectivo y moral adquiridas en las familias por las mujeres cuidadoras y su transformación en mercaderías. El estudio, cualitativo, fue realizado entre los años 2007 y 2008 en instituciones localizadas en el Distrito Federal de Brasil (Brasilia y ciudades del DF) y el Estado de Goiás, (en

la ciudad de Goiania). Utilizó etnografías, observación participante, entrevistas con cuidadoras y personas ancianas y directores de las instituciones. Observó los siguientes aspectos: organización del trabajo y rutinas de cuidado; características socio-demográficas de las cuidadoras; interacciones entre cuidadoras y personas cuidadas, focalizadas en las dinámicas afectivas y morales de dominación/sujeción. Reveló conflictos en la situación de interdependencia entre la intimidad y el mercado. El cuidado es moldeado por las prescripciones institucionales relativas al orden del trabajo y por la legislación del trabajo asalariado. En la relación entre cuidadoras y personas cuidadas, observamos la compleja trama de prácticas afectivas y morales relativas al sentido de superioridad de la cuidadora y el abandono, soledad y decrepitud de la persona anciana.

2010S02517

Sorj, Bila (Departamento de Sociologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil [tel: 552122742075; e-mail: bilsorj@attglobal.net]), **Work and Care for Family in Brazil: Some Implications for Gender Equality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (POR)

¶ For at least three decades, there have been a substantial increase in the participation of women in the labor market & a significant decrease in the differences in the economic activity rate between men & women. While this tendency brings Brazil more into line with developed countries, there prevails in the society the private conception of family responsibilities, which is expressed in the insufficiency of adequate public support in the provision of care. The aim of the paper is to examine how the care is distributed among different social institutions (the family, the market & the State) taking gender & class as the main perspectives of analysis. This paper is divided into four parts. In the first, there is analysis of the recent changes in family structure & the labor market that have aggravated the set of problems concerning "conciliation" between work & family life. In the second part, the distribution of care within the institution of the family is examined, showing that, besides the substantial gender gap, there exists an important variation in the time dedicated to housework by women from the different social classes. The third part covers the care provided by the institution of the market, concentrating on the evolution of paid domestic work, showing that the commodification of care work reproduces the intense social inequalities in the country, besides promoting polarization among women. The fourth part is dedicated to examination the gender and class effect of a public policy carried out by the State as the promotion of access of poor children to early childhood education (age range 0 a 6).

2010S02518

Sosunova, Irina A. & Mamonova, Olga N. (IIUEPS, Vice-rector, Russia, Moscow, 127299, Kosmonavta Volkova str., 20 [tel: 0074954123592; fax: 0074951591727; e-mail: sosunova@mnepu.ru]), **Ecologists: Institutionalization and Establishing of New Social-Professional Group on the Base of Sociological Survey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present study examined the phenomenon of institutionalization of new social-professional group in Russia. The findings of the expert survey present the social attitudes & system of values of these professionals & the views of the lay public about their role in society. The main hypothesis of research is that in contemporary Russia the new social-professional group is institutionalized, which features are: adequate axiological & emotional relation to society & nature, the availability of specific knowledge, capacities to creative action & thinking, which help them to analyze the real socio-ecological problems & to make the balanced optimal decisions in the sphere of nature protection. The institutionalization of ecologists is influenced by its special characteristics: special role of ecological ethics & morality in activity of the professional & the importance of professional activity in conditions of local ecological crisis which leads to development of professional self-identity & professional pathos. Ecologists differs a lot from the traditional specialists of ecology as a part of biology & "improvising" specialists of other specialties. "Ecologist" is characterised by unique specific - its sphere of activity for mass consciousness is quite uncertain & vague, even inside of scientific community there is the free interpretation of this definition.

2010S02519

Sotomayor Morales, Eva & Diaz Moreno, Verónica (Universidad de Jaén, Paraje las Lagunillas s/n. 23071 [tel: 34953213444; e-mail: esotoma@ujaen.es]), **Risks of Social Vulnerability of Spanish Families in a Economic Crisis Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ In crisis situations the social exclusion risk tends to get worse for the most vulnerable people. Once that the first impact in capitalist countries begins to appear, the influence of the interest groups is restored. Therefore risks moves towards the most vulnerable & disadvantaged people. Thus, despite the enrichment of the countries of advanced capitalism, inequalities are most obvious & generates the split or fractured society, especially as middle-income households, the most vulnerable people that suffer the effects of living standards increased, the instability of protection systems social, the unemployment increase & the living cost partly because that is based on external financial supports. Therefore in this papers aims to provide the results of a study that we are currently working the Study Group on Social Trends (GETS) & the Foundation Sistema directed by Professor of Sociology at the UNED, Jose Felix Tezanos. The research objective general is build an analysis on Spanish families in a vulnerable situation or in a social exclusion risk in a context of economic crisis in four levels: (i) the parameters behavior that generate their vulnerability, (ii) strategies generated to address the crisis situation, (iii) the system internal or external attributions & (iv) compensatory strategies & actions undertaken under the institutional environment (social support) and the social environment (family networks).

2010S02520

Soudant-Depelchin, Estelle (University Lille 1/ Clersé CNRS, Villeneuve d'ascq, France, 59650 [tel: 00336 16 79 77 99; e-mail: estelleULsoudant@yahoo.fr]), **Homeless Men and Homeless Women: Case Study in the North of France,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In France, homeless women recently emerged in institutional literature and in scientific fields, but as a ratio rather than as a gender. Sociological studies estimate between 10 & 15% the proportion of women among the people with the street [Marpsat, 1998]. Sylvie Célérier (2003) estimates that the proportion of women amongst those in need of services for people of no fixed residence is between 20 & 25%. To speak about gender is to ask questions about the social construction of differences & the relationship between men & women, while refusing to reduce them to "mere" biological differences [Devreux, Kergoat (2001)]. Do women adapt to public space more easily than before or have more easily recourse to the institutions? Does the sexualized treatment of space and institutions is a key to analyze trajectories of the men & women living in the street (or having lived in the street)? This communication is based on my observations carried out in the street and in the center to homeless people, interviews & formal talks that allow an update regarding the construction of the invisibility of homeless women.

2010S02521

Souliotis, Nikolaos (DPRD University Of Thessaly, Volos, Greece, 38334 [tel: 0030 210 9245152; e-mail: nicolassouliotis@hotmail.com]), **"Creative City" Strategies, Global Financial Crisis and the Importance of Local Contexts: The Case of Athens,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During the last decades, Athens (Greece) adopted a number of internationally diffused cultural strategies of urban (re)development: tourism gentrification of the historical center and ex-industrial areas, public-private partnerships in high-culture institutions, cultural mega-projects etc. However, unlike the most famous examples of "creative cities", Athens's cultural economy is consumption-oriented (as productive sectors declined due to the competition from more advanced cities) and dominated by small family firms. Furthermore, the consumer public comprises tourists & local middle classes composed by liberal professionals & upper & middle civil servants, rather than managerial classes of finance & cultural industries. The paper examines Athens' cultural economy (sectoral composition, main types of cultural entrepreneurs & consumers) as a case-study revealing the path-dependent character of "creative city" strategies & the uneven development within the globalized cultural economy. We argue that the dynamics of the Athenian cultural economy are linked to three processes: the restructuring of the city's economy since the 1980s in favor of, largely labor-intensive, services; the expansion of private & public borrowing following the integration of Greece into the Euro Zone that changed the terms of social reproduction of upper & middle classes; the interaction of mainstream "creative city" strategies with specific characteristics of the Athenian political-economic and cultural context (domination of small firms in the tertiary sector, tradition of bourgeois-led cultural nonprofits etc.). We conclude that the Athenian cultural economy is, at least in medium-term, severely threatened by the recession of tourism and the overall depression of the Greek economy that is expected to follow the implementation of the IMF stabilization program.

2010S02522

Souza, Angelo Ricardo, Gouveia, A & Schneider, G. (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil [tel: 55-41-33605380; e-mail: angelo@ufpr.br]), **The Construction of an Education Quality Conditions Index: Methodology and Evidences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article works with data collected by standardized assessment systems. Even knowing the accountability goals of these systems over the actions of teachers, these data can help us to face many aspects of authoritarian control over public education. In this sense, this work presents a methodology developed to evaluate educational policies: Education Quality Conditions Index (ICQ). This methodology tries establish more objectives elements for evaluate the relationship between education policies & quality. Understanding that quality education can't be reduced only to the students results measured by evaluation systems, we included the idea of "quality conditions", as the conditions available for teaching & learning; & it provides from dimensions recognized in literature as important for the educational work; & using data available by Brazilian Basic Education Evaluation System questionnaires (SAEB), the index consists of three parts: School Framework Conditions (ICME), Teacher Conditions (IP) & School Administration Conditions (IG). All of this was analyzed against student proficiency results. The ICQ application shows that the student proficiency has a strong correlation with the best quality conditions, suggesting that when government invests improving teacher salaries & material & management conditions, the public school responds appropriately.

2010S02523

Sozanski, Tadeusz (Krakow, Poland [e-mail: ussozans@cyf-kr.edu.pl]), **How Main European Languages Conceptualize the Social? A Case of Linguistic Relativity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The language of sociology, unlike that of mathematics, is not protected against the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, as it may reflect some peculiarities of ethnic languages in which masters of social thought wrote their treatises. When sociologists try to identify the domain of social phenomena, they may well invoke the meanings of the counterparts the English adjective "social" has in their native languages. But do there always exist counterparts? Some historical issues (the Greek-Latin origin of sociologie, Weber's decision to replace Gemeinschaftshandeln with soziale Handeln) justify the claim that two attributes, known in the English speaking world as social & common, are central to sociological discourse. In this paper, we discuss four patterns of co-existence of these two concepts in main European languages: (i) the Byzantine pattern (Greek & East Slavic languages) in which the social is reduced to the common (koinós); (ii) the Latin pattern (Latin, Romance languages & English) with sociale & commune as distinct but complementary concepts; (iii) the German pattern, turned into a theoretical distinction by Tönnies & Weber, with Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft functioning as opposite categories; (iv) the West Slavic pattern where both adjectives etymologically grow out from the common root.

2010S02524

Spaaij, Ramon (La Trobe Refugee Research Centre, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University, and Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam, Melbourne, Victoria 3086, Australia [tel: +61 3 9479 1985; e-mail: r.spaaij@latrobe.edu.au]), **Using Sport to Engender Social and Cultural Capital in Disadvantaged Communities: The Brazilian Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper builds on the concepts of social & cultural capital to investigate the capacity of sport-based intervention programs to contribute to the personal, social & professional development of disadvantaged people. It draws on survey data & qualitative interviews with participants of the Vencer program in Rio de Janeiro to examine how the program impacts on participants' personal & skill development & social connectedness. Surveys and interviews with stakeholders provide additional perspectives on the program's impact on participants. It is argued that the program's contribution to the development of social & cultural capital is closely associated with its ability to develop linkages with multiple institutional agents & the provision of a facilitating institutional context which enables young people to get to know one another & broaden their social horizons.

2010S02525

Spano, Antonella, Musella, Pasquale & Perone, Elisabetta (Università deggli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Vico Monte di Pietà, 1 -80138- Napoli, Italia [tel: +39 081 2535845; fax: +39 081 2535836; e-mail: spano@unina.it]), **Europe and Gender: Mobility in Space, Time and Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Gender is one of the aspects in which the various national contexts differ in terms of development/underdevelopment. In particular, relationships of a non-egalitarian kind, based on a patriarchal model, are a as is well known - more evident in less developed contexts, such as southern & eastern Europe. However, also in these contexts there is currently a process of redefining traditional gender roles, also as a result of the expansion of the geographical space within which people's biographical experiences unfold. In this sense, the process of European integration, which, through an intensification of material & symbolic exchange among the various countries, encourages more fluid exchange of identity (plural, transnational, supra-national) - can also be seen as an opportunity for the (de-) re-construction of gender identity. In fact, comparison with a context different from one's own requires biographical work, thus activating deep processes of reflective questioning about who one is. The specific aim of this contribution is to ascertain under which conditions contact with more open and advanced realities, where there is a greater institutional commitment to gender equality, may actually activate a process of change. This paper analyses the issue starting with from an analysis of biographical-narrative interviews collected in Italy as part of the Euroidentities Project (VII EU Framework Programme). More specifically, it consists of interviews to women & gay people who have had significant biographical experiences in other European countries, for study, work or because they were in a mixed couple. The study aims to provide a reading of "bottom-up" processes of social change i.e. starting from the experiences of the subjects. It also means showing that mobility from traditional-type community contexts to more developed socio-cultural contexts does not necessarily imply that women can overcome the traditional role of wife/mother or that homosexuals can free themselves of the stigma of deviance. There is in fact a need for specific resources in terms of cultural & social capital.

2010S02526

Speed, Chris & Corino, Gianni (Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, UK EH3 9DF [tel: +44 7917225815; e-mail: c.speed@eca.ac.uk]), **Technology and Networked Memory: Toward an Internet of Old Things,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "My emotions exist I guess in my brain, not in the stuff that I own, the things that I feel… the things I do, don't relate to the photos I've got in a box or an object that I keep at home, or you know, an antique teddy bear." Jasper Joffe, 2009. In the summer of 2009 Jasper Joffe staged the sale of everything that he owned at the Idea Generation Gallery in London. Everything from his paintings, drawings, teddy bears, & rare books was grouped into 33 different lots, each on sale for 3,333 pounds sterling. Part of the publicity for the show involved a short interview on BBC Radio. During this interview he described how the installation / performance offered him an opportunity to "re-think everything" & to overcome a tendency of "getting stuck with old habits". Whilst it is both difficult to take seriously the explicit exchange of mundane object for artefact, particularly as wider society is in economic recession, Joffe revisits a common legacy of Modern cultural practice: to be free is to relinquish oneself from belongings, and that memory & object can be easily separated. Using cultural coordinates from twentieth century & recent history, this paper traces the history of "letting go" of objects & offers an understanding of the trait as a measure of technological determinism, which adheres to a linear & teleological model of time. The paper uses this argument to question the momentum behind the technical & industrial Internet of Things that has invested millions of pounds in tagging new objects, & ignoring the old.

2010S02527

Speranza, Lorenzo (Department of Studi Sociali, University of Brescia, Via San Faustino 74/B, 25122 Brescia, Italy [tel: (0039-030)2988891; fax: (0039-030)2988893; e-mail: speranza@jus.unibs.it]), **Four Ideal Types of Physicians on Search of an Author,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper the impact of motivations for practicing medicine on physicians' identity will be analyzed. Following a survey of 900 doctors whose findings have been discussed at the Oslo meeting, this time I have been turning to qualitative inquiry in order to seek the views of medical practitioners themselves on motivational factors & other, correlated, issues. The findings of semi-structured in depth interviews with forty doctors living in a medium sized town in the South of Italy are elaborated. As for motivational factors, the stratification of professional identity thesis has been confirmed & four ideal types of doctors have been devised. 1. The ones that

have chosen "emotionally" & for whom medicine was a "call" & that never even considered another option. 2. For a second group a singular episode was very important, namely the presence of a family doctor in their childhood that used to visit their relatives & that they admired and loved very much. 3. A third group was particularly attracted by the human organism & interested in the way it works. 4. Finally, there are those who have considered other works, often connected with hard sciences, & for whom medicine was more a rational choice. Other related issues are then discussed, particularly the main cleavage among the above groups of doctors that is the division between physicians & surgeons.

2010S02528

Spickard, James V (Dept of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373 USA [e-mail: jimULspickard@redlands.edu]), **Are We Stealing the Elgin Marbles? Exploring the Limits of a World-Conscious Sociology?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The sociology of religion arose as a Western enterprise, whose core concepts were developed out of Enlightenment reflections on Euro-American religious history. Recently, scholars have begun to explore other cultural & religious traditions, seeking ways to conceptualize aspects of religion that were less emphasized in Western Christianity, but are no less important overall. Are these explorations truly inclusive a opening up our discipline to new insights by broadening the theoretical toolbox by which religions are understood? Or do they amount to a new imperialism, an appropriation that tears such ideas from their social & cultural contexts, bringing them "home" for museum display? This paper argues that theoretical imperialism is an issue, but not a decisive one. On the one hand, the effort to mine non-Western traditions does constitute an Enlightenment universalism, which exposes all particular cultures as partial in their understanding of religious life & posits that only disinterested Reason can grasp the whole. On the other hand, this effort exposes universalism's grounding in an eschatological faith - which constitutes a recognition of its own partiality. The attempt to appropriate other cultural and religious insights thus highlights its own conceptual limits - a humbling but useful reflexivity for a post-imperialist age.

2010S02529

Spierings, Niels (Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands [e-mail: n.spierings@fm.ru.nl]), **Assessing Outcome Equivalence in Studying Women's Employment in Six MENA Countries: Logistic Regression versus QCA with Absolute Outcome Versus QCA with Relative Outcomes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Relatively few women in the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) are employed. The question which women are employed & which women are not employed raises several theoretical & methodological issues, which I will address in this paper. Different studies have pinpointed important aspects of women's lives that influence their chance on employment: education, having (young) children, marital status, urbanization of living environment, personal & household values, gendered family roles, & socioeconomic status of the women & her partner. Considering this collection of potential influences, we can ask ourselves: Which of these is most important? Is the primacy lying with education, as most studies show, or does education only influence women in certain contexts? Is their only one route to employment or are there different routes with equivalent effects? In relation to these questions some fundamental and methodological questions arise. For instance: Can we simply pool data from different MENA countries?; & To what extent does the chosen method pre-structure the outcomes? By applying two methods to the same question & doing this for several MENA countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Syria & Tunisia), we can establish what the variation or equivalence in outcomes is across countries & across methods. The methods compared are logistic regression & Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA). Given the probabilistic (large-n), dichotomous and context-dependent nature of the studied phenomenon (women's employment), logistic regression analyses would be the "default choice". However, lately several social scientist have argued that QCA is more appropriate in identifying influences in such a complex environment. Additionally, QCA allows us to use a country relative outcome. The method works with configurations (specific combinations of values on the different explanatory variables) and the rate of "success" for such a configuration. Besides studying which configurations lead to a certain proportion of women to be employed (e.g. 80% or more, or half or more), it is possible to use an outcome measure such as "three times the average employment in a country". The latter option is what I call "a country relative" outcome. If the analyses with a relative measure of employment show more equivalent outcomes, this implies that establishing equivalence in outcome measures in terms of relative proportion can help our understanding of influences on women's employment. Consequently, in the future it might direct our choice of methods from an equivalence perspective. Overall, this paper first provides insight in the influences on women's employment in the Middle East and North Africa & how they vary across the countries. Second, the use of different forms of the explanandum (linked to different methods) gives insight in which way of measurement produces the most similar outcomes across countries & this way helps us to establish equivalence.

2010S02530

Spies, Tina (University of Kassel, FB Sozialwesen, Arnold-Bode-Str. 10, 34109 Kassel, Germany [e-mail: tspies@uni-kassel.de]), **Performing Ethnicities in the Context of Migration, Masculinity and Criminality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Listening to most statements given in German public debate concerning delinquency of immigrants, one gains the impression that it is the level of integration which determines any immigrant's criminal (in)conspicuousness. It is argued that criminality of young migrants originates from identity conflicts caused by living between two cultures a regardless of how long they have been living in Germany. Also, masculinity linked to a rather diffuse "concept of honour" is often used as an explanation for criminal behaviour, thereby attributing violence of young ("Turkish") men to their "cultural origin". Explanatory models used in German public debate hardly pay any attention to masculinity studies, which for example consider violence as an act of substitution to overcome a fragile male gender identity. Moreover, so-called "trans-concepts", for example hybrid identities or postmodern subjects, are rarely ever mentioned in public debates. Instead, self-descriptions as "transmigrants" are commonly (mis)interpreted as prevention or denial of integration. This paper presents the analysis of life story interviews with juvenile "migrant" delinquents. It deals with the question of how these young men position themselves in the context of public discourses about migration, masculinity & criminality. How do they integrate discriminatory discourses in their biographical self-representations? Do they use alternative identity strategies? And in which context are they able to perform ethnicities?

2010S02531

Spillman, Lynette (Sociology Department, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, United States 46556 [tel: 574 631 8067; fax: 574 631 9238; e-mail: spillman.1@nd.edu]), **"Professional Commitments" and "Feelings of Family": Vocabularies of Motive in American Business Associations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What does business mean to business owners & managers? Popular commentary & scholarly analysis typically emphasize the self-interested pursuit of profit & stability as the obvious grounding for capitalist economic action. Contrary to these taken-for-granted assumptions, I argue that business peoples' vocabularies of motive & understanding of their economic action are richer than this stereotype suggests, & also invoke solidarity & disinterest. Examining naturally-occurring discourse in a large, systematic sample of American business associations, I demonstrate that particularistic economic interests provide only a subordinate language, & discourses of collective interests exclusive of particular member interests, of professional identity, and of occupational community are all more important for making business meaningful to business people in this context. Business people often understand themselves as disinterested rather than self-interested actors. They often think of what they are doing in terms of technical expertise, professionalism, stewardship of the public good, & occupational community, & these vocabularies of motive are a constitutive part of many business identities. This argument builds on recent calls among some economic sociologists to transcend the persisting analytic & empirical separation between "economic action" & "culture," & suggests a new approach to understanding the power of business.

2010S02532

Spires, Anthony J. (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong [e-mail: ajspires@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Learning to Be 'Professional': Foreign-Funded Training Programs, Study Tours, and China's Emerging Civil Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper engages with debates about global civil society through in-depth study of China's experience with NGO training programs and study tours sponsored by foreign foundations. By focusing attention on the impact of ideas from abroad, looking specifically at the language, assumptions, & discourses about what constitutes a "good" NGO, I illuminate

how some spaces for civil society development in China are expanded while others are diminished. I argue that the ideas about civil society being brought into China are based predominantly on the experiences of a small segment of North American nonprofit organizations. Rather than reflecting the diversity of American associational life - in all its messiness and vibrancy - these training programs & study tours emphasize the concepts & tools of management most recently developed and advocated by the professionalized segment of US civil society. I argue that the inroads global civil society has made into China represent less a new form of imperialism than a process of consolidation of a neoliberal agenda. The thrust of foreign ideas is perfectly in tune with the Chinese party-state's own political and social agenda, one that gives lip-service to democratization yet does little to change the status quo, all the while bringing in large sums of money to address some of the country's most pressing social needs & keep an anti-state, anti-capitalist counter-hegemony at bay.

2010S02533

Spreckelsen, Thees (Nuffield College, Dept of Sociology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX1 1NF [tel: +447963091868; e-mail: Thees.Spreckelsen@nuffield.ox.ac.uk]), **Cross-national and Cross-temporal Equivalence of Measures of National Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper uses multi-group confirmatory factor analysis to test for cross-temporal equivalence of meaning in of ethnic & civic national identity. The paper extents existing MGCFA analysis of cross- national equivalence & argues that additional information about the equivalence of meaning can be gained by integrating a time dimension. Using data from the ISSP 1995 & 2003 the paper tests whether a scale measure of ethnic- & civic- national identity is equivalent across time & 23 countries. The paper investigates whether changes in the meaning are significant and substantive or methodological in nature. Following previous cross-national research the expectation is that equivalence in substantive terms is present. However methodological equivalence in the error terms is not expected. These expectations are confirmed.

2010S02534

Spurway, Kim (School of Social Sciences and International Studies, University of New South Wales [e-mail: k.spurway@unsw.edu.au]), **Knowledge, Decision, and Disaster: A Systematic Review of the Literature,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Decision-making models are often constructed to operate within a rational choice framework, with knowledge being regarded as a critical element in decisional processes. This configuration is also common for disaster & emergency decision-making, with high quality information being fed into the process to better inform rational, evidence-based decisions. However, despite disaster management's long history of quality research, there has been no real attempt to date to comprehensively understand what the existing body of research has to say regarding knowledge and decision in disaster. This study will, therefore, investigate how different types of rationality & associated kinds of knowledge are used in decision-making in the fields of disaster & emergency management. This study aims to complement the existing body of literature through a systematic review of empirical studies from 19 electronic databases. To date, out of the 11,339 studies retrieved, 128 studies have been selected, synthesised, analysed & a scoping review generated. This initial scoping review will improve our understanding of the extent, content & nature of this body of research. Another 37 studies are currently being qualitatively analysed to generate conceptual frameworks based on the text of the selected studies' key findings.

2010S02535

Squire, Corinne (Centre for Narrative Research, University of East London, 4-6 University Way, London E16, 2RD, UK [e-mail: c.squire@uel.ac.uk]), **'You Are Here': Visual Autobiographies from East London,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines visual & oral autobiographical narratives produced in a joint project set up by an artist & a social researcher in Spitalfields, East London, an area with a long history of migration & transnationalism, social exclusion, and social division across racialised, ethnic & religious differences. The research distinguishes itself from the considerable amount of work that has addressed East London as a site of social history with attendant nostalgia & neglect of the present. At the same time, the project broadens methodologies of research on social diversity in East London, to include participant-generated visual productions. It understands social positioning as an imaginary as well as a material effect, & as involving material & imaginary transnationality, as well as locality. Finally, the project extends previous visual arts and visual ethnographic work about East London social subjectivities, by recruiting a broad group of participants across a Spitalfields transect that takes in an art gallery, an out-of-school project, and a South Asian cultural centre. The 30 participants produced lifesize "body map" self portraits & engaged in semistructured interviews about the processes of constructing them. Analysing both visual & spoken texts as self-narratives, the paper analyses the links between local, national & transnational place & the texts produced; the relation of the visual & spoken

2010S02536

Squire, Corinne (Centre for Narrative Research, University of East London, 4-6 University Way, London E16 2RD, UK [e-mail: c.squire@uel.ac.uk]), **Stories of HIV and Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contemporary citizenship includes the biological alongside the political. This paper examines how people living with HIV in the UK generate story genres of HIV citizenship differentiated by nation, citizenship status, "race" & gender, but also by health status, generating a form of HIV citizenship that intersects with these other social configurations. The paper examines the particularity of such HIV citizenship in relation to health & biological citizenship more generally & investigates, also the shifting situations in which different conjunctions of citizenships become salient. The paper's materials are drawn from a longitudinal semi-structured interview study on HIV support with people living with HIV in the UK from 1993-2010. Data are examined through narrative analysis, & the paper argues that personal narratives offer particularly helpful materials for tracing the intimate politics of HIV & citizenship.

2010S02537

Squires, Gregory D., Hyra, Derek S. & Renner, Robert N. (Sociology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. USA 20052 [tel: 202-994-6894; fax: 202-994-3239; e-mail: squires@gwu.edu]), **Place, Race, and Re-regulation: The (Mis) Place of Markets in Accounting for and Responding to the Global Financial Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Place, Race, & Re-regulation: The (Mis) Place of Markets in Accounting for & Responding to the Global Financial Crisis by Gregory D. Squires, Derek S. Hyra, & Robert N. Renner Subprime lending followed by record-level foreclosure rates, & the ensuing global financial crisis have generally been explained in terms of ill-informed borrowers, irresponsible lenders, greedy investors, lax regulators, fraudulent appraisers, & other institutional actors in the financial & insurance services industries. Few have asked whether broader contextual factors influence the growth of high-cost loans. We find that uneven development of metropolitan regions & particularly levels of racial segregation constitute significant correlates of subprime lending. Using multivariate OLS regression models, with data from the 2006 HMDA report, the 2006 American Community Survey, & the 2000 Census, & credit score information, we find evidence that even after controlling for percent minority, low credit scores, poverty, & median home value, racial segregation is clearly linked with the proportion of subprime loans originated at the metropolitan level. This research suggests that levels of racial segregation constitute an important determinant of subprime lending. The findings further indicate that policy initiatives should address the context of segregation and uneven development, in addition to consumer behavior, banking practices, & regulation of financial services industries.

2010S02538

Stachura, Krzysztof (Department of Social Sciences, University of GdaAsk, GdaAsk, Poland, 80-952 [tel: +48 523 24 00;e-mail: kastachura@gmail.com]), **Sociability And Its Correlates In The Digital Age. New Social Practices Around The Internet,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The theme introduces the phenomenon of sociability & is aimed at describing & interpreting forms of sociability in relation to the social space of Internet. The analysis concerns taking a closer look at interactions maintained using the new medium as well as assessing their strength & intensity. On describing the set of means performed to keep up sociability, the meanings of social interactions via Internet need to be drawn, along with creating a typology of users with different attitudes towards interacting online. The aim of the paper includes an in-depth analysis and interpretation of the relations between Internet use & the everyday life of people. That includes examining the meanings people attach to using Internet & explaining the most profound functions of web use. As a result, we can

expand on the present state of knowledge within the influence of cyberspace on the type and character of interpersonal relations. Their growing significance is undisputedly a crucial element in the transformation of contemporary Internet culture.

2010S02539

Staffieri, Simona, Sarlo, Scipione & Pantoja, Manuel ("Sapienza" Università di Roma, piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185 [tel: 00390649690250; e-mail: simona.staffieri@uniroma1.it]), **Progress: How Indicators can be used to Measure it?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the past 10 to 15 years there has been significant growth in interest in measuring social progress using social indicators. Social indicators are quantitative statistics that can be monitored over time to identify changes in social phenomena. They attempt to summarise the most important aspects of these phenomena in a way that is accessible to policy makers & the general public. These indicators have been developed for a variety of purposes, ranging from measuring the progress of a nation or community or measuring general community "wellbeing". There are now hundreds of initiatives underway at global, national & sub-national level around the world aimed at measuring societal progress and wellbeing. This paper provides a concise overview of quantitative social trends & policies across the OECD data base, World Bank data base & Eurostat data base, including a wide range of information on social issues a such as demography & family characteristics, employment & unemployment, poverty and inequality, social & health care expenditure, & work & life satisfaction. The paper will analyse a set of headline social indicators summarising social well-being in OECD countries. In order to address the aims of this paper Latent Trait Models are carried out.

2010S02540

Stamm, Isabell, Schmiade, Nicole & Kohli, Martin (Free University Berlin, Institute for Sociology, Garystr. 55, 14195 Berlin [e-mail: nicole.schmiade@fu-berlin.de]), **The Spirit of Family Entrepreneurs Forming a Profession of its Own?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Classical ideas of professions rest upon a horizontally differentiated society: groups of people with a similar position within the production process share a core of values & identities. Max Weber declared the work ethic as an essential element of professionalism and saw the entrepreneur as a gatekeeper & distinct social type. With the continuing social differentiation of modern societies, however, classical entrepreneurs who at least partially own & run their business, either by themselves or jointly with family members, seem to have forfeited their unique position in society; they now appear as anachronistic. Not only are successors in family businesses under suspicion of not fulfilling the contemporary normative expectation of an autonomous conduct of life. Moreover, in a global market economy based on networks, fluidity and flexibility, entrepreneurship has turned into an attitude rather that is suggested to be internalized within organizations ("Intrapreneurship" f.i. Pinchot), by everyone offering one's labor on the market ("Arbeitskraftunternehmer" Voss / Pongartz), or by social activists or nonprofit organizations ("Social Entrepreneurship" f.. Drayton, Faltin) and, hence, can no longer be claimed by a specific social group. Returning to the question of social integration & differentiation, can we today speak of "the entrepreneurs" as a profession? What has happened to their professional identity & work ethic? And what position in society do they see for themselves? In our work we revisited the classical family entrepreneurs. Their economic impact today is still tremendous: the majority of (European) businesses are controlled by families. According to a recent estimate for Germany, e.g., they account for 95% of all businesses & employ 57% of the work force (IfM 2007). Over thirty biographical-narrative interviews have been conducted with family entrepreneurs & their family members across Germany. Biographical case reconstructions (Rosenthal) & global analysis of the cases have revealed a still existing strong idea of the entrepreneur made up of a set of common activities, a distinct understanding of their function within the production process as well as a sense of obligation & responsibility. On an individual level, this imagination serves as point of reference for personal identity & provides orientation throughout the life course. On a group level, the vision of the entrepreneur constitutes an elite business community sharing a collective identity & actively differentiating themselves from others such as managers, investors or lower-level employees. We outline how family entrepreneurs distinguish themselves from bare entrepreneurial activity & draw much of their professional understanding from their intermediate position between institutional spheres (the business & the family) & their contribution to a society based on performance. They continue to be socially integrated via functional dependability, but also via their appropriation of their biography and their position within society. Family entrepreneurs still obtain a specific social status & (varying degrees of) political and economic power based on a sense of belonging to a collective responsible for its own criteria of good & successful practice. They can thus be considered as a modern profession.

2010S02541

Stampa, Inez Terezinha (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro; PUC-Rio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 55 21 35271290; fax: 55 21 35271291; e-mail: inestampa@ig.com.br]), **Recent Transformations in the World of the Work and its Consequences for the Brazilian Workers and Their Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article points out some elements of the recent changes in the world of work & its consequences for the Brazilian workers and for their unions. The reflection has as its main focus the comprehension of the union performance in a context of restriction of public space & collective practices. The democratic process, in Brazil, is going through a major transformation. Today, the public space debate is an important factor to understand the dynamics of the unionism. In this sense, it is very important to emphasize the fact that the unionism is a kind of collective action. In this direction, the unionism cannot be analyzed only inside the workplace or even from the institutional space of professional relations. The ampliation of the syndicalism field of action became an interesting question as the traditional union strategies are recognized now as insufficient in the sense that it cannot face the disputes & the struggles that take place outside of the work, but are also important for the workers, & that are so many & so complex that no organization alone can face it. In that confrontation, the building up of public spaces is a strategy that may help to rethink the debate putting aside the opposition "state owned versus private owned". However, this new strategy brings also new challenges for the unionism. How to establish alliances that surpasses the workplace limits in the sense of increasing its organization & mobilization capability without losing the historical role of the unions?

2010S02542

Stampnitzky, Lisa (Institute for Science, Innovation, and Society, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 1HP, United Kingdom [e-mail: lisa.stampnitzky@sbs.ox.ac.uk]), **Shifting Conceptualizations of the Media as an Actor in Terrorist Dramas,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "The media" have been implicated in terrorist incidents & the larger debates about the problem of terrorism, not just as a neutral space where facts are reported, but as a site of conflict: over definitions & labeling, the meaning of terrorism, & the proper role of the media itself. In the 1970s, debates raged over whether media organizations were, through their very coverage of terrorist incidents, fulfilling the terrorists' desire for publicity. Debates focused upon the question of whether or not responsible media organizations ought to practice a degree of self-censorship, or perhaps even have government censorship imposed upon them. In more recent years, however, debates over the role of the media in covering terrorist incidents have often shifted to questions of the role of the media in the labeling or construction of terrorists & terrorist events. Building upon a study of expert and media discourse on terrorism from 1970 to the present day, I address the question of how & why this transformation occurred.

2010S02543

Stanbridge, Karen (Dept. of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, Canada, A1C 5S7 [tel: (709) 737-7455; fax: (709) 737-2075; e-mail: kstanbri@mun.ca]), **Child and Nation: Conceptualising the Link,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ To help conceptualise the link between the modern child & the modern nation, the paper builds & assesses a typology of ways in which children have participated in the national enterprise. It uses as a model the classification scheme formulated by Anthias and Yuval-Davis (1989) to catalogue the ways women have been involved in modern national processes. A comparison of the typologies shows that the national child & the national woman are in some ways analogous, & highly inter-reliant. But the national child also occupies her own place in the nation owing to her biological immaturity. The paper ends with some thoughts on how the typology can contribute to macro/structural & micro/interactive studies of children, nations & national ideology.

2010S02544

Stanciugelu, Irina, Frunzaru, Valeriu & Sergiu, Stan (Faculty of Communication and Public Relations, National School of Politi-

cal Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania, 010643 [tel: +40213180881; fax: +40213180888; e-mail: irina.stanciugelu@comunicare.ro]), **Social Amplification of Risk and Crisis Communication Planning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Risk management has become a dominant concern of public policy & the ability of government to anticipate the strength & focus of public concerns remains weak. The social amplification of risk framework (SARF) was designed to assist in this endeavor. It aims to facilitate a greater understanding of the social processes than can mediate between a risk event & its consequences & suggests a causal & temporal sequence of actions. In order to identify categories of mediator/moderator, in December 2009 we conducted a CATI survey on the Bucharest population aged 18 & over (N=1376). The outcomes of the survey show that more than half of the respondents heard in the last six months about an earthquake (53.3%), especially from the television (73.2%). They are worried and very worried about an earthquake (63.5%) rather than a fire (54.1%), a pandemic flue (43.9%) or a terrorist attack (33.8%). All the outcomes of the research investigation regarding a possible earthquake–which is the main source of information, what do people know about the actions to take, what kind of aids they expect to receive & from whom a are used for developing risk/crisis communication plans destined to the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.

2010S02545

Staszynska, Katarzyna M. (Chair of Social Sciences, Kozminski University, Jagiellonska 57/59, 03-301 Warsaw, Poland [tel: +48 510 12 14 12; fax: +48 814 11 56; e-mail: kstaszynska@kozminski.edu.pl]), **Reliability of Survey Data As an Effect of Respondents' Definition of the Interview Situation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although the understanding of the social nature of the interview is more or less common among survey methodologists, the implication of this fact for the quality of survey data has not been yet fully examined. The survey research process is a social interaction and, thus, respondents' definition of the survey & its context is an important source of interview bias. It also affects the choice between satisficing & optimizing strategy of answering questions and, finally, the quality of answers. The proposed paper is examining the results of the monthly public opinion survey conducted by Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS) on a nationwide random representative sample of N=1,650 adults conducted in February, 2004. Factor & regression analyses were applied to analyze the findings. The analysis proves that respondents' definition of survey situation, education, political participation and survey experience as well as level of acceptance of the current political system & trust in political institutions are the main factors determining positive attitudes towards the interview, consequently leading to more accurate cognitive processes, lower tendency for satisficing & better quality of answers.

2010S02546

Staton, Monte (Loyola University Chicago, Chicago IL 60626 [e-mail: mstato1@luc.edu]), **Therapeutic Governmentality and the Meaning of Freedom for Mentally Ill Offenders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Therapeutic jurisprudence argues that drug & mental health courts free offenders from social ills, while critics such as Nolan say the special courts are therapeutic governance ala Foucault, limiting freedom & instead coercing offenders to self engineer along state wishes. In this paper, data collected in observation of three mental health courts in Illinois as part of a state-funded study is analyzed by comparing the three courts in terms of how offenders are processed by the mental health court staff, & how much offenders participate in decision-making during mental health court program appearances before a judge. The goals of therapeutic jurisprudence are investigated during courtroom observations, and analyzed in terms of the Foucaultian concept of bio-power exercised in governance of the population of persons with mental illness who commit crimes. Recent scholarly work on Foucault's understanding of law & on his political philosophy is discussed in terms of the meaning of freedom for mentally ill offenders. The paper concludes that mental health court programs free some offenders from incarceration, but increase their management by the state & are thus evidence of an expanding carceral network via law. For mentally ill offenders who cannot perform along mental health court program guidelines, there is no alternative but continued incarceration & mental health care within punitive institutions.

2010S02547

Stauffacher, Michael, Lang, Daniel & Scholz, Roland W. (Institute for Environmental Decisions–Natural and Social Science Interface ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland [e-mail: michael.stauffacher@env.ethz.ch]), **The Role of Science in Sustainability Transitions: Neither "Speaking Truth to Power" nor "Political Activist", but What?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Scientists involved in sustainability transitions jeopardize their societal role: abandoning the classical role of "speaking truth to power", scientists may end up as "political activist". Such peril is not unique to sustainability transitions, but common in many applied, commissioned or transdisciplinary research setting. Our considerations depart from the Transdisciplinary Case Study (TdCS) design that we have developed at ETH Zurich & applied in more than 20 projects aiming at contributing to sustainability transitions since 1993. The term transdisciplinary refers in our understanding to a form of knowledge production that complements traditional disciplinary & interdisciplinary scientific activities by integrating stakeholders from outside academia. In TdCS like in most studies related to sustainability transitions we deal with problems that share a number of characteristics: high scientific uncertainties, the necessity to include knowledge from diverse stakeholders & the public as well as to gauge diverging goals & interests & scrutinize possible trade-offs. Different ways of knowing, various perceptions, interests & believes collide already with respect to the questions "what is the actual problem" & "is there a problem at all". Hence, it is essential to deliberately & collaboratively frame the problem to be tackled from different perspectives at the very beginning. Missing or incomplete joint problem framing can be a crucial impediment for creating valuable results both for sciences & participants from outside academia. Focusing on this problem framing phase, we discuss & reflect how we have organized the respective steps and what experiences we gained from three exemplary large-scale transdisciplinary project. One crucial aspect that becomes visible across our projects is the role distinction during this phase. There seem to be steps that can & should be conducted in a collaborative way. However, there also seem to be the need for reflective steps in which both science & people from outside academia clarify, specify & follow their specific goals and questions. We conclude that only by paying enough attention to the initial phase of a 'common construction of reality' by jointly framing the problem makes it possible for all participants to achieve their distinct goals. In our opinion sustainability transitions project should depart from a "real" partnership among science & people from outside academia, where both join on equal footing with their own interests & goals. Both sides cede part of their autonomy, but must at the same time allow freedom and fulfillment of the other's societal function. This implies that a continuous process of mutual differentiation is required as part of a joint problem framing process. Overall a new role for science becomes visible: being involved in sustainability transitions but still following a distinct societal role of advancing the scientific knowledge base.

2010S02548

Stecher, Antonio & Martinez, Antar (Faculty of Psychology, Diego Portales University; Santiago, Chile; [tel: 56-2-6762501; fax: 56-2-6762502; e-mail: antonio.stecher@udp.cl]), **Contributions of Narrative Approach to Psychosocial Inquiry. Two Empirical Studies on Identitarian Construction Process in the Contemporary World,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The so-called 'narrative turn' is one of the most significant developments of recent decades in the field of social research. The various & diverse narrative approaches in the social sciences have contributed to make visible the centrality of story-telling in shaping the social world & in fashioning personal & collective identities. One particular aspect of interest to the field of Social Psychology is how the notion of narrative allows including the contributions of the "linguistic turn" in regard to the constructive & constitutive nature of language–moving away from its representational conception. This without necessarily moving to the extremely socioconstructionist positions in which categories such as 'identity', 'agency' & 'experience' are blurred and subsumed under the theoretical primacy of the concept of discourse. In this context, this paper presents two empirical studies that contribute to illustrate & discuss the theoretical and methodological use of narratives in the field of psychosocial research. The first study addressed the issue of collective identity construction in a group of activists belonging to sexual minority movements in the city of Barcelona. The second one was aimed at studying personal identities of workers employed in retail industry in Santiago de Chile, in a context of labor flexibility. From the above we hope to contribute to the debate on the scope and limitations of narrative approaches in the study of identity processes in the field of Social Psychology.

2010S02549

Stecy-Hildebrandt, Natasha (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, R3T 2N2 [tel: (204) 638-7812; e-mail: nULstecyhildebrandt@yahoo.ca]), **Family & Work at the University of Manitoba,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines issues of leave-taking, work-family conflict, and child care among faculty from the perspective of gender norms. In addition, the relation of family leave policies to job and relationship satisfaction among faculty members was examined across policy contracts at the University of Manitoba. Respondents with at least one child living at home were recruited by email sent on my behalf by the University of Manitoba Faculty Association. Results indicated that respondents were more satisfied with the length of their leaves after 2001 than before. Neither job nor relationship satisfaction differed across contract years. Leave-taking and work-family balance were found to be structured along gender lines. Child care is suggested as the new frontier in work-family reconciliation research as many respondents showed dissatisfaction with the current child care situation.

2010S02550

Stefanelli, Laura (University of Montreal, Canada/CPDS, Montreal, QC, Canada H3T 1N8 [tel: 0015145631393;e-mail: laura.stefanelli@umontreal.ca]), **The "Reproductive Labour" of Care: A Case Study of Migrant Women Working in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a case study on the living conditions of the transnational move of the women domestic workers in Italy. The migration of women as domestic worker responds to the "deficit of care" for the reproductive labour in the host countries. I develop an explanation of how social, economic & political transformations occurred in Southern Europe, & in Italy in particular, has helped create both demand for & a supply of female (im)migrant care workers, while migration policies have played a key role in shaping migration flows. Thus, the analysis of domestic work is focused on the nexus of care, gender & migration processes. By using an intersectional perspective to look at the social positions of women in migration, I am able to illustrate how migratory processes engender relations of inequality between women. This work suggests the idea of agency of migrant women as an important complementary dimension to the existing literature on the domestic issue. Women can be considered as transnational welfare provider (TWP) in the receiving country and in the country of origin, i.e. they provide "well-being" for their families back home & for the families in the host societies.

2010S02551

Stenersen, Johanna (Dept. of Media and Communication Studies [e-mail: johanna.stenersen@oru.se]), **Voice and Violence. Contested Practices of Civic Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper seeks to explore the concept of participation from a civil society perspective in a context of international development cooperation & will specifically draw on field experiences from civil society organizations (from the women's movement) in Central America. The empirical data derive from a research project situated in the field of communication & social change that aims at exploring citizen participation, voice & violence by looking at the discourses in which "people" assume the role of citizen and what communicative practices/strategies that are used to reinforce their involvement? What motivates or impedes people from engaging in different social and/or political issues & in what ways their involvement relates to issues of democracy, rights, power and citizenship. The paper further discusses the dynamics between various forms of communicative & cultural practices with particular regards to the emancipatory expectations that are associated with different forms of communicative action. Notions of voice, recognition & power/empowerment are central to this paper and will be addressed from a multi-disciplinary set of theoretical perspectives, ranging from political theory, democracy studies and post-colonial theory to development communication, political anthropology & cultural studies.

2010S02552

Stepchenko, Anna (University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, LV-1019 [tel: +371 26315642; e-mail: anna.steo@apollo.lv]), **Discrimination Against the Elderly Outside and Inside the Labour Market in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Aim of this case study is an analysis of causes leading a majority of the elderly of today to poverty & social exclusion. Methods: analysis of statistical data & changes in the laws concerning the elderly, interview. The major factors leading to victimization of the our time elderly are the liberalism, domination of juvenocracy at the beginning of transition, materialistic value system, implement of pension reform in 1996, institutional violence against working pensioners decreasing their pensions to concrete sum of LVL 60 in the period 1996-2002 & by 70% since 1st July, 2009 until 31st January, 2010.

2010S02553

Stephan, Viola (Georg August University Goettingen–Center of Methods in Social Sciences, Goettingen, Germany, 37073 [tel: +49 551 398354; e-mail: viola.stephan@gmx.de]), **Multiethnic Families from and in the Successor States of the Soviet Union: Transformations within both Society and the Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How do multiethnic families deal with different ethnic belongings? In this presentation we will present our empirical findings concerning this question based on family history & biographical interviews with members of several generations of families living in and coming from the successor states of the former Soviet Union. In terms of the Soviet Union's bureaucracy, national belonging in terms of the relevant entry in the person's passport was an ever present issue (and could lead to potential problems). Despite official propaganda, which claimed that national differences would eventually die out, one must take into account the importance of the various "nationalities" in the former Soviet Union & the role these nationalities played in the hierarchy of social prestige (or social "status"). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the ethnic belonging in daily life was suddenly played a much greater role. In our presentation we will concentrate on the continuing history of multiethnic families after the collapse of the Soviet Union. We will introduce families that migrated to Germany as well families that remained in the successor states of the Soviet Union (such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, & the Ukraine). We will discuss the changes these families were subject to after the demise of the Soviet Union as well as how the different families went about constructing their family pasts against this backdrop. We intend to address the question of how the existing established-outsider figurations (in Elias's sense of the term) operate in both the successor states of the Soviet Union as well as in Germany. In doing so we shall focus on the changes in the overall social and intrafamilial power balances as well as how they interplay with one another. In this context, we will also illustrate when & how ethnic belonging becomes relevant in intrafamilial, intragenerational, & intergenerational discourses.

2010S02554

Stephenson, Max Jr. & Zanotti, Laura (Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance; Virginia Tech, 205 West Roanoke Street Blacksburg, Virginia 24061 [tel: 540-231-6775; e-mail: mstephen@vt.edu]), **Envisioning Peace and Social Justice: Exploring the Political Imaginaries of Community-Based Philanthropies in Haiti and the Balkans,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Government officials & international institution leaders have increasingly recognized the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as important in peacekeeping & peacebuilding processes. Heightened interest in human security to protect populations from an array of dangers that range from poverty to violations of human rights have opened new spaces for political action for NGOs. However, the growing role of NGOs in national & international governance is controversial. Some analysts have suggested these trends are creating a progressive alternative to state-based politics (Kaldor, 2003). Meanwhile, other scholars (Duffield, 2007, Duffield & Waddel, 2006) have argued that NGOs represent a liberal form of bio-political empire. Researchers who remain attached to the state as the only possibility for political organization have also criticized NGOs. This paper both problematizes dismissals of NGOs as carriers of imperial agendas and romanticized appraisals of their work. We explore the ways community-based philanthropies in the Balkans & in Haiti have framed their political imaginaries & negotiated relationships with multiple local, national & international interlocutors and constituencies to examine how these entities appropriate political spaces for action & how they invent (with varying degrees of success) strategies to secure social change. References Duffield, Mark. 2007. Development, Security & Unending War: Governing the World of Peoples. Cambridge: Polity Press. Duffield, Mark and Nicholas Waddell. 2006. "Securing Humans in a Dangerous World." International Politics, 43, 1-23. Kaldor, Mary. 2003. Global civil society: an answer to war. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

2010S02555

Stephenson, Svetlana (London Metropolitan University, London UK N5 2AD [tel: 44 207 1335030; e-mail: s.stephenson@londonmet.ac.uk]), **Ruling the Streets: Violent Youth Groups in Moscow,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper addresses the practices associated with the domination of local spaces by youth groups at the outskirts of Moscow. It shows how young people construct themselves as the local "violent specialists" (Collins, 2008) using a variety of interactional devices. In the streets & courtyards where they live they develop defensive obsessions & construct their social world as a field of battle between the contaminating "others", young people from other areas, & themselves, the heroic warrior youths, who protect their area. The non-combatants, the so called "nerds" (local middle class young people) become objects of ridicule and victimisation. The paper analyses the practices of arranged fights and performative verbal violence & shows how these practices allow the young people to limit the use of extreme physical violence. It argues that in Russia, a late moderniser, these practices are rooted in the collective memories of violent rural rituals as well as in the working class cultural prescriptions. It also argues that that the norms of dominant masculinity & the imperatives of power relations based on violence are particularly salient for young men who are displaced from stable kin relationships & who do not value their place in the education system. Being as displaced as they are from more structured social environments of urban society, these young men are thrown into the space of the streets, where they play out the ancient dramas of power & domination, fear & exhilaration. The paper argues that the re-working of ancient rituals & working class cultural prescriptions can also be seen as a reaction to the need of re-solidification of the social world in the conditions of greater insecurity & diversity of the global city.

2010S02556

Sterchele, Davide (Department of Sociology, University of Padua, Padua, Italy, 35123 [tel: 00393490953934;e-mail: davide.sterchele@unipd.it]), **The Cult of Authenticity in Post-Sports: Individualism or Social Engagement?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The relation between institutionalized traditional sports & emerging bodily practices can be interestingly analysed by exploring its analogies & differences with the relation between traditional forms of religion & new forms of spirituality. An important convergence can be found in the search for "authenticity" which is realized, in the field of sport such as in the religious one, through a process of de-institutionalization of the social practices. Many open-air practices & lifestyle sports aim at retrieving a through a bodily experience relieved by spaces, times, rules & goals imposed by sport federations a a deepen relation with the environment & with the most authentic core of one's own self. The consciousness of self & of the world gained through sensations & emotions of personal experience tends to replace the interiorization of the bodily movement patterns learned by trainers & instructors. Whether the analogy between sport and religion has been criticized by many scholars mainly because of the lack (or low relevance) of the transcendent dimension in traditional sport practices, the recent sociological elaborations of the concept of spirituality seems to provide new interesting tools for interpreting the emerging forms of bodily movement. Keywords: authenticity, de-institutionalization, post-sport, spirituality

2010S02557

Stevens, Martin & Hussein, Shireen (Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS [tel: 0044 20 7848 1669; e-mail: shereen.hussein@kcl.ac.uk]), **International Care Workers in England: Practices and Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Older people's social care support is at times undertaken in England by people who are economic migrants. This paper presents findings from a two-year study exploring motivations, experiences, practice and future plans of migrant workers in the care sector in six case study sites in England. This paper focuses on data from interviews with migrant care workers, both those who are specifically recruited from outside the UK & those who take up care work upon arrival in the UK. In-depth qualitative interviews explored migrants' experiences in the sector, different perceptions and implications for their own career progress & the care sector. The analysis drew on theoretical frameworks giving attention to gender and identity in care work. Findings were contextualised with other in-depth interviews with stakeholders such as employers, colleagues, recruitment agencies' managers & service users. Themes emerging relate to the varying motivations of migrant workers in relation to different circumstances & route of employment (directly employed from home country or after arrival to the UK), perceived identities & dynamics with employers, colleagues & older people receiving social care. How possibly different cultures & attitudes to older people's care & support are negotiated by the care home sector is discussed.

2010S02558

Steyer, Véronique (ESCP Europe, Paris, France [tel: + 33 6 70 80 67 73; e-mail: veronique.steyer@escpeurope.eu]), **Public Authorities and Private Sector in France: An Essential but Problematic Collaboration in Preparing Influenza Pandemic,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As in Britain, France's preparation for influenza pandemic has progressively recognized the mobilization of the private sector as a major axis. Indeed, the latest versions of the French national plan for the prevention & control of influenza pandemic assign the private sector the mission of ensuring the continuity of the economic activities in the country during the pandemic period, while protecting its employees' safety. This recognition of businesses' role fits with the current trend tending to blur the public-private borders in risk management, as underlined by Borraz (2008). Some even call for public-private partnerships for managing large scale risks (Godart et al., 2002). At least, as Dingwall (2008) underlines it, the question of coordination between the public sector, the private sector & the NGO sector is vital for the preparation efficiency. This communication will question the actual emergence of a new model of relationship, or "partnership", between public authorities & businesses in this pandemic threat preparation. How do these actors relate and coordinate themselves? Which levers do public authorities use to mobilize companies? How do companies react to this request? How do conflicts of interest shape complex plays of responsibility allowance & let us wonder about the limits of this collaboration? This paper will be supported by a longitudinal study. 27 interviews were carried out (21 with firms' representatives & 6 with public authorities' ones). In addition, regular meetings of a group of large firms' representatives exchanging information on pandemic influenza preparation, inviting regularly public authorities' representatives & two colloquiums on the French preparation in September 2008 & 2009 have been observed & analysed. If this study doesn't imply a historical comparison, the emergence of a new influenza virus A (H1N1) in April 2009 offers us a unique opportunity to directly observe the reaction of both sides to the alarm.

2010S02559

Stock, Paul, Peoples, Sue, Burton, Rob & Campbell, Hugh (Centre for the Study of Agriculture, Food and Environment; University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, 9054 [tel: 64 03 479 9242; fax: 64 03 479 5266; e-mail: Paul.Stock@otago.ac.nz]), **Between Commodity Competition: Divergent Trajectories in the NZ Pastoral Farming,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the wake of the liberalisation of New Zealand agriculture in 1984 the two dominant pastoral sectors have followed divergent paths. While sheep & beef producers have struggled with generally low commodity prices, the dairy sector has ridden the crest of a commodity boom. Liberalisation was supposed to assist the agricultural industry to become more efficient through enhanced competition. However, while farms are indeed getting larger and more efficient, preliminary results from the Rural Futures project suggest it is the competition between the farming sectors that is having the greatest impact on New Zealand's pastoral agriculture. The economic power of the dairy industry is clashing with traditional sheep/beef farming cultures in a battle for land, resources, communities, & even identity. Other features typical of neoliberalism are also at work. The introduction of a weak and decentralised Resource Management Act has favoured the expansion of the dairy industry through reducing the relative importance of environmental impact on approvals of land use change. Overall, the move to a liberalised market appears to have created a situation where commodity prices are dominating agricultural development. This is leading to the generation of considerable wealth in the short term, but is potentially also creating an agricultural sector that is heavily dependent on a single commodity & has limited cultural or community resilience. In this paper we discuss the conflicts & congruences between these industries & implications for the liberalisation of agriculture in other countries.

2010S02560

Stoddart, Mark C.J. & Tindall, David B. (Sociology & Social Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada [e-mail: mcjs13@gmail.com]), **"Governments have the Power?" Interpretations of Climate Change Responsibility and**

Solutions among Canadian Environmentalists, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we examine interpretations of climate change among "rank & file" members of Canadian environmental groups. We focus on environmentalists' attribution of responsibility for addressing climate change & their beliefs about the necessary solutions to this problem. Our analysis is based on responses to open-ended questions that were part of a self-administered survey completed by 1227 members of nine different environmental organizations. For this group of environmental movement participants, the federal government is typically seen as most responsible for addressing with climate change. Government leadership is seen as necessary because it has the power set regulations & lead corporations & citizens towards pro-environmental behavior. State-oriented solutions are similarly favored by a majority of participants, with an emphasis on stricter legislation & punitive taxation. Besides the focus on government leadership, a large number of participants assert that "individuals are the driving force" in dealing with climate change. In this framework, individuals can take responsibility either through making lifestyle changes, or through applying pressure to government & businesses as citizens & consumers. A dominant theme is that corporations are unwilling to change on their own. Instead, recalcitrant corporations must be coerced into becoming more environmentally sustainable by a strong state.

2010S02561

Stoffle, Richard William (University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 [tel: 520 6212462; fax: 520 6219608; e-mail: rstoffle@u.arizona.edu]), **Community Resilience and the Use of Quality of Life Indicators As a Sustainability Assessment Measure,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After six years of research in the central Bahamas that involved 572 interviews using different approaches, Quality of Life indicators were found to be the most useful for predicting why six traditional coastal communities responded differently to three separate Marine Protected Area proposals. Social cause & effect is always complex especially when it involves both understanding natural & social co-adaptations developed over hundreds of years & assessing the impacts of unique threats to these dimensions of resilience. MPA proposals that involve restricting the access of coastal people to traditionally utilized marine ecosystems is one such potential impact that must be assessed. All six of the subjective QofL indicators were useful for understanding community well being and their responses to the MPA proposals, but the Agency Indicator is suggested as particularly important for understanding present and predicting future community behaviors. The paper argues that community resilience can be understood with QofL Indicators and when studied together they are useful tools for conducting Sustainability Assessments.

2010S02562

Storelli, Elizangela (Sociology Department, Boston College, Chesnut Hill, MA 02467 [tel: 617-552-4130 ; fax: 617-552-4283; e-mail: storelli@bc.edu]), **Aging and Development in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most developing regions are currently experiencing rapid population aging. Population aging affects all aspects of society & in most countries in Latin America this transition is taking place in the midst of fragile economies & low levels of institutional development. In 2002 the Second World Assembly on Aging formulated the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging (MIPAA) as a policy framework for national response to population aging. The MIPAA places "older persons & development" as one of its three priority directions guiding policy formation & implementation. Explicit consideration of the connections between aging and development has been limited. Framed within a post-modern theoretical view of development, this paper examines aging and development within Latin America using three critical priority areas established by the MIPAA: (1) social protection; (2) older workers & labor markets; & (3) health care. After exploring the implications of the MIPAA within Latin America & addressing the national responses, this paper concludes that connections between aging & development in Latin America are conceptually similar, yet substantively different from those in more developed regions.

2010S02563

Strandell, Harriet (University of Helsinki, Department of Social Research, PB 18, 00014 Univ. of Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 40 7080341; fax: +358 9 19123967; e-mail: harriet.strandell@helsinki.fi]), **School Children's 'After-School Careers' in the Light of Discourses on Children's After-School Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children & childhood have since the 1990s become an intensified target of welfare state politics & governance in Finland. The need for parental & societal investments in children has been underlined. The formation of the modern individual is increasingly defined as a public responsibility, preferably to be carried out in partnership "contracts" between private & public instances. School children's after-school care represents an area in which new principles of governing are put into operation, as legislation in 2004 put municipalities under the obligation to arrange care and activities for children in first & second grade in their after-school time. The public debate about school children's after-school time has been lively. This paper reports results from a study combining ethnography with document analysis on 7-9 year old children attending after school centres. Links & connections between cultural constructions of childhood produced in the public debate on children's after-school time, the implementation of the after-school reform, social practices of after-school centres and children's understandings & experiences are in focus in the study. This paper focuses on children's "after-school careers", that is how children tell about their entry into institutionalised after-school care, their way through it, often moving from one type of centre to another, & finally, how they anticipate leaving after-school centres behind when finishing second grade. Children's self-positioning will be studied in relation to discourses about childhood, & "good" after-school time in particular.

2010S02564

Strauss, Susanne & Ebert, Andreas (University of Tuebingen [e-mail: susanne.strauss@uni-tuebingen.de]), **Old Age Pension as Indicator for Cumulative Inequality between Educational Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Empirical findings show that lower qualified individuals in Germany face a higher risk of low statutory pension. Since statutory pension rates closely reflect previous labour market experiences, one can deduct several risk factors which lower a person's old age pensions. Factors decreasing statutory pension rates are: short periods of social security contributions; low mean contributions as well as pension reductions due to early retirement. We know from previous research that lower qualified individuals are more likely to face one or more of these risk factors throughout their working life. The aim of our study is to estimate the quantitative influence for each of these risk factors on differences in old age pension between educational groups. We compare the influence of unemployment spells, low income, interruptions in social security contributions & early retirement. Using Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition (Jann, 2008), we estimate the percentage share of each form of flexibility throughout the employment career on individual old age pension entitlements. The empirical analysis is based on retrospective data about the cohort of individuals who retired in 2007, provided as Scientific Use File by the German statutory pension insurance (Vollendete Versichertenleben 2007).

2010S02565

Strazzeri, Irene (University of Foggia, via arpi 155 [tel: 0039 881 587624; fax: 0039 881 587615; e-mail: straire@hotmail.com]), **Is Still Living the Frankfurt Tradition? Axel Honneth and the New Paradigm of Recognition,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper start from the Axek Honneth reading of the first Critical Theory. In the second part, I will examine the limits individualized by Honneth in the Habermas sociological perspective, particularly those referred to the his two levels model of society. In the third part, finally, I analyze the actuality of the new paradigm of recognition in relation to three problematic spheres: the cultural pluralism, the normativism, the connection between political philosophy & social theory. In relationship to the pluralism, I will try to understand if recognition really represents an alternative between liberals & communitarians. In the normative sphere, if the recognition represents a valid alternative between foundationalism & proceduralism. About social theory, I will try to clarify if the paradigm of recognition succeeds indeed to move the matters of social justice & the diagnosis of the actually social pathologies from the juridical/institutional & political level to the society, or, better, to a new Critical Theory of our society.

2010S02566

Strecker, David (Department of Sociology, University of Jena, Germany [e-mail: David.Strecker@uni-jena.de]), **Power and Justification: Conceiving the Interdependence of Political Philosophy and Social Theory as Perspectival Dualism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While both social theory & political philosophy analyze social phenomena, they are commonly held to do so in distinct ways which can more or less be pursued separately. Social theory aims at explanatory models of the structure & evolution of society; accordingly, its focus is on causes. In contrast, political philosophy discusses justifications for why society should be structured or changed in one way or another; hence it focuses on reasons. This is obviously not a sufficient characterization of the two disciplines: In some of its variants social theory does look at reasons; & some forms of political philosophy try to deal with problems of institutionalization & social stability. Yet, when Weber, e.g., considers reasons, he treats them as causes; & when Rawls discusses non-ideal conditions, he does so only after the basic tasks of justification have been fulfilled. The first approach develops a specific understanding of social explanation, but remains purely explanatory, nonetheless, while the second one turns to explanation only as an addendum to justification. In contrast to such conceptualizations I argue that the relationship between explanation & justification is more intricate. Modelled adequately, social theory & political philosophy must be understood as representing two distinct perspectives which may neither be conflated nor isolated. Social theory expresses the objectifying perspective of the observer of social phenomena; political philosophy embodies the performative perspective of the participant of social praxis. To illustrate how both are dependent upon each other, I look at the central concepts of both disciplines, namely power & justification, & trace their interrelation. In political philosophy justification is the primary task. This task is not confined to analyzing what is justified; as theories of procedural justice have made clear, one must also analyze the conditions under which justifications are given. Do justifications relate to true or real interests? Or must they count as inauthentic & distorted due to power relations which have caused them? Whether or not this is the case can only be decided on the basis of a social theory of power. However, social theory is also dependent upon political philosophy: All kinds of influences have been conceptualized as power. In fact, the notion of power has been understood as referring to repressive as well as constitutive influences exerted by social relations & has been analyzed as a function of actions as well as of structures. Hence, from an objectifying perspective every social situation can be analyzed as touched by power relations, leaving nothing in society that is free from power. Any attempt to limit the concept in such a way as to refer only to specific causal relations is in need of a criterion that can only be provided by normative argument from the perspective of a participant in social interaction. An adequate understanding of society therefore requires switching back and forth between social theory & political philosophy & the two related perspectives. The paper aims at elaborating how the relation between the two perspectives is to be understood. In doing so, I start by following in the footsteps Marx' ideology critique, the early Frankfurt School's concept of interdisciplinary materialism as well as Habermas' reconstruction of critical theory all of which have tried to tackle the problem of perspectival dualism (interestingly in contrast to current reformulations of the Frankfurt tradition like those of Honneth or Forst which totalize the participant's perspective).

2010S02567

Stypinska, Justyna (Department of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Grodzka 52, 31-004 Kraków [e-mail: justyna.stypinska@gmail.com]), **The Ageist Prism among Polish Employers–Facts and Fiction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Methods, research questions: This paper will present the preliminary results of a study on Polish labour market situation of persons 50+ with regard to the attitudes of employers towards older workers and the opinions on their employability. The study will include both qualitative & quantitative methods: survey of 400 men & women of age 50+, as well as expert interviews. The study will answer the following research questions: 1. What are the major economic and cultural determinants of ageism & age differentiating behaviors among employers in Poland? 2. In which sectors of economy does ageism occur? Where does it not occur? 3. What types of ageist attitudes & behaviours are the most prevalent in the Polish labour market? 4. What is the knowledge of the employers of the anti-discrimination legislation on European & national levels? Results & conclusions The results of the study will enable to reveal the scope & character of ageism & age discrimination experienced by the older workers & job seekers with regard to the sector they work in. The study will attempt to answer if the "ageist prism" is a severe hindrance for older people to find and maintain a satisfying job in Poland.

2010S02568

Suarez, Marcial Alecio Garcia (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Campus do Gragoatá, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro [tel: 55-21-26131576;e-mail: marcialgsuarez@gmail.com]), **Twenty-First Century Terrorism: The Definitional Problem of Complex Political Environments,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper addresses some problems in understanding twenty-first century terrorism. The focus is on the singularity that results from the relationship between complex political environments and aspects of contemporary terrorist actions. The analysis examines some of these aspects, so as to understand the inherent problem with which the international system & the international organizations (i.e., the United Nations) have to deal with in the era of international terrorism. The paper focuses on two main aspects of terrorism: the definitional problem & the analytical framework. Such analysis could offer a pathway to the challenges of achieving a clear understanding of terrorism as one of the main political issues of the twenty-first century. Two main questions are addressed here: Why is it so difficult to have a widely accepted definition of terrorism? What kind of difficulties does the United Nations face in enforcing counterterrorism strategies? This paper tries to offer some answers to these questions, while conceding that such answers are just a particular view & that there may be several possibilities.

2010S02569

Suassuna, Dulce Filgueira (Department of Sociology, Physical Education Program; University of Brasilia; Campus Universitario Darcy Ribeiro, Gleba B, FEF, 70910 900 [tel: 55 61 9171 3089; fax: 55 61 3248 4674; e-mail: dulce@unb.br]), **Body, Culture and Syncretism: The Congada Manifestation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper has the aim to describe & analyze the Congada manifestation as an element of syncretism that enables the relationship among the body, as a social construction, the sacred and the profane. For that purpose, I developed an ethnography for studying this manifestation in the terreiro de umbanda (temple) Irmandade Nossa Senhora do Rosário. The results show that there is, in this manifestation, a rite system grounded on transcendental elements, which the group used to establish a relation with the body as sacred, representing its afro-descending cultural identity in the social context of a modern city such as Brasília.

2010S02570

Suchet, André (Institut de Géographie Alpine, University of Grenoble, 14 bis, Avenue Marie Reynoard, 38 100 Grenoble, France [tel: 0033 6 03 69 72 04; e-mail: a.suchet@wanadoo.fr]), **Social and Cultural Geography of Mountain Tourism Imaginaries: from Sex to Death,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the French Alp, numerous challenges face the winter sports industry both at an international & national level, but at the same time heritage tourism constitutes a new phenomenon that is largely important. This presentation deals with social & cultural imaginaries of these two types of tourism. One can question, on one hand, whether the winter sports industry is critiqued for being unsustainable while, on the other hand, for self enjoyment & even an erotic environment? Does heritage tourism become the new attraction for mountain areas or is it correlated to sadness, old and death imaginary? The paper analyzes the actual experience of the tourists & residents in the village of Abondance, a little ski resort closed recently, where the public policy wished to develop heritage tourism (gothic monastery from the 11th century). The presentation describes the different types of sociability using a methodological approach of the "sensitive". 1) A number of people evoke a feeling of festivity, playful & almost erotic which characterizes the ski resort. The ski season is for many families an island of pleasure in Mountain. Like the myth of the "beautiful ski guide" dream, young people of the resort fantasize about the arrival of females vacationers "from the north". The opening of the ski season is associated with the organization of private parties & nightclubs opening. 2) In contrast, heritage and cultural tourism are associated with the terms of "old age", "religion", "sadness" or "death". For many, the murals of the cloister are not exciting & represent only the possibility of becoming a "crossroads of retirement homes". Heritage is actually only attached to the imaginary of old age, as if seniority places necessarily correspond to a length of public & images.

2010S02571

Sudarmo (Department of Public Administration of the Faculty of Social and Political Science, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta Indonesia, Jl. Ir. Sutami No. 36A Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia, post code: 57126 [tel: +62 271 71 4011; +62 271 637357; fax: +62 271 637357; e-mail: sudarmo63@yahoo.com]), **Unjust Deci-**

sion Making Resulting in Marginalization of the Powerless Prostitution Community in Silir-Semanggi of Solo, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The city government of Solo has made an unchangeable decision that street vendors operating in the city's Revolution Monument in Banjarsari Square for years must be relocated to the new built traditional market, called Pasar Notoharjo. This study utilized ethnographic methods, a combination of methods including observation, in-depth interview, focus group & the unobtrusive method including collecting written information. The study shows that the decision of Solo city government which tended to privileging street vendors' interests resulted in the prostitution life chance was deteriorated & marginalized. The city government has accommodated street vendors' demand to remove the organized prostitution community operating in Silir-Semanggi of Solo since 1960s as one of requirement for their relocation to this area, where the new built traditional market with more than one thousand kiosks were provided for street vendors. The procuresses' demand to obtain their rights of the land they occupied for more than 20 years on behalf of their legal ownership failed due to administrative, bureaucratic & legal obstacles. Prostitutes were inhumanly chased away by the city government apparatuses in collaboration with the police from the site of operation in 2006 and it resulted in the social & economic lives of procuresses and prostitutes get worse since their prostitution activities in this location were totally forbidden & finished. Both procuresses and prostitutes were marginalized because they do not have links to the powerful stakeholder who are able to protect their rights. Their health was in danger because the city government concern to their activities was limited in particularly since 1998 when the location was formally closed by Solo mayor of the New Order. Keywords: decision making, marginalization.

2010S02572

Sujata, Patel (University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India 500046 [tel: 91-40-2313 3261; e-mail: patel.sujata09@gmail.com]), **Multiple Modernities in the Worlds of Differences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Multiple modernity theses incorporates a way to understand different pathways to modernity. It displaces the "cultural & acultural" essentialisations of the European modernity promoted by classical and early 20th century sociological thinkers & constructs a theory of modernity that is universal & particular. These modernities are evaluated by locating them spatially. It assumes that there is an organic linkage between history, culture and space. Its architecture is woven around: (i) the diffusion of European model, (ii) its engagement with axial civilisations (iii) the role played by the nation-states to institutionalise the dialectics between (i) & (ii). At another level, social theorists highlight two methodological deficits contending that they act as discourses of power. The first thesis is that of coloniality of power & deliberates with one of the axioms of sociology-to categorise & classify groups & cultures to understand differences. It suggests that these differences are constructed into binaries, wherein an immanent validity is posited to "I", making it superior to the "other". The second thesis argues that the nation & the nation-state structure both "I" & the "other". Groups & culture are located within & bounded by the territory of the nation-state. This paper asks whether the theory of multiple modernities has succeeded to eliminate these deficits in its project of evaluating varied modernities. Through the discussions on the "Indian" case, I indicate how this perspective carries various fallacies. This paper highlights how (i) the model prioritises the European experience by organising itself as the index (ii) it discusses modernities as belonging to nation states, leading to the collapse of the community (nation), culture and territory, thus implying organisation of state by society (iii) it disregards the existence of "other nations" outside, beyond and below these elite conceptions (iv) it essentialises a culturist definition of modernity & ignores the processes of capitalism with which modernity is organically linked. Can we construct sociological languages that are structured on immanent diversities?

2010S02573

Sujoldzic, Anita & Tomic, Ivan J. (Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000 [tel: +385 1 5535104; e-mail: anita@inantro.hr]), **Europeanization of Cultural Tourism and Local Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The EU has recognized cultural tourism as an important agent of both economic change & the Europeanization process, funding projects through which each destination could stress both its own uniqueness and an added European value. Within the context of neoliberal economy, regions are pressured to present themselves as desirable destinations, while their authorities increase efforts into branding & marketing by drawing not only on the pre-existent cultural resources, but also on the public discourses of creating a European sense of belonging. This paper adresses the impact of the European practice of "unity in diversity" on tourism of the multicultural Croatian region of Istria. The qualitative analysis of tourist brochures, web-sites & research interviews is focussed on the ways in which the rhetoric of cultural tourism is articulated in translating local sites into a global/European site. The findings indicate that selections of what to present often conceal contestations of cultural values & heritage traditions, and that tourism should be approached as a political and ideological field of struggle. The promises of economic benefit conditioned by the EC rules that are compatible with belonging to the supranational community have important repercussions on identity & local cultures.

2010S02574

Sümer, Sevil (Department of Sociology, University of Bergen, Rosenbergsgate 39 5020 Bergen Norway [e-mail: sevil.sumer@sos.uib.no]), **Towards a European Gender Regime? The European Union as a Supranational Actor of Gender Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although the principle of gender equality is firmly integrated in the EU legislation, the power of the Union in promoting changes in this field is a contested issue (Sümer 2009). In this paper, I will review the developments in the gender policies of the EU, focussing on a critical discussion of work-family reconciliation. Drawing on data gathered through the research project "Transitions: Gender, Parenthood & the Changing European Workplace", I will discuss how reconciliation policies are implemented in practice in four specific workplace contexts (Social Services in Norway, the UK, Bulgaria & Portugal). The paper will conclude by discussing if resort to the European Union legislation can be especially useful in traditionally "familialistic" countries & if the EU focus on reconciliation can be instrumental in bringing care related issues onto the political agenda in various European countries which have a tradition of treating these as private matters to be resolved within families. References: Lewis, S., Brannen, J. & Nilsen, A. (eds.) (2009) Work, Family & Organisations in Transition: A European Perspective, Bristol: Policy. Sümer, S. (2009) European Gender Regimes & Policies: Comparative Perspectives, Farnham: Ashgate. The Transitions project website: http://www.workliferesearch.org/transitions

2010S02575

Sumiala, Johanna Maaria (Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 54 00014 Helsinki, Finland [tel: + 358 40 777 4543; fax: + 358 9 191 24849; e-mail: johanna.sumiala@helsinki.fi]), **Social Imaginaries of Violence: Rethinking the Visual Dimension of the Social,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper takes a challenge of exploring the visual dimension of the social by discussing the social as a shared imaginary constructed around images of violence. The theoretical problem inspiring the effort here is the question of the (re)constitution of the communicative conditions for social bonding & community in the "postmodern condition" (la condition postmoderne) as formulated by Jean François Lyotard already in 1979. The analysis starts with the Lyotardian assumption that the communicative basis of the social is being fragmented. As a result, the social itself becomes fragmented, & consequently event-based & imaginary (Readings 1991). This implies a shift in interest to "imagocentric" and image-based visual communication (Mitchell 2005). The question addressed therefore, is this: How to construe the profile of this "new" form of communication. It is postulated in the paper that images can establish communities by stimulating social imaginary (Castodiaris 1997) & by serving as catalysts of unfulfilled participatory needs & desires a but they can also threaten established communities, for instance by materializing controversial visualizations of shared imaginary. Seen in this perspective, violent images can be equally suitable for the "massification" of culture & the preservation of false consciousness as the basic organizing principle of the social, as Debord (1967) has argued, but they can also stimulate unpredictable sparks of illumination, conduits for unconventional knowledge, opportunities for non-incremental imagination, change and, consequently, revolution. Baudrillard, J. [1981] (1992) "Simulacra and Simulations" in Poster, M. (ed.) Jean Baudrillard. Selected Writings. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press. Castodiaris, C. (1997) World in Fragments. Writings on Politics, Society, Psychoanalysis, and the Imagination. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. Debord, G. [1967] (1995) The Society of the Spectacle. New York: Zone Books. Lyotard, J-F. (1979) La Condition postmoderne: raport sur le savoir. Paris: Éditions de Minuit. Mitchell, J. W. T. (2005) What Do Pictures Want? The Lives & Loves of Images. Chicago

& London: The University of Chicago Press. Readings, B. (1991) Introducing Lyotard: Art & Politics. London: Routledge.

2010S02576

Sun, Hsiao-Li Shirley (Division of Sociology, Nanyang Technological University, HSS-05-48, 14 Nanyang Drive, Singapore 637332 [tel: +65 6316-8832; fax: +65 6794-6303; e-mail: HLSUN@ntu.edu.sg]), **Pronatalist Policies and Reproductive Decision-making in Singapore: The Logic and Limits of the Developmental Welfare State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines pronatalist policies & individual reproductive decision-making. Singapore is a significant research site. In spite of two decades of state pronatalism, the Total Fertility Rate remained below 1.5 since 2001, & reached 1.28 in 2008. My three main findings are based on semi-structured individual interviews with 165 women of childbearing age, & 39 focus-group interviews with these women & their peers, spouses or prospective spouses and parents. First, there is a disjuncture between the "merit-based" thrust of state policies & citizens' quest for a more supportive socioeconomic environment as a precondition for having a (an additional) child. While citizens did not invoke individual "rights," they did ask for, in particular, state-provided or guaranteed access to education & more subsidized health care and housing. Second, there is a mismatch between the state's paradigm of "citizen-worker" & citizens' varying aspirations & social realities of parenting. Third, in making childbearing decisions, parents & prospective parents are also guided by notions about desired qualities of children. In conclusion, I argue that the gap between the stated aim of the pronatalist population policies and the persistent low fertility reflects the limitations of the developmental state & the inherent contradiction of the human resources economic development paradigm.

2010S02577

Sun, Jiaming (Texas A&M University-Commerce, Commerce, TX 75428, USA [tel: ; e-mail: jiamingULsun@tamu-commere.edu]), **The New Global-Local Nexus: Global Connectivity and China's Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Increasing overseas traveling, booming Internet & electronic communication, and expanding global social ties are primary features of intensifying global connectivity & integration. The author conceptualizes global connectivity as a powerful but varied mechanism that links local people to the global society. The main themes of this paper are that the massive global connectivity has been woven in recent three decades in China; people with stronger & more extensive global connectivity, net of other social economic characteristics, is more likely to demand global products, & to engage in global consumer behavior therefore induces greater cultural adaptation in local transformation. By employing empirical study method, this paper featured detailed quantitative analyses. To measure global connectivity, the author have constructed a latent index--personal global connectivity (PGC) that consists of four observed variables, such as: have worked for foreign companies locally, have been abroad, have relatives overseas, & often surf foreign web sites. The main dependent variables include consumer behavior, value orientation, spatial differentiation, community satisfaction, and some other variables that comprise multiple measures of local adaptation in cultural & space. The multifaceted relationship between global connectivity & local transformation has become a central domain of social science inquiry & is subject to in-depth study of the emerging & complex global-local nexus. The case of China turns global-local nexus to a new meaning that it reveals a mechanism of social change, & the link between micro-interactions and macro-transformations. Furthermore, with bottom-up approach, it indicates that individual based global connectivity as element of the system makes the local society, as macro-structure, being transformed.

2010S02578

Sun, Xiaoyi (Department of Public and Social Administration, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong [tel: (852)51880122;e-mail: xiaoyisun2@student.cityu.edu.hk]), **From 'Work Unit' to the 'Community': The Transformation of Residents' Committees in Shanghai in the 1980s,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Residents' committees, as a unit of grassroots management system, are experiencing a revitalization in today's China. However, without the understanding of the starting point of this revival, it lacks the base for the further study of the development of residents' committees. 1980s witnessed the transition of residents' committees from "work unit system" to "community system," which laid the foundation for its revival in the 1990s. The author conducts an empirical study, based on archival data & interviews about residents' committees in Shanghai, to examine how this transition happened & try to identify the driving and constraining forces. I argue that 1980s is an important historical period in the development of residents' committees in modern China: on the one hand, it is the end of "work unit system" for it was the first time that residents' committees try to resume its normal functions from the turmoil of the Great Leap Forward & the Cultural Revolution. On the other hand, it is the beginning of "community system" when the institutions & tasks of residents' committees were legalized to fill the void of the retreat of work unit. I also argue that the working of residents' committees was largely shaped by macro political & economic environment. The transformation of residents' committees was closely related to China's transition from planned to market economy, & its corresponding change of the ways of state control at the grassroots society from strong in socialist era, to weak in market economy, and then strengthened again since late 1990s. Keywords: Residents' committee, grassroots management, transition

2010S02579

Sündal, Fatma & Turan, Göksel (Anadolu University, Department of Sociology, Anadolu University, Yunusemre Campus, 26470 Eskisehir [tel: +90 222 3350581/4064; fax: +90 222 3206101; e-mail: fsundal@anadolu.edu.tr]), **Secularisation as Disciplining Religion: The Idea of Science and Religion in Turkish Political Thought,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to understand secularisation in Turkey through a rediscovery of the idea of science & religion in Turkish political thought, in which a tension between the two has been dominating since 1700s & ended up with the rise of a secular law. However, a "disciplining attitude" toward religion from the angle of a positivistic conception of science is shared by secular-minded intellectuals & official religious elite. The outcomes of this process have not left space for religion to exist as itself. Here we are diverged from some cliché rarely questioned, such as, the idea of upbringing "enlightened men of religion", & a continuing critique of traditional visits to the tombs of medieval saints. Both are shared by secular political thought & official religious discourse. The process of secularisation in Turkey comes close to two models described & criticised by Habermas. First, the "replacement model" proposing the replacement of religious language by a rational language is obvious in the legal reforms of laicist bureaucrats of Ottoman times. Second, the "expropriation model" based on the takeover of religious language & property has been able to dominate Turkish model of separation between state and religion relying on the "replacement model".

2010S02580

Sungun, Ebru (Sociology-EHESS, Paris, France [e-mail: ebrusungun@gmail.com]), **Language of the State or the State of Language: Using the Language as a Means of Civilizing the Kurdish Women in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As French historian Ernest Renan noted "Forgetting is an essential element in the creation of a nation". Comparable to the argument developed by Renan, in the Turkish Republican history, through a series of reforms, particularly that of the adoption of Latin alphabet over the Arabic one in 1928, the collective memory of the nation witnessed a national amnesia. Built upon the ashes of the Imperial heritage that has been denied partly by the reform-minded Republican bureaucrats, Republican ideologues introduced, like the alphabet reform, a set of other Western reforms from within the young nation-state which led to a process of estrangement of the people from their own cultural practices. As it is seen with the reform of alphabet, overnight, entire nation was cut off from their own past & people were made illiterate as a result of these state sponsored practices. In Turkey, inhabited by a great number of different ethnic communities, whose mother tongue is not Turkish, no other language except Turkish shall be thought to Turkish citizens at any institution of education. This is even confirmed by the Article 42 of the Turkish Constitution. The Kurds as an autochthonous community populating the eastern & south-eastern Anatolia, & today as a result of forced migration, the every parts of Turkey, are not allowed to use their native language neither in the public space which has serious sociological results in the private sphere. In my presentation, taking the language as the most impressive domination tool of the Turkish state against the Kurds, I will focus on the ways in which with an education project called Haydi Kizlar Okula (Let's go to school girls)-supported also by UNICEF- Turkish state discipline peers into the daily lives of the Kurdish women under the mask of "civilizing mission". Through elaborating on the arguments developed by critical theorists I will

focus on the construction of the binary oppositions such as developed-underdeveloped, ignorant-educated & their operations in constituting effective Turkish nationalist policies. As it is characterized in the post-structuralist formulation, I suggest that as a social and ideological project for the constitutions of social categories and identities, this assimilative attempt in the form of progressive project has a great role in the transformation of the state into identities & bodies of national subjects.

2010S02581

Surak, Kristin (University of London, Sainsbury Institute, B404 SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK [tel: +44 (0)7950.512.969; e-mail: ksurak@yahoo.com]), **Gendering Bodies Through Tea Ceremony,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although commonly seen as an aesthetic hobby of Japanese housewives, tea ceremony was historically not a "Japanese" but a relatively "elite" & largely male practice. For most of its 400 years of history, tea ceremony provided a means for elite men to cultivate the self through bodily & spiritual training. By mastering the detailed modes of physical comportment & personal conduct, elite men could learn & hone governance skills, social responsibility and respect for hierarchy. Now, however, women constitute the bulk of its two million practitioners. This change in gender composition came as tea ceremony was transformed from a class-defining into a nation-defining practice. When practitioners in contemporary Japan learn tea ceremony, they craft a somatic sensibility and performative capability deemed exemplary of the nation. In the presentation, I draw on ethnographic & interview data to show how a distinctively feminine version of Japaneseness may be projected by or developed through the practice as tea ceremony is treated as an avenue for cultivating women into "proper Japanese women." But when encountering & countering this feminized image, male practitioners often stress spiritual or aesthetic elements of the practice couched in gender-neutral terms rather than a distinctive masculinity cultivated through tea.

2010S02582

Surian, Alessio, Crudi, Roxana, Haimovici, Nora M. & Reynals, Cristina (Dipartimento di Scienze dell'educazione, Università di Padova, Padova, Italy, 35137 [tel: 390498274866; fax: 390498715303; e-mail: alessio.surian@unipd.it]), **Knowledge Production and Socio-Political Struggles: The UBA-UPU Collaboration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The authors address the issue of partnership relationship with social actors in order to prevent the researcher from taking away knowledge from the "object" of study. At the occasion of the RC-10 Round Table they address in particular both the research & training features of a method that has been adopted to promote the Co-producción de Conocimientos (Co-production of Knowledge) by the first two "Encuentros Internacionales: Construyendo la Universidad Popular Urbana en América Latina". These two continental meetings of the Urban Popular University (UPU) are an initiative of the International Alliance of Inhabitants & were organised in partnership with the research group co-ordinated by Alberto Bialakowsky at the Universidad de Buenos Aires (2006) & with Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo (2007). The outcomes were discussed during the Foros Internacionales ALAS (Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología) in Guadalajara 2007 & Buenos Aires 2009. The authors show the importance of the Encuentro discursivo (conversational meeting/ relationship) as a key research component that makes "Co-producción investigativa" (Co-productive Research- a method developed in Buenos Aires & Latin America) qualitatively different from standard approaches routinely used in social research. Working with social movements requires the adoption of a perspective of collective production of narratives and knowledge. Within this perspective two crucial elements are: "convergencia dialógica" (Dialogical Convergence/with a conversational focus) & the opportunities for the social actors to feel & to implement direct ownership of the narratives and knowledge which results from the research process.

2010S02583

Susen, Simon (School of Geography, Politics and Sociology, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK [tel: +44 (0)191 222 5610; fax: +44 (0)191 222 5421; e-mail: Simon.Susen@cantab.net]), **The Transcendental Status of 'Recognition Claims' in Habermas's Theory of Communicative Action,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Habermas's theory of communicative action has been extensively discussed in the literature. It is widely acknowledged that Habermas's communication-theoretic approach to the social is based on a number of key conceptual tools, such as "lifeworld" and "system", "communicative reason" & "functionalist reason", "social integration" & "functional integration", as well as the "ideal speech situation" & "systematically distorted communication" a to mention only a few of the most important concepts which underlie Habermas's plea for a "linguistic turn" in critical social theory. It is striking, however, that in most of the debates around Habermas's theory of communicative action one central concept has been largely ignored: the concept of recognition. One of the main reasons for this is that the concept of recognition tends to be associated with the work of Habermas's intellectual successor, Axel Honneth, rather than with Habermas's own oeuvre. Indeed, at first glance it appears that, from a Habermasian perspective, the normative foundations of critical theory are to be derived from the emancipatory potentials inherent in "communicative action", rather than "recognitive action". It is the purpose of this paper to shed light on the philosophical significance of the concept of recognition in Habermas's theory of communicative action. By demonstrating that our daily engagement in communicative action involves not only the raising of "validity claims" but also the raising of "recognition claims", the paper makes a case for the view that the perspective-taking exercise of mutual understanding is inconceivable without the role-taking exercise of mutual recognition. The paper draws to a close by proposing that only if we acknowledge the transcendental status of "recognition claims" in the communicative construction of society can we consider the paradigm of mutual understanding to be the normative cornerstone of a truly cosmopolitan critical theory.

2010S02584

Sushma, Sood (Dept of Sociology, University of Rajasthan Jaipur, JLN MARG Jaipur 302015 India [tel: 919414079596; e-mail: soodsushma@gmail.com]), **Overcoming Barriers to Peace through Tourism: A Sociological Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tourism being a vast & multidimensional subject defies all efforts to be cast in a narrow mould & strait-jacket. Tourists are endowed with a special psyche which wants to explore new ideas, visit new places, meet new sets of people & experience new situations. A good tourist gifted with a positive mind treats inconveniences as minor adventures & enjoys the thrill of over-coming them. Tourism, by its intrinsic nature, encourages people to people contacts which broadens understanding of different perspectives. We in India have a hostile environment with our neighbour Pakistan & have fought three wars till date. Diplomatic efforts & military conflicts have not brought us closer to peace & solution of our mutual problems. Amongst the new initiatives for peace, people to contacts through related visa restrictions for promotion of tourism has been contemplated as a viable option with rich payoffs. Groups of youth, students, artists have been visiting each other as tourists & the feedback received has been encouraging. This has broadened understanding of each other's conflicting perspective. The tourists with their first hand knowledge of the country being visited are not solely dependent on official propaganda & media projections to form their view point & opinion. Being respected as objective, fair & impartial observers the tourists enjoy high credibility. They can be the ambassadors of peace & help opinion making for resolution of conflicts through dialogue, discussions and understanding. Tourism thrives in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. Its spurs economic growth. The tourism trade and economic growth has been directly proportionate to the peace barometer. Tourism helps in growth of wealth & prosperity in a big way in Singapore, Scandinavian countries & cosmopolitan cities like London & Paris. The Jammu & Kashmir valley in India faced an economic slump due to lack of tourists when insurgency was at its peak in the region. In nutshell, Tourism by spurring economic growth creates a vested interest in maintenance of peace in the region. This paper shall focus on a case study of selected tourists visiting India & their contribution to better human understanding & their positive role as ambassadors of peace in maintaining social & regional harmony.

2010S02585

Susuman, A. Sathiya (Statistics, University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535 [tel: +27 21 959 3898; fax: +27 21 959 2909; e-mail: sappunni@uwc.ac.za]), **How Childhood Mortality Decline in Ethiopia?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ethiopia's childhood mortality has continued to decline although at a swift pace. The drop in urban childhood mortality decline, duration of breastfeeding is the principle reason for the overall decline in mortality trends in Ethiopia. Data from the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Surveys 2000 & 2005 were used. Indirect estimation of Brass & Trussell's methods were adopted. Selected demographic and socio-economic vari-

ables were included in the analysis with statistically significant effects. Findings clearly show neonatal and post neonatal mortality decline gradually. Even though, Ethiopia's childhood mortality rates are still high. The result shows less than 2 years birth interval have higher infant mortality rates than higher birth interval (113 deaths per 1000). The proper spacing of births allows more time for childcare to make more maternal resources available for the care of the child & mother. Therefore, further research is urgent for regional level and national level investigation.

2010S02586

Suzuki, Miki (Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology Middle East Technical University 06531 Ankara Turkey [tel: 904322251515; e-mail: mikisuzukihim@hotmail.com]), **Learning to Control Own Body: A Case of Kurdish Migrant Women in Van, Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This is a case study of persisting high fertility among Kurdish rural-urban migrant women in Van, one of the provinces with the highest fertility rates & a large Kurdish population in Turkey. This study challenges a cultural approach & alternatively proposes a feminist political-economic analysis which takes into consideration deepening socioeconomic inequalities, displacement and reconfiguring patriarchy that many Kurdish citizens have experienced over the last twenty-five years. Fieldwork was conducted in one of the Kurdish neighbourhoods between February and July 2008. It is consisted of both voluntary & conflict-induced migrants both of who tend to be with low educational attainment and meagre income. Data were collected by in-depth interviewing with forty women who were selected by snowball technique & theoretical sampling. They were analysed manually by within- & cross-case analysis & iterative tabulation. The study found that Kurdish migrant women struggle to control their reproduction as the other women in the country. However, low educational attainment and increasing social control over women after migration seems to make a process of learning to deal with patriarchy & to control own body harder & longer for them than many other women in the country & for forced migrant women than voluntary counterparts.

2010S02587

Svedberg Helgesson, Karin & Jolly, Philippe (Department of Management and Organization, Stockholm School of Economics, Box 6501, SE 113 83 Stockholm, Sweden. [tel: +46 8 736 93 32; e-mail: karin.svedberghelgesson@hhs.se]), **Among Experts, Outsiders and Critical Advocates. Hybridization and Dichotomization in Organizational Identity Construction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For attempts at identity change in the public sector, the private sector has been a role model for quite some time. Many studies have shown how public organizations are encouraged to imitate their private counterparts in order to become more efficient, customer orientated, flexible, accountable, & controllable, & so forth. Interestingly, the result of market reform attempts is seldom quite as was intended. Instead of a shift from public to private forms, the result rather tends to be mixed forms & hybrids. Still, the dichotomization of "public" & "private" remains strong in theory as well as in practice. In a way, the public-private dichotomy is continuously being enacted even when used as a premise for new versions of seemingly boundary blurring practices like public-private partnerships. For in order for boundaries to become fuzzy around the edges, & for hybrid arrangements to arise, a separation of forms, or types of actors, need to be presumed in the first place. With this view of the categories of public & private as part of its frame of reference, the present paper sets out to discuss how attempts at changing the identity of public organizations towards a more market like one may unfold in practice. As we know from previous research that the resulting new identity is likely to be mixed, we focus more on the interaction and possible friction between the previous identity & the new one, than on effects of reform attempts per se. In other words, our unit of analysis is the identity in the making rather than the identity as a result. Empirically, we ask how one goes about constructing a new identity, built upon market logic, in a political organization. The paper is based on an interview study of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (SIA), the public agency that organizes & administers the social insurance system in Sweden. In recent years, SIA has attempted to change its identity in order to become more business like. In all, 27 persons at SIA were interviewed. This included the Director General, representatives of middle management, functional specialists, & lower level staff. One conclusion of the analysis is that there exists a gap between identity as intended by top management, & identity as experienced and expressed by lower level employees. On average, informants in managerial positions tended to be more positive towards the new identity & more inclined to embrace change. By comparison, members of professional groups tended to identify more with the professions. This is a finding in line with much previous research on the difficulties of identity change, & the functions of hypocrisy & overselling in organizational reform. Another finding was that instead of a shared identification of "publicness" to serve as a point of departure for identity reconstruction, there were several. We found five different sub-identities at the Agency: Enthusiasts, Experts, Outsiders, Critical Advocates & Followers respectively. Thus, rather than being a case of transforming a unitary public identity into a hybrid, this was a case of trying to converge & transform a range of sub-identities into one coherent business identity. Hybridity did not arise due to the mixing of public & private. It was already there. In conclusion, we discuss some implications of this "hybridity in residence" for organizational identity change & stability.

2010S02588

Svensson, Sven (Department of Social Science, Mid Sweden University, 83125 Östersund [tel: +46 63 165949;e-mail: sven.svensson@miun.se]), **Flexibility, Trust and Innovation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Innovation & organizations capacity for innovation & the developing of new ideas & products are officially pictured as the rescuing solution for post industrial European economies. In parallel official documents & management-strategies are in an increasing fashion focusing on flexibility as a strategy for adapting to changing market demands. One such flexibility strategy is the use of temporary agency workers (TAWSs). These strategies may be contradictive since flexible working life conditions can be expected to result in a decrease in trust, which in turn could be expected to affect a firm's innovation capacity. This study take a closer look at this paradox through a comparison of TAWs and ordinary client company employees' levels of generalized trust. Data were collected in a survey study & the results reveal that the TAWs do have a lower level of generalized trust & the implications of these findings for firm innovation-capacity are discussed.

2010S02589

Sverrisson, Arni (Stockholm University, 10691 Stockholm [tel: +46 8 674 7295; e-mail: arni.sverrisson@sociology.su.se]), **Cultural Artefacts in the World Economy: Wildlife Images and Their Social Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper analyses images in terms of actor network theory (ANT) and similar theories that approach images as artefacts & image technologies as elements of (cultural) production. International wildlife photography is discussed as an instance of this approach, but parallels are drawn to other globalised & vernacular photographic genres, fashion & war photography. The paper is, moreover, positioned in the theoretical landscape of sociology through brief mention of pertinent works by Goffman, Becker and Bourdieu. I will focus on two key concepts in my presentation. First I will discuss the circulation of reference (aka as the issue of truth) that cements cultural production networks (and Latour has analysed in the case of science) & how this idea helps in analysing the transformations/translations of images that takes place in vernacular photography networks. I will then briefly address the question whether photographs can be meaningfully conceptualised as "boundary objects," that connect different social worlds, & whether this could be helpful in developing an ANT-style analysis.

2010S02590

Svete, Uros (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1000 [e-mail: uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Are Covert Operations the Only Way of Effective (Military) Answer Against Asymmetric Warriors?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Not just last cases of asymmetric wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and Caucasus but also other historical cases show, with conventional approach asymmetry is very hard to be defeated. Here could be quoted very old saying asymmetric warrior is winning the conflict in case that it's not losing. But for their opponents holds the opposite. If the results are not coming fast & if they are not obvious, the time becomes more & more ally of asymmetric warriors. Especially when the environment is taking into account, where rules of engagement, national limitations armed forces have to consider & international (humanitarian) law are not convenient for contemporary nature of the conflicts. So the question for every regular armed force-military is, ought it sooner or later tactics as well strategy to be changed in a sense it become practically similar as it is used by asymmetric or irregular forces? This hypothesis is going to be answered with analysis of covert operations which are becoming predominant battle tactics espe-

cially in Iraq, Caucasus, Afghanistan & Pakistan (for this purpose a covert operation is meant as military, intelligence or law enforcement operation that is carried clandestinely and, often, outside of official channels. Covert operations aim to fulfill their mission objectives without any parties knowing who sponsored or carried out the operation). Although is this topic domain of intelligence studies per se, it has also tremendous military-sociological implications. Western intelligence and security services are in recent times more militarised (they have even established own military units with modernist surveillance and long distance operative technology) as should be, on the other hand military special operations units perform comprehensive secret operations. Obviously former US defence secretary Rumsfeld was right he predicted war against terror (in theory it is typical asymmetric war) should be carried out in almost complete public absence. Meanwhile the fight against asymmetric opponents sometimes was focused more to their distinguishing from civil support, and psychological operations which have to split unity of rebellions, nowadays is no doubt, without anti-head operations asymmetry is very hard to achieve especially political & long term strategic goals. Israelis precision warfare & new tactics in Iraq described by very famous & influenced journalist Bob Woodward are more then sufficient proofs of the changes in contemporary warfare as well military & intelligence-security services. Although Woodward in his book The war within: A Secret White House history 2006-2008 has been talking just about new secret weaponry, there is no doubt, new technologies & tactics of reconnaissance, surveillance, identification & neutralisation have been used. And this kind of anti-asymmetric tactics presumes the closest cooperation between military & intelligence (military as well internal) structures. Last but not least our attention has to be focused also on special military units built within intelligence services. So Russian FSB as well American CIA are using in their combat against asymmetric opponents more & more own military units. Long tradition of anti insurgency is namely more then clear: insurgents or with modern terminology characterised asymmetric warriors can be defeated or at least limited just with same tactics & measures as used by them. But these kinds of units are very hard to be controlled by state authorities, public opinion & expert publics. And at the end international humanitarian law as well domestic regulations oughtn't to be respected so strictly as in regular forces as well. When we add private intelligence & military companies, which are also skilled, trained & appropriate more then enough for covert operations, is the complexity of the story complete. And in the frame of scientific debate, covert operations & asymmetric warfare offer above all the dilemmas of civil military relations, internal relations among particular national security components (especially militarization of intelligence & policisation and deetatization of the military) & consideration of international (humanitarian) law as well.

2010S02591

Swain, Brajakishor (Dept. of Sociology, SGB Amravati University, India, Nagpur, India, 440 033 [tel: + 91 9422823634; e-mail: bkswainUL47@yahoo.com]), **Leisure Work of the Ageing Populations: A Study of Nagpur City [India],** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Leisure" & "work" have wide range of meanings and implications in the contemporary world. The concept of leisure, ideally speaking, means that part of the whole time never spent for earning money. Thus leisure in the above sense means free time, left over after the day's work, & is being used by the man to take up a variety of activities as a matter of his subjective choice & interest. For Parker (1976), leisure even excludes from its realm the time to meet the physiological needs of the man such as eating, sleeping, etc. As exemplified in the study of Hunter (1961, p.16) the leisure work may include such things as "household duties, rest, relaxation, social contact, family life, voluntary work, sport & hobbies & an opportunity for man's mind and mood & whole being to move in a different world from the world of work & production". In his study Soule (1957) distinguishes leisure time from the work time by reckoning them as unsold & sold time, respectively. The present study is concerned with the leisure & work patterns of the ageing populations in the city of Nagpur in India. Although the phenomenon of aging is ubiquitous the demographic trends of various world communities have shown uneven impact on aging populations. Consequently ageing in India has shown a tendency to start quite early & hence lengthened the leisure time compared to the developed countries in the world. With the nuclear family system coming into vogue and ongoing exit of the traditional joint family system the leisure time of the aging populations has virtually assumed some new dimensions. The aged now are increasingly engaged more in non-traditional & outdoor leisure works than the traditional and indoor ones. The traditional & indoor leisure works have gradually reduced with the breakdown of the traditional joint family system. The paper focuses on various indoor & outdoor leisure works of the aging populations with systematic analysis of the leisure benefits derived by the aged as well as the family.

2010S02592

Swain, Margaret Byrne (Women & Gender Studies, University of California, Davis, 1 Shields Drive, Davis CA 95616, USA [tel: (530) 752-7649; fax: (530) 752-0222; e-mail: mbswain@ucdavis.edu]), **Cosmopolitan Worldviews and Tourism Vistas–Hype and/or Hope for the Future,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Tourism as a "world-making power" contributes to re-valuation of local places & cultures in spaces between global-local realities, changing, creating new/old vistas, imaginings, for individuals and societies. Cosmopolitan theory offers some philosophical underpinnings for understanding this complex industry of mobilities, identities, political economies, & knowledge. Derived from basic ideas about the rights of "citizens of the world", cosmopolitanism has multiple iterations. This paper engages tourism with progressive cosmopolitanism, promoting universal ethical norms; critical cosmopolitanism, seeking transformation for social justice; & feminist cosmopolitanism, questioning intersections of multiple identities & equity in opportunity, experience, and influence. Cosmopolitan analysis reveals that tourism offers hype and hope for transnational understanding. Tourism is not inherently cosmopolitan, but rather profit driven globalizing industry hyping flatten imaginings & worldviews of sameness disguised as cultural difference. Simultaneously, transformative world-making promises of tourism to empower cosmopolitan equity, social justice, & ethical experience, have hope. As tourism researchers, how might our cosmopolitan (or not) perspectives influence experience in our changing/ tourism worlds?

2010S02593

Swiatkiewicz-Mosny, Maria & Wagner, Aleksandra (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 30-044 [tel: +48509961530; e-mail: aleksandra.wagner@uj.edu.pl]), **Social Representations of the Energy Crisis in Polish Press,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We live in spoken world & media play an important role in it by their ability to sustain communication dynamics, which in modern world results in stimulating social dynamics (see Luhmann, 2000). In some moments of human history we could have noticed defining social change in the categories of development & progress while in other moments rather categories of risk, crisis & decline are used by scholars. Last year of XX centuries & beginning of new age seems to be affected rather by the latters. The most discussed crises during last years in Europe were financial & energy crisis. It was noticeable especially in mass media where the topic of crisis was discussed in many forms. The paper aims in presenting the conceptual background of international research project realized in Slovakia, Ukraine, Hungary & Poland on Social Representation of energy crisis in press. Using the Social Representation Theory we are going to focus on the role of mass media in creating & sustaining social representation of energy crisis (in situation when the crisis is still not experienced directly for most citizens). We refer to Moscovici's (Moscovici, Duveen 2001) conception of themata in Social Representations, because it let us pay attention for narrative aspects of collective generating process of SR. Observing the ability of mass media of transferring the elements of knowledge between groups, we consider the differences in Social Representations of energy crisis in distinguished types of discourse in media: ecological, scientific, political, economical & the "common thinking " type using the perspective of human everyday reality. We are going to present some results of our research (the Polish part): the structures of media stories on energy crisis in different types of press discourse, the dynamics & mutual impact of them (for example the potential of transfer some elements of knowledge between discourse group). In conclusion, we are going to present how Social Represenatation analysis could be useful for re-constructing media narration, which in consequence can affect social paths of thinking on energy crisis. KEY WORDS: Social Representations, Energy crisis, Poland, media narration, East Europe. 1. Serge Moscovici, Gerard Duveen(eds),Social Representations: Essays in Social Psychology, 2001 2. Niklas Luhmann, Reality of Mass Media, 2000

2010S02594

Szabo, Julia, Ercsei, Kalman, Plugor, Reka & Kiss, Zita (Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, 1093, Fovam place, 8 [e-mail: julia.szabo.05@gmail.com]), **Youngsters' Leisure Time Preferences and Consumption at Two Central and Eastern European Festivals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper presents youngsters' leisure time preferences based on data collected yearly at two Central & Eastern European Festivals: the Peninsula Festival organized in Târgu Mures, Romania & the Sziget Festival organized in Budapest, Hungary. The empirical research & the data analysis was conducted in the context of Jürgen Zinnecker's youth epoch change theory which offers the necessary framework for analyzing the intersection between global challenges that young people are facing & their local experiences shaped by the fall of communism & the regime change. In this paper we aim to present a snapshot of the Central & Eastern European youth leisure class by focusing on aspects as their consumption habits, independence pathways & future plans.

2010S02595

Szafir, Milena (Manifesto21.Tv, Sao Paulo-Sp Brasil 05415012 [tel: 551192716213; e-mail: milena@manifesto21.com.br]), **Towards a Cellphone Cinematography [A Discussion about Mobile Telecommunication as a Tracking Particle or Foucault Checkmated Inside Widespread Movies],** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During my last studies I've been interested to pointed out how realism dependes upon a system of intertextual & extratextual codes, i.e. my movies analyses must include breaking out a range of signification codes, looking at widespread as specific cultural contexts (mobile phones & Foucault studies are "the widespread one" & Brazillian movie & its social reality are "the specific one'). Throwing out of Metz & Kracauer wrote: cinema as a collective production, i.e. how the cinema could be said to signify, or generate, a society common meaning. In my presentation I'll show a video about 'Surveillance Wireless Vj'ing Performance" that it aimed to be a dialogue between art, technological everydayness situations & the audience; audience here is effectively participant, i.e., without the audience inside this work in progress, totally immersive on it, interactive with it, nothing could exist. All these data (at our information society) have been voluntary given. People allowed to be taped, tracked (to be famous streamed?) in the same proportion they would love to be a voyer. Therefore, I'd like to talk about our "Panopticon Performance Way" (2003-2009). Nowadays 'new' digital technologies and online networked life, where everything appears to be transparent, mean a kind of digital democracy in a naif perspective: it makes us to believe that we're 'free' to manifest ourselves to the world, live. But these digital systems are tracking us not just in virtual space but also at the physical one. Nowadays the panopticon structure–the Bentham dream a is much more a perfect system where everyone can track everybody. "Panopticon Performance Way" online video >> http://blog.manifesto21.com.br/2010/04/06/panopticon-performance-wa y/ SZAFIR, Milena; KADLEC, Mariana. Panopticon Manifesto, 2004 METZ, Christian. The Imaginary Signifier: Psychoanalysis & the Cinema, 1968 KRACAUER apud STAM, Robert. O espetáculo interrompido, 1981

2010S02596

Szalo, Csaba (Department of Sociology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 60200 [e-mail: szalo@fss.muni.cz]), **Critical Cosmopolitanism and Social Performance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to cultural sociology, sociological interpretations are performative acts embedded both in the reasonable conversation of academic discourse & in the life-world that surrounds their potential audiences. In this sense, sociological interpretations are emerging from the interplay of the empirical reconstruction of reality; the conceptual structures of social theory; & the requirements of social performances. My paper will focus on the interconnection of critical cosmopolitanism & the critique of methodological nationalism with a particular attention to the performative dimension of these critical approaches.

2010S02597

Szelewa, Dorota Maria (BIGSSS, Bremen, D28334, Germany [tel: +49 421 218 66361; e-mail: dszelewa@bigsss.uni-bremen.de]), **Administering Europeanization: Public Bureaucrats and the EU Equality Policy in Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Eastern European Countries needed to adopt the EU legislation concerning important laws strengthening gender equality. Though not directly obliged, the new MS are also encouraged to reform their service sectors in order to improve the access to childcare. Yet, neither the adoption of law went smoothly in most of these countries, nor was the process of its implementation satisfactory. Additionally, the use of structural funds, especially with regard to the issues of gender mainstreaming, could also proceed more dynamically. With regard to Eastern Europe a considerable group of scholars has been occupied with very general problems of re-masculinisation of public policies & anti-feminism as the response to the "pseudo-emancipation" that women experienced during the period of socialism. One could say that the slow adoption of gender mainstreaming practices would be the consequence of the conservative attitudes of the population. Still, the level of conservatism towards gender roles in the post-communist countries is not considerably higher than in the West. Yet, popular attitudes are not always relevant, as they do not reflect the ideas held by the political elites in charge. As I will argue furthermore, it is also not enough to focus on politicians. As the Ministers were changing very often during the first years after the collapse of communism, bureaucrats were the only ones who really knew how it worked. The goal of this paper is to emphasise the administrative, as opposed to (or complemented by) political channels of Europeanization within the field of implementation of the European Union non-discrimination policies & social standards. For illustration of my case, I am analysing the policies of the two consecutive governments in Poland in this field: one social democratic government in office between 2001 & 2005 and one–a conservative led by Kaczynski brothers from 2005 till early elections in 2007. My argument is that in order to understand these policy processes we need to go beyond the observable politics and the major political figures, & focus on the process of policy formulation itself. Therefore, as I will argue, the main source of the considerable success of the 'EU-induced' policies that took place after 2005 were organisational changes in the mode of administrative operation in the crucial units in the Ministry of Labour. The changes in organisational culture resulted in speeding up the administrative procedures, which in turn led to a much greater & effective absorption of the EU funds. But this organisational change was possible only due to the individual action of a senior official that used her structural power.

2010S02598

Szklarska, Anna (Jagiellonian University [e-mail: a.szklarska@gmail.com]), **The Problem with Polish Civil Society a Why Doesn't It Work Right?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Polish civil society is underdeveloped & has many weaknesses in the light of recent researches, such as Civil Society Index (CSI a project developed by CIVICUS, conducted in Poland by Klon/Jawor Association) or "Social Diagnosis 2009". Findings of both researches show, that limited engagement of citizens in any public activity, including support for civil society organizations (CSO) is the biggest weakness. Only the minority of Poles were members of any CSO a 13.2%, which is a declining tendency according to "Social Diagnosis 2009" a & devoted themselves into any action for their local community (15.6%). Findings of CSI show, that the strength of polish civil society lays in the positive values, that it promotes & practices. However those values, such as tolerance, democracy, equality, are not supporting development of civil society & civic awareness & responsibility. What are the reasons for citizenship disability, for lack of participatory public? What are the barriers for the development of strong civil society & as a consequence for stable, well functioning democracy? The explanations can be found in political and economical situation of the society, also in the heritage of the communist system, which enabled development of self-awareness and self-consciousness as an citizen. The low level of interpersonal trust, as well as trust towards public institutions & government is another factor which gives explanation. If individuals identity doesn't have components of civic responsibility for common wealth, there can exist no effective community & civil society. Poles have therefore (due to many reasons, above them those mentioned) little citizen's experiences & they don't have an opportunity to learn how to become a upright citizen. Lack of citizenship awareness & skills effects already weak & underdeveloped civil society, but in the same time this very weakness affects adversely the will of individuals to learn how to act within the civil society.

2010S02599

Szücs, Stefan, Zaring, Olof & McKelvey, Maureen (Centre for Public Sector Research (CEFOS), University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [tel: 46 31 7864498; e-mail: stefan.szucs@cefos.gu.se]), **Local Political Capital for Innovation in the Global Knowledge Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last decade, policy initiatives to promote innovativeness and growth, inspired by normative models of capacity building through industrial clusters, triple helix & innovation systems, have proliferated. Theories of economic development offer several explanations of the emergence of clusters in particular environments. Most theorists would argue that specific, natural, economic, or institutional factors determine capacity build-

ing in terms of cluster development. Other theorists emphasize the role of local social networks & phases of regional knowledge-based spaces in explaining the emergence of such capacity building. Neither of these theoretical streams offers systematic explanations of differences in the emergence & success of capacity building, beyond finding that crucial resources are unevenly distributed. The theoretical linkage between & capacity building through innovation governance is unclear. We still do not have a relevant theory explaining the influence of innovation governance involving local/regional government–industry–university relationships on capacity building leading to successful innovations. Therefore, we are making a proposal to further develop theory by focusing on capacity building through different sequences of innovation governance in relation to components of local political capital–values/norms of identity, networks & local-global relations–in the era of the global knowledge economy.

2010S02600

Szvircsev, Tibor Tresch & Christof, Bill (Military Academy at the ETH Zurich [e-mail: tibor.szvircsev@vtg.admin.ch]), **Motivation of Swiss military Cadets to be Professional Officers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article examines the issue of the most important deciding factors that affect young adults to take up a military career, especially a career as a professional officer. For this purpose, the opinion of Swiss military cadets, which are trained at the Military Academy (MILAK) to become professional officers, is collected by use of a standardized questionnaire. Results show that general interest in military, the pleasure in leading people, & the versatility of this career are the main motivating factors. The private environment reacts in different ways to the career choice of the cadets. A clear difference can be found between father & mother. Whereas the fathers are mostly proud of the career choice of their child, the mothers usually try to act supportive. Keywords: Swiss military cadet; professional officer; motivation; reactions in private environment

2010S02601

Szydlik, Marc (University of Zurich, Institute of Sociology, Andreasstr. 15, CH-8050 Zurich, Switzerland [tel: 0041-44-635-2340; fax: 0041-44-635-2399; e-mail: szydlik@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Inheritance and Inequality in Old Age: An Investigation of 14 Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Inheritances have a crucial effect on family relations, they have far-reaching economic consequences, and, in particular, inheritances have & will continue to have significant effects on current & future social inequality. This presentation is concerned with previous & future inheritances from an international comparative perspective. The analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing & Retirement in Europe (SHARE). This survey includes respondents of 50 years & older (and their partners) in 14 European countries. Theoretically, I will draw on a general model of intergenerational solidarity, which distinguishes between three levels of analysis: individual, family & society. The empirical analyses (multilevel models) prove the importance of all three levels. Individual opportunities & needs, family structures & cultural contexts all play a vital role. This applies both to previous & future inheritances. There are considerable differences between individuals, families and, not least, countries, for example, in regard to long-term consequences of political & economic regimes.

2010S02602

Tabara, David J. (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Campus UAB - E08193 Cerdanyolla Valles, Catalonia, Spain [tel: +34935812974; fax: +34935813331; e-mail: joandavid.tabara@uab.cat]), **Integrated Climate Governance in Regions? Assessing Catalonia's Performance Using the 'Climate Learning Ladder',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While developing climate change policies, regional governments and agents may aim at different purposes, follow different strategies, and use different appraisal procedures than those of the national governments or of other regions within the same countries. Climate change adds an additional source of problematisation to the functioning of traditional nation-states structures, not only at the international level, but also with regard to their relations with sub-national agencies. This paper tests this hypothesis by analysing the emergence of climate strategies & capacities in region of Catalonia, north-east Spain, through the use of a novel integrated assessment tool called the 'climate learning ladder'. This tool can also be used to support transition-oriented processes within the broader framework of Integrated Climate Governance (ICG) and sustainable development. In particular, the climate learning ladder looks at four main dimensions: (1) how perceptions on climate change have evolved in this region since the beginning of the 1990s; (2) what type of incentives or systems of sanctions have triggered climate action, (3) what specific options are available or have been developed; and, (4) what new institutional arrangements have been put in place during this time. Results indicate that although in Catalonia distinctive climate appraising processes have been tried, new measures have been implemented and new institutions have been created, not much of a distinctive progress regarding Integrated Climate Governance has been achieved. Furthermore, this research shows that so far the main incentives which triggered climate action & innovation have been largely exogenous to the region.

2010S02603

Tadafumi, Kimura (Faculty of Arts and Letters Tohoku University, Sendai, JAPAN, 980-0871 [tel: i1481-22-795-6034; fax: i1481-22-795-6034; e-mail: tadafumiULkjp@yahoo.co.jp]), **Self-identity in Media Communicationain Consideration of Frame Analysisa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is consider the roles of media communication about our acquisition process of self-identity with utilizing the ideas of Goffman's Frame Analysis. In Frame Analysis, one of Goffman's works in his later years, he investigates the problems of cognition of social reality to lay the foundation for his "interaction order theory." He argues the relations between our cognition of social reality & that of self-identity with utilizing the "frame" concept. We act a particular role according to situational norm in face-to-face communication. From necessity, however, we take some distances to the roles to convey the impressions of our self-identity toward the others. We can acquire a consistent sense of self-identity by integrating the various situational roles or role distances. Today, our everyday life is surrounded by various media. Communications through media bring us more various types of cognition of social reality than face-to-face communication. As a result, we acquire various chances to take diverse roles or role distances which are difficult to be integrated with a consistent self-identity. In conclusion, media communications make our acquisition process of self-identity more complex & fluid today.

2010S02604

Taddeo, Gabriella (Dipartimento DICAS, Facoltà di Architettura, Politecnico di Torino, Torino, Italy, 10100 [tel: +39 347 4446543; e-mail: gabriella.taddeo@polito.it]), **Digital Storytelling and Cultural Mash-Up: a "2.0" Approach in Lifelong Learning Contexts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays, storytelling is considered not only as an interesting tool for contents, values, cultural practices re-elaboration, but also as a means for socializing & sharing knowledge. Through stories, "sketches", tales, in fact, a considerable amount of formal and informal knowledge is shared both in small institutions and enterprises & in the big ones (Salmon 2007). In this paper storytelling will be investigated as a laboratory activity for students: an experimental environment–based on 2.0 web tools that allow students to produce contents & to create simple "narrative scenarios" will be analysed. Through the scenarios, formal, impersonal notions can be transformed into stories, personal re-elaborations, & they can be enriched of colours, psychology as well as experiential depth. Furthermore, the elaboration of a storytelling-based learning methodology allows us to carry out interesting analyses from the sociological point of view: from the development of new reflexivity & auto-reflexivity practices (Giddens 1991) that animate the participatory culture (Jenkins 2006) up to the new relations between learning practices & media consumptions. In fact, the "fictional" dimension created by storytelling can be associated to media education practices and learning contents can be analytically & critically compared with media stories, stereotypes & the whole implicit knowledge deriving from media landscape.

2010S02605

Tadesse, Bamlaku, Tesfaye, Yeneneh & Beyene, Fekadu (Department of Gender & Development, Haramaya University, Dire-Dawa, Ethiopia, P.O. Box: 198 [tel: (00 251) 025553 0086; e-mail: bamlakutadesse@gmail.com]), **The Role of Women in Indigenous Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: The Case of Erer District, Somali Regional State of Eastern Ethiopia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on the findings of research in to the role of women in indigenous conflict resolution among the Issa and Gurgura of Somali. This paper examines the system of indigenous conflict resolution mecha-

nisms, the level of women's participation in indigenous institutions for conflict resolutions & the socio-cultural & economic factors that contribute to the low level of women's participation in these institutions. In order to have a better understanding of the role of women in negotiations and peace processes as well as the factors that hinder them from the formal means of representation & decision making processes in conflict resolution, it is first important to describe the general socio-cultural settings of the Issa & Gurgura communities. In these descriptions the paper focuses on some of the important elements of the socio-cultural settings of the study community (women's access to information & their skill to communicate since they are mostly confined to their homesteads, decision making power, ways of negotiating, persuading, mediating, etc) that are in one way or another related to conflicts & indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. To this end, the paper focuses on how marriage practices in Issa & Gurgura communities & the residence rule after marriage affects women in decision making processes at household & community level. It explores how harmful traditional practices related to marriage influences women's physical & psychological well being. It also examines the positive aspects of marriage practices in the formation of social capital which strengthens friendship & unity instead of enmity. The paper also tries to examine other aspects of the socio-cultural settings like kinship relationships, lineage ties (genealogies), the organization & structure of social institutions, and ceremonial practices. In this descriptive analysis the research tries to see the status & position of women as well as their role in decision making activities both at household & community level. Key words: Indigenous conflict resolution, Erer, gender, Xeer, ethnic conflict, Ugaz, resource competition, kinship, marriage

2010S02606

Tag, Miriam (Institute for World Society Studies, Bielefeld University, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany [e-mail: Miriam.Tag@gmail.com]), **The Global Semantics of Early Childhood a Analyzing the Construction of Childhood under Conditions of Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With regard to my PhD project on the constitutive rules & conditions for the globalization of early childhood, this paper argues that changes in the semantic conceptualization are constitutive for the globalization of early childhood. It presents findings of a discourse-theoretically inspired analysis of processes of the global constitution & construction of early childhood, focusing on the constitution of global expectation structures & changes in the semantic conceptualization of early childhood. How is reality assigned & meaning given to EC? How are conceptions of EC changing? How do these semantic changes allow for the globalization of the semantics of EC? In a tripartite analysis of political and scientific documents a enriched by ethnographic field studies in 4 difference sites–the constitution & construction of early childhood was studied with regard to statements & lexical perspectives, arguments & rhetoric, & normative expectations and rational models. Processes of the differentiation and integration as well as of rationalization & individualization of conceptions of early childhood are interpreted as constitutive rules for the globalization of the semantics of early childhood.

2010S02607

Taguchi, Hiroko & Haruo, Hayashi (Graduate School of Informatics, Kyoto University, Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems, Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, Gokasho, Uji-city, Kyoto, Japan, 611-0011 [tel: +81 774-384283; fax: +81 774-384283; e-mail: taguchi@drs.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp]), **A Verification Method for Emergency Response Function: Visualizing the Production Line of Emergency Response Manuals, Kobe City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This study focused on disaster management manuals presented in a regional disaster management plan of a municipal government. Taking account of the importance of establishing fundamental logistical tasks of municipal agencies under disasters, it is essential to indentify how they should function during the period of emergency response. Several studies have showed their analyses to point out effective operations in emergency response. The quality of recent emergency response manuals has been very high as an individual operational level. One of the reasons is that manuals are regularly revised & improved so that municipal staffs can operate more efficiently. For these new manuals, new analysis method is required in order to verify the consistency & to check if their activities flow smoothly. By adopting an inverse operational approach, we could visualize the information process shown in manuals as a "Production Line". This enables us to verify & visualize the details of input/output data & activities in the process. In this way, we could point out the missing items & clarify necessary improvements on their forms & manuals.

2010S02608

Tajmazinani, Ali Akbar & Williamson, Howard (University of Glamorgan, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pontypridd, Cardiff, UK [e-mail: amazinan@glam.ac.uk]), **Youth Policy Discourses in Post-Revolutionary Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Youth policy in post-Revolutionary Iran has been shaped by various discourses which have been affected by the broader characteristics of five distinct historical phases. In the Early post-Revolution phase (1979-1981), young people played a unique role in the establishment of the Islamic Republic as "pioneers of the Revolution". The second phase, Holy Defence, coincided with the Iraq-Iran war (1981-88) & every aspect of youth life was affected by the related discourse of "youth as vanguards of the Holy Defence". With the appearance of some signs of western inspired youth life-styles & culture in the third phase (Reconstruction: 1989-97), the "youth as victims of western culture" discourse dominated youth policy & the "Supreme Council of Youth" (1992) was established & various policies were adopted to combat it. The fourth phase (Reforms: 1997-2005) was influenced by the "youth as agents of social change & development" discourse. The expansion of youth NGOs, the establishment of several youth related national bodies & the formulation of various youth policies took place under this discourse. The Principle-ist administration of Ahmadinejad (2005-present) introduced the "youth as agents and beneficiaries of social justice" discourse.

2010S02609

Takahashi, Masahito (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Yamaguchi University, 1677-1 Yoshida, Yamaguchi, JAPAN, 753-8540 [tel: +81 83 933 5243; fax: +81 83 933 5243; e-mail: takahasi@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp]), **An Immune System Model in the Research of Moral Socialization: Formation of Reflective Morality through Adolescent Relativism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For a long time, moral socialization has been considered as the internalization of external norms in a given society. However, internalization models have been overlooked the linguistic, interpretative & reflective nature of moral socialization. Instead of internalization models, we shall attempt to illustrate an immune system model, which emphasize multiple, reflective and specifying processes in detecting & resolving socio-moral problems. Our data from Yamaguchi Adolescent Surveys in Japan (N=5,492) & Taipei Adolescent Survey in Taiwan (N=805) show decreasing conformity to some norms during adolescence. We can reconstruct this adolescent relativism from the most strong and stable norms of "true badness" (=harm). Reflective morality can be measured by the gaps of responses between to "true badness" and to other types of badness. This adolescent relativism implies their advanced competence at testing, specifying & grading some types of badness in the real world. Moral socialization can be reconstructed via a process whereby moral strictness is relaxed and the classifications of badness & its variations are refined to allow for more realistic solutions. The naïve dualism of childhood is gradually replaced by a more complex concept of badness with a highly gradated grayscale.

2010S02610

Takenaka, Katsuhisa (Meiji University, School of Information and Communication, Tokyo, Japan, 168-8555 [tel: +81 3 5300 1726; fax: +81 3 5300 1203; e-mail: take-katsu@pop11.odn.ne.jp]), **The Concept of Organizational Culture and Sociology of Organization in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociology of organization in Japan is different from Western countries on the method to treat concepts of organizational culture. In Western traditional theory of organization, researchers consider that organization is the rational system firstly, & which has nonrational components such as organization culture & climate, secondary. In 1980's studies of organization analyzed the concept of organizational culture as a variable which was able to be controlled & managed. However, in sociology of organization in Japan, from the first, researchers treat organization as the nonrational culture itself & argue that organizations are the process in which conflicts of rationality & nonrationality are reconciled. In other words, although Western theories tend to differentiate organizational Culture from rational systems of organizations, Japanese theories tend to consider organization as a nonrational symbol itself. In this presentation, I will argue that the latter

perspective will be useful to analyze not only for recent themes such as an organizational identity & image which are constructed by many symbols & artifacts, but also for the traditional themes such as the difficulty of changing organizational culture.

2010S02611

Takenoshita, Hirohisa (Department of Sociology, Shizuoka University, 836 Ohya Suruga-ku Shizuoka 422-8529, Japan [tel: +81 54 238 4494; fax: +81 54 238 4494; e-mail: jhtaken@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp]), **Family, Labor Market Structure and Dynamics of Self-Employment in Three Asian Countries: Gender Differentials in the Self-Employment Entry in Japan, Korea and Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Comparative research on dynamics of self-employment has highlighted that institutional arrangement of labor market structure & family led to the cross-national variations in self-employment. Labor market structure & family-based social capital has played a crucial role in initiating & maintaining small businesses. Japan and Taiwan has been considered as countries with the higher level of family-based social capital, which allows people to start small business. However, the family structure in these countries might implicitly assume the patriarchy, under which men could dominate the household, whereas wives are expected to be subject to male domination. In other words, the extent to which people could employ family based social capital might differ significantly between men and women. Labor market structure should also be noted because the way in which family matters such as marriage, childbirth and childrearing would influence female labor market participation depends considerably on the labor market structure. What these arguments imply is that family & labor market structure could lead to the cross-national variations in the way in which gender would affect entry into self-employment. This paper will attempt to compare the process of self-employment entry between men & women in the three Asian countries.

2010S02612

Takeoka, Yuma, Kawanishi, Masashi & Kitamura, Takahiro (Ph.D. course of Physical Education, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, 1 Shiramizu, Kanoya, Kagoshima, Japan 8912393 [tel: 81-994-46-5312; e-mail: takeoka@nifs-k.ac.jp]), **The Social Factors Determined to the QOL of Elderly as Home Exercise Practitioner,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, the number of studies on how exercise custom is related to the QOL of the elderly has been increasing. However, few of interventional study go further what exercise custom factors would affect on QOL. This study aims to clarify how the QOL of the elderly is affected in accordance with the change of exercise custom. The subjects are 30 males & 53 females who took part in the health seminar which was held in A & K city in 2009. The seminar provided participants with Chair exercise (resistance training for 90 mins) once a week for three months. The survey contents include physical activity & QOL (Life Satisfaction). As a result, physical activity & QOL were improved significantly. Regarding how the change of exercise custom would effect on the QOL, the frequency of sporting activity & exercise intensity effected QOL.

2010S02613

Takeuti, Norma Missae & Potemkina, Tamara (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário LagoaNova, 59072-910, Natal-RN, Brazil [tel: 55 84 32153559; fax: 55 84 32153556; e-mail: nortak@uol.com.br]), **Résistance Sociale et Inventivité Dans La "périphérie sociale" Immigrants from the CIS Countries in Moscow: Benefit or Threat?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ According to the Russian State Statistics the growth of immigration to the Russian Federation will increase substantially. Both the positive & negative effects of the increasing immigration are best seen in the capital city of the Federation. The ethnic composition of Moscow already changed from 89.7% Russians in 1989 to 70 % Russians in 2007. In the same year migrants from 74 countries worked in the city. Most of them were from the former Soviet republics. The growing number of migrants to Moscow raises serious interethnic problems. In the opinion of the ethnic majority the interethnic relations can be described as tense. Among the main factors that cause tensions the respondents identify : the socio-economic crisis, errors in ethnic policies, confrontation of political forces & the mass media. The share of the local population in Moscow which regards the inter-ethnic relations as a threat increases. Muscovites are particularly worried by the influence of immigrants from the former Soviet republics on the cultural situation in the capital. Nevertheless, the content analysis of the metropolitan press & official speeches shows the growth of positive attitudes.

2010S02614

Taki, Hirofumi (Doshisha University, Kyoto [e-mail: esh3401@mail2.doshisha.ac.jp]), **Distinguishing Characteristics of Education and Inequality in East Asia: An International Comparison,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to clarify the distinguishing characteristics of education & inequality at the secondary-school level in some East Asian countries by conducting an international comparative analysis. Recently, there is an increasing number of studies which are taking account of the institutional differences of societies to show the different meaning of inequality between societies (e.g. Shavit & Muller, eds., 1998). However, although some East Asian countries like Japan are known as countries of high-stake tests & remarkable academic performance of students, it seems that the distinctive features of East Asian educational system compared with other societies are not empirically shown enough from institutional perspective. Therefore, we focused on education & inequality in some East Asian countries & compared it with European countries, US & Canada. The main data used in this paper is PISA which has targeted the academic performance of 15-year-old students. Based on the typology of the educational system, we conducted HLM analysis for each country mainly focused on the effect of family socio-economic status (SES) & school average SES (School SES) to the academic performance, controlling some other variables. From the analysis, we can conclude that one of the institutional characteristics of the East Asian countries compared to the other countries is strong school SES effect and relatively weak individual SES effect. This East Asian pattern of SES effect is similar to the pattern of highly differentiated educational system like Germany, but educational stratification process should be interpreted differently because of the meaning of institutional difference between them.

2010S02615

Tamayo, Sergio (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Ciudad de México, México, 02200 [tel: (52)(55)5575-1399; e-mail: sergiotamayo1@prodigy.net.mx]), **Identidades colectivas y cultura política. La protesta Estudiantil** (Collective Identities and Political Culture. The Student Protest), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Son importantes para la política las movilizaciones y las marchas de protesta? Son útiles? La trascendencia del impacto político de una marcha es la utilidad pragmática o la cultural? Por qué si su eficacia no es tan ostensible, los movimientos la siguen utilizando como uno de los repertorios más importantes de la movilización?Crea identidad o sólo refleja un tipo de identidad colectiva? El objetivo de este paper es comprender la forma en que las identidades colectivas se expresan a través de la movilización. La marcha de 45 mil estudiantes del 2 de octubre de 2008, que conmemoró 40 años del movimiento estudiantil de 1968 en la ciudad de México, fue en realidad la conmemoración de un suceso, dentro de muchos, que simbolizó la "victimización" del joven estudiante ante las prácticas represivas del Estado: fue la matanza de estudiantes, el crimen de Estado, el mejor ejemplo de la heroicidad de la resistencia contra un enemigo leviatán, intangible, y de la lucha por un mundo sin explotación y sin opresión, su utopía. Una especie de lucha entre David y Goliat, el héroe y el demonio. Al invocar el pasaje histórico, este suceso muestra más que una conmemoración de un hecho, la conmemoración de una identidad, que tipifica al estudiante de hoy. El estudiante entonces se reconoce a sí mismo ahí en ese lugar y en ese momento. No puede ser de derecha, no puede ser porro, sino de izquierda y radical, una izquierda "no-institucionalizada"; tampoco puede ser pasivo sino activista; no puede ser irresponsable sino consciente de una realidad que lo aplasta pero que también se la imagina aplastando a otros dominados. El contexto político es lo que profundiza la separación generacional e ideológica entre los grupos estudiantiles de hoy y las organizaciones tradicionales "históricas" de ayer. La marcha de estudiantes, si bien informa algo del pasado, revela mucho mejor la realidad del movimiento estudiantil de ahora y de su cultura política. Las identidades colectivas son parte sustancial, inevitable, de la cultura política.

2010S02616

Tambe, Shruti (Department of Sociology, University of Pune, India, University of Pune, Pune, MS, INDIA [tel: +9102025601305; fax: +9102025690389; e-mail: stambe@unipune.ernet.in]), **'At Least a Paper Tiger': Policies and Alliances in Working Class Politics in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ While in the West there is a rethinking about relevance & usefulness of social policy in the wake of global recession, in India networks involved in working class politics used democratic spaces to get new policy documents passed through contestations with the state. The paper addresses the question whether policies are "victory" of working classes or a tool of legitimation on the basis of interviews with union leaders & activists. National elections, state assembly elections & pressure from international bodies for policy reforms worked as a force resulting in policy reforms. Loss of livelihood opportunities, absence of basic services coupled with agrarian crisis leading to migration to urban centres show the crisis. The government has passed policies & laws without strong implementation machineries to tackle the ensuing legitimacy crisis. Analysis of two recent policy documents in India the Domestic Workers' Bill & the Urban street vendors' policy illustrates how the ruling classes attempt to temporarily pacify the working classes & tackle the crisis of legitimacy in a superficial way. The response of the unions & associations is twofold-considering these policies as a sign of "victory" & disenchantment with these "paper tigers".

2010S02617

Tamura, Shuichi (Graduate School of Humanities, Kobe University, 1-1 Rokko-dai-cho Nada-ku Kobe, Japan, 657-8501 [tel: +81 788035564; e-mail: zhouyiULt@hotmail.com]), **Brain Death Problem and Cultural Tradition in Japanese Society: Application of Legacy of Talcott Parsons' Sociological theory of Medicine,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the theoretical framework to solve ethical problems related to the definition of concept of death, referring to the case of Japanese society: the definition of brain death of "Medical Law on Organ Transplantation." And I would like to discuss especially about a relationship between the definition of concept of death of human being & sociocultural tradition applying theoretical framework of Talcott Parsons' Sociology of medicine. The circumstance of modern medicine has been changing rapidly. Advancements in medical high technology bring about new problems on medical ethics & bioethics. Modern medicine cannot solve new ethical problems what death of human beings adequately any longer, because modern medicine on the basis of natural sciences is oriented to the extension of life or recovery from disease. On these problems of bioethics, Parsons suggested that the concept of life & death should be redefined not only from scientific attitude but also from religious value. In Japan, judging criteria of brain death especially have become a social problem, because criteria of life & death are deeply related to practical problems of organ transplantation. Medical Law on Organ Transplantation was enforced in 1997, & was revised in June 2009. This revised law redefines strictly the brain death as death of human beings. Medical institutions in Japan including this law tend to follow the medical systems of Europe & America without discussing on the own ethical basis. We Japanese people need to find ethical foundation of criteria on life & death of human beings that is appropriate for the current situation. We should reconstruct the ethical foundation based on own socio-cultural tradition, & to innovate ethics at the same time.

2010S02618

Tanaka-Naji, Hiromi (German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Jochi Kioizaka Bldg. 2F, 7-1 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0094 [tel: 03-3222-5077; fax: 03-3222-5420; e-mail: tanaka@dijtokyo.org]), **Identifying and Explaining Ambiguities in Middle Adulthood: An Analysis of an Interview with K, a Working Mother in a Japanese Gendered Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most popular questions in major surveys on individual lives and living is whether people are happy & satisfied with their lives (e.g. World Value Survey, Asia Barometer, General Social Survey, etc.). Macro data generated by these surveys allow us to identify tendencies among the respondents & make generalized statements on the way we human live on the basis of these tendencies. However, there are aspects in individual lives that are hard to scrutinize with a quantitative approach a aspects that involve ambiguities & ambivalences, the state of betwixt and between, the process of pondering & deciding or even not deciding. This presentation introduces & examines the way I analyze an interview with K, a Japanese working woman, aged around 50, married with two children. In the analysis, I will focus on ambiguities in K's life as a woman in her middle adulthood in a present society & attempt to identify these ambiguities, of which contours get more & more visible in her narrative, as the interview goes, & explain them by paying attention to features of Japanese gendered society.

2010S02619

Tanaka-Naji, Hiromi & Ng, Catherine W. (German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Jochi Kioizaka Bldg. 2F, 7-1 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0094 [tel: 03-3222-5077; fax: 03-3222-5420; e-mail: tanaka@dijtokyo.org]), **Single Working Women in Hong Kong and Tokyo: Cases of Normal Deviance?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The past three decades witnessed the increased tendencies of less and later marriage among younger generations of women in industrialized societies in East Asia. While this demographic and life course change has been identified in studies based on large-scale quantitative analyses, there is little discussion that connects this structural change with the patterns of individual decision-making. Ours is a qualitative study that aims to shed light on the factors that shape single working women's choices. We are interested in learning how they perceive their singlehood status, and to what extent their decisions about work and marriage are influenced by the socio-cultural context they are in. Our research draws heavily on data collected through semi-structured interviews with single working women in Hong Kong (19) and in Tokyo (17).

2010S02620

Tanatova, Dina K. (Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia, 129256 [tel: +74991698215; fax: +74991691556; e-mail: dktanatova@mail.ru]), **Negative Connotations of the Ethnicity in the Russian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Negative connotations of the ethnicity in the Russian society In the Russian science & the Russian society were formed some inconsistent tendencies rather 1) content of the ethnicity; 2) information of the ethnic structure of the country; 3) formation of an image of the ethnic "enemy". 1. Ethnicity & nationality. Their content is identified with the concepts of the ethnicity, an ethnic belonging & ethnic identity. Such position could be ignored, if this situation did not find reflexion in a real cultural & political context. For example, in Constitution of the Russian Federation, the state is positioned as the multinational nation. There is a question what does it mean: many nationalities or a lot of the ethnic communities (let's leave a polysemy of the term "people" severely alone). For the educated person it's not the same. In a scientific discourse in a greater degree the nationality is treated as the state belonging (for example, the Russian nation). Ethnic identity as a self-identification of the person, social group with a concrete ethnic community. However in the Russian society was historically formed an understanding and use of the nationality as an ethnicity. As a result of terminological discrepancy there is a discord between scientific interpretation & vital practice. The ethnic understanding of a nationality continues to work & finds direct reflexion, for example, in legal documents. 2. The politicians & mass-media often use in their statements the statistical data on ethnic structure of Russia. However it's well-known that it's not the official data. In the population census of years 1989 & 2002 concrete questions on an ethnic belonging were absent. There is only approximate data on some regions which, as a rule, are received during researches of private character (for example, by preparation of dissertations). Thus there is an attributing of the latent ethnic status. The interethnic relations are politicized, ethnocentric the concept is used in achievement of definite purposes of political leaders, parties & movements. 3. Despite lacking the authentic statistical data about ethnic structure in reportings of mass-media it is used negative connotation which creates an image of ethnic "enemy". As a rule, in these reportings it is a speak about criminal crimes, ethnic business. For example, the term "the Azerbaijan criminal group", "the Chechen trace", "the Chinese mafia", etc. At the same time, it is obvious that in these groups not all members are Azerbaijanians or Chechens. Generalisation with ethnic accent can be concerned to display of a real discrimination practice. Thus, the modern Russian situation is characterised by an exception of "strangers" according to an ethnic sign on institutional & symbolical levels. The sense of ethnicity, supported institutionally, creates illusion of threat to the state, its national unity, cultural homogeneity.

2010S02621

Tangian, Andranik (Hans Boeckler Foundation, D-40476 Duesseldorf [tel: +49 211 7778-0; e-mail: andranik-tangian@boeckler.de]), **Flexicurity Indicators for Collective Bargaining,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper develops a negotiation model for flexicurity-relevant collective bargaining developed within an EU-project. Flexicurity is a European labour market policy which should compensate flexibilization of employment relations by advances in employment security & social security.

Flexibility is promoted by employers, whereas trade unions are concerned with security. First, the opposite interests of negotiating sides are expressed by indicators which evaluate flexibility & security aspects of a collective agreement (CA). A fair agreement should have 0-balance, by analogy with credit-debit 0-balance in finances. Since the flexibility and security indices are expressed in different scales ('in different currencies'), the substitution rate ('exchange rate') is determined by regression analysis of flexicurity-relevant CAs from the past practice. The data are taken from the Dutch computer archive of about 5400 CAs in years 1995 - 2007. For a given CA, a positive deviation from the flexibility-security 0-balance means that flexibilization issues are well compensated by security measures (better than on the average). A negative deviation means that flexibility prevails over security, implying that trade unions are disadvantaged. The model outputs tables & graphics & can be regarded as a kind of interactive check-list. It shows shortages and advantages of a given collective agreement with several indices, & displays its relative position with regard to all reference CAs considered, to those of the given year, to those within the branch, or within the branch in the given year. Finally, the total evaluation of the CA is made in terms of so called flexicurity balance. This approach can be easily extended to issues beyond flexibility & security. Besides pragmatic goals, the study provides empirical evidence of increasing flexibility at the price of security. This is a serious warning against improper implementation of flexicurity & one-sided use of this policy in favor of employers. The computer tool developed is just aimed at enhancing the position of trade unions to the end of surmounting this negative trend.

2010S02622

Tano, Daisuke (Konan University, Kobe, Japan [tel: +81784314341; e-mail: dtano@nifty.com]), **The Axis of Leisure: The World Recreation Congress of 1936 and Japanese-German Cultural Exchange,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ For 8 days at the end of July 1936, directly before the opening of the Berlin Olympics, the second World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation took place in Hamburg. Under the motto "Joy and Peace!" approximately 3000 participants from 61 countries took part in discussions on the organization of leisure & recreation. This congress became the focal point of the international recreational movement & at the same time provided the stage from which the brilliant success of the National Socialist recreational organization "Strength through Joy" was broadcast to the world. Moreover, the congress awakened great interest in Japan, which was strengthening its ties with Germany at the time, & gave a crucial impulse to the development of the Japanese recreational movement, especially the foundation of the Japan Recreation Association. The "Alliance of Joy" announced by the congress was ultimately brought into direct connection with the Anti-Comintern Pakt & the Tripartite Pakt when Japan accepted the National Socialist idea and flaunted its alliance with Germany to the public. However, the course of the Japanese recreational movement remained inconsistent to the end, being neither able to imitate the German model consistently nor to develop in an autonomous Japanese direction, and it sank finally with the escalation of the war. Although the congress was so important, researchers have hardly dealt with it up till now, & apart from contemporary reports there have been very few references to it. This paper therefore tries, on the basis of Japanese as well as German historical sources, to clarify the course & significance of the congress & to examine in particular the roles that Japanese participants played in it and the influence they had on the Japanese recreational movement, in order to give a snapshot of the Japanese-German cultural exchanges at the time with regard to leisure & recreation.

2010S02623

Tanschus, Nele Marie (Department of Gerontology, University of Vechta, Driverstr. 22, 49377 Vechta, Germany [tel: 0049 4441 15 609; fax: 0049 4441 15 621; e-mail: nele-marie.tanschus@uni-vechta.de]), **Ageing in Tanzania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: In Tanzania population changes have been evolving during the last decades. In addition to the ageing of the population there have also been other simultaneously changing processes in the fields of economy, media, politics, AIDS etc., which all seem to have a certain impact on older people in Tanzania, & especially on grandparenthood. The aim of the ongoing research a based on a collaboration with the St. Augustine University, Mwanza a is to conceptually link the current situation of older people, the relationship between the young & the old, & the general attitude towards older people in Tanzania to these social, economic and demographic processes. Methods: The paper explores the situation of older people in Tanzania based on a study of the available research literature & secondary analyses of available data. Results: The preliminary research findings indeed suggest a change of the Tanzanian elderly population regarding the intergenerational relationships & the images of ageing. There are currently two opposed directions of developments which both have an impact on the living situation & the general attitude towards the aged in Tanzania. On the one hand, especially grandparenthood a given the dramatic implications of AIDS a is increasing in relevance while, on the other hand, in some Tanzanian regions older people are more & more regarded as a burden to their relatives and for that reason have to quite often face violence, attempted murder or being cast out by their own families. Conclusions: The demographic change will have an undeniable impact on the Tanzanian population. The topic of age & ageing in Tanzania needs to become a more relevant research area in order to being able to react to those current & future changes in sufficient time & extent. Finally, this paper will attempt to outline exemplary future research questions & programmes.

2010S02624

Tantrigoda, Pavithra K. (Department of English, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka [tel: +94771159259; e-mail: pavithra.tantrigoda@gmail.com]), **Limits of the Visual in the 'War without a Witness',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the inception of the technologies of visual, the power of the visual data & its ability to provide a transparent reflection of the world has been underscored. However, the current studies on visual have come to recognize the limits of the visual and, consequently, its status as a medium that provides an unmediated access to the truth/real has been interrogated (Banks, 2001). The visual (re)presentations of the recently concluded conflict between the separatist Tamil Tigers & the Government of Sri Lanka can be regarded as a site that reveals the limits of the visual data. During the last months of escalated fighting, the warring parties used visual media to construct & reinforce their versions of 'truth' regarding the conflict. The reliability & veracity of the visual evidence presented thus was eroded by the attempts to contest their validity by the warring parties. However, as the only remaining visual testimonies to a 'War without a Witness', these visual representations of each others barbarities stand as a 'real' that is irreducible & construct a macabre narrative of death, destruction, & suffering that point towards the ineluctable and irreducible reality of the conflict.

2010S02625

Taschner, Gisela B. (Department of Public Administration, School of Business Administration of Sao Paulo, Fundaçao Getulio Vargas, Avenida Nove de Julho 2029, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil, zip code 01313-902 [tel: 55 (11) 3799-7700; fax: 55 (11) 30814935; e-mail: gisela.taschner@gmail.com]), **Children's Entertainment, Marketing and Consumer Protection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the exposure of children to the marketing of goods & services targeted to them, particularly by the media, in Brazil. It is part of a work-in-progress & has the Critical Theory as its departing point. It has already been pointed out that parents indulgence toward their children's desires has empowered children & converted them a sometimes even toddlers a in decision makers for many items & brands of consumption: clothes, accessories, dishes, cutlery, food, places for vacations, toys, just to name a few. On the other hand, children, particularly small ones, may not even be aware of the ads & other marketing strategies they may be exposed to. In any case, they cannot contend them, given the immaturity inherent in childhood plus the information asymmetry. Some consequences of these processes have been depicted in problems like child obesity, deviant behaviors (violence, robbery), family indebtedness. This paper focuses on the problems involved in the attempts which have been carried out so far to cope with this situation in Brazil, so far, particularly in terms of public policies for regulation of the media.

2010S02626

Taschner, Gisela B. (Department of Public Administration, School of Business Administration of Sao Paulo, Fundaçao Getulio Vargas, Avenida Nove de Julho 2029, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil, zip code 01313-902 [tel: 55 (11) 3799-7700; fax: 55 (11) 30814935; e-mail: gisela.taschner@gmail.com]), **Leisure in Brazil: Key Moments of its History,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the history of leisure in Brazil, in the context of Latin America. It has the Critical Theory as a departing point, but also uses contributions from the area of Cultural Studies. As this is a history which

has not yet been told or written, the paper makes use of literature on such aspects of Brazilian life as economics, sociality & culture as primary sources for gathering relevant data, going back to the reports of the XIXth century European visitors of the country. In this process, leisure is related to the Brazilian socio-cultural roots, to the different social classes life-styles, to the development of the cultural and entertainment industry & to the coming of age of consumer culture.

2010S02627

Tashakor, Zahra (Independent Researchers on Women In Iran(-IRWI) [tel: +98-21-55744811; e-mail: ztashakor@gmail.com]), **Unveiling the Mind, Unveiling the Body, The Case of Hijab in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In spite of colonial view in Western propaganda, veil is neither merely a dress code nor simply an object of political sphere for Iranian woman. It is a highly subjective matter through which Iranian woman redefines her new moral codes of conduct, gender roles & modifies her traditional believes & values. Her veil is being changed along with her idea on identity & chastely visibility in public, social situation & practice, knowledge, family status & religious believes. It seems many intellectual and ideological questions for an Iranian woman start with hijab. Hijab for Iranian woman in middle class religious-traditional background has not been an exterior imposed reality, but more, a silent endless inner challenge in mind & daily life, also, between two generations or groups: one who wants move beyond the traditional norms & tradition preservers. Hijab is not a plain static picture, but is a sign of change toward a new ideological make up & a process of exfoliation. The static picture as imposed politically object has been offered in analysis of hijab by secular middle class woman stand point. In this article, I will try to focus on it as painful dynamism for middle class religious-traditional woman's mind. Beyond the oppressive aspect, focus on the subjective characteristic of hijab, I believe, would help us to examine deepness & wideness of social changes, to redefinition & remaking of Iranian woman of "self" & her social role as modern citizen in domain which is out of the state manipulation. Thirty years after the revolution, some questions still seem to complex to answer: why & how the mandatory hijab has been tolerated by Iranian women? Do we have actual meaning of hijab? Have meanings of hijab changed? How? Why the superior patterns advocated by the Islamic state, has not been accepted by Iranian women & they invented new forms which are mostly the state headaches. I will try to look at complexity of meaning of hijab for Iranian women & follow its changes over two generations. Through my article, many interviewed women narrate Iranian woman pondering over her veil for three decades to understand & bring her freedom & individual rights boundaries into question.

2010S02628

Tastsoglou, Evangelia (Department of Sociology and Criminology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax,, N.S., Canada B3H 3C3 [tel: 001 902 420 5884; fax: 001 902 420 5121; e-mail: evie.tastsoglou@smu.ca]), **Gender, Families and Transnational Care Giving,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on a case study of transnational care giving arrangements by a group of racially & ethnically diverse immigrant women & men in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. The group members, who are also newcomers, have been or are involved in various transnational care giving arrangements in the last five years. Transnational care giving includes but is not limited to transnational parenting, as it often entails care for extended family members or friends, encompassing broader kin ties & social networks. Care giving might take place on site, and/or may require financial support & the organization of care provision from afar. While providing care across borders is not an exclusively female activity, the gendered social construction of care giving generally results in men & women providing care transnationally in gender-specific ways. Using feminist perspectives on global migration flows & the forms of transnational practices, this chapter aims to: (1) to map out the transnational social care networks & family/kin ties, of immigrants; (2) to focus, in particular, on transnational care arrangements: how & in what contexts is care provided across borders? Who are the care-givers? Who are the care recipients? Are caregivers, paid, unpaid, underpaid? (3) What are the consequences for the settlement and well-being of care providers & their families? (4) what are the consequences for their practice of citizenship & sense of belonging? (5) What is the gender-based division of labour & the gender implications in transnational care-giving arrangements?

2010S02629

Tateyama, Noriko (Kanto-Gakuin University, 1-501, Mutsuura-higashi, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-city, Kanagawa, Japan [tel: +81-45-786-7760; e-mail: tateyama@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp]), **Comparative Research on Personal Networks in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas, Focusing on Households as Human Resources,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study presents several comparative points for analyzing suburban life, within the urban core & rural villages. It is based on a case study of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, focusing on personal networks as resources for childcare. The data set for analysis is a questionnaire designed for mothers with a child aged 3-5 years old attending kinder-garden or nursery school, total of 1,135 cases. The analysis focuses on the personal networks inside the household (husband & parents), as well as the personal networks outside the household (next of kin, neighbors, friends and "mama-friend"). Several events are perceived: first, the types of household are different in the urban core, suburbs & rural villages. Second, of these three areas, suburban husbands (fathers) have the most difficult work/ life balance. And third, poor resources within the household make suburban wives (mothers) develop personal networks outside their household as further resources. Finally, this study points out the significance of the differences of these three areas with respect to personal networks as human resources, & questions whether the suburbs that have developed on the outskirts of the urban core, represent the ideal environment in a modern society.

2010S02630

Tatsuki, Shigeo & Comafay, Nicolle B. (Doshisha University, Kyoto City, Japan 6028580 [tel: +81-75-251-3441; e-mail: tatsuki@gold.ocn.ne.jp]), **Evacuation and Sheltering Assistance Planning for Special Needs Population: Kobe Disadvantaged Population Mapping Project,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports the results from the 2008 Kobe Disadvantaged Population Mapping Project, which demonstrates the use of GIS for mapping special needs populations in order to facilitate community-based evacuation & sheltering assistance planning. In response to a national government request, the Kobe city administration collated separate social service recipient databases, resulting in an integrated database involving one hundred & twenty thousand individuals who were considered being potentially vulnerable in times of disaster. The database identified 4,329 people with physical disabilities in Hyogo Ward. The 2008 project geocoded & mapped them on land slide & tsunami hazard layers. 914 individuals were found residing in hazardous areas. These individuals were visited by interviewers & 612 or 67% responded to a structured questionnaire which measured demographics (i.e., age & gender), levels of disability, social isolation, housing fragility, & physical immobility. A social vulnerability score was then calculated as a function of these five variables for each respondent. As a result, 17% of those who responded were found the most vulnerable & requiring priority assistance at times of disaster. Furthermore, a social vulnerability weighted kernel density map of people with special needs was created. The weighted kernel density map indicated which particular areas require more man power for assisting a special needs population for evacuation & sheltering. The project product maps helped representatives from special needs groups, community emergency response teams, community social services, & emergency management centers to initiate evacuation & sheltering assistance planning in the project areas.

2010S02631

Tavakoli, Mortaza (Faculty of Human Science, University of Zabol, Zabol, Iran [tel: 00989151444054; e-mail: tavakoly52@gmail.com]), **Spatial Effects of Climate Change on Society of Rural Poor in Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract: Climate change is a reality & will affect the rural poverty. Although industrial countries are responsible for most greenhouse gas emissions, the impact of climate change is most severe in the poorest countries. Most countries determine their national poverty line as the value of a basket of basic food & essential non-food items. A vantage point of history will observe that most poor countries were vassals of the great colonial powers of the 19th & 20th centuries. The exit strategies pursued in granting independence cemented geographical boundaries that were inspired more by the politics of empire than the creation of new nation states. While climate change, or global warming, has been a contested idea in the scientific & public realms, international scientific organizations agree on the basic facts: Our Earth's temperature is rising, at least part of that change is due to human activities, & the impacts of climate change

are already affecting human & ecological systems. Climate change has already directly impacted our rural populations & economies. The economic, health, & community impacts described below are likely to increase in scope & scale over the coming years. In many places, the rural economy is closely tied to its natural environment. Rural workers & communities are the stewards of most American forests, watersheds, rangelands, agricultural land, and fisheries. Each of these environments has already been affected by climate change, with both positive & negative results for rural economies. Rural communities in the Iran have an important stake in the climate change debate. First, climate change effects already have direct impacts on our rural populations & economies. Second, climate change legislation & policies currently under consideration in the Iran will have serious repercussions for rural livelihoods & prosperity. Third, rural residents & the landscapes that they manage have the potential to make important economic & conservation contributions to climate change mitigation & adaptation efforts in the Iran. The purposes of this study are to determine the geographical areas, areas affected by climate change of Iran. Research findings in the form of a map-based geographical information system (GIS) to specify & poor rural areas are provided. Results Verification of overlapping and poor rural areas is affected by climate change. Key words: spatial effects; climate change; rural poor; GIs; Iran

2010S02632

Tavares, Breitner (Universidade De Alagoas–Instituto de Cieências Sociais, Campus A.C. Simões s/n, BR 104 - Norte, Km 97 Tabuleiro do Martins - CEP: 57072-970 - Maceió / AL Brasil [tel: 55-82-33136793; e-mail: btavares.ufal@gmail.com]), **Attitude in the Lyrics, Real Women: Youth Female Representations in Brasília–Brazil and in its Neighboring Areas' Hip Hop Context,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at contributing to academic discussions regarding the issue of youth & gender. We propose to carry out an empirical study about some collective orientations & on the importance of cultural styles for youth & adolescent groups, especially those who are "victims" to social marginalization, sexism, & racial discrimination. In that respect, we approach what is known as Hip Hop, a contemporary youth manifestation that brings with it the problematic of generation issues, as well as aspects connected with gender relations. This paper focuses on its manifestation, in the Brasília the capital of Brazil, because it is significant in terms of this youth representation in the Brazilian Hip Hop scenario, in particular, for the pioneering work developed by the rap Brazilian singer Vera Veronika. This paper analyses the content of musicians lyrics, hip hop magazines & interviews The objective is to discuss what questions the female rap establishes as representative speeches of social imaginary. Key words: youth, feminism, & racism.

2010S02633

Tavares, David (ESTeSL / CIES, Av. D. João II 4.69.01 1990-096 Lisboa [tel: 351 919260082; e-mail: david.tavares@estesl.ipl.pt]), **Between Doctors and Nurses: The Case of the Professional Identity of the Cardiopneumology Technicians in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this paper is to analyse the professional identity of the cardiopneumology technicians in Portugal, a specialised emerging group in the health sector in Portugal, which possesses academic capital that is legitimised by higher education institutions. The paper is based on the results of a research project that was operationalised by a case study that entailed the application of a diverse set of sociological research techniques - documentary & bibliographic research, interviews (semi-structured), direct observation in a hospital context, and the questionnaire The production of professional identity of the group studied is influenced by two main dimensions: the socialisation processes which produce structural identity values, references & forms of identification & identization inherent to professional culture (1); the professionalization process (2). In terms of the first dimension, the study revealed a specific socialization process located between the dominant models of medicine & nursing, between the "technicist model" & the "humanist model". In terms of the second dimension, the case study reveals a professionalization process that is firstly supported by the acquisition of academic capital (similar to nursing), which reflects on an expansion of the group's competencies that have generally been achieved by medical delegation.

2010S02634

Taylor, Ann C. (School of Humanities and Social Science, University of Newcastle, New South Wales, Callaghan, NSW 2308, Australia [tel: (61) 249216834; e-mail: Ann.Taylor@newcastle.edu.au]), **'New Midwifery' in Australia: What Kind of Professionalization is Likely to Emerge from Current Processes of Change?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Australian maternity services are divided between public & private sectors & take diverse forms in different States & regions. A 2009 Commonwealth review proposed a greater role for midwives in primary & cooperative care & opened Medicare funding for private practice within certain limits. This paper addresses the type of professionalizing project being envisaged in Australia based on an analysis of the publicly available submissions to the review. These were downloaded from the websites of the Commonwealth and various professional organisations & analysed thematically to ascertain how "midwifery" was constructed & how issues such as safety, evidence & equity were addressed. The paper considers the extent to which stakeholder expectations are being fulfilled in the current policy environment & finds that, while "macro" issues of government funding & micro-issues of woman-centred care are most frequently addressed, the "meso" level of regulation, guidelines & inter-professional cooperation are either absent or a cause of contention. It is suggested that submissions reflect diverse & changing models of professionalization & that greater clarity about this is needed to avoid a shift in the balance of public & private midwifery & a widening of scope of practice with implications for safety & equity.

2010S02635

Taylor-Cole, Wilfred, O. (Mount Royal & St Mary's Universities, Calgary, Alberta, Canada [tel: (403) 440-6425 or (403) 254-3719; e-mail: wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca;wilfred.taylor-cole@stmu.ab.ca]), **Biographies and the Life Course Perspective: Persons with Disabilities(Mental Illness) in Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines selected biographies of persons receiving social assistance due to the nature of their disabilities in society. The life course paradigm is employed with particular reference to persons diagnosed with mental illness in a segment of Canadian society. The qualitative analysis reveals that economic, political, social & cultural conditions have cumulative effect upon health including feelings of helplessness, hopelessness & dependency on social programs. The analysis is within the context of the Sociology of Health, Illness & Medicine. Various conceptions of illness are explored with particular reference to persons diagnosed with mental illness & eligible for the AISH Program (assured income for the severely handicapped in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

2010S02636

Taylor-Gooby, Peter, F. (SSPSSR, University of Kent, Canterbury, CT2 7NF, UK [tel: 44 1227 827514; e-mail: p.f.taylor-gooby@kent.ac.uk]), **Security, Equality and Opportunity: Dualisation and Support for Social Protection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The overall objectives that welfare state pursue, by various means, may be summed up under three headings: greater social equality, more extensive opportunities for citizens & better access to them, & greater individual security. Social changes & new policy initiatives impact on all three areas. Market incomes have become more unequal & welfare states are constrained in their capacity for expensive direct interventions to address inequalities. Opportunity & access are increasingly concerns of welfare states, a policy discourse echoed at the EU level. Policy changes including those associated with dualisation affect the ability to guarantee security for the mass of the population and the class compromises based on it. This paper consider the implications of these changes for the sustainability of welfare states, using data from the 2008 European Social Survey.

2010S02637

Tazreiter, Claudia (School of Social Sciences & International Studies, University of New South Wales, High Street, Kensington, Australia, 2052 [tel: + 61 2 93853691; e-mail: c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au]), **Human Rights and Justice a from Normative Horizons to Lived Experience. Mapping the Politics of a Contested Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The well established understanding of human rights as the only truly global moral code of the 21st century has an attendant & growing literature on justice & its global manifestations. A good deal of this literature is motivated by evidence of exploitation, marginalization & deprivation: in short, violence in all its forms. A general theory of human rights in tandem with a theory of justice at the global level is persuasive in calling for entitlements in the form of human well-being (basic rights) and further, that

these entitlements should foster human flourishing. At the same time we need to be mindful that human frailties and vulnerabilities have social & cultural contexts that first, warrant careful understanding & differentiation & second, are likely to require fine-tuned rather than generalisable responses. This paper considers some problems & tensions in the mediation between the normative discourses of human rights & the methodological problems of "facts on the ground". Rather than proceeding from the horizon of global justice & the "ought", the paper outlines an argument for proceeding through an interrogation of injustice & the evidence of humiliations, stripping bare humanity through forms of economic, social and/or cultural rightlessness. Ultimately, the paper argues that human rights viewed through a sociological lens may provide some ballast to the problems alluded to.

2010S02638

Tchetgnia, Lucas (UMR196 Paris Descartes/INED/IRD, Paris, France, 75006 [tel: +33178949870; e-mail: tchetgnialucas@gmail.com]), **The Reception of Contradictory Discourses on HIV and Their Impact on Prevention among Cameroonian Youths,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the reasons why young people in Cameroon do not protect themselves against HIV/AIDS lies to the fact that they receive contradictory discourses on this pandemic. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted among young people of both sexes aged 15-24 both from urban & rural areas. They are roughly under the influence of five discourses: biomedical, religious, traditional medicine, traditionalist, dissident discourse linked to conspiracy theory on HIV. In a context of several illnesses and uncertainties in so many aspects of their future, these young people pick pieces of information here & there & try to make their own opinion. Information received through various channels is scrutinized, analyzed, reinterpreted. This situation leads to an atmosphere of misapprehension & doubts over many aspects of awareness regarding the prevention against HIV/AIDS. These youths are meshed into these contradictions & their implications, which somehow influence their relations to condom use & protection.

2010S02639

Te Kloeze, Jan & Jimenez, Carmen (WICE-DSL, Elzenpas 2, 6666 HE Heteren, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 26 4722639; e-mail: jan.tekloeze@wice-dsl.nl]), **Analyzing the Peace through Tourism Concept: The Challenge for Educators,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is fair to say that tourism has become into one of the largest and faster growing industries of the planet. The tourism sector represents 3-5% of the GDP, jobs & investment in first world countries, & up to 30% in developing countries. As tourism continues to gain economic importance as a source of foreign exchange, so does the debate about its positive & negative effects in contemporary literature. There are several authors stating that international traveling promotes understanding and trust among people from different backgrounds. This line of thinking has brought up to surface the concept of Peace through Tourism. Sometimes regarded as an over-statement, this concept is a worth mentioning topic of debate. The present paper discusses both views on the subject; the supporting arguments defending it & the arguments stating that it is rather a naïve conception of what tourism really is. The aim is to clarify the real scope of the notion of Peace through Tourism & propose a rationale & working concept for tourism educators. In addition, the paper presents some of the challenges that still lay ahead for tourism educators dealing with this topic. Key words: Tourism, Peace, Education, Rationale, Working definition

2010S02640

Tegtmeyer, Lina Louise (Universität Siegen, American Studies, Adolf-Reichwein-Str. 2, Germany, 57076 Siegen [tel: +49 (0) 271 / 740 - 4110; e-mail: tegtmeyer@anglistik.uni-siegen.de]), **Do We See Visual Exclusion? Tourism Imagery in the Urban Imaginary. The Cases of New York City and Detroit,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the study of tourism, it was discovered that visuals play a key role in the negotiation of realities. They are the most disseminated form of representation used by the tourist industry, the host society & tourists themselves. What is the relation between place & image for tourism & cities as tourist destinations? Tourist bubbles are organized along the lines of inclusion & exclusion: certain destinations or fragments of a place are categorized as sights to be seen (sightseeing). A visual communication is guided by certain pictures which are distributed repetitively. There are also places that guidebooks recommend the tourist explicitly not to visit (the Bronx at night or the entire downtown area of Detroit). There are usually no images for these places. We know tourism is about idealization, that is not the challenge. The problem is that tourism is also a reality. And it is shaping the lived reality of tourists but also of non-tourists. It is no longer a concern only for the privileged, because it stayed an activity for the privileged - despite what is called the democratization of leisure by the development of mass tourism since the 1950s. In this sense, I argue that tourism imagery is an important factor in the urban imaginary (Sharon Zukin) of Detroit and New York City, shaping certain visual discourses for certain areas in a city as tourist destinations. Analyzing pictures in guidebooks & postcards, the question is –of course–what discourses are represented in these images?

2010S02641

Teixeira, Ana Lúcia (Federal University of São Paulo, Rua Uruana, 255 [tel: 55 11 5575 2767; fax: 55 11 5575 2767; e-mail: alucia@usp.br]), **Nation and Literature: The Affirmative Relation between Two Categories in the Construction of a Mythic Image of a Modern Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the Brazilian modernism intellectual disposition to suppress the signs of heteronomy from its colonial past. As a part of the cultural movement towards the modernization of the country, the Paulista modernist movement undertakes both the erasure of parts of the Brazilian history a silencing its Portuguese culture origin–and the hypertrophy of others–allowing the fabling of self-foundation processes. Although the process of self-reassurance formulated in the Brazilian modernism has taken a different way from that conceived as the original meaning of modernity, as it appears in Habermas' The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity, it is possible to consider that it is a category defined by its self-reassurance dimension. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to delineate the specificity of this way, establishing the connection between the project of reformulation of the culture & the project of edification of the nation through Brazilian modernist literature in which, & as a result, an image of Brazil should emerge as an self-reassured conception of its history.

2010S02642

Telles, Edward (Princeton University [e-mail: etelles@princeton.edu]), **More than Just Color,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Whiteness has long represented privilege, power & beauty in Latin American ideas of race but the sociological literature has instead focused on mixed race persons, the indigenous & afro-descendants.

2010S02643

Teodoro, Antonio, Galego, Carla & Mendes, Madalena (Institute of Education, University Lusophone, Lisbon, Campo Grande, 376, 1749-024 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 351917818666; e-mail: a.teodoro@netvisao.pt]), **Governing By Indicators. The News Forms of Transnational Regulation of Education Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, the authors reflect on the regulating role of the international organisations in the construction of a Global Agenda. Assuming OECD as the most international powerful think tank in Education & Training, the authors also discuss the role that their statistical projects, such as INES, has in the regulation of developed nations. Based on an empirical analysis of Education at a Glance Report, produced by OECD in the period between 1993 and 2006, the authors debate the role of international indicators in the construction of a global agenda & the production of a powerful tool of regional & national Education policies regulation. Keywords: Globalization, Educational Politics, Global Agenda, Indicators, Regulation

2010S02644

Teotia, Manoj Kumar (CRRID, 2A, Sector 19A, Chandigarh, India 160019 [tel: 00911722725406; fax: 00911722725215; e-mail: mkteotia@gmail.com]), **Towards Improving the Human Nature Interactions in Urban India to Counter the Challenges of Urbanization: A Case Study of Participatory Environmental Revitalisation in a Segregated Colony of Chandigarh,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The human nature interaction has deteriorated rapidly in urban India with unplanned & rapid urbanization. The growth of population in segregated settlements called slums, environmental degradation, denial of human rights in terms of accessibility of housing, basic amenities & livelihood etc are some of the crucial challenges of many of the urban human settlements. The urban development practices adopted by the policy makers further seem to have affected the harmony between urban human society & the nature. The un-sustainable practices & initiatives in environmen-

tal management coupled with the poor role of institutions have affected the already deteriorating urban ecology. Chandigarh, the first planned Northwest Indian town is not exception to this emerging general urban scenario. With the rapid growth of urban population, Chandigarh also experienced emergence of large number of slums and segregated "slum like-rehabilitated colonies" including Ramdarbar which grew rapidly. With the rapid influx of poor migrants the human nature interaction deteriorated continuously in Ramdarbar for about two decades & it became one of the most segregated settlements of the city with highly degraded environment. Some local initiatives in urban India seem to have shown the way to improve the human nature interaction. Chandigarh also experienced some good initiatives in Ramdarbar which changed the face of the highly deprived colony. The present study of Ramdarbar experiment is an effort to underline the role of participatory environmental revitalisation initiatives in improving human nature interaction in a segregated urban settlement. The Paper has analyzed the dynamics of participation of local community in revitalizing urban environment. The participatory initiatives by the local people/Neighborhood Revitalization Committee supported by the area councilor has changed the face of colony from a very congested, encroached & polluted habitation to open, clean & green settlement. The environmental & social fabric of the colony has improved considerably after voluntary removal of encroachments, development of 90 parks, plantation drives, neighborhood sanitation programme & many other initiatives, which can be replicated in other rehabilitated colonies of Chandigarh & other cities for improving human nature interaction in urban settlements to counter the challenges of urbanization, environmental degradation and climate change.

2010S02645

Terada, Ryoichi (Meiji University, 1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan 101-8301 [e-mail: teradary@kisc.meiji.ac.jp]), **Constructing Citizens' Actions against Invisible Pollution: Framing Strategies of the Anti-Toxic Chemical Movements and the Policy Outcomes.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the difficulties that the recent environmental movements on pollution issues face would be that they have to tackle potential and uncertain environmental risks of today. Industrial pollution and health hazards such as Minamata mercury poisoning & Love Canal dioxin contamination, for example, have attracted broad public attention. These sufferings were so visible that the public could recognize the gravity of the issues. Recent environmental risks, such as toxic chemicals that function as endocrine hormone disrupters, on the other hand, are latent & less tangible. Environmental movements on toxic issues today need to make extra efforts to visualize the "invisible pollution" & to convince the public of the significance of the issues. I will analyze the cases of anti-toxic movements such as MSC (multiple chemical sensitivity) sufferers' movements & the movements for information disclosure of toxic chemicals. The hypothesis here is that the rhetoric & the framing through which the movements pursuit their goals to minimize the invisible risks would lead to some of the new key policy principles such as "precautionary principles" & informational democracy (community right-to-know).

2010S02646

Terborg, Roland, Neri, Lourdes & Lemus, Gabriel Rico (CELE/Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito interior s/n Ciudad Universitaria Del. Coyoacán C.P. 04510 México D.F. [tel: (52-55) 56-22-06-50; fax: (52-55) 56-22-06-50; e-mail: roland.terborg@gmail.com]), **Maintenance and Shift of Indigenous Languages in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Language Shift is a common problem throughout the modern world, but is by no means a new issue. We understand language shift as the situation when speakers of a given language die without having transmitted the language to their children. This happens when two or more languages are in contact & speakers of one of the languages shift to another one, i.e. speakers cease using their native language. In the last decades the death of minority languages has increased & if this trend continues, it seems inevitable that half of the existing languages (5000 to 6000 languages worldwide) will become extinct by the year 2100. As can be expected, this tendency also affects American Indigenous languages, including Mexican Indigenous languages. Our different case studies have shown that language shift in Mexico has intensified in the last decades. Thus the problem is worthwhile to be analysed. Analysing language shift or language death means searching for the causes of the phenomenon. Sometimes these are similar in some language communities. However, this is often not the case. We can find important variations by analyzing contexts and processes closely. The aim of this paper is the presentation of some results of our study of language shift in Mexico, based mainly on the [to] identification of certain language shift traits & the way they relate to three different socio-graphic contexts: 1) Sub-urban communities, 2) easy-access rural communities & 3) difficult-access rural communities. In this way, we believe, its possible to formulate a diagnosis of the degree of vitality of many indigenous languages in different contexts.

2010S02647

Terpe, Sylvia (Institute of Sociology, University of Halle, Halle, Germany, 06099 [tel: +49 345 55 24 246; fax: +49 345 55 27 150; e-mail: sylvia.terpe@googlemail.com]), **Moral Feelings: What is There to be Learnt from Political Philosophy?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Charles Taylor (1985) proceeds from the assumption that in their feelings people get a sense of what they value. This claim of a strong connection between people's emotions & their values might inspire empirical research on moral orientations which is "emotionally informed", i.e. which takes into account feelings as indicators for moral commitments. At the same time, this claim raises at least two questions: (1) Do emotions which may be experienced as oppressive (like shame & guilt) or which may result in humiliation or exclusion (like contempt) deserve to be called "moral feelings" from a sociological perspective? (2) Does one have to & how can one distinguish between feelings as expressions of moral orientations & feelings which just refer to social conventions without moral content? I will argue for the dynamic perspective explicated by Hans Joas (1999, 2004), who goes on from Taylor & describes the articulation of values as motivated by a gap between feelings & those values a person thinks of him-/herself as being attached to. Against this background, the boundary between moral & non-moral feelings is permeable & shifting in the course of the articulation of one's emotional experiences.

2010S02648

Terral, Philippe & Gojard, Loïc (SOI Université de Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne 31062 Toulouse cedex 09 France [tel: +33 (0)6 67 67 45 80; e-mail: terral@cict.fr]), **French Physical Education Teacher Education: How Teaching Leisure Seriously?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studying French case, we try to learn how leisure becomes a medium of education, how teaching leisure education is? The support of our research is a scholar discipline: Physical Education. We specially try to understand how leisure (and particularly sports in this case) is transformed a "translated" as would say Callon and Latour (Callon, 1986; Latour, 2006) a to become educative. Thus, we consider PETE (Physical Education Teacher Education) & this evolution. More than fifty interviews (with teachers & students who wish to become teachers) & ten years of ethnographic observations were the base of our empirical materials. Our communication suggests that becoming a physical education teacher need to change the profane conception of leisure & sport elaborated by simple users. To be included in the scholar curriculum, sport has to be "translated". More precisely, we note an intellectualization process in the conception of sport teaching with a huge production of theories more or less technological or scientific. Physical education teacher also have to show that social problems concerning sport (doping, cheating, violence aBB) are treated & reduced to be introduce in scholar pedagogical contents. Considering PETE contents at university, we could argue that those both processes ("intellectualizing" & "euphemizing") perform simultaneously. Following the carriers (Becker, 1985 ; Hughes, 1996) of students who want to become physical education teacher, we will detail these two processes. We will show how, progressively, they have to change their vision & their way of sport & leisure practice to obtain this professional position.

2010S02649

Teruhito, Sako (Sociology Department, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 1-1, Minamiosawa, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan [tel: +81-42-677-2054; fax: +81-42-677-2059; e-mail: telsako@tmu.ac.jp]), **On the Concept Shakai(Society) in Chino-Japanese Intellectual Traditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today we are in a transition phase of social evolution from nation-based political-economic-cultural conglomerate to some other, unknown form of social life. Coupled with it, today's academic communities need critical reflections on, & radical reorganizations of, the basic concepts of their own. For sociology and social sciences "society" is the very concept that needs most thoroughgoing reconsideration. To make the debate fit to the width and depth of the present global transition we are facing, I'd like to introduce Chino-Japanese history of the concept of SHAKAI(society).

About 140 years ago, Japanese intellectuals translated "society" as SHAKAI, at the beginning moment of Japanese modernization & industrialization. SHAKAI was a medieval Chinese concept that connotes 1) the gathering that stands against the official rule. 2) It is the cooperative body beyond everyday social ties ablood, region, class, gender, language, ageaBB– 3) It is transient & volatile, but quite powerful concentration. The on-going debate on sociological reconceptualization of "society" can be more fruitful if it reflects some aspects of SHAKAI. Or, I assert it must be so. Because Japan is now the second largest market of sociology next to the U.S., & China shall be the world largest in the near future.

2010S02650

Tetyana, Ivanova (Department of Sociology and Psychology, Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine, 40007 [tel: +38 067 377 4715; e-mail: sociolULtanya@mail.ru]), **Boundary Mental Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The results of studying some boundary mental conditions are presented. As object of studying inhabitants of the Sumy area (Ukraine) have acted. In total 400 persons, from them–186 men & 214 women are interrogated. The main emotional states–uselessness (35 %), depression (34 %), despair (33 %), & doubts (32 %). Results have been analyses using factorial analysis. The first, most loaded factor or, in other words, prevailing mental condition with investigated to sample, included following conditions and experiences: the understanding of incomprehensibility of the world, grief, apathy, feeling of uselessness, nostalgia on the past, impression that a life passes by, absence of desires, fear before the future. The second factor included fears of illnesses, robberies, sincere suffering, grief, absence of pleasure, sensation of danger. The conducted research allows making a number of conclusions. The steady & homogeneous emotional condition endured by the majority is observed. The basic characteristics of this condition are alarm & apathy experience, absence of active actions on change of the position. The considerable part of the population is inclined to produce negative emotions & to concentrate on dangers & complexities of world around.

2010S02651

Tetyana, Ivanova (Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine, 40007 [tel: +38-067-3774715; e-mail: sociolULtanya@mail.ru]), **The Main Deviating Orientations of the Ukrainians,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The internal structure of the relationship to various forms of digressive behavior was studied. The first factor includes the forms of behavior connected with a general low cultural level. The second factor testifies of an expressed tendency to spiritual and behavioral anabiosis. The third factor includes behavior connected with economic law breaking. The fourth factor includes behaviors with a negative impact. This factor reflects not a tendency to digression, but the existence of an expressed tendency in the public consciousness to a strong unacceptance of these behaviors. The fourth factor includes types of sacrificial behaviors when an individual is oriented not on the satisfaction of personal needs, but on the providing for the welfare of others. The fifth factor included the behavior oriented on the rude assertion of personal belief, the ignoring of interests of others, or the examination of others as a means for accomplishing personal goals. The sixth factor included are behaviors oriented on the destruction of different levels. In this factor such behaviors as a suicide, murder & forms of behavior whose results may destroy the social structure are included.

2010S02652

Tewari, Babita (CSJM University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 208013 [tel: +919415475057; e-mail: babita.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Can the Family Reunite? An Effort from Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Family is a universal social phenomenon. The universality of the family can be accounted for by the indispensable functions it performs & the difficulty of ensuring the performance of these functions by any other social group. The fundamental functions of a family may be grouped in four categories: the sexual, the economic, the reproductive & the educational. The other functions of the family include socialization, health care, civic awareness, social regulation, recreation & religious function. The most important role of a family is in socialization. It is the family wherein a child is born. A long stay with the parents & other relations, because of his dependency on them, inculcates the emotional bond between the child & elder members of the family. And, here the child gets the earliest & the most fundamental lessons in socialization. He is mentally formed according to the norms of the society, which get ingrained in him to re appear in his adult life as conscience & super-age. Further, authoritarian and equalitarian units of family, supply cultural traditions & other natural elements required for socialization. The 'joint family System' is one thing that has the potential to ensure sustainability of life & natural resources on this planet. In countries like India, with increase in population & resources like land & space becoming scarce, the families & individuals are leading a life filled with stress & worry. On the other hand the situation in developed countries is similar for different reason. In developed countries like US & Australia, the individuals are stressed out for different reasons. Some of the major problems that people living in developed countries face are job insecurity due to unstable economy, difficulty in raising children while pursuing career ambitions, young adults having difficulty starting out on their own. Therefore whether living in developing countries or in developed part of the world, the model of 'joint family' has potential benefits that can lead to secure, healthy, stress free & affluent individuals. What I propose is to draw a correlation between leisure & joint family system in context to India. I explore that social & leisurely functions being practiced amongst Hindu Brahmin families act as a binding force for those who are socially disconnected with their co-family members, either by virtue of compulsion, or due to any other reason. I have followed the interview procedure & tested one hundred families of Kanpur City.

2010S02653

Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur City, Pin Code 208024, India [e-mail: sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Education through leisure - Is it a distant dream?: A case of India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure Education may be defined as a process to enable individuals to identify and clarify their leisure values, attitudes, and goals; deciding for oneself what place leisure has in one's own life; total movement to enable individuals to enhance the quality of their lives in leisure; a process whereby individuals determine their own leisure behavior and evaluate the long- and short-range outcomes of their behavior in relation to their (leisure) goals; developing the potential of individuals to enhance the quality of their own lives in leisure; a movement in which a multiplicity of disciplines and service systems have a role and responsibility; a lifelong, continuous process encompassing kindergarten to retirement years; relating one's own needs, values, and capabilities to leisure and leisure experiences an so on. Leisure Education is now receiving increasing attention within schools and community recreation settings in the developed world. It is primarily focused upon children who are grade school age and older. For younger children, leisure education would expose the developing child to an array of play experiences. Parents, teachers, aides, and various specialists, can work together to introduce the child to a variety of age appropriate leisure materials, skills, and behaviors. This is what defines leisure education. But what is the meaning of education for the rural masses dwelling into the heart of India? Can it ever reach the height of education in the form of leisure? Can leisure itself become a mode of education, particularly in a country where statistically speaking nearly 9 million children are yet to be enrolled and less than 40 percent of adolescents attend secondary schools? It is true that in today's global knowledge economy, education plays a vital role in determining a country's economic growth and its people's standards of living. Importantly, evidence from around the world suggests that secondary education is critical for breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, providing huge beneficial impacts on health, raising the marriage age, reducing fertility rates, and improving child rearing practices. My paper is an effort to explore that less than 40 percent part which imbibes children going till the secondary education level and the possibilities of imparting higher education to them by means of leisure. For this purpose, I intend to sub divide this analysis into three areas. The first part will throw light on the research and data available for this section of children. The second portion will try to elucidate the leisurely practices, particularly in the Indian framework, which can be helpful to aid higher education. The third and last part will conclude with recommendations for adapting practices and strategies to accept leisure education, and for this purpose I will also take experiences from some developed societies.

2010S02654

Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur, India, 208024 [tel: +91 9415078389; e-mail: sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Socialization of Life (Health) Insurance in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a need for context-sensitive research on the links between macroeconomic performance & the fundamental goal of raising human welfare. There is also a clear need to bridge the hiatus between theoretical & empirical findings & social policy making, and between means & ends. The paper is guided by the view that globalization entails multiple, contradictory processes & that there is a need for informed debate about the con-

tinued possibilities for progressive social reform & critical analysis of the nature of those reforms that are taking place. By way of contribution to this debate, this paper critically discusses the possibilities that regional & transregional forms of collaboration in social policy offer for such reform. The major problem identified, from a development perspective, i.e. in context to India, is the difficulty of devising comprehensive social policies within regional formations that are mainly economic, and more particularly trade-oriented, in aim. The almost exclusive preoccupation of these formations with economic issues has led to a reaction from international civil society organizations which increasingly demand that social issues be addressed as well. I study the social inclusion element within the life insurance industry here in India, specifically in the insurance liberalization era after the year 2000, when the life insurance had been opened for private participation for the world. The paper is divided into four parts. The first part briefly describes the changes that took place in the life insurance arena after passing of the Insurance Regulatory & Authority Bill, along with a terse account of life insurance in India. The second part examines the problems in incorporating the informal sector, such as the self-employed, unorganized workers, peasants, marginal farmers, employees in micro enterprises etc. The fourth part identifies potential factors for social inclusion of this class in the mainstream & the last portion outlines & draws lessons from some developed country experiences & identifies some common policies to incorporate excluded groups & reduce inequalities by income, gender, geographic area & among indigenous peoples, and to protect the poor & the elderly.

2010S02655

Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur City, Pin Code 208024, India [e-mail: sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **The Life Insurance Reforms sans the Deprived: Social Dimensions of the Crisis in Context to India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ **Financial crisis** affect vulnerable sections of the society, including labor, far more than non-vulnerable sections. Hence in interests of such sections, ensuring against financial contagion should receive top priority. Especially in the case of insurance, one would appreciate that it is not merely the affordability factor that is responsible for the poor growth levels but the inability to understand its role. As a part of encouraging financial inclusion, the insurers have been mandated with targets to be achieved from these sectors. The performance of most of the insurers tends to indicate whether they are looking at it as business potential, rather than as targets to be fulfilled, which is a very positive sign. The overall performance of the insurance companies in bringing the deprived sections of the society within the bracket of life insurance needs to be assessed. As a part of investigation, the focus should be on issues which have detracted the insurers as a consequence of the **recession** affecting their premium income and profitability and its possible solutions. Historically, it has been mentioned that poverty is at the root of poor development in the rural areas; and on more than one occasion, even wished away in exasperation. The revolution that has been brought in by the services sector has under-pinned the importance of proper marketing strategies that would bring in the desired changes in the thinking of rural masses. Ironically, the loss of the wage-earner or the loss of an asset for these sectors could be tremendous. Providing Social Security for the informal sector is a critical component of transformation of social and economic status and insurance is an essential ingredient of this social security. It assumes great significance in a country like India where a large portion of the population lives in villages, depending on agriculture, which in turn depends on the vagaries of monsoon. Thus the priority for these sections is to earn daily bread and butter, and have no means to save for the rainy day. Similarly, even on the urban front, one gets to see a huge number of people like the carpenters, plumbers, construction labor, just to name a few depending on daily wages and not having a regular stream of income. Ever since the opening of the life insurance sector in India for the private insurers, it was made mandatory for all to cover stipulated portions from the rural sectors. The primary aim was to bring more and more persons under the umbrella of insurance. An estimated 58 million small scale enterprises in non-agriculture unorganized sector employing less than 10 workers contribute around 31% of the GDP. This speaks of the importance of integrating the social sector into financial inclusion, and insurance in particular through mandatory obligations. The provision of the social security benefits to unorganized workers, farmers etc. proved successful in respect of many associations when the same were implemented under the auspices of nodal agencies, Self Help Groups, Microfinance etc. The bygone nine years after the opening of the insurance sector has witnessed all the life insurance companies fulfill their social sector obligations, with the state owned Life Insurance Corporation of India contributing optimally. The life insurance industry has grown from a total premium income of USD 7354 Million in the year 2000-01 to USD 42385 Million in 2007-08; showing an average growth of 28.97 % over 7 years. This growth has been substantial, and moreover all the insurance companies have successfully fulfilled their rural and social sector obligations. What I intend to study is the overall increase in the performance of the life insurance companies in India ever since the liberalization, and further the element of social coverage in this from the times of crisis and turbulence up to the end of the current financial year. This will help us in drawing a conclusion as to whether the turmoil has affected the social sectors, as the insurers are not finding it easy and viable to comply with their Corporate Social Responsibility. The targets, for example, have being fixed for these insurers are to cover 2.5 million lives from the year 2006-07 to 2009-10. But it remains to be studied and evaluated as to whether these targets are enough considering the mammoth size of the Indian population still to be insured. My analysis will draw conclusions on the growth within the life insurance industry, then the growth in the form of social inclusion, and lastly as to whether the financial turmoil has taken a toll on the growth trajectories in context to those who had to be included under the bracket of life insurance and social security.

2010S02656

Tézli, Annette (Sociology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. N.W., Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4, Canada [e-mail: atezli@ucalgary.ca]), **Keeping the Family Intact–The Lived Experience of Sheltered Homeless Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Homelessness is an extreme form of poverty & one of the fastest growing groups among the homeless are families with dependent children. The most frequently cited structural causes for homelessness are large scale economic changes, increasing income inequality, trends in the housing market, declining social assistance rates & social policy changes. My paper explores the lived experience of sheltered homeless families living in one of Canada's economically most prosperous regions. Despite the economic boom of recent years, the number of homeless families steadily increased over the past decade, challenging the notion that economic prosperity alone will eradicate poverty & homelessness. This trend is exacerbated by the current economic downturn. Using rich ethnographic data collected at an emergency shelter for homeless families that houses both single- & two-parent families with dependent children, my research focuses on contextualizing individual poverty experiences. My paper seeks to delineate how a broad range of structural factors such as developments in the local housing market, economic changes & wage trends, social policies, governmental funding for homeless shelters & shelter organization interact with individual level challenges homeless families face and thereby produce instances of extreme poverty in an industrialized country.

2010S02657

Theobald, Hildegard (University of Vechta, Centre for Research on Ageing and Society, Vechta, Germany, 49377 [tel: +49 4441 15551; fax: +49 4441 15621; e-mail: hildegard.theobald@uni-vechta.de]), **Migrant Carers in Long-Term Care Provision: Interaction of Policies Related to Long-Term Care, Professionalisation of Care Work and Transnationalisation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the 1990s in Southern European countries & recently in Continental European countries migrant carers are increasingly conducting care activities within the family framework. Furthermore, since the EU enlargement carers from the new EU member states have been employed within formal care provision in some EU-countries. The distinct developments can be explained by the country-specific institutional framework related to long-term care. The institutional framework is created by the interaction of long-term care policies, the mode of professionalisation of care work & transnational policies, i.e. migration policies and policies related to EU enlargement. The design of the policies and their interaction differ between countries based on national conditions & the impact of EU regulations. The paper aims to provide a systematic analysis of the institutional framework to reveal different types of interaction of the policy fields in a cross-country comparison. Conceptually, it combines different approaches related to international comparative research on long-term care policies as well as professionalisation of care work and transnational policies, i.e. related to EU-enlargement as well as migration policies. Empirically, it analyses approaches in the different policy fields in a cross-country comparison & relates them to care employment patterns on the basis of statistics.

2010S02658

Therborn, Goran (University of Cambridge, Dept. of Sociology,

Free School Lane, Cambridge CB 3RQ, UK [tel: 01223 334527; e-mail: gt274@cam.ac.uk]), **End of A Paradigm. The Current Crisis and the Idea of Stateless Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Urban studies in the social sciences have for two decades been driven by a hegemonic conception, under slightly different, competing labels, world city, global city, world city networks. While making important cognitive contributions, it has, this article argues, been fundamentally flawed in assuming nation-states and state-processed national economies to be unimportant to the world economy & to world/global cities. While in several ways enriching urban knowledge, its dominance has also impoverished urban research by reducing cities to zip codes of firms & labour markets, leaving out that cities are also places of meaningful built environments, in which people live & interact. Basic assumptions and arguments of the world/global city idea by the three most distinguished representatives of the approach are critically scrutinized, John Friedmann, Saskia Sassen, & Peter J, Taylor. The current economic crisis has demonstrated these assumptions and arguments about cities in the world economy as untenable. The economic crisis is spawning a paradigmatic crisis, which should as be seen as an opportunity for wider views of cities to be opened up.

2010S02659

Thevenot, Laurent M. (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales [e-mail: theveno@ehess.fr]), **Capacities, Powers and Oppressions: New Contributions From the Sociology of Engagements,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social theories differ according to their focus on social orders and structures which determine distributions of powers and, on the other hand, the role they give to the dynamics of actions or interactions which calls into question such ordering & leads to change through either creativity or criticism. The contribution proposes to relate both concerns while escaping "structuring and structured structures". The suggestion is to address the issue of forms of guarantee which we invest in to appease inquietude in living together. These forms are not restricted to collective conventional institutions since their plurality includes, among others, the form of confidence in close personalized familiarity with the environment. The notion of regime of engagement encompasses this plurality in a unique framework relating dispositions of human beings & dispositions of the world they live in. The dynamics of the regime unfold in the two faces of the guarantee : closing one's eyes with blind faith in the guarantee; opening one's eyes to what it sacrifices. Possible reifying reductions of such regimes bring light on the mechanisms through which devices that contribute to ensure are also those that lead to abusive or oppressive power. It shows how "objective-oriented governance" blocks criticism.

2010S02660

Thing, Lone Friis & Ottesen, Laila (Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences, Copenhagen University, Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: ++45 35320851; e-mail: lfthing@ifi.ku.dk]), **When Leisure becomes Work: Are the Civilizing of the Body Healthy?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When health promotion & prevention in science of public health is discussed, it is rarely from an Elisian perspective. Based on a theoretical analysis of Norbert Elias' sports sociology (Elias and Dunning 1986), & the concept of quest for excitement, the article discusses health orientation in the society as an expression of a growing civilisation of the body. In national governmental health messages sports participation & general physical activity are presented as the essential health-promoting instrument that keeps illness & disease away & prolong life. But the allpervading guide to physical activity & sport–often with a focus on quantitative dimensions like frequency, duration and intensity –as measurable effects, risks turning movement culture into a fixed management like salary work for the population. Not the least because health messages are presented in a risk perspective (Lupton 1995; Beck 1997), which priorities a disease perspective & excludes pleasure & desire dimensions. Elias' sports sociology with an emotion sociological angle can put the risk orientation of public health into perspective and contribute with new knowledge which critically can analyze the forces of body civilizing in the health policy & not the least its weaknesses. The concept of quest for excitement was developed in a framework of leisure activities being equalising the unexcitement of modern industrial work life. The paper therefore also critically debate the need for adjusting Elisian sport sociology in late modern (Beck 1997) or postmodern life (Bauman 1997) reality. The article concludes that figuration theoretical aspects such as emotions & relational thinking should not be overruled in public health & health policy when population problems such as physical inactivity have to be solved.

2010S02661

Thomas, Kevin J. A. (Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16801 [tel: 814 863 2387; e-mail: kjt11@pau.edu]), **Migration, Household Contexts, and the Well-Being of Orphans in Post-Genocide Rwanda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using data from the 2002 Rwandan census, this study situates the discourse on migration & orphan well-being within the context of the household. The results indicate that migrant orphans are more likely to live in households with less adverse structural characteristics, e.g. in female-headed or single-parent households, than non-migrant orphans. Significant differences are also found in the implied gains to living standards & schooling associated with migration, among paternal, maternal, & double orphans. Additionally, the study finds that, on average, the higher living standards & schooling attainment of orphan migrants, relative to their non-migrant counterparts, disappear among children living in child-headed households. More generally, the results suggest that the higher living standards of migrant orphans are, in part, driven by the fact that they mostly live in households with other migrant household-heads or migrant spouses. Yet the analysis also suggests that orphans living within these contexts experience higher levels of intra-household discrimination in investments in their schooling relative to orphans who live in non-migrant households.

2010S02662

Thomas, Kristy, A. (Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 [e-mail: kthomas@soc.umass.edu]), **Judicial Constructions of Parenthood: Gender and Sexual Orientation in Child Custody Decisions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today more than three quarters of families no longer fit the heteronormative family ideal of a legally married monogamous heterosexual couple & their biologically related children. This demographic change has led to increased anxiety about the institution of the family, particularly about whether same-sex couples can legally marry or become parents. In this changing family landscape, American courts have become the frequent arbiters of determining how the state should define family & parenthood. Child custody cases, in particular, reveal the contested nature of parenthood, as courts are forced to draw the boundary lines of who constitutes a legal parent. While scholars have argued that the gender or the sexual orientation of the parent plays a role in the custody decision-making process, my research explores how courts define family in the context of variations in both the gender and sexual orientation of parents. Using qualitative textual analysis of child custody decisions, I compare how the courts construct gay fathers & lesbian mothers as parents. Understanding how judges and courts use language to construct families is a significant task as courts hold enormous power to influence the cultural definitions of family.

2010S02663

Thomese, Fleur (VU University, Sociology, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 20 598 6785; e-mail: gcf.thomese@fsw.vu.nl]), **Evolution and the Contribution of Grandparental Child Care to Working Women's Fertility Decisions: A First Test in a Dutch Population,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ How does grandparents' babysitting affect the way working women choose between work & having children? Sparse findings suggest that this care may have a much greater impact on fertility than formal care does. This would be in line with the evolutionary grandmother hypothesis, which posits that investments in children's offspring increases fitness for the oldest generation. This would first lead to a preference for caring for daughter's children. Following the more common opportunity cost model such a preference would be conditional upon the daughter's needs & alternatives, and the grandparents' own opportunities for caring. Second, evolutionary reasoning would restrict effects on fertility to grandparental care, whereas the opportunity cost model would predict a similar effect for formal child care. Data come from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, a prospective study including 2,013 men & women aged 18-49 years in 2003. Preliminary descriptive & regression analyses corroborate the preference for maternal grandchildren, & suggest that grandparental care may have an effect on fertility which formal care does not. Results must be weighted in the context of Dutch welfare state & culture favouring informal child care. But we may conclude that older people's contribution to fertility has been underestimated.

2010S02664

Thompson, Lee A. (Faculty of Sport Sciences, Waseda Univeresity, 3-4-1 Higashifushimi, Nishitokyo, Tokyo, Japan 202-0021 [tel: +81-42-4511023; fax: +81-42-4511023; e-mail: thompson@waseda.jp]), **The Role of Newspapers in the Development of the Championship System in Japanese Sumo,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The symbiotic development of sports & the media from the late 19th century onward has been widely documented. It is perhaps less well known that such so-called "traditional" sports as Japanese sumo also developed in close relationship with the media. Sumo was regularly performed for paying customers in the large cities of Japan from at least the 17th century, & the current organization has its roots in the mid-18th century. However, these performances were not organized to determine an individual champion based on record. From the late 19th century, newspapers began to recognize individual wrestlers for performance in the periodic tournaments. Initially wrestlers were awarded prizes for going undefeated over the course of a tournament. The criteria for the awards were gradually changed to produce an individual champion. This presentation will examine the development of the championship system in sumo & the role played by newspapers therein.

2010S02665

Thörn, Catharina (Department of Cultural Sciences Göteborg University, Box 200 405 30 Gothenburg [tel: +46 31 786 6175; e-mail: catharina.thorn@kultur.gu.se]), **(Re)Searching Gothenburg–An Introduction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Equipped with one of Europe's biggest ports, Gothenburg rapidly became a leading industrial city. Today, after the shutdown of the shipyards & with the car industry in the midst of a crisis, Gothenburg is the Swedish city where the transition to a postindustrial condition is most evident. Should this transformation primarily be understood through the local history of Gothenburg, or in relation to a more general global development? Could one even study with worldwide urban changes by researching Gothenburg? In this presentation, one of the editors, present a new book (Re)searching Gothenburg. A book that is an attempt to bridge the gap between academic urban research & the public debate on urban transformation. Scholars from a number of disciplines were invited to write a text that would not require previous knowledge of Gothenburg, but at the same time would offer native Gothenburgers new perspectives on their city.

2010S02666

Thörn, Håkan (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden [tel: +46 31 773 4786; e-mail: hakan.thorn@sociology.gu.se]), **Urban Transformation, Social Order and Social Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper is based on an on-going research project on urban transformation on Scandinavian cities, focusing on two case studies of the districts of Christiania in Copenhagen & Haga in Gothenburg. The proclamation of the "Free City of Christiania" occurred in 1971 in the closed down military area of the centrally located working class district Christianshavn. Haga, one of several working class districts in the inner city of Gothenburg singled out for slum clearance, was from the early 1970s & 15 years on the site of an "alternative culture", encompassing social movements of national significance. While Christiania today remains a highly contested district, the struggle to save Haga contributed to a gentrification of the district, as it became officially "reevaluated" & up-graded. For the analysis of the interaction between authorities & movements in both cases, a focus on cultural strategies in order to construct a new urban identity to attract tourism, industrial investment & the new middle class, is of high relevance. The reevaluation of Haga occurred at the same time as the municipality began to formulate a new post-industrial identity for Gothenburg. The current claims from the authorities for a "normalizing" of Christiania occurs against a background of a strategy to market "Beautiful Copenhagen". In connection to this, a struggle to define Christiania's historical heritage has emerged: while the Danish government wants to preserve the heritage of the old military area, the Christianites are arguing that it is the "alternative cultural historical heritage" that must be preserved.

2010S02667

Thung-hong, Lin & Wu, Xiaogang (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, 128 Sec. 2 Academia Rd., Nankang, Taipei 11529, Taiwan [tel: 886 2 2652 5127; fax: 886 2 2652 5050; e-mail: zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Beyond the Market Transition: Changing Institutional Structure and Class Inequality in Contemporary China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous studies in the market transition debate tended to focus on the returns to human capital & political capital to infer the changing stratification mechanisms. This article brings the class back into the analysis of changing order social stratification in China's economic transition since 1978. We develop a Chinese class schema based on the unique socialist institutions such as the household registration (hukou), the work unit (danwei), the cadre-worker distinction, & the emerging of private ownership of the means of production in China's transition economy, which, in a neo-Marxian perspective, are associated with different forms of productive assets: labor power, organization, capital, and authority/skills. We argue that China's momentum of changing inequality is associated with the shifting effect of the exploitative/accumulative capacity of the ownership of these four production assets. Based on data from various waves of national representative surveys conducted between 1988 & 2005, we demonstrate that three decades of economic reform has first loosened the bound of labor power through the hukou system & then undermined the role of organizational assets tied to danwei in social stratification. On the other hand, The development of labor markets & that the privatization since 1993 seem to have enhanced the role of the ownership of skills & economic capital in generating inequalities in the course of China's market transition.

2010S02668

Tikhomirova, Tatiana (Institute of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia [tel: (903) 114-28-10; fax: (495) 682-92-01; e-mail: tikho@mail.ru]), **Scientific and Educational Personnel Preparation in Modern Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Retaining & development of personnel potential in the system of science & engineering as well as supporting of scientific knowledge continuity is regarded to be one of the basic directions of the Russian state policy in the field of development of science and technologies. The role of the state in financial supporting of fundamental science & training of scientific specialists is particularly important. One of the most actual goals in Russia is a transition from a policy of support of research collectives that was necessary for retaining of scientific specialists to a policy of generation of the innovative-oriented studies. In view of this problem the federal special program "Scientific & educational personnel of innovative Russia" is developed & implemented for 2009-2013. The program includes different actions stimulating interactions with colleagues abroad: maintaining of stable dialogue with the Russian scientific diaspora, searching & generating of innovative forms of involvement of scientists-migrants to realization of the Russian segments of the international scientific programs & projects, specification of stimulus for scientists-migrants to come back. Liberalization of the Russian legislation regulating realization of competitions within the federal special programs is also necessary. Our analysis indicates that the existing legislation is not adapted for realization of mass competitions in the field of scientific researches.

2010S02669

Tiryakian, Edward A. (Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0088 [tel: 919 660 5632; fax: 919 660 5623; e-mail: Durkhm@soc.duke.edu]), **After Gouldner: The Coming Demise of Rational Choice Theory?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In 1970 Alving Gouldner published "The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology", a radical critique of mainstream sociology & its leading theorist, Talcott Parsons. For the past three decades of so, rational choice theory (RCT) has become the mainstream theoretical perspective of choice, in areas ranging from social capital to the sociology of Religion. Utilizing Gouldner's approach to functionalism, this paper argues that the rise of RCT has had "elective affinity" with the broader liberal economic frame encouraged by Thatcher & Reagan, & continued by their successors in the UK & the USA. However, for reasons discussed in the paper, a disenchantment with RCT is emerging, even within economics, & it is time for sociological theory to consider alternative models of social behavior.

2010S02670

Tiryakian, Edward A. (Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0088 [tel: 919 660 5632; fax: 919 660 5623; e-mail: Durkhm@soc.duke.edu]), **Civilization in the Global Era: One, Many… or None?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Fifteen years ago Martin Albrow called for a renewal of the sociological imagination its vocabulary & conceptual framework as the world was entering "the global age". His call is being heeded by reawakening interest

in the comparative study of civilizations, as a megaframe of structural changes in the dynamics of societies. If globalization is taken as a complex set of multicentered processes of flows, of goods, people, & information which limit the "moat" of nation-states, how are civilizations being altered, and in turn, how does the global age alter civilizations that have been fixtures on the world scene since the First great axial age? We take this starting point to consider three possible scenarios that may be actualized. First, the increased interdependency of the world might promote a single civilization of modernity with a core of Enlightenment values (including some dark sides). We might term this a "liberal" perspective. The second scenario of "many civilizations" is a pluralistic perspective, viewing each of the initial world civilizations spreading around the world (from such processes as flows of people, capital, technology) beyond their primary historical environment .The third scenario is that of a global catastrophe, partly nature-made, partly man-made, which could before the end of the century reduce the global age to small-scale societies bereft of civilization.

2010S02671

Tiryakian, Edward A. (Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0088 [tel: 919 660 5632; fax: 919 660 5623; e-mail: Durkhm@soc.duke.edu]), **The Diaspora Community: Lifeline or Albatross in Peace Process?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In various regions of the world marked by severe intrastate and interstate ethnic tension & conflicts, often with violence taking its toll on civilian populations, the instauration of a peace process is fragile & often nonlinear. Its realization is long-term & contingent on many factors, including material and moral support from the international community. While much attention has been given to the peace process (including conditions for successes, breakdowns, & apparent stalemates), a variable that has been under examined is that of the role of the diaspora community where it is an actor in at least one side of the conflict. This paper argues that greater attention should be given to how, in specific situations, the diaspora community is a stakeholder in the peace process, providing resources to the homeland group but also at a distance having an interest in maintaining the tensions, if not overt aspects of the conflict. Hence the title of this communication.

2010S02672

Titarenko, Larissa (Belarusian State University, Department of Sociology, Minsk, Belarus 220030 [tel: +375 17 259 7041; fax: +375 17 2840882; e-mail: larisa166@mail.ru]), **Contemporary Russian/Belarusian Sociology: National Traditions and Innovations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When discussing sociology of post-soviet states one can talk at least about two different roots of this sociology: (1) pre-revolutionary Russian sociology that consisted of several national schools of thoughts competing with each other; (2) soviet sociology known as the Marxist school of thought. The first period was multi-paradigmatic: positivist schools coexisted with subjectivist and Marxist schools. However, the national traditions were broken after 1917, when Marxism-Leninism transformed sociology into a part of the dominant ideological system. Even those scholars who were not Marxists had to use its terminology & present their concepts within the approved theoretical framework. Other traditions of Russian sociology have been forgotten. During post-soviet period some pre-revolutionary ideas were recalled: necessity of national schools & recognition of the "special Russian way of development". Russian sociologists Sorokin, Kareev, and Kovalevskij have been recognized as "classics". In other countries sociologies also constructed their national roots trying to keep sociological heritage & also follow the global trajectories. The contemporary important issue is to unite national sociological associations as parts of ISA. It will help to promote comparative research, present their results in ISA journals, follow international standards, & become an integral part of international community.

2010S02673

Titilayo, Ayotunde (Demography and Social Statistics, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria, 234 [tel: 2348023292667; fax: nil; e-mail: liasuayotunde@gmail.com]), **Early Childbirth and its Implication for Poverty Regeneration Among Women in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ ABSTRACT: Measured by any standard, vast majority of Nigerians are living in abject poverty. The three core values of development (Sustainability; Self-Esteem; & Freedom from servitude) are nothing to write home about especially among women. Observing the trend of early childbirth in Nigeria, the study investigated teenage childbearing patterns with a view to examining its consequences on human development in Southwest Nigeria. Employing 0.3 as the prevalence rate of early childbearing from Nigeria Demographic & Health Survey 2003 & 10% sample size adjustment factor for non-response rate, 355 women aged 15-49 years were interviewed through a systematic random sampling technique. Structured questionnaire that investigated socio-economic variables of early childbearing was used for the study. With a mean age at first birth of 17 years, the study revealed a high prevalence rate of early childbearing among women. Furthermore, the incidence of early childbirth cut across parental socio-economic characteristics. Lastly, this study observed serious consequences ranging from high school drop-out, low employment opportunities, higher infant & maternal morbidity & mortality to the issue of poverty regeneration among women who experienced early childbirth in South-western Nigeria.

2010S02674

Toader, Maria Roxana (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Schitu Magureanu Str, 9, Bucharest 010181, Romania [tel: 0040723541209; e-mail: roxana.toader24@gmail.com]), **Comparative Analysis of Scientific Literacy Scale by Gender,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The National Science Foundation scientific literacy scale was applied in recent years on different audiences at the European level. My objective is to explore gender differences in answers to the scientific literacy scale items, in order to identify variations in levels of scientific literacy & also variation in style factors. Gender sensitivity is variable across items & across style factors in different countries. I explore the distribution of DK answers & acquiescent answers across gender categories and countries. I use the Romanian "Science & the public– STISOC" 2009 survey, covering a national sample, & the 2005 Eurobarometer 63.1, in order to conduct a comparative analysis at European level.

2010S02675

Todorova, Nonka Bogomilova (Institute for Philosophical Research of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences [e-mail: nonka_bogomilova@mail.bg]), **Class and Religion: The Classical Ideas and The Modern Party's Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper intends to analyze some classical theses in the social-philosophical thought regarding the relationship between class & religion: K. Marx, F. Engels, M. Weber, early E. Fromm and to test their (no)heuristic in explanation of some contemporary democratic party practices & ideologies. The local "case study" will focus on the Balkan experience, Bulgaria & Serbia. The main hypotheses/conclusion of the paper is: the connection between the class situation & the party's ideology & practice today becomes more & more invisible & indirect, & the instrumentalization of religion, as a consequence, more active & fanciful.

2010S02676

Toepoel, Vera (Department of Leisure Studies, Tilburg University, Tilburg, the Netherlands, 5000LE [tel: + 31 13 466 2452; e-mail: v.toepoel@uvt.nl]), **Social Capital and Leisure: Which Leisure-Related Activities Make Older People Feel Less Lonely?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates the impact of leisure activities on the social status of the elderly based on a heterogeneous sample of the Dutch population. Close relationships are also analyzed to identify which people are successful stimulators of leisure participation. The social capital profile confirms that older people have fewer social contacts & often feel lonely. Cultural activities, reading books, and hobbies are found to be successful predictors for social integration of older people. This study shows that leisure activities explain a relatively small part of social integration, although the effect of leisure activities on social integration increases with age. Neighbors play a relatively insignificant role in stimulation older people to participate in leisure activities. Friends serve most often as stimulators. Partners play a role in participation in cultural activities & sports; parents stimulate participation in voluntary work & holidays; siblings facilitate voluntary work & sports; & children participation in cultural activities, reading books, & shopping. Local communities can use these close relationships & develop special programs to increase social integration & hence improve quality of life for older adults.

2010S02677

Tognetti, Mara & Ornaghi, Annalisa (Department of Sociology and Social Research, Faculty of Sociology, Milan-Bicocca Univer-

sity, Milano, Italy, 20126 [tel: +39 02.64487571; e-mail: mara.tognetti@unimib.it]), **"The Quality of Life of the Elderly (of Age 80+) in Italy",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The studies of social inequalities, particularly those of health, have recently received a growing attention. However, for the particular case of older people of age 80+ this is not true, as if in our imagination, being older transcends social divisions, which nonetheless exist also for the elderly. Moreover, in 2050, 30% of Europeans will be older than sixty years, & fact that allows us to understand why studying the quality of life in this age group is important. To study the quality of life of elderly is not straightforward, mainly because some of the theoretical indicators used in the literature to define social status are totally or partially missing. Older people are inactive & therefore it's not easy to differentiate them in relation to their profession & at the same time their educational qualification is often outdated or difficult to classify, so that some of the usual indicators cease to be relevant for comparative study. But even without clearly defined indicators compared to other age groups, social inequalities persist. The paper will focus on the quality of life of older people of age 80+ in Italy. In particular, we will use data resulting from a research (field work) conducted in an urban municipality close to Milan to describe relevant empirical facts as well as to support some of our working hypothesis & theoretical arguments which we had developed with regards to the topic.

2010S02678

Toledo, Gustavo (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela [tel: 00584167260828; fax: 00582125965308; e-mail: gustavotoledolara@gmail.com]), **Las teorías educativas; retos y consecuencias para la Universidad latinoamericana** (The Theories of Education: Challenges and Implications for Latin American University), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Las teorías educativas; retos y consecuencias para la Universidad latinoamericana. The educational theories, challenges and consequences for the Latinamerican University Gustavo TOLEDO LARA Lic. en Educación (UCV) MSc. en Educación Superior Maestría en Educación Superior Universidad Central de Venezuela gustavotoledolara@gmail.com RESUMEN América Latina comprende un conjunto de países con dinámicas sociales de historia reciente. La juventud de su vida republicana da pie, a que sea proclive a una evolución social permanente, en constante cambio. Las teorías educativas exportadas de otras latitudes, han traído como consecuencia que dentro de las políticas educativas nacionales, se evoque la necesidad de una educación superior socialmente pertinente, y que además, se asegure que es posible el nacimiento de teorías socioeducativas latinoamericanas. El debate político venezolano cambia a partir de la instauración de la democracia representativa en enero de 1958. Se habla de reforma en momentos políticos álgidos, como por ejemplo la reforma universitaria dada para 1970. Esta acción fue criticada y rechazada por la comunidad universitaria, y el gobierno de entonces, decide censurar, allanar y cerrar la Universidad Central de Venezuela. La universidad no puede mantenerse incólume ante los cambios que ocurren fuera de sus aulas. Palabras clave: Teorías educativas, Integración Latinoamericana, Latinoamérica, Universidad, Debate político.

2010S02679

Toma, Stefania (Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 400697 [tel: 0040-745-759089; e-mail: tomastefania76@yahoo.com]), **The Last Drop–Mixing the Cause and the Consequence of Ethnic Conflicts–The Case of Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, the number of ethnic conflicts in which Roma are involved has risen considerably in Romania. These cases (Apata, 2007, Csikszentmárton & Csikszentkirály 2009) gained a large interest in public discourses & faced the authorities with new challenges for public policies. The present article proposes to present the preliminary results of a recent sociological survey through which we tried to identify some factors which can contribute to the appearance of interethnic-conflicts. One of our first hypotheses was that these conflicts have a common structure, although we can talk about processes as well. The different factors (demographic, social-economic, legislative/institutional, symbolic-attitude & conflict-management traditions) may form a "critical mass" which forms a "conflictual cloud". This conflictual cloud, with the "last drop" can turn into an open conflict or just to contribute to the risk of a conflict. The action of the structure of the conflict (the factors) & the "last drop" is enforced or re-directed by the impulse of different actors of the conflict. We try to explore further the question what determines that a conflictual situation is defined as ethnic conflict & in which cases the "last drop" is seen as the cause or the consequence of the conflict.

2010S02680

Tomanek, Pawel ([e-mail: pawel.tomanek@uj.edu.pl]), **Explaining Experts, Interpreting Parents? Reflexive Parenting and the Cognitive/Hermeneutic Divide,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most influential perspectives on late-modern reflexivity is Scott Lash's distinction between cognitive & hermeneutic reflexivity, the former being based on individual appropriation of expert knowledge, & the latter a on "intensive semantic interchange" between subjects enmeshed in "shared webs of meanings". While this distinction is of great heuristic value, it does not give any clues as to how (if at all) the two types of reflexivity intersect & interact in everyday practice. Are they mutually exclusive, hostile, or can they merge in individual insights & identity projects? This question will be applied to a particular field of practice a child-rearing & its reflexive background. Through in-depth analysis of two most popular Polish parenting web forums a one of them involving the presence of an expert, the other being run by parents themselves I want to show how experts & "laypersons" differ in the ways of defining and interpreting parenting issues, & to what extent those differences can be subsumed under the cognitive/hermeneutic distinction. My particular goal will be to determine whether a and how a scientific truths concerning child nature and development can support "hermeneutic" claims concerning parental obligations. In this way I want both to examine the empirical validity of Scott Lash's conceptual framework & to restate the concept of reflexivity as a unified (though not uniform) phenomenon.

2010S02681

Tomaszewski, Wojtek & Barnes, Matt (National Centre for Social Research, London, UK [tel: 0044 2075498567; e-mail: wojtek.tomaszewski@natcen.ac.uk]), **Investigating the Drivers and Consequences of Social Detachment at Older Age: Evidence From the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper focuses on the relational & dynamic aspects of social exclusion by introducing the concept of social detachment, which aims to capture the "discontinuity in relationships with the rest of society" (Room, 1999), & its links with well-being. The main goal of the paper is to investigate how social detachment at older age is shaped by socio-economic inequalities prevalent in contemporary Britain, & to assess its impact on a range of well-being outcomes at older age. The research is based on the first three waves (2002, 2004 & 2006) of the biennial English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, the first study in the UK covering a broad range of topics necessary to understand the economic, social, psychological & health elements of the ageing process, with a sample representative of all people in England aged 50 & more. Using the approach adopted in earlier research (Tomaszewski & Barnes 2008), we use ELSA to measure social detachment based on six domains of social participation: contacts with other people, social support, civic/political involvement, participation in culture, participation in recreational activities/hobbies & participation in leisure. We use ordinal logistic regression to identify the factors most strongly associated with the duration of social detachment, while controlling for a range of other, potentially confounding, characteristics of older people & their families. We also use various regression-based models, including fixed and random effect panel data models, to assess the effect of social detachment on the subjective well-being outcomes.

2010S02682

Tomic, Patricia (Sociology, University of British Columbia Okanagan, Kelowna, BC, Canada [e-mail: Patricia.tomic@ubc.ca]), **Hyper-mobility and Temporary Work: Mexican Farm Workers in the Okanagan Valley in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation addresses the mobility of Mexicans who journey yearly to Canada to labour in farms, nurseries, hothouses & other agricultural jobs. Current scholarship emphasizes contemporary mobility as an essential characteristic of a globalized world. For example, a hyper-mobile world is the underlying theme in the works of authors such as Bauman, Castells & Urry. Their theories of globalization stress a kinetic elite & the weakening of nation and nationalism. In contrast, in this paper I look at the Mexican workers who, lacking the social, cultural & financial capital of the elites, first advance in fits & starts from their homes in Mexico to the airport in Mexico City. I analyze their hesitant crossing of the Canadian border & their journey to farms where they become immobilized by a system that ties them to the land and to farm owners. Finally, I examine their

trip back to Mexico once the agricultural cycle is complete for the year. I rely on interviews with Mexican farm workers in the Okanagan valley, farmers in the same area, personnel from the Mexican Consulate and the Canadian institutions involved with these workers.

2010S02683

Tomic-Koludrovic, Inga & Petric, Mirko (Department of Sociology, University of Zadar, Obala kralja Petra Kresimira IV 2, 23000 Zadar, Croatia [tel: +385917357002; fax: +38521535072; e-mail: itomic@unizd.hr]), **Cruise Ship Tourism and Heritage Cities in the Adriatic: The Adverse Impact on Urban Identity, Public Space, and Local Flows,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Cruise ship tourism has in recent years proven to be the pinnacle of exploitation of the local resources. Its critics claim that it wears down the local infrastructure & makes use of the local sights without even adequate financial remuneration, as the profits are for the most part made based on the consumption on the ship itself. On the other hand, this type of tourism has had devastating effects on the fabric of local life, turning them into stage sets for the tourists & depriving them not only of the population living in situ but also of the more "sustainable" types of tourists. The presentation outlines & discusses the effects of cruise ship tourism on both the natural & social environment of selected urban locations in the Adriatic Sea. It is argued that the combined effect of this kind of drastically "unsustainable" tourism is especially visible in the example of the area under discussion. Namely, on the one hand, the Adriatic Sea is a closed, Mediterranean basin sea with a slow change of water. As such, its environmental sensitivity to pollution is beyond average. On the other hand, it is a very rich area in terms of cultural heritage, as evidenced by a large number of UNESCO-protected heritage sites. Given the long urban tradition & specific cultural profile of the Mediterranean cities, it is argued that the culturally negative impact of cruise ship tourism can be illustrated particularly well on the example of the Adriatic harbor cities included on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Following a brief introduction on the nature and general effects of cruise ship tourism on natural, social and cultural environment, the particular adverse effects on heritage cities will be illustrated by examples relating to traffic congestion (Dubrovnik), changing the nature of urban flows adversely affecting the sense of urban identity (Split) & the adverse effect on the symbolic capital of a prominent public space (Venice). Key words: cruise tourism, globalization, heritage cities, deterritorialization

2010S02684

Tomse, Vesna (University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 8001 [tel: +41 76 568 48 48; e-mail: v.tomse@gmail.com]), **Housing for the Poor: The Busting Bubble in St. Petersburg, Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the busting real estate bubble most foreign investors left St. Petersburg in 2008 the up to 50% profit margins from the golden years could not be sustained in the beginning crisis. Only marginally involved in housing construction, the international investors didn't have much influence on housing, even though their flight heavily influenced the commercial sector. Much more influence on housing came from the international financial system in general & its lack of liquidity: Half of the new constructions remained unfinished, demand fell six fold & the prices 20% - even though in the "hungry market" real demand exceeds supply by far. But the probably most enduring effect of the crises is a further segregation of the population in St. Petersburg along the lines of construction "classes". Not only does the Russian Federation build social housing for lower income strata in anti-cyclical construction programs, but construction companies erect "economy class" housing at the edges of the city for the poor and substandard suburban housing for the impoverished. Being the hope of people, who escape the overcrowded "kommunalky" a municipal soviet housing mostly located in the historical centre the ghettos of the future are being built at the city edges & beyond.

2010S02685

Tonah, Steve (Department of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon-Accra, P. O. Box LG 65 Legon-Accra, Ghana [tel: 233-21-500312; e-mail: tonah@operamail.com]), **Chieftaincy, Party Politics and Recurrent Conflicts in Ghana's North,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper provides an overview of three of Northern Ghana's intractable chieftaincy & ethnic conflicts among the Dagomba, the Nanumba & the Kusasi/Mamprusi ethnic groups. These three conflicts, just as many others in the region, have so far defied all attempts to resolve them. One common characteristic of Northern Ghana's conflicts is that they have with time become politicized with the various factions aligning themselves with the two major political parties & using state power & influence to seek solutions which invariably turn out to be shortlived. The paper provides a detailed ethnographic account of the groups involved in the conflict, the various trajectories through with these conflicts have traveled & accounts for the increasing polarization of the conflicting parties. These conflicts have with time created a situation of lawlessness & insecurity with criminal gangs taking advantage of the chaotic situation to commit violent crimes and settle personal disputes. The paper also examines individual accounts & experiences during the conflicts & how these conflicts have affected & altered the lives of prominent and ordinary residents in Northern Ghana.

2010S02686

Tong, Joy Kooi-Chin (Purdue University, 700, W State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907 [tel: 1-765-3374255; e-mail: joytkc2004@yahoo.com.sg]), **Religious Experience of a Young Congregation: Case Study of a Mega-Church,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The primal challenge of religious faith under the influence of consumerism & globalization is the commodification of everyday life. Religious institutions are facing the issue of how to retain the loyalty of the next generation amidst fierce competition from "Madonna, Microsoft & McDonalds". Nevertheless, the turning of thousands of young people towards mega-churches over the last decade has challenged us with the questions: how do they construct a modern experience which excels in the religious marketplace? This ethnography focuses on one of the largest mega-churches in Asia City Harvest Church in Singapore, which has about 27,000 weekly attenders whose average age is 26 years. It seeks to examine the unique religious experience constructing through the combination of rational structures, emotional expressivity with a consumer ethic. The church's proactive engagement with media is particularly fascinating as it has created world-class quality media performances & a "pastor-entertainer", i.e. a Hollywood singer, for the Asian market (secular & religious). It is significant to study how religion interplays with media and commodification & how it is transformed in the process.

2010S02687

Tormos, Raül & Arroyo, Liliana (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió, C Pau Claris, 138, 4t, Barcelona, Spain, 08009 [tel: 0034655920350; e-mail: rtormos.ceo@gencat.ca]), **Post-Traditional Religiosity in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A country's level of religiosity is widely related to the percentage of postmaterialist people in the overall population. However, scientific literature has pointed to a lack of association between these two variables at the individual level. We argue that this lack of association is in fact indicating the incapacity of current religious categories to grasp a new phenomenon that takes place in many advanced industrial societies: post-traditional religiosity. We propose a new typology with respect to the content of religious beliefs. The process of (post)modernization & the development of these societies towards a reflexive modernization (as Beck identifies the process of self-building of biographies through individual multiple choices) could be producing not only secularization, but also a post-traditional form of religiosity. Then we can establish a new cleavage separating traditional from post-traditional religious beliefs. As a point of departure for our analysis we use Halman & Draulans classification (2006) of religious beliefs & religious practices with a slight modification. By means of cluster analysis we define two groups of religious people comparing their degree of heterogeneity in moral beliefs & values. The more homogeneous & in line with the official position of institutional religions the more religiously traditional the person is, & vice versa. Data from the most recent European Values Study surveys are used to perform our analyses. Religious change involving this post-traditional dimension takes place all over Europe, but following different speed & extension depending on the country & its characteristics. In the second part of this paper we explore these differences using a multi-level perspective. In doing so we improve both the approaches of Norris & Inglehart (2007) & Halman and Draulans (2006) by taking into account the actual multi-level structure of the data.

2010S02688

Torny, Didier & Pontille, David (INRA - RiTME, 65 Bld de Brandebourg 94200 Ivry-sur-Seine France [e-mail: torny@ivry.inra.fr]), **When Journals Challenge Their Ratings: The Politics of Classification in Social Sciences and Humanities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a growing number of countries, public administrations & agencies seek to systematically evaluate the scientific outputs of their universities & research institutions, The impact factor (IF), fashioned by the Institute for Scientific Information, was for a long time the gold standard for the ranking of scientific productions according to their forms of publication. Nevertheless, even when used, IF was less accepted & integrated into social sciences & humanities practices. It is currently being superseded by ad hoc tools such as peer-reviewed journals lists & ratings. Journals were usually not consulted during the rating processes: they remained mute objects, manipulated & compared by expert panels & administrations. In June 2008, a group of British journals a specialized in history of science, technology and medicine & dominant in their field a published a joint declaration entitled "Journals under Threat" to ask for their withdrawal from the European Reference Index for Humanities (ERIH). From this moment on, journals began to publicly act as competent actors to provide judgments on the hierarchies made, forecasting the performative dimension of ratings on the organization of research, especially funding & publications strategies. The balance of power between scientific communities & research management institutions thus went through the very design of academic journal lists & ratings.

2010S02689

Torres, Anália, Brites, Rui, Coelho, Bernardo & Cardoso, Inês (Professor in the Department of Sociology at ISCTE-IUL (Lisbon University Institute) and researcher at CIES/ISCTE-IUL [e-mail: bernardo.coelho@iscte.pt]), **Family and Gender in Europe: Trends of Convergence and Divergence Comparing Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Family & work are fundamental dimensions for individual projects. Gender relations play an essential role on the ways organizing daily experience around work & family practices, expectations and responsibilities. Family & gender ordering within the family have been dramatically changing. We briefly identify four main European trends: valuing feelings & emotions; secularization; individualization; women's search for autonomy & gender equality. We look to a scenario to a clear passage from traditional gender values towards gender equality, opening room for gender relation's negotiation in family context, highlining the common pathways in Europe & understanding the European diversity, their different starting points & dynamics. Research results lead us easily to two findings. First, gender equality values within family division of labour are clearly sustained by the majority of the Europeans while practices in the same domain point out to gender differences and inequalities. Second, there are persistent models of practice reproducing more traditional gender regimes. So, the transformations of the family in Europe follow the same patterns but in different rhythms & cultural variants. Exploring the European Social Survey Round 2 (2004) & Round 3 (2006) data we analyse & discuss differences among countries & among sexes regarding gender & family values.

2010S02690

Torres, Anália, Coelho, Bernardo, Brites, Rui, Cardoso, Inês, & Jerónimo, Paula (Professor in the Department of Sociology at ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, researcher at CIES/ISCTE., Lisbon University Institute [e-mail: bernardo.coelho@iscte.pt]), **A Mysterious European Threesome: Work-Care Regimes, Work-Family Pressure and Gender,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Based on discussions about orientations to work & care, we contribute to enlighten regularities & singularities among European countries. Identifying the interplay between structural, institutional & cultural determinants of orientations, we mobilize European Social Survey data from three rounds (2002, 2004 and 2006) & data from Eurobarometer 2003. This paper is organized around three analytical aims: (i) as work & family became in recent years one of the most striking dichotomies in sociological discourse, it seems fundamental to understand the way family and work are perceived by Europeans. Contradicting stereotypes both men and women across Europe value work & family as fundamental dimensions for their projects. (ii) As these two dimensions produce a complex set of potentially conflicting interactions it become pertinent to look at different European political packages. We present a work-care political package typology trying to overcome some analytical problems faced by other welfare state typologies. (iii) Consequently, we discuss the connections between those policies & the production or reproduction of gender order within the family on one hand, & work pressure on European families on the other. In countries with gender egalitarian values & policies targeted at work care arrangements, individuals experience less work-family conflict. Conversely, in countries with more traditional gender values & restricted or disadvantaged policies we found more family-work conflict. But institutional constraints don't act alone: orientations to work & care differ according to age, education, parental & employment status.

2010S02691

Torres, Cristobal, Robles, José Manuel, Molina, Oscar & De Marco, Stefano (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, España, [e-mail: cristobal.torres@uam.es]), **Digital Democracy and Digital Divide. Political Parties and Internet in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years we have witnessed an astounding development of the uses & services offered through the Internet. Of these uses and services, it is worth paying special attention to those which allow citizens to improve their relationship with their representatives, to think about social, economic & political issues of their interest & to organize themselves in a more efficient and productive way to reach their goals. The political services and tools offered through the Internet form a structure of political opportunity for the increase & improvement of the repertoire of citizen's political practices. However, this is also a scenario which, given the size & depth of the digital divide, can generate new forms of political inequality. In this paper, we study the debate regarding the new political opportunities & risks brought by the Internet. We offer two theoretical frameworks. The first theoretical framework is one where the political possibilities of the Internet are debated. The second is one where we analyse the development of the digital divide in general & the political digital divide in particular. We then introduce an empirical section which allows us to analyse the effects of the digital divide on the political possibilities of the Internet. Our aim is to provide a comprehensive picture of the possibilities and limitations of digital democracy.

2010S02692

Torres, Manuel (GCEIS, U. Santiago de Compostela [tel: 34655601325; e-mail: codi1966@hotmail.com]), **Making no Sense: Biography, Mental Illness and Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We argue that Niklas Luhmann sociology (1997, Social Systems) & G. Spencer-Brown logic (1979, Logic of Sense) allow to construct a reflexive medical sociology. We applied it in our investigation on mentally ill in Galicia (North west Spain). Between 1992 & 2008, we collected biographies of three groups of related to mental illness: patients with a psychiatric diagnosis; relatives of patients; and, workers in health services. Each group observes differently mental illness using distinctions. These distinctions generate social expectations & a medical ideology. The biographies collected show that these distinctions & expectations work because each of these three groups uses them with different meanings & in contradictory ways. They make sense to each group because each one gives them a different sense. We argue then following Luhmann's theory that sociology cannot be prescriptive or normative but it has to bring an element of self-reflection to social complexity.

2010S02693

Torres, Nilton Ricoy (University of Sao Paulo, Rua do Lago 876 Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil, 05508080 [tel: ++ 55 11 3091 4571; fax: ++ 55 11 3091 4539; e-mail: nrtorres@usp.br]), **Informal Networks of Governance: Collaborative Practices of Planning in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This work explores the idea of planning as a democratic process where arguments are freely discussed, carefully scrutinized and thoroughly evaluated through an open debate. In this process, planning is neither a strategic nor an instrumental calculation, but rather a collaborative dialogue where people get together to build consensus within an adaptive & learning scenario. The text argues that in some formal (public) settings planning may display a practice quite different from the above idea, while in informal ones, a growing network of disenfranchised agents acting interactively & collaboratively may be approaching that ideal, in practice. The text argues that planning is perhaps dependent on the actual social/institutional assemblages: under formal and institutionalized frameworks it may turn itself into an instrument of power & obstruct any process of change; under informal (ad hoc) settings, planning can become a democratic construct & act to neutralize forces attempting to distort the dialogue. The research makes use of the ethnographic method & focuses on the experience of social movement leaders, NGOs activists, citizens and planners, when facing conflicts & confrontations. Acting collaboratively these agents deal with complex situations & seek to solve distressful problems in contexts where public intervention is absent or failed. The study focuses on specific cases of Brazilian local governance experience & identifies how planners and citizens, assembled in informal & participatory networks, are able to

invent solutions to get through thorny situations. The research takes the dialectical approach of Paulo Freire, in order to emphasize the encounter of dialogues & non-dialogues in the arenas of planning. It seeks to highlight how the networks operating informally & collaboratively can counteract manipulation, by providing information, counter information and technical capacity. The paper evaluates the ontology of planning as an evolving experiment a an ongoing practice of cooperation among free, diverse, adaptive, & learning agents, working independently but interactively in complex social settings. It seeks to highlight the emergence of these "informal networks" & to identify their roles in the context of Brazilian planning practice. Would these "webs" be an emerging mode of urban governance in the twenty-one century?

2010S02694

Torres, Sandra (NISAL, Linköping University, Campus Norrköping, 601 74 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +46 11 36 34 65; e-mail: sandra.torres@isv.liu.se]), **Understanding of Ethnic 'Otherness' in Relation to Elderly Care Provision/Recipiency,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization is changing the ethnic composition of most European societies. The elderly care sector is consequently being challenged by it. This project aims to shed light on how assumptions regarding ethnic "Others" affect this sector. Ethnographic data has been collected over a period of 60 days resulting in 300 hrs of participant observation & a total of 37 semi-structured interviews (26 with care providers, 8 with care recipients & 3 with their relatives). The presentation will focus on the understandings of ethnic "Others" that were uncovered in the nursing homes studies. Some of them attested to ethnic "Otherness" being understood in terms of exceptional caring skills while others attested to lack of professionalism. Ethnic "Others" were, in other words, presumed to be skilled at care provision but not as good as far as staff relations are concerned. The presentation will address these conflicting understandings and the division of labor that these notions unintentionally bring about. The presentation concludes therefore by suggesting that diversity challenges the manner in which we think about what constitutes high quality & user-friendly care in old age. Understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' need therefore to be more in focus when cross-cultural interaction in care settings is at stake.

2010S02695

Torres-Albero, Cristobal, Robles-Morales, Jose Manuel, Fernandez-Rodriguez, Calos & Morales-Molina, Oscar (Departamento de Sociologia/Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Spain), Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid (Spain) [tel: +34914974639; e-mail: cristobal.torres@uam.es]), **The Social Inequalities in the Information and Knowledge Society. The Digital Divide in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of the Information & Knowledge Society has brought with it new forms of social inequality. This is the case of the Digital Divide, which refers to the unequal access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in general & to the Internet in particular, among different social groups as a result of their place of residence, their age or their level of education, among other factors. However, in spite of the significant increase of research into this social phenomenon, there are still important aspects that remain to be studied with regard to the digital divide. This paper aims to contribute to clarifying some of these aspects by pointing to the important relationship between the digital divide & the social differences that characterise a given territory. We focus on the case of Spain and, from a logistic regression statistical model designed specifically for this purpose, we advocate that the differences in the usage of Internet between some territories & others can be fully accounted for by pointing to the unequal social distribution existing among said territories. This allows us to conclude that the reduction of the digital divide is dependent upon the decrease of social differences.

2010S02696

Tortora, Robert D., Delmeiren, Christine & Fansi, Theodoret (Gallup, Inc, 901 F. St. NW, Washington, DC 20004 USA [tel: +1 703 509 0713; e-mail: bobULtortora@gallup.com]), **A Comparison of Paper and Pencil and CAPI Interviewing in Cameroon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Gallup World Poll (GWP), conducted annually in Cameroon since 2006, uses paper & pencil face to face interviewing. With the availability of software that runs on low cost PDA devices the GWP will use a split sample approach to compare the of quality paper and pencil & CAPI interviewing in the 2010 survey in Cameroon. The analysis will compare paradata as well as substantive results between the two methods. In addition the paper will report on the operational issues of the implementation & training of CAPI including implementation of the questionnaire into English, French and Fulfulde.

2010S02697

Toscano, Emanuele & Di Nunzio, Daniele (c/o Toscano–U Rome 'La Sapienza', Italy [tel: +393492817169; e-mail: emanuele.toscano@libero.it] or Di Nunzio–IRES - Istituto di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali, Rome, Italy [tel: (0039) 0685797237; e-mail: d.dinunzio@ires.it]), **Can We Still Speak about Extreme Right Movements? The Experience of Casapound in Italy between Community and Subjectivation Drives,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The research analyses personal experiences of activists and sympathizers of the radical right movement Casapound, born in Rome in 2003 and that has spread throughout Italy (during) the past years, with the aim to understand their meaning of action, their logics of engagement and, from a theoretical point of view, its limits towards the affirmation of subjectivity. The analysis focalises the bi-directional relationship between individuals and Casapound as a collective space of action, with the aim to understand the evolution of the political, social and cultural orientation of the movement. Specific attention is given to the actors' cultural expressions and to the tools of acquisition of knowledge and information, through an analysis of the role of music, literature, seminars as well as internet, radio and other media as instruments of action of the movement and constructions of the self. Research methodology is constituted by: analysis of textual and audio-visual documents, in-depth interviews, focus groups and participatory observation.

2010S02698

Tousijn, Willem W. (Facoltà di Economia, University of Turin, Corso Unione Sovietica 218 bis, 10134 Turin, Italy [tel: +39 011 6706094; fax: +39 011 6706097; e-mail: willem.tousijn@unito.it]), **Integrating Health and Social Care: Interprofessional Relationships in Multi-Disciplinary Teams in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Integrating health & social care has been one of the main objectives of recent policy reforms in Italy in both sectors, the main drivers being the necessity to meet changing population needs (chronic and multiple diseases) & the demand for more effective & holistic treatments. Integration has been implemented on three different levels: institutional, organizational, professional. At the professional level a number of multiprofessional teams have been created or transformed (if already existing) in several areas: aged persons, under age persons, the disabled, abuses & maltreatments, addictions, Alzheimer's Disease, adoption & fosterage. The paper will describe & discuss some results of an empirical research based on about fifty interviews on managers & members of multiprofessional teams from the Turin area. Research topics include: interprofessional tensions, models of team work, obstacles to integration, effects on the traditionally dominant role of the medical profession, effects on the relationships between professionals & managers.

2010S02699

Tovey, Hilary & Bruckmeier, Karl (Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland [tel: +353 1 8961371; e-mail: htovey@tcd.ie]), **A Route Towards Sustainable Development for Post-Industrial Societies? A Critically Discussing the "Dematerialisation Hypothesis",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the debate about transitions to a knowledge based society or economy the hypothetical argument has been formulated that economic development towards post-industrial societies implies less & less use of material resources, is becoming more dependent on immaterial resources, & hence is necessarily more environmentally sustainable. This argument needs to be discussed critically, from both empirical & theoretical perspectives. At a first glance it recalls the old Rostow-hypothesis about stages of development used in the economic development debate since the 1950s combined with the environmental Kuznets curve argument: after a take-off towards economic development & industrialisation, developing economies may first go through a phase of environmental pollution, but the more developed they become the less they pollute the environment and waste resources. The more recent debate about "ecological modernisation" in the discourse of sustainable development uses similar arguments, that industrialized societies can develop into clean economies by developing environmentally friendly & resource saving technologies. Sociological theories of globalisation as global circulation of knowledge or information also tend to support a de-materialising interpretation of social change. That the

reality of a globalized economy is more complex & contradictory has been discussed recently, e.g. by ecological economists analyzing resource flows between the Southern & Northern hemispheres with resulting "ecological distribution conflicts" under conditions of global "unequal exchange". The measurement of natural resource use through ecological footprints or material and energy flow accounting supports the argument that sustainable development in Western countries is a "rich country illusion", neglecting the high use of non-domestic resources by these countries & the export of polluting industries to the South. Starting from these recent debates we discuss the possibilities of more critical & interdisciplinary studies & frameworks (such as social & human ecology) to refocus the discussion about dematerialisation & national transitions to sustainability in a global perspective, including the (socio-economic) world system and the (ecological) earth system.

2010S02700

Trabka, Agnieszka (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University [fax:; e-mail: a.trabka@gmail.com]), **Nomadic Self-Identity in Late Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many sociologist argue, that in the contemporary, globalized late-modern society the crisis of traditional social structures and institutions may be diagnosed. It has, undoubtedly, important consequences for the process of self-identity forming: it is no longer inherited. It becomes a project, an obligation–it has ethic dimension since every decision one makes can be seen as significant for the process of identity construction. In this context we can speak about individualization, as an important characteristic of contemporary society. On the other hand, high mobility of people, money, ideas or things results in a sense of unrootedness. I would like to analyze the consequences of mentioned processes to the self-identity on the example of global nomads (called sometimes third culture kids). According to David Pollock third culture kid "is a person who has spent a significant part of his or her developmental years outside his/her parents' culture. Although elements from each culture are assimilated into the third culture kid's life experience, the sense of belonging is in relationship to others of the same background, other TCKs". I shall try to describe a nomadic, unrooted self, focusing on the ways continuity of self-identity is maintained & on the most important identity strategies.

2010S02701

Tramonte, Lucia, Marotta, Luana & Willms, J. Douglas (Department of Sociology and Canadian Research Institute for Social Policy, University of New Brunswick, PO Box 4400, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, E3B 5A3 [tel: +1 (506) 458-7257; e-mail: b4nw2@unb.ca]), **The Effect of Cultural Parental Practices Over Children's Life Course,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most studies of social mobility have found that academic achievement and occupational attainment are largely determined by people's family origin & educational experiences (Bielby 1981; Kerckhoff 1996; Sewell, Hauser, & Featherman 1976). Dominant status groups hold economic, political, & symbolic power (Collins 1971), and their success depends on the use of their social & cultural capital in strategic ways (Bourdieu 1990). Sociological explanations of the association between children's educational outcomes & family background have often referred to economic and cultural capital as the main components of parental resources (De Graaf, De Graaf, & Kraaykamp 2000). Recent studies have shown that middle & upper-class parents adopt strategies of "concerted cultivation" with their children, promoting child-rearing practices that are valued by schools (Lareau 2003; Bodovski and Farkas 2008). This paper aims to test the "concerted cultivation" hypothesis using a longitudinal Canadian database, the National Longitudinal Study of Children & Youth (NLSCY) study. Analyses are based on 7 cycles of the NLSCY, following from 1994 to 2006 a sample of children aged 0-11. Using multilevel growth modelling, the paper analyzes whether two class-specific parenting strategies, "concerted cultivation" & "accomplishment of natural growth" (Lareau 2003), are consistently applied throughout children's life course. Moreover, this paper examines variation of the impact of concerted cultivation on children's mathematical skills and self-esteem over time. The paper focuses on the time-varying effects of three dimensions of concerted cultivation on children's outcomes: organization of daily life, language use, and interactions between families & institutions.

2010S02702

Trancart, Danièle & Meda Dominique, Georges Nathalie (Centre d'études de l'emploi, Centre d'Etudes de l'Emploi 29 promenade Michel Simon 93 166 Noisy-le-Grand Cedex France [tel: 00 33 1 45 92 68 52; e-mail: daniele.trancart@cee-recherche.fr]), **Couples' Work Schedules, Satisfaction and Work and Family Balance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this communication, we attempt to study the impact of work schedules on couple's satisfaction of their work & family balance in France. Since several years & surveys, we know how important is the organisation of work schedules for parents who have to face flexitime, shift work, non-standard hours, etc. Most of all, workers ask for predictable schedules in order to organize their family life. The use of the "Families & employers survey", lead by INED (French institute of demographic studies), helps us to understand better which are the most important factors inducing workers' satisfaction to reconcile their job with their family life. This data give us the opportunity of knowing the opinion of both members of couples, so we can include in the study not only the personal characteristics of people explaining their own satisfaction, but also those of their spouse, which allows a richer comprehension of the causes of satisfaction of work & family balance. In particular, we build couples variables for work schedules depending of the compatibility of their timetables (for instance when both work more than 40 hours a week, or one of them only, or none of them, etc.). We especially stress the potential effects of the reduction of working time which took place in France since 2001. We find evidence that work time organisation is, far from the others, the first factor which impacts workers' satisfaction, whatever the gender is. Besides, the effect of the reduction of working time seems to be hidden by the importance of schedules. As we already knew, we confirm that women who are in charge of young children have much difficulties in reconcile their vocational & personal lives, so they are much at risk to leave the labour market. The compatibility of the spouse's schedules leads to higher satisfaction & better work & family balance, and, on the contrary, the addition of non-standard hours worsens the satisfaction of both members of the couple. We conclude that better work & family balance not only depends on people's individual work position, & the political debate must take into account household situations.

2010S02703

Trask, Bahira Sherif (University of Delaware, HDFS, 111 Alison West, Newark, DE 19716 [tel: 3028318187; fax: 3028318776; e-mail: bstrask@udel.edu]), **Incorporating a Gendered Analyses into Perspectives on Globalization and Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Insight into the relationship between globalization, gender, and families remains limited, despite the fact that globalization is a widely recognized & disputed social phenomenon. Mainstream approaches to globalization frame it as gender neutral, characterized by transnational economic, political & social flows and processes, between & within societies. This perspective is particularly problematic in light of a marginalized but insightful scholarship that has critically documented the role of gender in globalizing processes. By not incorporating gender into mainstream analyses, the internal mechanisms & the external manifestations of globalization are not adequately captured. As a result, policies and programs meant to aid or circumvent potentially negative consequences that may arise as a response to globalizing processes for women & their families, often have limited, if any, utility. This paper considers the relationship between constructions of gender & the material forces that shape families, communities, and the negotiation of everyday life in a global context. Globalization joins men & women, citizens & non-citizens, and individuals in industrialized & developing countries in various negotiated relationships with each other. These negotiations are closely tied to often conflicting ideological representations of men's & women's roles. These relationships are characterized by power differentials & varying access to systems of prestige, status, & resources. Moreover, the globalization process itself is affected by the players a & since the players are engaged in gendered relationships, globalization, too, becomes a gendered phenomenon.

2010S02704

Travisani, Tatiana (ECA/USP [e-mail: tati_travi@yahoo.com.br]), **Global Cities Under the New Media Artists Eyes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Several events, shows & festivals have arisen in recent years that address issues of cities & urban areas with new artistic explorations, such as site specific, & mobile art. This means that cities are such interesting for many artists. Using a theoretical & historical survey on the formation of so-called "global cities", this paper analyzes the main aspects of direct and indirect processes responsible for this panorama, & the processes of contemporary immigration, to understand the design of the contemporary

city, in a artistic view. And so, reflect on the tendency of cities to become protagonists of current artistic experimentation through the use of new electronic media. Also, it examines some contemporary artworks that seek to portray the global cities, enabling discussions about the arts similarities and differences between them.

2010S02705

Treitler, Vilna Bashi (Dept. of Black and Hispanic Studies, Baruch College, City University of New York, Baruch College, 55 Lexington Avenue, B4-280, New York, NY 10010 [tel: 646 312 4448; fax: 646 312 4441; e-mail: vbt@baruch.cuny.edu]), **The Ethnic Project,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Each US ethnic group's history is a tale of racial inclusion, because in the US ethnicity is a placeholder in the ordered listing of racial categories that comprise its racial hierarchy. When newcomers enter, a racialized fiction about their origins, prospects, culture, & physical appearance is created, indicating their status position. Indeed, their ethnic label becomes nearly synonymous with the bottom of the racial hierarchy. Importantly, while racial categories (like "white" & "black") are fixed in status, ethnicity is far more flexible a social construct. Some groups manipulate this flexibility, changing the racial connotation of their ethnic label by undertaking ethnic "marketing" campaigns ("Ethnic Project") to upgrade the public image their ethnic labels connote & distancing themselves from the racial bottom. If the dominant population accepts that the newcomers are culturally or racially different enough from the hierarchical bottom to merit uplift the project succeeds, providing group members relief from the damning prejudices & exclusionary practices that first plagued them. Many ethnic groups have attempted "racial uplift" but not all succeed. I am now writing a book on successful, failed, and ongoing struggles for increased racial status. My ISA presentation will discuss two Ethnic Project cases to illustrate the theory.

2010S02706

Trichopoulou, Anna (4th Health Regional Administration of Macedonia and Thrace, Aristotelous 16, 54623 Thessaloniki, Greece [tel: +30 2313 327832; fax: +30 2313 327845; e-mail: magoul-@otenet.gr]), **Social Exclusion Risk: Indicators and Comparisons,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper presents a theoretical sociological model analyzing the social exclusion risk of the society & proposes key indicators that enable the measurement of the risk as well as the comparative analysis among different countries. Apart from the quantitative Leaken indicators that are measuring the income, education and health inequalities, more dimensions & subjective well being indicators are included in the measurement model. The proposed indicators consist a methodological tool, necessary also, for social policy planning & evaluation. The proposed measurement model includes 5 areas of social exclusion/social integration: economic, social, political, cultural, symbolic references. The author is applying, in this paper, some of indicators in each area of social exclusion to compare the social exclusion risk in Greece with the EU 15 average (the former 15 EU Member states), the EU 27 average (refers to the 27 EU Member States) & the NMS12 average (refers to the 10 countries that joined the EU in May 2004 & the two countries that joined the EU in January 2007).

2010S02707

Trimikliniotis, Nicos (PRIO Cyprus Centre, University of Nicosia, PRIO Cyprus Centre, 3 Sophoullis, 1096 Nicosia [tel: +357 99491912; fax: +357 22878846; e-mail: nicostrim@gmail.com]), **For a Sociology that Moves beyond Sociology: Learning from Comparing Violent Conflicts and Reconciliation Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at exploring how to utilize knowledge derived from various ethnic, national, state conflict situations drawing on a comparative perspective that scrutinizes alternative modes of understanding & dealing with the violent past. Such knowledge is a precondition to contemplating the potential for resolution or transformation of conflict & how reconciliation comes about in society. This requires a sociology that is by its inception interdisciplinary & open. Such as sociology is a knowledge system which possesses the conceptual & methodological frame capable bridging the gap between disciplines & specializations through which "violence" & "conflict" have so far been studied separately from "reconciliation". Political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, lawyers, typically study different aspects of conflicts and reconciliation processes but not how they relate to each other. Moreover, the works of art, poetry, theatre & literature provides valuable insights which traditionally have not been properly integrated within the discipline as bodies of knowledge of equal significance or value. However, in order to address such complex social problems, we need a sociology that draws on these dimensions, not in an eclectic manner; we require a knowledge system that allows for creative integration of various approaches from different disciplines into a broad interdisciplinary perspective that is theoretically sound & policy-relevant. This would allow for a sociology of reconciliation that is global as well as contextual, universal as well as particular: hence, it would have the potential for providing a frame for explaining and understanding violent conflicts & reconciliation processes as distinct modes within a single social phenomenon. This would be a sociology that moves beyond the sociology as we have known it.

2010S02708

Tripathi, Prashant & Mishra, Pawan K. (Dept. of Sociology, V.S.S.D.College Kanpur, India, V.S.S.D. College Kanpur, India. [tel: 0512-2605681; e-mail: pkmkit@gmail.com]), **Contemporary Theoretical Scenario in Sociology and the Possibilities of Indian Contribution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is being widely accepted that era of meta narratives & universalization are gone & only way is multiculturalism. This situation emerged from the failure classical sociological theories. Instead of looking for proper alternate the goal itself is being rejected. But here we suggest that alternate may be found in Indian philosophical tradition. Sociological theory is going through the process of radical changes. Basic assumptions of Modern or Classical Sociology are being rejected. But no clear alternative is being presented. Classical sociology took Society or System as primary cause & individual consciousness was ignored in the realm of sociology. At best it may be seen in structural-functionalism. The failure of this approach in understanding & solving social problems paved the way for neo-functionalism, post-structuralism, phenomenology & such various other alternative approaches & methods. Overall direction was & is towards postmodernism which leads us towards no proper alternate other than nihilism. When we try to enquire about root cause, it is found in the basic characteristics of prevalent western ideologies & thought process. It depends upon antitheses and dichothemical classifications. Thus thesis & antithesis never provide synthesis but antithesis after antithesis is produced and that too is dependent upon contemporary situational changes. To be honest, it is not theorization but interpretation. And this deficiency ultimately leads to the conclusion that human nature is something photonic. Thus Social Physics takes the root to be Social Quantum Physics. On the other hand, Indian sociology never emerged from the western impact & seldom looked to indigenous philosophical roots. But at this juncture of theoretical void sociology must have too look at traditional Indian philosophies like Vedanta, Yoga, Sankhya etc. as they provide us the tools of solving the problem of complex dilemmas like particularity vs. universality, individual vs. society, unit vs. structure. 1. Narendra K. Singhi, From Historicity to Postmodernity Ruchi Banthya Rawat Publications Jaipur India 1994 pp-15 152. 2. Ramkrishna Mukherjee National Traditions in Sociology edited by Nikolai Genov Sage Publications London, Newbury, New Delhi 1989 pp136. 3. Indian Sociology Yogendra Singh Rawat Publications Jaipur 2004 pp163-164 4. Yogendra Singh Sociology for India edited by T.K.N. Unnithan and Others Prentice Hall of India Private Limited New Delhi 1967 pp19, 24 5. Dawid Lian, Post Modernity Preface I Edition IX University of Minnesota Press 2002 6. P.A.Sorokin, Social & Cultural Dynamics Peter Owen Limited London 1957 pp699 7. P.A.Sorokin, Modern Historical & Social Philosophies Dover Publications, Inc. New York 1963 pp318. 8.Jim Powell, Post-modernism for beginners, Orient Longman Limited Hyd, pp. 156-7 9.Punarjanm aur Kramvikas, Sree Arvind Society, 1972, pp125.

2010S02709

Troeva, Evgenia Petkova & Mancheva, Mila Nikolova (Ethnographic Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria [e-mail: troeva@abv.bg]), **Religious Transformations among First Generation Immigrant Muslim Women in Bulgaria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The proposed paper aims to discuss the relationship between religion, gender & migration in the case of Muslim immigrant women in Bulgaria. It is based on qualitative research conducted among female immigrants from Arab countries from both denominations of Islam (Shia & Sunni) as well as among representatives of local Islamic institutions. Bulgaria presents a very interesting case in a study of such focus as it emerges as a new country of immigration, located on the transit routes between Asia, Africa and the rest of Europe & is also an entry gate to the European Union. The paper provides analysis of the place of religion in the process of adaptation

of immigrant Muslim women in the host society, based on indicators such as accommodation patterns, social networks, gender divisions at home & in public & religious practices, related to life cycle & calendar. The study's main focus is placed on the negotiation of religious performance, clothing and children's (religious) education by female immigrants in the secular society host of Bulgaria, dominated by Orthodox Christian population. In this framework the paper discusses the observed prayer preferences of immigrant Muslim women to local churches rather than mosques as well as their attraction to the Catholic movement of the "Fokolars" as a channel easing socialization in the host society. The paper will present field work preliminary results that reveal a strong tendency of retaining Islam as important element in female immigrants' complex identities. Immigrant religion however, is observed to seek & find non-public and muted forms of expression in the host society. Religious performance of immigrant women retreats to the private sphere and resorts to various strategies of invisibility in the public sphere that sometimes come to the expense of some Islamic requirements. The study is conducted in the framework of a comparative FP7 funded research project (GeMIC) focused on the interplay between migration and inter-cultural interaction in eight European countries.

2010S02710

Tropia, Patrícia Vieira (Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Av. João Pinheiro, 30 apto 402, Uberlândia, Minas Gerias, Brasil, 38200124 [tel: 034-98081133; e-mail: tropia@uol.com.br]), **Le syndicalisme brésilien en dispute dans les années 90 : origine, racines sociales et adhésion active de la force syndicale au néolibéralisme** (The Brazilian Trade Unionism in Dispute in 90 years: Origins, Social Roots and Active Membership and Neoliberalism), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Résumé : cet article analyse l'origine, les racines sociales et l'adhésion active de la Force Syndicale au néolibéralisme. La Force Syndicale est née de la confluence de deux courants de droit agissant dans le syndicat : le "peleguismo" traditionnel et le "sindicalisme de resultats". Ces deux courants se sont unis quand le premier gouvernement néolibéral arriva au pouvoir au Brésil au début des années 90, en fondant, de se fait, la Force Syndicale. La Force Syndicale, qui représente majoritairement les syndicats du secteur prive industriel, rencontra un écho pour les propositions néolibérales et pour les aspects de l'idéologie néolibérale, surtout la critique diffuse des privilèges du fonctionnement public. La centrale a soutenu activement la politique de privatisation, de déréglementation des relations de travail et la réduction des dépenses sociales, et s'est ainsi constituée comme une force sociale active des gouvernements néolibéraux dans les années 90. Mots clés : Néolibéralisme. Force Syndicale. Syndicalisme

2010S02711

Trucco, Daniela, Möller, Sebastian & Sunkel, Guillermo (UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3477, Vitacura, Santiago, Chile [tel: +562 2102530; e-mail: daniela.trucco@cepal.org]), **Learning and Teaching with ICT in Latin America. Potential Benefits,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ This is a research paper that seeks to identify the possible benefits of promoting the use of ICT in the Latin American school system. This is relevant in times where the majority of this region's countries are investing significantly in ICT policies. It starts out with a revision of the main findings of worldwide research in this area, concluding that impact is not clear cut, that results depend on the type of technology & the type of use promoted, and that learning results are difficult to measure. It continues with a statistical description of the access & uses in place for students & teachers, using the data available through international assessment tests: PISA 2006 & the Second Regional Comparative & Explanatory Study, SERCE 2006. The research finds that, in general, the school system acquires a very important role in compensating the unequal home access that kids from different socioeconomic backgrounds have. The paper advances in the discussion of the "second digital divide", which refers to that of the actual use that kids acquire & the competences that they can finally develop. Using multivariate & multilevel statistical analysis, the paper presents what variables are related to the different types of ICT use developed by students, & what association can be found between them & student scientific learning results.

2010S02712

Truninger, Monica & Evans, David (Institute of Social Sciences, Av. Prof. Bettencourt 9 [tel: +351 21 7804700; fax: + 351 21 7940274; e-mail: monica.truninger@ics.ul.pt]), **Exploring Sustainable Food Consumption: A Conventions and Practice Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Debates surrounding the nature, necessity & possibility of sustainable consumption have gained momentum in recent years to become a hot topic in the global environmental arena. Against this, food has emerged as a key domain through which academic, policy and popular discourses have converged to engage with this issue. This presentation takes as its focus two empirical studies of grassroots efforts to consume food differently. The first study derives from qualitative work with consumers of local food in three British rural areas, who offered varied justifications for their food practices. Tensions between their meanings for eating locally and the pressures in coordinating food practices with work schedules, provisioning systems & social networks are explored, which are indicative of the limits for normalizing alternative practice. The second study derives from a series of in-depth interviews with persons in the UK who identified themselves as attempting to live more sustainably & whose narratives overwhelmingly accorded a good deal of importance to consuming food more sustainably, describing a similar story to the one depicted by respondents in the first study. In analysing these data, we utilise conventions theory (Boltanski & Thévenot 1991) to explore the accounts of food consumption revealed by the participants in the empirical studies. Here, it is noted that conventions theory has been effectively utilised in the exploration of alternative agro-food networks but less well developed in the study of alternative food consumption. As such, we assess the heuristic capacity of conventions theory in terms of analysing consumers & consumption, focusing in particular on the processes of normalization towards a sustainable society. In doing so, it is suggested that conventions theory is perhaps best deployed in conjunction with other theories. Here, we position theories of practice (Warde, 2005) a which have received significant attention in the sociology of consumption and, in particular, food & sustainable consumption a as the most fruitful place to turn. Crucially, we suggest that bringing a conventions together with a practice perspective offers up the possibility of developing a distinctly sociological account of sustainable food consumption.

2010S02713

Tsagolova, Ruth (Faculty of World Policy, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119992 [tel: +74959390559; e-mail: ruth.tsagolova@bk.ru]), **Language and the Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "Language and the Economy" is the congress theme to demonstrate a linguistic investigation of the science terminology as a system structure with the elements combined on the basis of functional & semantic signs into complexes for exposing their coordinations. The terms being considered as the elements of the concrete system are characterized with special signs which can be recognized with the system itself. The main method for the linguistic research of the economic terminology is considered to be the system approach which is pre-determined extralinguistically, depending on the conceptual system of the concrete knowledge the given science. The investigation of the terminology system of the economy science is motivated by the fact that this scientific sphere a the Economy was often subjected to great transformations & modifications, not only in the relevance to the language & sociality but also to the conceptual variations. Sometimes the reconstructions can do a lot of harm or vice versa. Practically it can cause the destruction of the whole economic structure & consequently the lexicological system of the economic terms with its particular order where each term has a proper place among the others & they all are in definite relations between each other, depending on the type of the term. So all the essential historic transformations, processes should be taken as the transformations of the social structure as well.

2010S02714

Tsai, Ming-Chang (Department of Sociology, National Taipei University, 151 University Rd., Sansia Taipei 237, Taiwan [e-mail: mtsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw]), **Global Mobility and Transnational Relationship in Four East Asian Societies:,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study investigates the phenomena of transnational mobility and social relationships in four East Asian countries. Mobility across borders allows people to uplift themselves above & outside the national territory & become exposed to other distinct cultures. Global mobility does not implicate personal dislinkages or loss of identity; rather, transnational social relations often are pursued and sustained. Using East Asian Social Survey data collected in 2008 in China, Japan, South Korea & Taiwan, we found that transnational mobility is not practiced on a leveled field. For

East Asian people, Europe & North America are privileged regions. These geographies can only be reached & the foreigners therein can become acquaintances only for those with strong economic and networking capacities. When it comes to transnational social relationships, certain network capitals facilitate the building of personal relationships. Economic & non-economic factors both constitute necessities to an individual's global exposure and transnational intimacy. The effects of global mobility and transnational relationships are further explored, to see if they influence nationalist attitudes & evaluations of globalization outcomes on local society & economy.

2010S02715

Tsai, Shu-Ling & Kanomata, Nobuo (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529 [tel: +886-2-2652-5142; fax: +886-2-2652-5050; e-mail: tsai@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **How Structural Change Increases Women's Schooling: Taiwan and Japan in the Postwar Era?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since 1945, women's education has increased dramatically around the world. A variety of explanations have addressed the issue of cross-national variability in changing patterns of gender difference in educational attainment. These include educational expansion & six causal factors related to structural change in three different aspects: (1)change within families(the increase in mothers' & fathers' education), (2)macro-economic change(the growth in national income & in service sector employment), and(3) change in women's practice (women's increasing participation in the economy & control over fertility). The relative importance of these changes, however, is not fully understood, largely because previous research has not tested all of these changes simultaneously. This paper tests the potential effects of the above six factors with structural cointegration models & time-series data for Taiwan & Japan that cover the experiences of birth cohorts of 1946 to 1985. The results reveal that each of these explanatory variables exerts a significant (bivariate) effect on the increase in women's schooling over the long run, but it is the growth in mother's education that matters more. This pattern holds true for both cases. The paper also discusses emerging differences in the educational growth between the two East-Asian societies.

2010S02716

Tsobanoglou, George Odysseas (University of the Aegean, Mytilini, Lesvos, Greece GR117 41 [tel: +306973985432; e-mail: g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr]), **Eco-Technical Sustainability in Times of Crisis: The Role of Gender/Based Social Economy Actions in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims at presenting some views for a strategy for sustainable rural development. The main focus is upon the insertion of smallholders & women in rural areas into an employment relationship. I will refer briefly to certain instruments for development policy for rural areas by means of training for human resources & communications & financial infrastructure (micro-lending & NGOs). Due to a great variation in the countries involved only broad principles can be mentioned here and a special reference to Greek circumstances will be made. Rural societies & traditional communities seem to undergo important processes of transformation & disturbance derived from the trend towards "glocalization". Societies confront a trend whose intensity makes many people foresee significant changes in their ways of life & their systems of values & labor. Sustainable development has been promoted as a valid option to address these phenomena. Local conditions depend upon the emergence of new types of social organization, local trust relations & modes of cooperative conditions. The recognition of the patrimonial value of rurality as embedded in local institutions constitutes a fundamental aspect for the success of gender based food cooperatives in Greece. Cooperatives have been identified as important to the development of social capital & economic sustainability. The extent under which cooperative work forms are able to develop physical capital is a question here. In our case we found that women's coops in Lesvos have been able to facilitate the development of social & physical capital setting the parameters for local sustainable development. Key words: Sustainability in Rural Areas, Greece, Gender Coops

2010S02717

Tsobanoglou, George Odysseas (University of the Aegean, Mytilini, Lesvos, Greece, GR117 41 [tel: +306973985432; e-mail: g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr]), **Political and Social Divisions Challenging Symbiotic and Inclusion Policies in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Greek affairs have been center-staged in the global political theatre due to a complex multilevel "crisis" involving EU and OECD member states. An aid scheme (110 bill Euros) has been organized to address the "deficit" of a country that has been receiving for over 30 years European Funds finances addressing welfare/employment issues. The paper address the issue of the nature of Greek political administration's relation to a *social control/integration regime*, as it has tried, during those years, to organize rationally the "order of population". The interplay between state, society and party has been producing a fragmentary administration, bearing a strong and costly non-civil sector (army/church) and a divided labor market between the "public" (regulated) and the "private" cum informal and underground sectors. The corresponding social protection/health scheme; has been defined by the politics of Labor Ministry (Public Employment Service (OAED) and Social Security Organization -IKA) which "oversees" the labor market (private sector) by having also its own employment qualification regime. This system differs from the public welfare regime (employment selection, National Health Services), which enjoys a steady employment relationship with social security/health conditions. The composition of the wage relation differs between the two sectors, i.e., public and private. Social control and social integration as regimes have been unable to take control in the power system as evidenced by the absence of organized disciplines such as Sociology /Demography/ Anthropology in the National Universities in Greece (Athens and Thessalonica). The resulting lack of operational knowledge did not allow for the emergence of a credible policy addressing the issues of poverty/employment and inclusion to emerge. The main deficit may be located in the still unfounded local government/citizenship relationship. Our research on labor and institutional divisions has been evidenced by studies on service delivery for children in the Attica region.

2010S02718

Tsuladze, Lia (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tbilisi State University, 14 Chavchavadze Ave., Tbilisi 0179 Georgia [tel: +995 32 250819; e-mail: ltsuladze@ucss.ge]), **Youth Culture in Modern Georgia–A Case of Westernization or Invention of a New Tradition?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discusses how youth identities are constructed through bricolage in modern Georgia. Based on the assumption that in the contemporary changeable world, the fact of being exposed to the values & lifestyles of different subgroups or subcultures gives individuals "the power of a personal manipulation of the diversified materials provided by their society … [and] under these conditions, the culture that is experienced differs notably from the culture that is given" (Camilleri, Malewska-Peyre, 1997), my research has aimed to explore this "experienced culture" of youth in modern Georgia, to demonstrate how the youth manipulate with "diversified materials" provided by both their local society and the global culture, & to find out whether it results in the invention of a new tradition. The research has focused on youth's leisure activities as the ways of representing their lifestyle and expressing their creativity, & my target group has been the youth aged 16-21. Attempting to bring closer "the world of engaged scholarship & the world of everyday life" (Narayan, 1993), I have involved my students as co-researchers in the study aiming to analyze the youth culture seen from the perspective of youth themselves, as these co-researchers represent the same age group involved in similar cultural practices as the target group. Thus, the ultimate findings come from the comparison between the interpretations by my students & me, & the secondary interpretation by me as a means of gaining "thick description" (Geertz, 2000). Such an approach has proved to be especially revealing in identifying research subjects' different kinds of narratives: "cultural stories"; "told from the point of view of the ruling interests & the normative order" & "collective stories"; told from the perspective of those "who are silenced or marginalized in the cultural story" (Richardson in Miller & Glassner, 2004). In our case, these two distinct narratives have illustrated the research subjects' contradictory aspirations toward tradition (told to me from the perspective of "cultural story") & modernity (told to their peers/my co-researchers from the perspective of "collective story"), & helped me get closer to the real implications of three most fashionable trends among the contemporary Georgian youth revealed by the research "being distinctive," "being intellectual," & "being national".

2010S02719

Tsutsui, Junya, Chen, Yu-hua & Koh, Chi-Young (Ritsumeikan University, 40 Scollard Unit 1403 Toronto Ontario M5R3S1 Canada [tel: +81 90 70399164; e-mail: Junya_tsts@nifty.com]), **The Transitional Phase of Mate Selection,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper challenges the orthodox concept of mate selection research. Almost all research on mate selection presupposes the binary model, "arranged marriage vs. love marriage". This simple model, though it is pervasive, is not enough to grasp the reality of mate selection. An alternate model, which divides the mate selection process to "search" & "decision", is proposed in this report and is applied to the actual data. Data of EASS2006 (East Asian Social Surveys, 2006) is used to do a comparative analysis among Japan, Korea & Taiwan. Analyses suggest there is a substantive amount of cases that cannot be described as either "traditional" or "love" marriage; there is a considerable number of transitional cases of mate selection. In some cases, the first meeting with spouse was initiated in a modern way but also suffer strong parental intervention regarding the decision whether to marry. In other cases, the first meeting was arranged in a traditional way but couple had a free will to decide whether to marry. Japan, Korea & Taiwan share basic trends from traditional marriage to transitional marriage to modern marriage, while the regression analysis shows that there are also nation-level differences in factors that explain the shift.

2010S02720

Tsutsui, Takako, Matsushige, Takuya & Otaga, Masaaki (Department of Social Services, National Institute of Public Health, 2-3-6 Minami, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0197 Japan [tel: +81 48 458 6133; fax: +81 48 458 6177; e-mail: tsutsui@niph.go.jp]), **From 'Care by Family' to 'Care by Society' and 'Care in Local Communities': Switching to a Small Government by the Shift of Long-Term Care Provision in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Japan, which used to promote the socialisation of elderly care work, has recently reached its turning point. The long-term care insurance system, which was launched in 2000, was revised only five years after, where the government stressed the importance of integrated community care system, a scheme in which health and social as well as formal & informal caring bodies collaborate. This policy turn can be understood as growing recognition that disproportionate weight on public service could lead to the collapse of the system & that mutual aid in a local community may complement the system. This study examines the background of this paradigm shift based on empirical research. In the shift from "care by society" to "care by community", "sorge" as the nature of care draws attention. In other words, the revision in 2006 Japan has the potential to arouse "sorge" in society and create a new form of social solidarity.

2010S02721

Tu, Su-hao (Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, 128 Sec, 2 Academia Road, Nankang, Taipei,Taiwan [tel: 886-2-27898169; fax: 886-2-27881740; e-mail: suhao@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **The Process of Survey Cooperation: Refusal Conversion and Interviewer Assignment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This article aims to explore the prospective chance for efficiently acquire final cooperation from those who were contacted at the first time. Data from national CATI-telephone surveys in Taiwan were used to examine the likelihood of the different types of unit nonresponse including appointment, refusal, break-off due to busy, illness, language etc. being able to be converted into cooperation at the last contact. The particular attention is paid to the conversion of refusal due to the recently rapid increase in refusal rate around the world. As suggested in the previous literature, the extent to which a person or household who refuses during a very short period of initial interaction at the first contact finally cooperates at the last contact would depend on different nature of refusals (eg., soft or harsh). In other words, there is still a chance to obtain cooperation from the previous refusals. In addition, the experienced interviewers with more skills to persuade the refusers are theoretically assumed to be more likely to obtain cooperation. To the contrary, Stoop (2005) found the cooperation rates is higher when the persons or households were assigned to the same interviewers, no matter whether they are experienced or not, than when those to different interviewers. The extent to which the assignment of interviewers to the initial refusers is associated with cooperation rate remains further explored. The analysis based on Cross-classified Multilevel Model is expected to answer the debated questions.

2010S02722

Tubadji, Annie & Hall, John (Osteuropa Institut, IAB and Portland State University [e-mail: atubadji@gmail.com]), **The Culture-Based Development Hypothesis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The role of the social factor in the developmental growth process has been noticed in general by the economic literature. The role of culture, however, though one of the most socially powerful forms of social expression & influence of ideas, has somehow dropped out of the focus. Lately, satellite concepts such as diversity, creativity & globalization have touched on the cultural nexus in developmental studies. But there is still a lot to be translated from the sociological notions of what culture is in the economical reality in order to comprehensively & holistically describe the role of culture in the developmental phenomenon. The current theoretical paper seeks to elucidate the Culture-Based Development Hypothesis, by a) establishing its meaning; b) noting its significance; & c) clarifying its implications for socio-economic developmental analysis. We strive to convince the reader of the existence of culture: as an overlooked & exogenous source of creative ideas, that could also serve to promote development in a manner broader than traditional measures of growth rates of GDP. Our inquiry also relies upon an institutional approach that considers cumulative causation, as well as cultural capital's effects upon sustainable development.

2010S02723

Tulle, Emmanuelle & Dorrer, Nika (Department of Social Sciences, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow G4 0BA [tel: +44 331 8652; e-mail: e.tulle@gcu.ac.uk]), **Narratives and Representations of Physical Competence in the Gym: A Comparison of Older Gym Users and Instructors,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on a research project examining experiences and narratives of bodily ageing among older gym users & their (younger) instructors & is derived from participant observation sessions, qualitative interviews with 10 "active seniors" & 3 instructors & a focus group with the instructors. The "active seniors" are men & women aged 60+ who started attending the gym following a referral from their physicians prompted by health problems, such as CV disease or impending frailty. They do not have any prior history of participation in sustained sporting activity, although some have been physically active in the past.The instructors who support them in the gym have undergone specialist training & have known them for many years. Negotiating and constructing physical competence in later life emerged as a central theme in the data. Both sets of informants wove in & out of traditional narratives of ageing, to account for the amount of physical capital lost by ageing/illness & regained by the exercise regime, the "motivation" to exercise & submit to discipline, the role of external barriers to exercise (the physical environment, financial considerations, caring responsibilities, etcaBB) & "looks" in a setting traditionally dedicated to the enhancement of physical & aesthetic capital amongst the young. The paper will examine whether the tensions between the lived experience of the ageing body & traditional assumptions about bodily capital in later life reflect the murky boundary between biology & culture.

2010S02724

Tuominen, Elia, Takala, Mervi, Karisalmi, Seppo & Kaliva, Kasimir (Finnish Centre for Pensions, 00065 Eläketurvakeskus, Finland [tel: +358 10 751 2151; fax: +358 9 148 1172; e-mail: eila.tuominen@etk.fi]), **From Early Intentions to Retirement–How Well Intentions Predict Actual Retirement,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: The aim of the study is to examine the factors that influence older employees in their plans to continue at work or to retire & to find out how well retirement plans are actually implemented. The study's frame of reference is Beehr's model (1986) of the retirement process. It consists of three stages: preferences (thoughts of retirement), pension intentions, & the actual retirement. Data & statistical methods The target group of the survey consists of private sector employees born between 1942 and 1945. Register data on actual retirement has been attached to the survey data. The dependent variables of the survey - the estimated and the actual retirement age a were classified into three categories: those under 63 years (early retirement), the 63-year-olds (the lower age limit of old-age pension) & those over 63 years (postponed retirement). The explanatory factors were classified into personal & work-related factors. A logistic regression model that progresses in stages was applied in the analysis of the data. Results Pension intentions predict actual retirement fairly well. Intentions to continue at work were most consistently explained by good work ability, a low degree of mental strain & positive attitudes by the employer towards ageing employees continuing at work. In addition to age, work-, career- and finance-related factors affected actual retirement. Conclusion Summarizing the results & referring to Beehr, we conclude that divergent factors are emphasized as explanatory variables at different stages of the retirement process.

2010S02725

Turek, Konrad & Perek-Bialas, Jolanta (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 31-044 [tel: +48 506 177 105; fax: +48 12 430 20 99; e-mail: konrad.turek@uj.edu.pl]), **Older Workers in Polish Companies: Approaches, Strategies and Actions of Private and Public Institutions (Based on SHARE and ASPA Projects),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Poland, as a relatively new EU Member State (from 2004), is aiming to increase the lowest in Europe employment rates for older workers. Government actions, according to EC recommendations, attempt to keep older workers as long as possible at the labour market. However economy can gain on activity of older workers & their contribution to the wealth societies, still both sides of labour market, namely employees & employers, have to be convinced of particular benefits of professional activation of the group aged 50+. This paper will present findings from two researches. Firstly, based on SHARE data the characteristics of working vs. nonworking of 50+ will be presented with an attempt to calculate the probability of deactivation before the official retirement age, as well as answering what limits & what encourages to work longer from the perspective of labour force. Secondly, there will be discussed findings of unique for Poland nationwide sample survey of more than 1,000 companies (from public & private sectors) conducted within the European project of "Activating Senior Potentials in Ageing Europe (ASPA)". It will concentrate on a diagnosis of employers policy & attitudes toward the group of 50+ in Poland. The results of both analytical paths will attempt to specify possibilities & limitations for active ageing strategies in Poland. Additionally, examples of companies which take care of population ageing phenomena & successfully apply age management will be discussed.

2010S02726

Turley, Ruth Lopez (Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA, 53706 [tel: 608-332-4062; e-mail: rturley@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Social Capital and Child Outcomes: Testing Causal Effects through a Cluster-Randomized Trial,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although social capital is believed to be the source of many positive outcomes, there is much conceptual & causal ambiguity in the literature. Defining social capital as a property of groups rather than individuals, this study aims to test, through a field experiment, the causal effects of social capital on the cognitive and social development of children. In particular, we investigate relations of trust & shared expectations in schools, focusing on the structure & quality of relations among parents, school staff, and children. Although we cannot randomly assign students to social capital, we randomly assigned schools to an intervention intended to boost social capital among families & between families and schools. Our sample consisted of 52 elementary schools in Phoenix, Arizona, & San Antonio, Texas. Each school is populated by a high proportion of socioeconomically disadvantaged Hispanic families. In each city, half of the schools were randomly assigned to participate in an intervention known as Families & Schools Together (FAST), an intensive 8-week after-school program designed to build social capital among parents, school staff, & children. The other half served as comparison schools. Results from the first year of data collection, representing the first 24 schools, showed that (1) there were no pre-treatment differences between the treatment & control groups, (2) the intervention increased parent-reported social capital, & (3) treatment schools rated better than control schools for some indicators of children's social skills.

2010S02727

Turner, Bryan (University of Western Sydney and CUNY, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith South DC, NSW 1797 Australia [e-mail: bryansturner@yahoo.com.sg]), **Three Models of Citizenship: Market, Welfare State and Developmental State,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Any discussion of citizenship will have to consider the relationship a & especially the changing relationships–between the state, the market & civil society. It is appropriate to argue at the outset that civil society is the site of citizenship & the social foundations of democracy. In short, the idea of citizenship is central to any political discourse about rights, participation and identity. Citizenship of course comes in many forms, but in this commentary I shall identify three types that conveniently map onto state, civil society & market. The first is national citizenship which typically takes on the mantle of ethno-nationalism & has been important in nation-building activities from the nineteenth century onwards. In Asia, this form of citizenship is also closely related to the so-called developmental state. In Latin America, national citizenship was also closely related to nation building. However, Latin America & the Philippines can be said to have experienced an authoritarian & militaristic version of nationalist citizenship as the legacy of Iberian colonization, and is often referred to as "bureaucratic authoritarianism" or in the case of the Philippines as "cacique democracy". The second form is social citizenship that is strongly connected to civil-society institutions rather than to the state or market. It involved the creation of social rights in association with the development of the welfare state. In the twentieth century, this form of citizenship was related to democratic developments in Scandinavian societies & with the United Kingdom in the post-war period of social reconstruction when Keynesian economics were important in rebuilding a shattered economy. The third form of citizenship identifies the citizen with participation in the work force and emphasizes self-reliance & autonomy. This type of citizenship, which was explored by the American political philosophy Leslie Shklar, was associated with American liberalism & emphasized the private provision of insurance ands welfare. In this lecture, I argue that with economic globalization & the development of neo-liberal strategies the various forms of citizenship have converged onto a single market model of passive citizenship in which the state has withdrawn from the provision of entitlements and civil-society institutions have been eroded. The market rather than civil society has become the institutional setting for citizenship. The result is the emergence of the a-political, isolated citizen as consumer.

2010S02728

Tuulentie, Seija & Kietäväinen, Asta (University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland, 96101 [tel: +358 50 391 4438; e-mail: seija.tuulentie@ulapland.fi]), **The Rhetoric of Climate Change in Strategic and Grass-Root Level in Lapland Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rural communities in sparsely populated areas are facing considerable social changes as a result of depopulation & the introduction of new livelihoods. In official policies, tourism is regarded as a blessing for these areas & tourism strategies as important tools for tourism development. Climate change is one of the big issues when considering the future of tourism sector. In this paper, we ask how such global issues as climate change are taken into account in strategy speech, & how the issue is dealt with in the grass-root level. Climate change is regarded here as an emblem of how the changing operation environment & global issues are taken into account by & large. We analyze how Finnish national tourism strategy, regional tourism strategy of Lapland & local strategies of the biggest ski resorts in Finland deal with the climate change adaptation. In addition, we compare the rhetoric of the strategies to the rhetoric used by the interviewed tourism actors from the ski resorts. Rhetorical analysis of the textual material is used in order to show how strategic documents do not simply describe the situation but are actually active & powerful in creating and shaping the future development. Thus, they also shape the way the tourism actors think about the future of the sector. Our results show that climate change issues are dealt with in an abstract level. Tourism growth is regarded as inevitable & the only possible future. The positive side of climate change is emphasized: Lapland is regarded as a snow secure area & there is expectation for more winter tourist. However, the interviews show that in the grass-root level also structural changes in tourism sector are demanded.

2010S02729

Tuzikov, Andrei Rimovitch (Kazan State Technologycal University, Russia, 420015 Kazan, K.Marx str. 68 [tel: +7-843-231-40-55; fax: +7-843-231-40-55; e-mail: atuzikov@rambler.ru]), **Is There a Border for Consumerism?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Is there a border for consumerism? Consuming is the dominant ideological imperative of the majority of contemporary societies. A growing number of public & private spheres of life have been shaping by consumerism. A lot of people start consuming education and medical aid, health & beauty, which traditionally were not objects for consuming but the ones to worship & cultivate. The universities becomes a sort of commercial enterprise which are focused on making money through selling educational & scientific service. Who think about "temple of truth"? Medical aid has also become a sort of service. Who think about Hippocrates oath? But Sociological surveys reveal the contradiction between managerial approach of state officials & paternalistic logic of the majority of population, especially on the topic of medical aid. To my mind the results of sociological surveys could be interpreted as the "clash" between "medical service" & "medical help" approaches in Russian Public Health. From the one hand the population prefers to get medical help but does not like to take responsibility of their health. From the other hand the state prefers to elaborate medical standards & to organize the providing of medical ser-

vice. The problem is that both sides are equally right. But speaking frankly could the Truth & Health be packed, sealed & delivered?

2010S02730

Twigg, John, Kett, Maria, Bottomley, Helen, Nasreddin, Hussam & Tan, Lin-Tze (Department of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1H 6BE, UK [tel: 0044-20-7679-2436; e-mail: j.twigg@ucl.ac.uk]), **Disability and Public Shelter in Emergencies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are over 600 million people with disabilities (PWDs) worldwide. PWDs are highly vulnerable to natural disasters, on account of both their impairments & their social marginalisation. Rapid access to medical & social support during & after disaster appears to be a major factor in PWDs' short-term survival & long-term health status. Emergency shelters can play a key role here but communal shelters, whether purpose-built or temporary occupations of other facilities, are rarely designed or managed with disability in mind. The question of what can realistically be done to improve shelter access & facilities for PWDs in different contexts has not been investigated. This paper reviews the findings of research into the problem & sets out the challenges to optimising support for PWDs, especially in developing countries with substantial capacity and resource constraints.

2010S02731

Tyagi, Sudesh & Tyagi, Sushil (E.C. Member R.S.A. [tel: +919413567400; e-mail: rajsociosktyagi@yahoo.co.in]), **Leisure Among the Urban Labour: A Sociological Study of Jhunjhunu City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Leisure among the Urban Labour: A Sociological Study of Jhunjhunu city The present study is based on the labourer families of district Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. Jhunjhunu is 180 Km. far from Jaipur, the capital of the state of Rajasthan in India. Jhunjhunu was established in 5th century by a Jat named "Jhujhar", that is why the place was called Jhunjhunu. The area of this place is approx 52,98 Sq Km. The aim of the present study is to identify the trends of leisure among the urban labourers of Jhunjhunu city. What they do in their leisure time or in free time is the focus of the study. Data has been collected for this study from 80 labourers belonging to different castes, educational backgrounds, economic status etc. The methods used for the study are interview schedule, observation and personal interviews. After analysis of the data, it was found that the labourers suffer from alienation,exploitation.frustration and loneliness. As such it was suggested & came to fore that the only remedy to reduce the social evils prevalent among them & to reduce their tensions & conflicts, it is necessary that they take out time for themselves & have some leisure so that they also have time to communicate among themselves & also with others. However, it is possible only if managements of the businesses wherein these labourers are working take concrete steps in providing them some free time & leisure activities. Sudesh Tyagi, EC Member, Rajasthan Sociological Association, & Sushil Tyagi, Head, Deptt of Sociology, S.M.L. (P.G.) Collage, Jhunjhunuu, rajsociosktyagi@yahoo.co.in

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Tyagi, Sushil (University of Rajasthan, S.M.L.(P.G.)College Jhunjhunu (Raj)INDIA [tel: +919413567400; e-mail: rajsociosktyagi@yahoo.co.in]), **Changing Trends of Leisure in Indian Families: A Sociological Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present study is based on 100 families of district Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. Jhunjhunu is 180 Kms far from Jaipur, the capital of the state of Rajasthan in India. Jhunjhunu was established in 5th century. The aim of my study is to identify the trends of leisure among the families of a middle sized city like Jhunjhunu. The focus of the study was to enquire about the amount of leisure these families have & to know about their free time activities. Data has been collected for this study from the respondents belonging to different castes, educational backgrounds, economic status etc. The sample of the study was constituted of 50 males & 50 females. The methods used for the study are interview schedule, observation & personal interviews. After the analysis of data, it was also found that the collapse of joint family structures is leading to the deterioration of India society. Joint family structure is now giving way to the emergence of nuclear families. Due to this reason people now do not get time from their daily routines since now they have to perform all the duties of the household (along with their professional duties) which were earlier shared by other members of the joint household. Now people are avoiding traditional ways of leisure. In fact they have almost forgotten to celebrate small festivals, functions & rituals which were so frequently celebrated in joint families. Now people have been diverted towards electronic media for entertainment, which has further destroyed their social life. The only way out to redeem from such a situation is through leisure only. Dr. Sushil Tyagi Head, Department of Sociology S.M.L. (P.G.) College Jhunjhunu(Rajasthan) INDIA Email-rajsociosktyagi@yahoo.co.in

2010S02733

Tyurina, Irina Olegovna (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation, Krzhizhanovskogo Street, 24/35, bld. 5, 117218 [tel: +7 (495) 719-0940; fax: +7 (495) 719-0740; e-mail: irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru]), **Education as a Channel of Global-Local Social Inclusion. Does it Work in Present-Day Russia?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Problem of social inequalities a the one so actual in post-reform Russian society a couldn't be reduced to income inequality only. Among the most important factors mediating typical for Russia social inequalities are: territorial differences, age discrimination as well as differences in level of education proving to be in the present context a mechanism able to keep bars between social & cultural groups of a society. Educational inequalities have at the least two interrelated units. The first one a immediate & real a is quite evident for the majority of Russians limitations (and sometimes fundamental impossibility) of access to high-quality education. This unit of educational inequalities could be characterized as cumulative one: springing up at a level of elementary or primary school above inequalities tend to develop in secondary & then consolidate in the upper school. The second dimension of social inequalities in educational sphere is of a protracted character. The case in point are abilities to use those advantages which has or should have an individual with some fixed & certain level of his (her) human capital's development, i.e. on reaching one or another educational level. In present-day Russia above abilities & advantages turned out to be greatly differentiated among the representatives of different social groups & strata: certificates of degree are not "automatic pass to paradise", a guarantee of opportunity to find an interesting job, successful employment, high-level incomes and common social prosperity. Disabilities to use advantages of being well-educated are predetermined under modern Russian conditions by tendencies of social exclusion, especially evident if the matter concerns poor, needy & underprovided strata of the society as the main "victims" of increasing social differentiating processes. All this is ridiculous against a background of a fact that education is especially valued in present-day Russia. Suffice it to say that the overwhelming majority of those surveyed (82%) states that getting a high-quality education is one of their most important life plans which is as valuable as, for example, those concerned with a family, friends, wish to live honestly & so on. At the same time level of actual achievements of Russians seeking after getting good education turned out to be lower: only 50% of those feeling like this manage to do it. And it's a serious social problem hampering the future progress of Russian society.

2010S02734

Tzeng, Albert P.W. (Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom [e-mail: p.w.tzeng@gmail.com]), **Managerialism, Academic Globalism, and Impact on Sociology: Comparison of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The higher education funding/governing bodies across many Asian societies have since the mid 1990s adopted more business-style discourses & various initiatives aimed at boosting the 'academic productivity,' partially as responses to the perception of growing international competition. Less known is how the rise of 'managerialism' & 'academic globalism' were reshaping on the intellectual life of domestic sociologists, & consequently the trajectories of national sociologies. Based on 59 interviews with sociologists in Taiwan, Hong Kong & Singapore, I shall in this paper provide a critical assessment how these perceived changes were shaping their professional practices, & compare the inter-case differences for an informed analysis of the relationship between sociologists & the host societies. The major findings should be summarized in three arguments: 1. The introduction of various managerislist practices & the internationally- oriented publication incentives has caused, among its mixed implications, a significant degree of perceived discrimination against certain type of publication (book, or non-English publication) & even research (e.g. theoretical, ethnographic), discouragement on teaching and public engagement, & some impacts on collegiality. 2. Particularly in the case of Hong Kong & Singapore, there were indications that these changes are leading to the restructuring of sociological knowledge-flow in a way that could be

criticized as both 'being lifted-up from the local' & 'reproducing an imperial gaze.' 3. The responses of sociologists in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore can be characterized, respectively, as 'resistant and negotiating', 'compliant thought reluctantly,' & 'supportive with a minor degree of reservation.' These contrasts derive from the difference in political context, identity politics, & ultimately, the post-war geopolitics.

2010S02735

Uffer, Sabina (Geography and Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science [e-mail: s.m.uffer@lse.ac.uk]), **The Entrepreneurial State: How Does It Differ From a Private Enterprise? The Case of Berlin's Housing Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Berlin has long suffered from a housing oversupply. The economic and demographic decline after re-unification superseded the private and public investment & the housing industry struggled with increasing vacancy rates. However, the vacancies are not evenly distributed & an increased uneven development has been observable in recent years. This paper enquires how Berlin's government has responded to this development. How has the local state restructured its housing politics? Has there been a re-orientation towards market logics? The paper counters the theoretical argument that the state is in decline & argues that the state is actively adapting and reshaping its strategies. The analysis is based on three case studies of housing estates & analyses the strategies of state-owned housing companies owning these estates. A document analysis & interviews with representatives from the housing sector have been conducted. The paper shows Berlin's housing politics has become more entrepreneurial & the state's strategies are comparable with private investors' strategies. However, looking more closely at the state-owned companies' actions, it becomes clear that there are areas of resistance within the entrepreneurial state whereas the state-owned housing companies are going against market logic & adhere to their social responsibility despite financial pressures.

2010S02736

Uggla, Ylva (Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Örebro University, CUReS, Örebro University [tel: +46 19 303271; e-mail: ylva.uggla@oru.se]), **Global Concern with Local Implications: The Role of 'Urban Nature' in Biodiversity Preservation and the Construction of 'Nature' in Urban Planning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In urban planning there is a new trend with concentration in reaction to urban sprawl. This tendency raises the question of the role & function of green sites in the city. The urban often is depicted as the anti-thesis of nature, implying a firm distinction between nature & culture. Although, such a distinction is anything but given, the modern definition of nature as "the other" of human society & culture is apparent in the relationship between humans & their environment, whether it concerns humans' mastery over nature or humans as its keeper. The notion of "urban nature" is an oxymoron that alludes both to people's well-being (parks & recreation areas in the city are often pointed out as important places for comfort & good health) and to environmental concerns (e.g. "green corridors" are stressed & promoted as vital in the endeavour to preserve biodiversity in urban areas). The aim of this paper is to analyze the construction of "nature" in urban planning. What are the arguments for a certain nature care in urban areas? What function and values are attached to "urban nature"? What negotiations between sometimes contradictory social, cultural & environmental values are taking place in the planning process? The paper includes a case study of Stockholm, where a new general outline plan is under construction. This planning process evinces a redefinition of green sites & their function in the city, implying a shift from an ideal of the "green city" towards an ideal of the "compact city". Furthermore, this shift in planning ideal indicates an emphasis on the notion of urbanity, referring to values such as density & cultural diversity at the expense of green spaces for recreational purposes & not least at the expense of greenfield sites & "wildlife corridors" for environmental reasons. Keywords: biodiversity, urban planning, urban nature, nature-culture divide

2010S02737

Uhde, Zuzana (Institute of Sociology, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Jilska 1, Prague, Czech Republic, 11000 [tel: 00420222220924; fax: 00420222220143; e-mail: zuzana.uhde@soc.cas.cz]), **Care between Tradition and Market: Reflections on Relationship between Feminism and Neoliberalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the paper I would like to look at the historical intersection of feminist claims & strategies to valorise care & the changing social context of rising neoliberal globalization. The issue of valorisation of care has been in a centre of feminist debate on gender equality since the outset of the second wave feminism. However, I argue that the feminist idea of gender equality was distorted, the personal hasn't become political; instead the personal was marketized but remained private within a private economy. This distorted process of women's emancipation presents one of the paradoxes of late capitalism: While the contemporary societal development enables some groups of women to break free from the responsibility for care & domestic work, the same processes keep marginalised groups of women in bonds of unpaid or underpaid reproductive labour. Thus, the social organization of care in late capitalist societies is systemically connected to social & global inequalities. In the light of these processes I will point out structural interconnection of present-day social organization of care in late capitalist societies to the logic of neoliberal globalization & outline conceptual impasses of feminist vision of gender equality with respect to caring responsibilities.

2010S02738

Uhnoo, Sara (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [tel: +46317864788; e-mail: sara.uhnoo@sociology.gu.se]), **The Rules of Violence a Young Peoples Moral work in Talk About Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study focuses on "self-policing" among youth & the method of discourse analysis is used to explore how young people do moral work concerning the often taken for granted concept of violence. The material consists primarily of focus group interviews conducted with forty young people resident in Gothenburg on how they experience "violence". The study shows that moral work results in a variety of, often conflicting, rules about the legitimate and illegitimate behaviour(s) in different types of conflict & fight situations. Even if they frame some more general "ground rules" such as violence is bad, the meaning/interpretation of what "violence" is become negotiated & re-interpreted during the interviews. The analysis focuses on some colliding rules & moral dilemmas that the young people address during the interviews. Rules become differently constructed when they talk about "youth fights"; on the streets or at private parties, between formerly unknown (young & mostly male) youngsters, in relation to so called "sibling fights" or "play fights" between friends, or fights between heterosexual partners. These rules limits or broaden the spaces for interpretation & action available to young people. Possible discrepancies between the legal/adult discourses of violence & the youngsters own are discussed.

2010S02739

Ulriksen, Marianne S. (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, P.O. Box 524, Auckland Park, Johannesburg 2006, South Africa [tel: +27 (0)11 559 4253; fax: +27 (0)11 559 1575; e-mail: Marianne_s_ulriksen@hotmail.com]), **Social Policy Development and Global Financial Crisis in the Open Developing Economies of Botswana and Mauritius,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In line with global trends of economic liberalisation Botswana and Mauritius have increasingly become highly open economies. Western based welfare regime literature suggests that open economies tend to have higher levels of social protection. However, it is disputed how economic openness in a globalised world facing financial crisis affect social policy developments in developing countries. From one perspective, it may be argued that globalisation & increasing demands of economic competition force a dismantling of social policies. Alternatively, it may be proposed that open economies a facing greater volatility & risks, especially during the financial crisis a push for greater social protection. Using the examples of Botswana & Mauritius, two developing countries with similar economic, institutional, & democratic attributes, this paper argues that, in fact, both arguments may be correct. Whether open economies are pushed to keep social policies at a limit or instead insist on continued social policy protection depends largely on the social policies already in place & the social forces promoting such policies. Social policies with broad reach and supported by well-organised & influential groups are harder to reverse than targeted & limited policies.

2010S02740

Umali, Violeda Acosta (Vienna School of Governance, University of Vienna, Spitalgasse 2, Hof 1/1.11 [tel: +431-4277-49453; e-mail: violeda.umali@univie.ac.at]), **Local Government Units and the Localization of the Population Policy in the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the many problems that are either the consequence of, or aggravated by, a huge population size, the Philippines has failed to come up with a national population policy that will address the twin issues of population growth & family planning. This situation is attributed mainly to the Catholic Church's strong opposition to a policy that includes promoting artificial methods of contraception. Occupying a central position in the highly contentious population policy-making arena are the local government units (LGUs), which have a significant degree of autonomy in policy formulation and/or implementation. Thus, one is led to ask: With the lack of clear directives from the national government, and given the presence of interest groups that have different and sometimes conflicting views on what the country's population policy should be, how have the LGUs dealt with the challenge of population policy-making at their level? The analysis is anchored on two theoretical perspectives: 1) Bourdieu's theory of practice in general & his critique of the political field in particular, and 2) the propositions of Baumgartner et al. regarding policy advocacy and policy change. The data come from key informant interviews with representatives of four Philippine LGUs, & relevant documents on local-level population policies & initiatives in the Philippines.

2010S02741

Uña, Octavio (Departamento de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Fuenlabrada, Madrid, Spain, 28943 [tel: +34 914888214; e-mail: octavio.una@urjc.es]), **Language, Sociology and Communication in the Work of Hannah Arendt,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The entire work of Arendt feeds from various fields of knowledge: philosophy & social sciences especially, but also literature and poetry. Under the influence of Heidegger & Hölderlin, for Arendt in the source language lives: remembering is the essence of thinking, as Plato stated. Sense is accumulated in the language sense. Think consist of an exercise of "thawing" of meanings that inhabit the language. Therefore, there is no thought without words. The language allows trade with what is not sensible. Language is the medium in which manifests thought. Indeed, the thought needs language not only for speech, but to get moving. Moreover, such is the priority of language, that words & their joints are the only weapons we have to account for the facts of the world. Moreover, language founds community. The city & society are by the public nature of the logos. The city, the "Politeya" is construction of facts & words. By word & action we fit into the strictly human world. This is another of the basic beliefs of the Jewish thinker: the action is really policy by the word, by the speech. The society is when men talk & feel each other. And when we lose "the powerful light of the agora" lost community. If Arendt's contribution to language in its relation to knowledge & social life are extraordinarily creative, are not least with regard to poetic language in its role of creativity. Her amazing memory for poetry & his deep reading of Goethe from twelve till her another belief: that poetry makes the language "original substance". From the bowels of the loneliness that she experienced & from the fearsome face of the night, also appeared before her on a continuous basis will be able to glimpse the initial power, mythic founder of the word.

2010S02742

Uprichard, Emma & Nettleton, Sarah (University of York, UK, Dept of Sociology, University of York, York, UK, YO10 5DD [e-mail: eu500@york.ac.uk]), **Meta-Methodological Issues Involved in Researching the Changing Social World: Food, Time and Temporality in York (UK),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There are many ways of researching the changing social world. However, whatever approach is used, there are necessarily three inter-related issues involved that render any empirical study aimed at exploring the changing social world particularly problematic. The first relates the problems of nonlinearity, the second has to do with time & temporality, & the third issue relates to the ontological & epistemological nature of the changing case, whatever that case may be. Together, these three issues raise meta-methodological implications that may ultimately require a substantial reassessment in current ways of knowing the changing social world. This argument draws specifically on an ongoing project relating to the study of the patterns of change in food and eating across the life course in the city of York since 1945, where both individuals & the city in which they conceptualized as changing dynamic nested systems, as an illustrative example of both the conceptual challenges involved in studying the changing social world, as well as the methodological alternatives that are currently being explored.

2010S02743

Urbano, Cláudia (ESSS-IPSantarem/Cesnova-FCSH, Portugal [e-mail: claudia.urbano@fcsh.unl.pt]), **How Non-Universitary Institutions Fit in the New Concept of Higher Education?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Analising the portuguese situation as a case study, we aim to discuss how the polytechnic higher education redefines itself towards the changes due to the Bologna process. The main focus of our research has been the polytechnic higher education, which has been the less socially valued subsystem. However, at the start of the 21st century, just before the beginning of the Bologna process, this subsystem won some notoriety in the scenario of higher education in Portugal. The normative field is not the same: laws concerning higher education have changed in Portugal in the 90s & the graduation is now more balanced between the two subsystems (polytechnic & university). In this period of change, also it is visible an effect on demand for higher education & in particular for polytechnic higher education. Will also the demand trend be changed, after 10 years, now that both subsystems will offer similar first & second cycle diplomas with the Bologna process? Trying to accomplish European goals in order to increase graduate population, will not the higher education try to answer to even more missions than those it traditionally had? Besides, will the Bologna Process allow–or even catapult–a new strategy in positioning, action & even identity by the polytechnic higher education institutions, allowing this subsystem to access to the two exclusive dominions of the universities a namely post-graduate education & research? These are some of the questions that we aim to address to this debate about europeanization & governance of higher education.

2010S02744

Uri, Shwed (Columbia University, New York, NY, 10027 [tel: 2128540368; e-mail: us2121@columbia.edu]), **Speaking Truth to Publics: Quick Detection of Scientific Consensus Formation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When does a scientific community consider a proposition as a fact, and how can we know that? this question is usually left for experts, whether these are practitioners, ethnographers, or STS scholars serving as intermediaries between practitioners & publics. This paper develops a strategy for quantitative evaluation of the state of scientific contestation on issues, allowing many publics to evaluate science independently, & engage the formal representatives of science on a leveled playing field. The crux of the evaluation rests on Latour's black box imagery, here observed in scientific citation networks. As consensus forms, the importance of internal network divisions to the overall structure declines. I consider cases that are now accepted as facts, such as the carcinogenicity of smoking. In all cases, the quantitative measure identifies consensus shortly before expert committees report it. Then, the same analysis is employed for currently contested cases: the suspected carcinogenicity of cellular phones, & the relationship between MMR vaccines & autism. The analysis shows that both cases have obtained scientific consensus. The presented strategy allows quick dissemination of scientific innovations to many publics, without the mediation of agents who may wish to extend contestation & argue that "The science is still inconclusive".

2010S02745

Uri, Shwed (Columbia University, New York, NY, 10027 [tel: 2128540368; e-mail: us2121@columbia.edu]), **When Do We Know: Quick Detection of Scientific Consensus Formation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Utilizing a cutting edge community-detection algorithm for networks, this paper engages with the epistemological problem of discerning consensus: When does a scientific community consider a proposition as a fact, & how can we know that? Old & new traditions in Sociology & Science Studies leave this question to experts, whether these are practitioners, ethnographers, or "meta-experts". This paper develops a strategy for quantitative evaluation of the state of scientific contestation on issues. The proposed strategy involves modeling time in dynamic networks, utilizing a moving window of variable length, & a statistical evaluation of contestation based on network structure, rather than content analysis. As such, it offers an independent evaluation of science. The crux of the evaluation rests on Latour's black box imagery, here observed in scientific citation networks & modeled mathematically with Leicht & Newman's community detection methods for directed networks. The presented strategy allows quick dissemination of scientific innovations without the mediation of agents who may wish to extend contestation & argue that "The science is still inconclusive".

2010S02746

Uribe-Malla, Consuelo (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Carr. 5a # 39-00 Edif. 95, Bogotá, D.C. Colombia [tel: (571) 210-4969;

e-mail: curibe@javeriana.edu.co]), **"I am a Stratum Two-guy Looking for a Likewise-Stratum Girl": Identity, Inequality and Urban Public Policy in Bogota,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social & spatial segregation in Bogota has been remarkably acute since colonial times. Poor have tended to settle in southern areas, whereas more prosperous families have tended to reside in the northern part of the city. Since the 1980s, a public policy dividing groups of residences into six separate socioeconomic strata for charging different tariffs of public utilities, introduced further segregation, enhancing the north-south divide. The policy, aimed at subsidizing tariffs for utilities for poorer residents, had a beneficial impact in terms of coverage of utilities & in poverty alleviation. However, it had unintended effects on the city's spatial distribution, influencing the choice of neighborhoods where people settle. Furthermore, the policy has affected social representations about social order, enhancing perceptions about social inequity. Not only are strata functional groups for the Distrital administration, they have become part of the individual & social identity of Bogota dwellers. The presentation is based on research conducted by the author & her research team in 2005-2009 in Bogota. Data from 2196 households, several focus groups & over 20 life stories was collected on three different projects that looked into different aspects of the stratification setup.

2010S02747

Ursin, Marit (University College of Bodoe, Bodoe, Norway [tel: +4772557974; e-mail: Marit.Ursin@hibo.no]), **Everyday Violence and its Influence on Youth's Home Narratives in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ One of the most alarming challenges in contemporary Brazil is the prevalence of pervasive everyday violence against young people. In the period between 1979 & 2003 almost 400.000 young Brazilians (aged 15 a 29 yrs) were killed (Tourinho Peres 2006). A high percentage of these deaths is estimated to be related with the ongoing fierce war between rival drug cartels & the police ongoing in the favelas, the deprived urban neighbourhoods. Poor youngsters are wanted both as consumers & soldiers. Earlier it was assumed that children & youth were at more danger in the city streets, fearing death squads. Because of youngsters' involvement in the drug war, as consumers & soldiers, they become targets of the police, informal "security patrols", & enemy drug cartels. However, the empirical findings from this study suggest that the landscape of everyday violence is changing. Reasons include petty theft, crack debt, drug trafficking, violence, etc. Hence many youngsters seek asylum, hiding in the streets of city centres and middle class neighbourhood which are perceived safer because of more police vigilance, increased visibility & less drug trafficking & fire arms. This paper draws on multi-method qualitative fieldworks & documents how poor youth's experience of violence influences their home narratives in Salvador, Brazil.

2010S02748

Urteaga, Eguzki & Eizagirre, Andoni (Universidad del País Vasco, UPV - Los Apraiz, 2 - 01006 Vitoria [tel: 00 34 945 01 42 60; fax: 00 34 945 01 33 08; e-mail: eguzki.urteaga@ehu.es]), **La Gobernanza de la Ciencia en Europa** (The Governing of Science in Europe), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Los estudios sobre la percepción social de la ciencia y su relación con las políticas científicas y la sociedad han generado una controversia cuyas implicaciones se aprecian tanto a nivel téorico como político. En esta comunicación, planteamos que las dimensiones que se incorporan para comprender el concepto de percepción social de la ciencia y la hipótesis manejada condicionan las variables explicativas y las iniciativas relativas al gobierno de la ciencia y la sociedad. Así, nuestro hipótesis es que las nuevas reticencias, en relación a la gobernanza de la ciencia, responden a las dificultades que existen para entender lo que realmente preocupa a la gente y a la vigencia de una cultura de la ciencia que omite el entorno social más amplio. No obstante, esta comunicación reconoce los últimos cambios que se han producido en materia de política científica para favorecer la participación social y explorar la tensión existente entre las diferentes racionalidades en relación a esa apertura. Palabras clave: iniciativa a Europa a ciencia - sociedad

2010S02749

Urze, Paula & Manatos, Maria João (FCT/UNL, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa; Socius, Centro de Investigação em Sociologia Económica e das Organizações, FCT/UNL [tel: + 351212948500 extensão: 10402; e-mail: pcu@fct.unl.pt]), **Multinational R&D Subsidiaries: Designing Trajectories of Autonomy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at mapping the trajectories of autonomy of R&D subsidiaries within the companies' global strategies & the relations established locally in order to earn power within the global value chains. The advent of the knowledge society, by the deep transformations operated in the environment where multinational companies act, give rise to new demands in the way companies acquire & develop their competitive advantages. These developments are commonly associated with the economy globalization process, more specifically with the increase of the interdependences outside borders between different markets. It is difficult, if not impossible, to establish clear causalities between developments related to globalization, but their interdependence is undeniable. The growth of the interdependence between economical actors in different locations changes the way in which companies organize their innovating activity both spatial and organizationally (Cantwell et al., 2001). In a growing trend, companies tend to invest abroad, in order to explore the resources and the activities already in place, but also increasingly trying to create new activities & competencies. If before, the MNCs were seen mainly in terms of their ability to explore the advantages generated in the headquarters of the MNC, recently, this point of view has been changed, emerging, increasingly, the potential to create knowledge by companies fitted in chains of global value. The empirical work is grounded on a local case study & on one "extended" case from automobile & electronics industries. The "extended" case study involves more than one unit of analysis. At this level, three cases belonging to the same network were studied (as well as the co-ordination mechanisms): a local R&D unit (Portugal) a foreign R&D unit (Holland) & also the headquarters (Norway). The local case is a portuguese subsidiary with a central position within the network, which is, strongly, a consequence of the competencies developed locally. The extended case is an example of a MNC where R&D is developed mainly in the headquarters but is also delocalized to some subsidiaries, with a certain level of autonomy.

2010S02750

Urzha, Olga (Russia State Social University, Moscow, Russia, 129226 [tel: +7 (499) 1532508; fax: +7 (499) 1532508; e-mail: ourja@ultranet.ru]), **Modern Youth and Working Out Social Policy of the Municipal Administration in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays the question under consideration & investigation is the state of modern Russian youth, the dynamics of its development, forming of its interests & elaborating the adequate social policy. The real basis for working out the adequate social policy is the knowledge of the real state of social structure of Russian youth, the dynamics & tendencies of its changes. Social structure of Russian youth & of Russian society is a phenomenon which needs detailed rethinking according to its previous & its contemporary state. The lack of reliable knowledge of social structure of the society & the dynamics of its development is a cause of numerous failures in social policy. Political & economical changing in Russia during the last 20 years influenced the attitude of the young people to politics & taking part in administration. This situation leads to the number of serious consequences, such as aging of people in the government, having no possibility to share the experience with the young successors, the lack of adequate youth policy in the country & its regions. Several sociological researches have studied this problem. It enabled us to estimate political activity of Russian young people & their readiness to take part in local municipal administration, according to their place of living, the level of education, the sphere of occupation and etc. These & other data will be presented in the report by the author.

2010S02751

Ushida, Chizuru (Nanzan University (Princeton University 2009-10), 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya, Japan, 466-8673 [tel: 1-609-258-6965 (Princeton Univ.); fax: 1-609-258-1039 (Princeton Uni.); e-mail: ushidac@nanzan-u.ac.jp]), **"The Latino Community in the United States: Appellation, Ethnicity and Political Awareness",** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (JPN)

¶ In my presentation I will focus on the appellations such as Hispanic, Latino, Hispano, Chicano, etc. that have been used to identify Latin American immigrants or US citizens of Latin American origin, as a ethnic group by themselves or by mainstream society in the United States. Through the historical observation of the adaptation and preference of different appellations, I will analyze the transition of their ethnic identity, political awareness & social integration. The basic materials used for this research are newspapers such as the New York Times, La Opinión (Spanish newspaper

issued in California), El Nuevo Herald (Spanish newspaper issued in Florida), & several representative newspapers in Latin American countries, mainly during the days Latino immigrants were protesting against the Federal Immigrant Reform Bill in 2006. The frequency & the context of use of the appellations prove that the Latino identity has been strengthened politically & emotionally. In addition, there has been increasing solidarity with the people and the governments of Latin American countries, & their transnational ethnic identity is shown more remarkably when they pursue the common political & economic interest.

2010S02752

Uys, Tina (Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, PO Box 524, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2006 [tel: +27-11-5592885; fax: +27-11-5593787; e-mail: tuys@uj.ac.za]), **The Whistleblower as Organisational Citizen: South African Policy and Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Whistleblowing (or ethical resistance as it is often referred to) is defined as the unauthorised disclosure of organisational wrongdoing to those who are perceived to be in a position to take action. The growing literature on whistleblowing focuses largely on ethical issues related to whistleblowing, the victimization & protection of whistleblowers & developing an understanding of organizational responses to whistleblowing. Research on whistleblowing has largely neglected exploring the implications of whistleblowing being viewed as a form of organizational citizenship behaviour. This entails that whistleblowers act as organizational citizens promoting the public interest as well as those of the organization as a whole, while sometimes being victimized by the very organization in whose interest they are acting. This paradox should be scrutinized in order to design effective ways of protecting whistleblowers. This paper analyses the experiences of five South African whistleblowers in order to determine the extent to which South African whistleblowing policy & practice enables them to demonstrate their organisational citizenship.

2010S02753

Vaajala, Tiia S. & Koskela, Inka M. (University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, 33014 [e-mail: tiia.vaajala@uta.fi]), **Contextual Knowledge and the Relevance of Action in the Control Rooms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, we will study how participants share & make explicit their contextual knowledge to build up joint actions & shared understanding in two types of control rooms: emergency call centre and air traffic control. Applying multimodal conversation analysis, we focus on the ways in which participants produce their local milieu & its changes recognizable so that the other can follow and make sense of the activities in progress. In the case of emergency calls the establishment of joint understanding of the participants is hindered by the fact that the communication between them is mediated. The participants have only limited access to each other's local activities during the conversation. In the ATC training instead shared understanding is tied to the epistemic configuration of the participants. If the trainee does not notice, recognize or understand relevant contextual resources necessary in controlling the traffic he/she will be instructed. The paper highlights the ways in which participants with different contextual framings establish a joint understanding in & through various communicative resources, including talk, prosody, the sequential progression of action, gestures, embodied orientation, material environment. The empirical data consist of 1) 100 emergency calls, and 2) 39 hours video data on ATC training.

2010S02754

Väänänen, Ari, Turtiainen, Jussi, Anttila, Erkko & Kivistö, Sirkku (Centre of Expertise for Work Organizations, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a A, 00700 Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 40 5824540; fax: +358 9 2413 496; e-mail: ari.vaananen@ttl.fi]), **Longing for Fit Employees and Workplaces: A Historical Sociological Analysis on the Occupational Health Debate,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This presentation discusses the historical shifts in the concepts of ideal employees & work organizations from the 1940s to the early 21th century. It particularly focuses on the growing role of psychological & "psychosocial" perspectives in the shaping of ideal workers & work organizations in the occupational health sciences & legislation related to occupational health & safety. It discusses how work stress & other concepts highlighting the importance of mental well-being have gradually gained more space in the debate on occupational health & well-being. Finland provides a unique national context for this study, as over the past 70 years the country has changed rapidly from an agricultural society, through industrialization, to a late modern information society characterized by high technology, a service sector, & flat democratic work organizations. As research material, the study uses occupational health & well-being literature published during this period. It also makes use of legal documents reflecting the main shifts & contradictions in the debate on ideal employees and ideal workplaces. The empirical data is discussed, for instance, from the perspective of emotionalization, feminization, and psychologization, which are closely embedded in the processes of modernization & democratization. As a whole, the Crafting the Ideal Employee project attempts to reconstruct how, over time, the work organizations, policy-making, & applied sciences related to occupational well-being have evolved toward ideals stressing mentally fit, ideal workers & work organizations, & at the same time, more rational, democratic ideals. It also examines the position into which employees have placed themselves in relation to these ideals when forming their subjectivity.

2010S02755

Vachya, L. & Nagarjuna, B. (Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India- 500 046 [tel: 91-9963425217; e-mail: vasuhcu@gmail.com]), **Micro Finance and Poverty Eradication: A Case Study of Tribal Village in Andhra Pradesh,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Developing countries have large number of their population living in below poverty line. The percentage of people living below poverty line, though difference exist among countries amounts to about 40 percentage of the entire population of the developing world. Any progress without improving the lot of poverty-ridden sections of the world population cannot be considered as meaningful progress. Poverty alleviation is one of the primary objectives of any planning in a national economy. Therefore, it becomes imperative to formulate situation specific poverty alleviation policies and programmes for generation of a minimum level of income for rural poor, which form the substantial percentage of national population in developing societies. Thus in India, the central & state governments initiated several programmes to eradicate the poverty and providing micro finance is the important one. Moreover, this development activity is fully involved by SHG's (Self-Help Groups). Micro finance system can only supplement the role of banks and financial institutions to helping sole the problems of poverty and unemployment in the country. In this process the governments, Central & state governments have introduced several women specific schemes for empowering women in general & rural women in particular, but this programme is unique & succeeded some extent. It is important to note that this micro finance is SHGs is having significant impact in Andhra Pradesh, particularly women economic conditions, organizational structure & their literacy, etc. Moreover, The Government of Andhra Pradesh stated that it has taken up the theme of women's empowerment as one of the main agenda items to tackle rural poverty & socio-economic issues. Development agenda of the state in the last few years has been to place the poor. In this connection there is a need to study the impact of micro fiancé on rural women (SHGs), weather the benefits of this developmental programme has percolated down or not, particularly at micro level. Hence In this paper an attempt to assess the impact of micro finance on socio economic conditions of SHGs with reference to tribal, at micro level. It also examines the impact of this programme on structural change in rural villages. An intensive study was conducted in a tribal village of Andhra Pradesh to meet the study objectives.

2010S02756

Vaid, Divya (Lokniti, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, 29 Rajpur Road, Delhi 110054 [e-mail: divya.vaid.09@gmail.com]), **Assortative Mating: Education, Class and Mobility in India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Despite the question of "who marries whom" being considered a "fundamental building block in understanding social structure and social life" (Mare, 1991), little national-level empirical research in this area has been conducted in India. Research on the mobility of married women has shown a strong association between father's & husband's class in India; however, limited work has looked at the association between husband & wives' own occupations/social class & their level of education. The primary questions posed in the paper are: First, what are the patterns of educational & social class assortative mating in India? Second, has there been any change in these patterns in light of the increasing literacy & educational attainment of women? Third, as most marriages in India still take place within the

broader caste group, do people from particular castes & communities tend to be more homogomous (or hypergamous) than others with regard to education & social class? I use two data sources: The first is the newest round of the individual-level National Election Study dataset (NES 2009) with 36,508 respondents, & the second is the household-level National Family & Health Survey dataset (NFHS 2005-6) with 36,727 cases in its couples-recode file. These datasets jointly contain information on the education and occupation of both the respondent & their spouse, as well as information such as age, religion, caste of the respondent. I use log-linear models & a birth-cohort approach to analyse the questions posed & study any changes over-time.

2010S02757

Vainio, Annukka & Paloniemi, Riikka (University of Helsinki, Department of Social Psychology [e-mail: annukka.vainio@helsinki.fi]), **Global Climate Change and Environmental Action Interests of Citizens,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Generally, people's understandings of climate change motivate their willingness to act. However, individuals have other psychological barriers to their environmental action, such as materialistic values, uncertainty about the existence of climate change and mistrust towards scientists or government officials. In our study, we tested a model where the concepts of knowledge & competence, trust, & post-material values predicted environmental action interests of citizens. In Study 1, we tested young people's environmental political action interests in the municipal context. Data were collected by means of a survey of young people (ages 15a30) living in Finland (N=512). The research question was tested by a structural equation model, which showed that the combination of post-materialist values & political competence increased interest in environmental political action, & trust in political parties & NGOs was indirectly associated with interest in environmental political action. In Study 2, we tested the model established in Study 1 in the context of climate change on Eurobarometer 69.2 survey data of adult people living in Finland (N=1004). The results help political authorities to develop policies to encourage people's participation in environmental politics & increase their inner motivation to take responsibility in local & global environmental problems.

2010S02758

Valantiejus, Algimantas (Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania [e-mail: Algimantas.Valantiejus@fsf.vu.lt]), **Lessons For and From the History of Social Theory: Experiencing the Global-Local Interaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper attempts to explore the ambivalent relations between the "local" & "global" trends in sociology by specifying both the theoretical & the institutional problems of its contemporary development. The paper discusses the relevance of the relatively new conceptual ideas of "post-modern social theory", "public sociology", & "global sociology" for the contemporary theoretical discussions, especially those concerned with the reorganization of the contemporary division of labour between the well-established "theoretical centers" & subordinated "sociological peripheries." The argument is that the highlighting and criticizing of particular aspects relevant to the intellectual and institutional histories of indigenous sociologies allows a better understanding of the potentially inclusive project of global sociology. For this reason, an organizational agenda to enhance global examples of sociological communication must be based on a critical analysis of both the contemporary & the previous local/global experiences, including the three a professional, institutional, public a spheres.

2010S02759

Valdiviezo, Rene (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, 4 Sur No. 104 Col. Centro Puebla, Pue. Mexico 72000 [tel: 52+222 2466484; fax: 52+222 2466484; e-mail: cs001240@siu.buap.mx]), **Mexico: Political Parties, Religión and Local Elections,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyzes the relation between the votes obtained by the three major political parties in Mexico (PRI, PAN & PRD) & the presence of Catholic Christians & Non-catholic Christians in the 31 states of the country. The paper only studies the elections for governor in every single state & the strength of the religious groups, in order to establish hypotheses about the influence of these groups in the results of the local elections. The paper uses information about the general results of the elections for governor in the 31 states of the country (Mexico City is not studied) and the official information about the religious groups & the presence in each entity.

2010S02760

Valeeva, Rania & Bracké, Piet (PhD candidate in Sociology at Ghent U, Belgium), **The Differences in Mobilization of Health Strategies: Do Personal Education, Generalized Trust, and the Types of Welfare States Contribute?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study question is whether personal education, generalized trust, and the types of welfare states contribute to the differences in the mobilization of health strategies. We employed a subsample of the European Social Survey 2004 (N =25909) of 14 West-European countries characterized as long-standing members of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). The mean response rate was 61.3%. Hierarchical multilevel linear models were estimated using MLwiN package. *The mobilization of health strategies* was measured on the basis of the answers on four questions in the form of vignettes, each briefly describing a common health problem: a very sore throat, a serious headache, serious sleeping problems, and a serious backache. This variable indicates how frequently the respondent decided to utilize resources, such as informal, pharmaceutical, formal, alternative or others. *Personal education* was measured by a question about the number of years of completed formal full-time education. *Generalized trust* or the trust in generalized others, was measured on the basis of the answers on the questions on trust, fair and help. These questions were analyzed by using principal component analyses, which has provided the one factor solution, and it was used in the analyses. *The types of welfare states,* which reflect different welfare services and social security programs and policies, were measured in accordance with the typology of Ferrera (Ferrera, 1996). The results indicate that less educated persons are likely to mobilize more often the health strategies. Moreover, we found that persons with less years of education are likely to be less trusting in generalized others than those with more years of education. However, trusting in generalized others turned out to have no influence on the mobilization of health strategies. *Key words:* mobilization of health strategies, personal education, generalized trust, the types of welfare states, welfare state typology of Ferrera.

2010S02761

Valeeva, Rania & Bracke, Piet (PhD candidate in Sociology at Ghent U, Belgium), **Trying to Understand the Differences in Subjective Well-Being: The Role of Personal Education, Mobilization of Health Strategies, and the Types of Welfare States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Empirical research reports the differences in subjective well-being both at the individual and country level. The study question is whether personal education, mobilization of preventive resources, and the types of welfare states contribute to those differences. Our starting point is that humans have a capacity to develop skills and resources, from which we derived our hypotheses on individual, country and cross levels. We employed a subsample of the European Social Survey 2004 (N =25909) of 14 West-European countries characterized as long-standing members of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). The mean response rate was 61.3%. Hierarchical multilevel linear models were estimated using MLwiN package. *The subjective well-being* was represented by happiness and life satisfaction, each of them an outcome variable in our study. They were measured on basis of the answers on questions about personal happiness and life satisfaction on a ten-score scale. *The mobilization of health strategies* was measured on the basis of the answers on four questions in the form of vignettes, each briefly describing a common health problem: a very sore throat, a serious headache, serious sleeping problems, and a serious backache. This variable indicates how frequently the respondent decided to utilize resources, such as informal, pharmaceutical, formal, alternative or others. *Personal education* was measured by a question about the number of years of completed formal full-time education. *The types of welfare states,* which reflect different welfare services and social security programs and policies, were measured in accordance with the typology of Ferrera (Ferrera, 1996). The results indicate that less educated persons are likely to be less happy and satisfied in life, than those who are more educated. They are also more likely to mobilize health strategies than those with more years of education. The results indicate that subjective well-being is influenced by the welfare state type of a country where people live. Finally, the effect of personal education on subjective well-being differs between the types of welfare states. *Key words:* subjective well-being, mobilization of health strategies, personal education, the types of welfare states, welfare state typology of Ferrera.

2010S02762

Valencia, Silvia Victoria (Sociologia, Universidad de Caldas, Manizales, Colombia, 275 [tel: (57)(6) 3165167112; fax: (57)(6)8853885; e-mail: vikivalencia89@hotmail.com]), **Consumismo, Publicidad e Identificaciones Juveniles** (Consumerism, Advertising and Identification Juveniles), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ (1)De qué manera el consumismo, estimulado por la televisión, ha contribuido en la construcción de identificaciones visibles en la indumentaria de los jóvenes manizaleños entre los 16 y 18 años?(2) los datos de apoyo son teóricos y empíricos, son jóvenes entre los 16 y 18 años que pertenecen a la tribu urbana Crust, el método que se utilizo es cualitativo por lo cual la información se recogió a partir observación participante, entrevistas y historia de vida (3)se logro dar cuenta de que la televisión musical junto con su contenido si contribuye rotundamente a la construcción de identificaciones de los jóvenes-en este caso jóvenes Crust- visibles en la indumentaria y también el nuevo estilo de vida que estos proponen dentro de la sociedad liquida de consumidores.

2010S02763

Valentova, Marie & Berzosa, Guayarmina (CEPS/INSTEAD, Differdange, Luxembourg, L-4501 [tel: 00352/585855458; e-mail: marie.valentova@ceps.lu]), **Indicators of Attitudes Toward Integration of Immigrants. A Comparative Study of Natives, Second Generation Immigrants and Foreign-Born Residents in Luxembourg,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper uses the EVS data from 1999 & 2008 & analyses attitudes toward integration of immigrants in Luxembourg, a country with the largest proportion of immigrants in the population in the EU. The analyses are conducted in two steps. In the first step, we explore a battery of items concerning integration & construct two composite indicators that measure how residents of the country perceive integration of immigrants, or more precisely, what are the main preconditions for immigrants to be considered as integrated: multicultural & assimilation approach toward integration. We assess the overtime & between groups equivalence of these indicators; i.e. we test for the group invariance between 1999 and 2008 & among three groups of residents with different migratory background (natives, first & second generation immigrants) In the second step, we apply the proposed measurements & examine whether Luxembourg residents with different migratory backgrounds apprehend integration of immigrants in the same way; whether their perceptions have changed over time; & whether it evolved more in direction of assimilation or multiculturalism. The proposed indicators of attitudes toward integration & conducted analyses may provide a useful feedback to policy-makers & researches formulating, implementing or evaluating integration policies and have a potential to be used in a cross-country comparative research.

2010S02764

Valeriu, Frunzaru & Loredana, Ivan (SNSPA, 6-8 Povernei, Bucharest, 010641 [tel: +40213180881; fax: +40213117148; e-mail: valeriu.frunzaru@comunicare.ro]), **Dancing Tango in Bucharest. A Way to Express Yourself in Leisure Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A new community has developed in Bucharest in the past years a a tango community. People aged especially 25-35, with higher education studies, have been taking Argentinean tango lessons in Bucharest & around the world. They have attended tango seminars in Europe & Argentina, have learnt the tango language & have spent together important festive days: birthday, New Year's Day, Women's Day, Valentine's Day, etc. For many of them almost all of their leisure time is dedicated to tango. The questions are: why do they spend so much for tango, what kind of people are they, how has this community developed, & what is the role of globalisation in this social phenomenon? To answer these questions, we have conducted semi-structured interviews with tango community members. The outcomes of the research underline, on the one hand, the fact that tango community meets social & emotional needs, & on the other hand, the important role taken by the globalisation in spreading the Argentinean tango. After the fall of the communist regime, Romanians have discovered the consumerism, but some of them want more, they want spiritual satisfaction & to be part of a community that satisfies their belongingness needs.

2010S02765

Valgaeren, Elke M.C. (Hasselt.University, Diepenbeek, Belgium, 3590 [tel: +32 11 268659; e-mail: elke.valgaeren@uhasselt.be]), **Equal Opportunities and Subjective Well-Being in Flanders: Explaining Life Satisfaction in Various Domains of Life by Making Use of Indicators of Perceived Equal Opportunities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The use of subjective indicators to measure the quality of life in societies has a long-standing tradition (Veenhoven, 2002). Indicators of satisfaction have been used to capture the quality of life (Noll, 2002; Veenhoven, 1996) in general or in specific domains of life such as work or health (Cummins, 1996). Different objective & subjective correlates of satisfaction with life have been studied. In their overview of studies on life satisfaction Bowling & Windsor (2001) mention objective variables such as income, sex or occupation & subjective variables such as perceived feelings of autonomy, social support & the importance attached to different domains of life that have an influence on satisfaction. For example, there appears to be a negative relation between aspirations & life satisfaction (Nickerson, 2007). This paper contributes to the literature on the relationship between subjective variables & life satisfaction by using perceived equal opportunities as an additional determinant of the satisfaction with different domains of life: does the evaluation of the opportunities a person has got in life, influence his or her satisfaction with life? In the current literature on quality of life in general and the subjective determinants of life satisfaction in particular little can be found on equal opportunities. Noll (2002) points to the fact that issues of social cohesion have been rather neglected within mainstream quality of life research. One dimension of social cohesion is the reduction of disparities, inequalities, fragmentations & cleavages in a society. Equal opportunities are a central value in liberal welfare states & could also be regarded as an element of social cohesion. Some authors refer to societal indicators. Veenhoven (1996) discusses social-opportunity structures in relation to life satisfaction, but in this respect he refers to objective indicators on an aggregate & individual level. In a comparative study on life satisfaction, Böhnke (2008) includes the perception of the quality of society by individuals as a predictor of life satisfaction, but she uses the trust in social systems & in other people, the perception of tensions between groups & the quality of public services. These indicators do not capture the impact of the societal structures on individuals as is the case for perceived equal opportunities. The purpose of this paper is to use both objective indicators and perceived equal opportunities in different domains of life to explain the satisfaction in these domains of life. Seven domains of life are included in the study: education, paid work, relations, leisure, health, material welfare & personal development. 1-46.

2010S02766

Van Aerschot, Marjan (Steunpunt Gelijkekansenbeleid, Universiteit Hasselt, Agoralaan Gebouw D, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium [tel: +32 11 268665; e-mail: marjan.vanaerschot@uhasselt.be]), **Self-Employed Women and Maternity Leave in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Previous research on the combination of work & private life, and more specific maternity leave, is mainly focused on employees or on organisations. Self-employed persons find themselves in a special position: they are confronted both with the organisational demands (how can I assure the continuity of my organisation when I am not available) & the individual constraints (how can I spend time with my family without neglecting my work?). The coincidence of being one's own employer & one's own employee has advantages and disadvantages. The freedom to organise the work according to one's own preferences & needs interacts with the responsibility to make the organisation work. In our paper we would like to present the results of our research on self-employed women & maternity leave in 15 countries of the European Union. To start we will state the main differences in work characteristics between self-employed people & employees. These characteristics have consequences on the level of protection they receive from social security systems, including maternity leave. We elaborate on this special situation of self-employed young mothers & the way they try to combine their responsibilities in their job & their responsibilities concerning their young baby. Further on we give an overview of the government arrangements for maternity leave in 15 countries in Europe that self-employed women have access to. Our main question is: do self-employed women conceive government help to combine their formal work & family life through maternity leave programs? The countries involved in this study are: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Austria, Spain & Sweden.

2010S02767

van Bottenburg, Maarten, de Bosscher, Veerle & Shibli, Simon (Utrecht School of Governance, Utrecht University, Bijlhouwerstraat 6 [tel: 3511ZC; e-mail: m.vanbottenburg@uu.nl]), **In-Between Formal and Informal Governance. Redistributing the**

Money in a Democratically-Governed Network of National Sport Organizations, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Inspired by theoretical notions of informal & multi-level governance, this paper analyses the ways in which NOC-NSF (the Dutch Olympic Committee & Sports Federation) tries to mobilize a majority to give priority to minority interests in a democratically-governed network of national sport organizations. It builds on two case studies of discussion & negotiation processes initiated by NOC-NSF to radically redistribute governmental, Lottery & sponsorship money to its affiliated sport organizations. The first case study concerns the attempts of NOC-NSF to focus elite sport policy on priority sports & develop a new governance structure to coordinate this. The second case study examines its attempts to redefine the position & role of national sport organizations with respect to 'sport for all' in the Netherlands & to base financial support for these organizations on their contribution to the strategic agenda of NOC-NSF. The paper draws upon empirical data gathered from one year participatory observations of two expert groups set up by NOC-NSF to streamline the processes under study; interviews with key persons in these processes; & a documentation study of primary & secondary sources to cast light on the structural roots of these processes. The paper argues that in these processes, fluid, ad hoc, and problem-focused networks are created with a certain degree of autonomy, to allow for more flexibility, openness, dynamism and innovation. These networks operate "in-between" the informal practices & the formal structures of consultation and decision-making & as such become influential new governance structures with less-clearly defined roles & accountabilities.

2010S02768

Van Bouwel, Jeroen (Ghent University, Blandijnberg 2, 9000 Gent, Belgium [e-mail: Jeroen.VanBouwel@UGent.be]), **Consensus in Social Science and Society: The Relevance of Chantal Mouffe's Agonistic Pluralism for Sociological Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In sociological theory, one longstanding debate concerns consensus and conflict, often exemplified by contrasting Durkheim (or Parsons) as a consensus viewpoint on society with Marx as conflict viewpoint (e.g., Giddens, 1993: 721). In this paper, I want to advocate the relevance of the work of political philosopher Chantal Mouffe to elucidate the idea & problems with consensus as well as take the debate one step further & shift to a debate on meta-consensus. Intuitively the meta-consensus can be understood as the (minimum) common ground or the shared framework which accommodates the plurality of perspectives & conflicts in society. A more exact formulation of the meta-consensus results however in a variety of accounts (compare e.g. Rawls, 1993; Mouffe, 2005; Dryzek and Niemeyer, 2006). Where the discussion between consensus theorists and conflict theorists has often been characterised as theorists simply talking past each other the debate on meta-consensus does not seem to be that easily solved. I will present different accounts elaborated in political philosophy & democratic theory, and especially advocate Chantal Mouffe's version of the meta-consensus. Mouffe's understanding of (meta-)consensus and pluralism can help us to elucidate & advance the concept both in the sociology of science (cf. Van Bouwel, 2009) & in sociological theory. References Dryzek, J. S. & S. Niemeyer (2006) "Reconciling Pluralism & Consensus as Political Ideals." American Journal of Political Science 50(3), 634-649. Giddens, A (1993). Sociology. London: Polity Press. Mouffe, Ch. (1999) "Deliberative Democracy or Agonistic Pluralism?" Social Research 66, 745-758. Mouffe, Ch. (2005) On the Political. London: Routledge. Rawls, J. (1993) Political Liberalism. New York, Columbia University Press. Van Bouwel, J. (2009) "The problem with(out) consensus: The scientific consensus, deliberative democracy & agonistic pluralism." In: J. Van Bouwel (ed.) The Social Sciences & Democracy. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 121-142.

2010S02769

Van Craen, Maarten (Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium, 3590 [tel: 0032 11 26 86 73; fax: 0032 11 26 86 79; e-mail: maarten.vancraen@uhasselt.be]), **Determinants of Ethnic Minority Confidence in the Police: Three Theoretical Frameworks Tested in Belgium,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper we test what contribution (aspects of) the social capital theory, the performance theory & the procedural justice-based model can make towards explaining ethnic minorities' (low) confidence in the police. The central question is what determining factors account for their (low) level of confidence in the police. To answer this question, we conduct regression analysis of quantitative data collected from minority group members living in Belgium (456 face-to-face interviews). The results make clear that an explanation of the confidence that ethnic minorities place in the police must give a prominent place to feelings of insecurity and perceptions of discrimination.

2010S02770

van de Maat, Jannine (Institute of Political Science, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands, 2333 AK [tel: +31 (0)71 5277960; e-mail: maatjvande@fsw.leidenuniv.nl]), **Public Opinion Without Opinions?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It remains an open question as to whether the individual opinions that polls collect do have any meaning of substantive content. One particular gap in the literature is whether public opinion, as measured by mass opinion polls, is as robust as it is often assumed to be, or whether it is (partially) created by the ways in which the questions are asked & the response alternatives offered. Although the final & conclusive answer as to all response effects is not available yet, this paper contributes to this debate by addressing the question: how does the use of filter questions affect the outcome of an opinion poll? On the basis of a split-ballot experiment in the Netherlands with two questionnaires which only differ in the (none) inclusion of filter questions, one can conclude that the effect of filter questions is more substantial the less the topic of the question is well-known to and relevant for the individual respondent. Furthermore, in general the level of non-response is significantly higher when filter questions are used in comparison to a standard survey design, although the exact levels differ per issue area.

2010S02771

van de Ruit, Catherine (Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, McNeil Building Ste 112, Philadelphia PA 19104, USA [e-mail: catheri4@sas.upenn.edu]), **Reframing Struggle: Children's Rights Activism in Post Apartheid South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper considers the historical continuities & contradictions embedded in the extension of socioeconomic rights to children in South Africa during the 1990s & 2000s. After apartheid, the scale of poverty & inequality, together with the social disruption of family & kin groups placed child rights at the center of South African constitutional & public policy reform. However the AIDS pandemic & its likely implications for children brought new dilemmas & policy considerations to the forefront. One of the critical debates concerned the definition of the category "AIDS orphan" & the socioeconomic entitlements that persons so categorized could access. Over the course of a two year archival and ethnographic study in South Africa from August 2007 to June 2009, I observed conflicting initiatives embedded in NGO activism: NGOs created an environment to support progressive children's policy reform, & yet NGO practices have advanced neoliberal approaches to welfare & heath care service delivery. Building on emerging work in the sociology of human rights, I contend that NGOs create 'private' spaces that advance human rights policy as well as produce new privatized forms of service delivery that arguably work against human rights goals.

2010S02772

Van den Bulck, Hilde & Panis, Koen (University of Antwerp, Department of Communication Studies, Belgium [tel: +32 3 265 55 62; e-mail: koen.panis@ua.ac.be]), **When Fame Meets Non-Profit: Flemish Non-Profit Organisations' Views and Motivations Regarding Celebrity Endorsers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper wishes to provide insight into the motivations of non-profit organisations to engage with celebrities. Framed in broader social trends such as the commercialisation of the non-profit sector, we look at the different roles of a celebrity activist & the advantages & disadvantages for both the organisation & the celebrity as identified in academic literature. These theoretical observations are tested empirically trough in-depth interviews with communication managers of eight non-profit organisations in Flanders (the Dutch speaking part of Belgium). Three specific research questions are addressed: What are considered the main benefits & pitfalls of using celebrity endorsers? Which criteria are taken into account when selecting a celebrity? What is considered the ideal role for a celebrity? Results show that Flemish celebrities are mainly used to reach the general public rather than policy makers. Smaller, lesser known organisations seem to value the usefulness of celebrity endorsers more than larger, better known organisations. Concerns involve the right balance between using "entertainment" techniques and getting the message across. In choosing

the "right" celebrity, the most important considerations are the match between the personality & the organisation's core values, the absence of controversy surrounding the celebrity & no connections with other non-profit organisations.

2010S02773

Van Der Bly, Martha C.E. (London School of Economics; Centre for the Study of Global Governance, Houghton Street, London WC1 [tel: 0044-7535965149; fax:; e-mail: marthavanderbly@gmail.com]), **Romantic Globalization–New Directions for Globalization after the Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The logic of globalization was often thought to follow the logic of the dominant paradigm of the era that witnessed its emergence. In this paper, I suggest making a distinction between rational, or "Classical Globalization", as we know it, with my novel concept of "Romantic Globalization." Based on research set in a 'global village' & on a 'global island' in Ireland, I describe the dissolution of rationalized globalization, with its intrinsic normative connotations, setting of uniform standards and plasticity of cultural forms into "romantic globalization", moulded by spirit–Weltgeist–& driven by both a search for unity & the desire to cross borders. In a world, struggling with the troubles of cultural polarization & uniformity & the now very obvious irrationalities of rationalism, romantic globalization shows the rationality of irrationality: for it is in the context of autonomy & love that innovation comes into being & that mankind realizes itself. In this paper, I argue that Romantic Globalization can set the post-crisis agenda with the creation of an interconnected yet diversified world society, as an innovation from the periphery. A vision made by villagers & islanders alike.

2010S02774

van der Schans, J. W., Wiskerke, J. S. C., Derkzen, P. H. M. & Bock, B. B. (Rural Sociology Group Wageningen University, Postbus 8130, 6700 EW Wageningen [tel: 00 31 70 3358206; e-mail: jan-willem.vanderschans@wur.nl]), **How to Feed the City? Competing Paradigms in Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Like many international public bodies, national governments & NGOs the United Nation's Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) is concerned about the social, economic, ecological & health consequences of the concentration of the world's population in and around large cities. The FAO writes: "The food dimension of poverty in urban areas still has not been translated into sufficient policy action in many countries. A paradigm shift in both urban & agriculture development, planning & policy formulation is required in order to ensure access to urban food security, improved environmental management & enhanced rural-urban linkages" (emphasis added). However, the question is what the FAO has in mind while speaking of a "paradigm shift". The word "paradigm" is a highly deflated nowadays; it indicates radical change but it can leave the starting position of this change unquestioned. This paper will explore the different ideas and models which are proposed for this "paradigmatic shift" towards the development of urban & regional modes of food provision. We will examine on what kind of values and sustainability promises different models for urban & peri-urban food production are based. For example, how radically different are models towards metropolitan agriculture from the current industrialization of food production? We argue that a real paradigmatic shift is based in changing values rather than in new technical configurations based on prevailing routines. Will we try to feed the city or to nourish the city?

2010S02775

van Dijk, Tara, Martinez, Javier & Sridharan, N. (Amsterdam Institute of Metropolitan and International Development Studies, University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, Amsterdam, 1018VZ [tel: ++31-0205255820; fax: ++31-020-525-5822; e-mail: t.k.vandijk@uva.nl]), **IT and Municipal Governance in India: Spectacle or Mechanism for 'Good' Governance?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ IT is widely believed to facilitate "good" urban governance. However, fieldwork in Indian municipalities shows that it has yet to meaningfully increase revenues, accountability or work-place efficiency. The classification systems required to digitize and quantify governance processes can exclude or adversely include the urban poor. Particular focus is put upon the e-governance complaints system & the determination of its below-poverty-line households to illustrate how attempts to modernize, depoliticize, and render transparent issues of service provision & access to entitlement programs can in practice further marginalize the urban poor. Additionally, the type of municipal employees & citizens implied by the shift to e-governance is compared to the heterogeneity of staff & citizens present.

2010S02776

van Dijkum, Cor (Department of Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 1, Utrecht, 3508TC, The Netherlands [e-mail: c.j.vandijkum@uu.nl]), **Reflections on the Complexity of Feedback Processes by Using Computers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It was only in recent decades that the social sciences became aware that feedback plays an important role in the phenomena they study. Thereby it was realized that feedback functioned in a system. Moreover it was understood that most of the time the feedback was non-linear & that one deals with complex systems. To study such systems one needs a different methodology than the standard static methods of describing & analyzing phenomena. An adequate method of representing such feedback cycles is found in simulation models, particularly simulation models such as the ones developed in dynamic systems theory. That introduces the computer & included software as instruments of research & poses the question of how this instrument initiates new ways of getting knowledge. To explore this we made a start with empirical research using such simulation models for problems in social care for youth, autobiographical memory & in the medical field about the way patients cope with their complaints and the way they communicate about those complaints with a General Practitioner. In this paper we discuss how such research by using computers bring new knowledge & a new way to reflect on the complexity of feedback processes.

2010S02777

Van Houtte, Mieke & Van Maele, Dimitri (Ghent University, Korte Meer 3-5 [tel: +32(0)92646802; fax: +32(0)92646975; e-mail: Mieke.VanHoutte@UGent.be]), **Students' Sense of Belonging in Technical/Vocational Schools Versus Academic Schools: The Mediating Role of Faculty Trust in Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The large-scale research into the consequences of educational stratification has dealt with several educational outcomes, but has seldom considered outcomes pertaining to the well-being of students. However, ethnographic case studies show that lower track students often get alienated from school, resulting in study disengagement & poor achievement. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that teachers associate in a more negative way with students in lower tracks. Subjects are treated in a less interesting & challenging way & discipline & control are stressed more. Teachers in technical/vocational schools show to trust their students less. By means of multilevel analyses (HLM6) on data of 3475 students & 754 teachers in 28 technical/vocational schools & 3376 students & 461 teachers in 22 academic schools, this study examines Flemish students' sense of belonging in the different secondary school types & the role faculty trust in students plays herein. The results show that students in technical/vocational schools have a significant lower sense of belonging at school than students in academic schools. This association holds controlling for several school features–size, sector, ethnic composition–and student features–gender, age, socioeconomic status, migrant origin, parental support & prior achievement, but decreases firmly and gets non-significant when taking into account faculty trust in students. Our findings indicate that teachers fulfill a crucial role in the divergent nature of students' social integration across different types of schools.

2010S02778

van Krieken, Robert (School of Sociology, University College Dublin, Belfield Dublin 4, Ireland [tel: +353-833559965; e-mail: Robert.vankrieken@ucd.ie]), **The Celebrity Society: Taking Paris Hilton Seriously,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper sketches some elements of a sociological approach to celebrity as a particular, constantly changing, social form, characterized by a specific social grammar of esteem and recognition. The core concept in the more analytical studies of celebrity is "celebrity culture", but in this paper I argue for the concept of "celebrity society", in order to capture the specific institutional forms & modes of structuring both social relationships & the performative sense of self (Goffman) characterizing modern social life, with celebrities functioning as "nodes" of concentrated symbolic capital within a distinct field and political economy of celebrity. The analysis draws on Elias's account of court society, outlining the ways in which celebrity society should be been as its descendant, as well as exam-

ining the implications of "synopticism" & the rise of the "viewer society" (Matheison), with "the many watching the few" for the analysis of power.

2010S02779

Van Lancker, Wim (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp, Sint Jacobstraat 2, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium [e-mail: Wim.VanLancker@ua.ac.be]), **The "Have-Nots" in a Flexible Society: An Analysis of the Poverty Risk Associated with Temporary Work for Low Skilled Women in the European Union,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, European labour markets have witnessed a proliferation of temporary employment. Temporary contracts are seen as a way to increase labour market flexibility & allow employers to circumvent the often strict hiring & firing regulations. However, temporary contracts are also associated with low wages and little security & often seen as "dead ends" for employees. As to date, very little attention has been devoted to the impact of working with temporary contracts on income protection for different vulnerable groups in the labour market. Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to analyze the poverty risk associated with temporary work in the "flexible labour markets" of European Union's member states, for men & women with different educational levels. Using recent survey data (EU-SILC 2007), we compare the position of low skilled women vis-à-vis their higher skilled counterparts and evenly skilled men. It is hypothesized that the low skilled will be overrepresented in flexible working arrangements, that such arrangements will lead to a higher poverty risk & that especially low skilled women will be worse off than low skilled men thus pointing to a gender dimension. Next to this, we expect to find differences between countries, irrespective of the different composition of the workforce or individual or household characteristics. A more general aim is to identify good practices, i.e. countries where low skilled female tempworkers are sufficiently protected against poverty, & to initiate further research into the "how & why" of these cross-country differences.

2010S02780

Van Maele, Dimitri & Van Houtte, Mieke (Ghent University, Department of Sociology, Korte Meer 3-5, 9000 Gent, Belgium [tel: +3292649190; e-mail: dimitri.vanmaele@ugent.be]), **The Role of a Homogeneous Staff Culture in the Formation of Collegial Trust,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Educational research increasingly acknowledges the establishment of professional learning communities as a key factor of schools' effectiveness. Accordingly, the formation of within-school social capital, in particular the creation of trusting relationships among teachers, becomes an important aspect of schools' policies. Large-scale research investigating the impact of the organizational school context on teacher trust relations is negligible however. Moreover, it is unclear if a homogeneous staff culture a in terms of the degree to which teachers share assumptions about students' teachability a induce collegial trust. By means of stepwise multilevel analyses on data of 2104 teachers across a representative sample of 84 Flemish secondary schools, this study examines collegial trust across different school contexts & the role a homogeneous staff culture plays herein. The results, controlling for teacher characteristics, show that collegial trust is lower in public than in private (catholic) schools & quite worrisome in schools where ethnic minority & working class students are concentrated. The latter association, however, disappears & gets nonsignificant when taking into account the homogeneity of staff culture. Our findings indicate that the school context affects collegial trust, & that divergent views of teachers on the students' teachability explains the low levels of collegial trust within low socioeconomic schools. School leaders and teachers should be aware of how structural, compositional, and cultural school characteristics relate to the nature of collegial trust in secondary education.

2010S02781

Van Mol, Christof (Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS, Universiteit Antwerpen), Prinsstraat 13, Antwerpen, 2018 [tel: +322655953; e-mail: Christof.VanMol@ua.ac.be]), **From EU-Identification Towards a Wider European Identity. The Influence of European Student Mobility on European identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European student mobility increased significantly over the last decades in a contemporary Europe characterised by the free movement of persons, goods, & capital. Two rationales underpinned the European mobility programmes, namely an economic & a civic one. The civic rationale aimed to create European citizens through the exposure of students to an international a European a context. However, research on this identity feeling among European students remains very limited. In this paper, the author presents some findings of his research project into the influence of European student mobility in a European context on European identity and subsequent migration intentions, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. For the quantitative part of his study, he collected data through an online-questionnaire at 28 universities in 21 European countries, with both mobile and non-mobile students (for comparative purposes). For the qualitative part of his study, in-depth interviews were conducted with students in Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Norway, & Poland. The research findings suggest that mobile students already dispose of a European identity feeling before going abroad, which is mainly characterised by a political identification with the European Union. Interestingly, after returning from their stay abroad, a shift was observed from this political identification with the European Union towards a more cultural, wider European identity.

2010S02782

Van Sterkenburg, Jacco (Utrecht University, Janskerkhof 13, 3512 BL Utrecht, Netherlands [tel: 0031-6-23616495; e-mail: j.c.vansterkenburg@uu.nl]), **Racial/Ethnic 'Others' in Dutch Televised Soccer Commentary,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ International migration of professional athletes increasingly brings together people from a great variety of racial & ethnic backgrounds in various professional sports. The sport media provide us with implicit & often hidden discourses about the race and ethnicity of these athletes. In this paper I discuss the results of a qualitative content analysis that uses insights from grounded theory to illustrate how Dutch televised football commentary reproduces & challenges hegemonic discourses about race/ethnicity. My findings suggest that twenty-first century Dutch soccer commentary displays a number of dominant racialized/ethnicized themes that resonate with colonial discourses and are (partially) congruent with racialized/ethnicized sport media representations found in other contexts. More specifically, my findings suggest that "Surinamese" & "Latin-American" soccer players were (re)constructed as the "Other" in Dutch soccer commentary. Studying representation of race & ethnicity in this way has not been done before & will contribute to a better understanding of how race & ethnicity are socially constructed through popular media culture. Findings will be discussed in a broader historical & internationally comparative perspective.

2010S02783

Vancea, Mihaela (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, Open University of Catalonia, Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain, Parc Mediterrani de la Tecnologia, 08860 [tel: +34 635921873; e-mail: mvancea@uoc.edu]), **Transnational Political Engagement: A Comparative Study of Immigrant Associations in Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses two fundamental questions in the transnational migration research field: whether or not all immigrants engage in political transnationalism? And which are the main determinants of their transnational political activism? To answer the first research question, I specifically compare different degrees of transnational political engagement of various national/ethnic origin immigrant associations in Barcelona. To answer the second research question, I focus on meso- & macro- levels determinants. The study shows that transnational political engagement is not generalised among all immigrant associations in Barcelona, presents a relatively low level of regularity, & is generally nationally based. It also underlines the importance of studying the effect of the exit context and, in particular, of the political opportunity structure in home country on the political transnationalism of immigrant associations. Meso-level determinants like social networks & sources of funds also seem to explain the variance in immigrant associations' transnational political engagement.

2010S02784

Vancluysen, Kris, Van Craen, Maarten & Ackaert, Johan (Hasselt University (SEIN), Policy Research Centre on Equal Opportunities, Agoralaan, Gebouw D, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium [tel: +32 11 268673; e-mail: kris.vancluysen@uhasselt.be]), **Perceived Discrimination and Integration: The Case of Moroccan and Turkish Minorities in Flemish Belgium,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the relation between perceived discrimination and integration among persons of Moroccan & Turkish descent living in Flemish Belgium. Two opposing theories exist concerning this relationship. The assimilation theory (Gordon, 1964) posits that the more ethnic-

cultural minorities are integrated into the country of residence, the less discrimination they perceive. The ethnic competition theory (Portes, Parker & Cobas, 1980) proposes the opposite: the more ethnic-cultural minorities integrate, the greater their perception of unequal treatment. The two competing theories are tested quantitatively by regressing perceived personal discrimination & perceived discrimination of the ethnic-cultural group on a number of structural & social-cultural integration indicators & a series of background characteristics. Data are used from the Survey Integration 2008, a representative face-to-face survey in three multicultural cities (Antwerp, Genk and Ghent) designed by the Policy Research Centre on Equal Opportunities. Analyses show a mixed pattern of findings. Social-cultural integration appears to be negatively associated with perceiving group discrimination, thus supporting the assimilation theory. With respect to structural integration, the findings are more ambiguous. A high occupational level goes together with perceiving more personal discrimination. A prosperous financial situation, on the contrary, is related to less experiences of personal & group discrimination.

2010S02785

Vanderstraeten, Raf (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium [e-mail: raf.vanderstraeten@ugent.be]), **Trivialization, Socialization, and Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociologists employ the concept of socialization to analyze relationships between individual & society. This concept & that of education typically indicate that individuals have to interiorize the values, norms, & knowledge forms on which the continuance of society depends. This classic meaning is questioned here, tracing the consequences of a hypothesis formulated by Heinz von Foerster: the more an element of a system acts "trivially" (i.e., predictably), the weaker its influence on the global behavior of the system. As von Foerster stated it metaphorically, individuals who act trivially will feel more alienated, because they will not recognize themselves in their group's activities. Inversely, individuals have a greater impact on the group, & are less alienated, the more they act nontrivially, in the sense of non-deterministically. Perspectives for a reconsideration of the concepts of socialization & education are outlined by elaborating on two consequences of this hypothesis. (1) Relations between the values that guide an individual's activities & the social values that socialization & education are expected to transmit to assure individual & social well-being do not have to be simple and rigid; differences in this regard account for processes of social evolution. (2) The particular lay-out of classrooms (one teacher, several pupils) with their apparatus of tests seems to provoke a trivialization of individuals; but one might also suspect that this constellation invites deviant activities of pupils who oppose the processes of trivialization (youth cultures). Intentional socialization creates its own side-effects.

2010S02786

Vanneste, Damien (Catholic University of Mons, Mons, Belgium [e-mail: damien.vanneste@fucam.ac.be]), **How do Urban Policies Avoid Conflicts? A Localism Responses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ If cities are largely considered as places of heterogeneity and conflicts, small towns are often read from the opposite side, characterized by the myths of unity & peace. Yet, American studies of local communities have pointed out that in some contexts conflicts are neglected in order to legitimate unequal social orders. Following this perspective, we focus our paper on political life in small towns & show how localism manages to survive today by mitigating the emergence of conflicts. Upon two case studies (on Belgian towns), we bring to light ways of making invisible on the political scene the possible urban conflicts: uphill, by preventing them; downhill, by muffling them. In both cases, it consists in restricting any conflict within the strictly political sphere while social life is read in a consensual way. This phenomenon seems to be a way of achieving some social functions of the traditional "political machine": personalization of the social system and/or exchange of services. Since localism as "clientelistic" regulation is no more legitimate, we argue that these ways of avoiding conflicts manage to achieve, either in an institutionalized way, or secretly, the classical goals of localism.

2010S02787

Vanneste, Damien (Catholic University of Mons, Mons, Belgium [e-mail: damien.vanneste@fucam.ac.be]), **Urban Policies and Localism Survival–How Combining Personalized Political Regulation and Democratic Goals?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today, localism is no more a legitimate form of political regulation of cities & small towns. As the Merton's "political machine", localism is criticized in two ways: it generates a too personalized political system & it concentrates power around only one person. Yet, classical forms of democratic representation are criticized too. So, an apparent contradiction appears: on the one hand, the illegitimacy of clientelistic regulation; on the other hand, the crisis of formal representation. The contemporary political stake consists in combining the collective dimension of democracy & the personalized regulation of political system. In valorizing citizens' participation, urban policies can be considered as one way of resolving this paradox. Upon three case studies of Belgian towns, we develop this question. We argue that localism is a social form which persists whereas neighborhood does not keep any sociological sense. This social form can be declined in different ways: from an institutionalization of proximity processes to a secret nepotistic system. We could consider that urban policies does not get rid of localism but, unintentionally, give it new contents which, positively, consist in giving certitudes and stability to local community in an age of complexity & change.

2010S02788

Vargas Maseda, Ramon (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico city, 04510 [e-mail: ramonvm@yahoo.com]), **Incorporating Art into Social Theory as a Means to Transcend Determinism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The dominant sociological theory is still based on the metaphysical or modern epistemology as it still considers that there is a reality–society– which is objective because it has a structure of its own that can be described, known & determined by human thinking. This epistemological tradition conduces to the multiple dichotomies in sociological theory. Two of those are the dichotomy between science as an objective knowledge as opposed to art, which is still considered as subjective, & the dichotomy between structure and agency. The determinism implied in these dichotomies reduces the richness of social reality & sociological theory, as well as it impedes the search for new approaches to the analysis of social reality. Therefore, in order to understand the future of our society, the sociological theory of Erving Goffman & his inextricably use of the dramaturgical perspective can be seen as a useful theoretical framework for sociological analysis because it allows us to think beyond determinism & thus to bridge the gap between science & art as well as the gap between social structure and agency.

2010S02789

Vargas, Hustana Maria (Faculdade de Educação/Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 24.020-350 [tel: (+5521) 2629-2692; e-mail: hustana@gbl.com.br]), **Manifest and Latent Inequalities of Higher Education in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the recent expansion of higher education in Brazil with a view to an eventual democratization process, where one can notice the recruitment of students regardless of their socioeconomic background. It highlights the unequal characteristic of Brazilian society, considered here by a strong correlation among the chosen careers for the students & their social background, in the midst of a crystallized hierarchy of careers & reputation of institutions. Done through the Microdata time series of the National Courses Exam about different social prestige courses, this paper identifies the students socioeconomic profiles also verifying if new social profiles where included in the period & in what institutions. Finally the research shows that the democratization pattern expected was not observed owing to the government invests on merely quantitative expansion of higher education without considering the internal inequalities of the system. The social origin of students remains crucial for their integration into the system, pre-determining their destiny & their professional situation & social status. There is therefore the presence of latent mechanisms of reproduction of inequalities in higher education with the consent of important sectors of Brazilian society.

2010S02790

Vargas-Lovera, María Dolores & Cabral, Alcinda (Departamento de Humanidades Contemporáneas. Universidad de Alicante, España, 03080 Alicante, Spain [tel: +34696922497; fax: +349659903464; e-mail: MD.Vargas@ua.es]), **Retos y desafíos de las migraciones: Las dinámicas ciudadanas y la conformación de los espacios transnacionales** (Challenges and Challenges of Migration: The Dynamics of Citizens and Transnational Conformation), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ Las migraciones conllevan grandes situaciones de desarraigo y desestructuración que, analizando sus impactos y sus significados, nos llevan a conocer una realidad de la convivencia ciudadana que, por su estructura, se convierten en nichos ecológicos humanos que forman fronteras simbólicas y reales entre la población autóctona y la población inmigrante: una realidad del nexo entre migración y desarrollo de las zonas urbanas, provocando situaciones de segregaciones y exclusiones. Por un lado, y aceptando que las dinámicas ciudadanas, se están ocupando con las migraciones internacionales zonas urbanas céntricas y degradadas y por otro, el impacto que estas migraciones están interconectadas con el entramado sociocultural no sólo con la población autóctona sino con las diferentes personas que provienen de diversos países. Se pretende con esta comunicación conocer las realidades que traten del impacto de la migración transnacional latinoamericana que ayudan a esta nueva estructuración urbana, en sus aspectos espaciales, además de las particularidades socioculturales devenidos del lugar donde proceden y que les obliga, en cierta manera, a crear núcleos que se articulan en torno a unas propias redes que se van convirtiendo en espacios cerrados identitarios y sociales recreando lo que podíamos llamar nuevas formas culturales transnacionales.

2010S02791

Varun, Sharma (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, BMCC road Pune Maharahstra (India)-411004 [tel: +91-9970320184;e-mail: sharmavarun84@gmail.com]), **HIV/AIDS-Beyond Numbers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rational/issue: The rationale behind this paper is to highlight the hidden facts about the HIV/AIDS epidemic & driven forces of socio-economic norms. This paper tries to investigate qualitative aspect of HIV infection & the problems associated, which is beyond the numbers. On a background of qualitative aspect of life, this paper has addressed the problems & stories of PLHIV & the inferences drawn thereon. Objectives: To highlight the underline facts & problems which are cause & consequences of HIV. To draw inferences from the cases & recommendation as on. Methodological Base: This paper is based on the qualitative study, of six case of PLHIV. Cases comprises of WLHIV, MSM, CLHIV, migrant male worker, domestic sexual violence, woman driven to sex trade due to economic crunch. HIV data (prevalence) are used as background information for this paper. Data sources used in this paper are from UNAIDS, yearly fact sheets & data on Indian epidemic are cited from NACO, & BSS-2006 & NFHS-III. Selection of case: Cases for the study were selected from the registered PLHIV with PLC, Pune (India) an initiative of NMP+ India. Ethical issues were well taken care of. Study design: Data from UNAIDS, NACO, NFHS-III as background information. Six case studies, qualitative analysis based on face to face semi structured interview. Inference & discussions: Few enumerations based on the cases are- mal- treatment with WLHIV needs social security. CLHIV and burden of economic crunch on elderly, this advocates some social policy measures for CLHIV. Hidden crimes in the society like children sexual abuse, which may lead to change in sexual orientation of child as well. Domestic sexual violence against women in marriage. Economic crunch & sex trade. Migrant workers are more vulnerable to HIV infection. On the basis of these cases supplemented with empirical data, inferences derived would be open for discussion.

2010S02792

Vasconcelos-Oliveira, Maria Carolina (Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo, Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (Cebrap), São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 551123641156; e-mail: mcarololiveira@gmail.com]), **Cultural Institutions Impacting Cultural Practices: Findings of SESC-São Paulo Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent developments in publics studies shows that educational attainment & familiar background, that were once seen as the main determinants of an individual's cultural practices profile, are indeed strong influence factors, but the context in which the cultural practice is led & the institutional efforts guided by cultural centres also represent considerable influence over an individual's or group's relation with the universe of culture. This paper aims to show the main findings of qualitative research conducted with SESC-Sao Paulo, one of the most important organizations of the city of Sao Paulo's cultural context. The general aim of the research consisted in investigating whether and how SESC-Sao Paulo is able to influence their publics' relation to the universe of culture in three different branches of the institution, located in three districts of the city of Sao Paulo that differ in terms of socio-economic characteristics of its inhabitants & availability of other cultural equipment. Despite largely influenced by French tradition of publics studies, this research considers Brazilian context, where income concentration and quality of public education are still important issues when it comes to cultural consumption. The paper shows that the differences in publics' patterns of cultural practices in the three branches can be explained not only by socio-educational characteristics of the interviewees & characteristics of the districts where the branches are located, but notably by the differences in the mediation strategies (including programme) implemented in each centre.

2010S02793

Vasecka, Michal (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Jostova 10, Brno, 60200, Czech republic [tel: +420549497713; fax: +420549491920; e-mail: mvasecka@fss.muni.cz]), **Quo Vadis, Independent Research of Ethnicity? Influence of Donors over Research of Ethnicity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Research on ethnicity, identity, inter-ethnic relations & cultural determinants of ethnic interactions is from the methodological point of view specific & differs between various cultural contexts. At the same time ethnicity research is insufficient and problematic due to various structural factors. One of these peculiar issues is an incompetence of research recipients and donors. Author argues that donors & various types of beneficiaries influence quality of research more than researchers do & they always find those who will be ready to conduct a research, no matter of what is desired methodology. Paper brings evidences that international organizations tend to be more problematic in this respect than local & regional bodies. Author point out at incompetence & lack of knowledge on the side of donors–incompetence in the field of research work in general, incompetence in the field of social research, lack of knowledge of ethics of a research work, lack of knowledge of potential methodological approaches, incompetence in the course of creation of a questionnaire, inability to "read" data & to understand results of a research, pressure on researchers to acquire "right" result, to confirm presuppositions of contractors, lack of realistic thinking in the course of deadline assessment, incompetence in the field of finances assessment, or inappropriate desire to put a control over research. Paper opens serious question on whether researchers should foster specific methodology of "ethnicity research" & author investigate whether high quality research on ethnicity can be done outside of independent academic research. Finally author analyzes how neo-liberal shift toward efficiency of money spend on a research call for practical results and how this shift cripples ethnicity research.

2010S02794

Vatikiotis, Pantelis ([e-mail: vatikiotisp@yahoo.co.uk]), **The Fluid Social Imaginary of New Mediating Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ New mediating practices involve considerable occurrences of representation & participation of the "ordinary" a people, their activities & discourses a in public space. From this perspective, the communication terrain expands to include practices and processes that are not realized within the formal political society, but across the nooks & crannies of civil society, and along different public spheres formed on multiple scales, on the grounds of the realization of citizenship. In this context, further challenges & questions are addressed in regards to the interplay of these categories. -challenges: the line demarcating the political & the non-political becomes blurry, prioritization of "difference" versus "unity" as the ground for the realization of citizenry -questions: do new mediating practices envisage a broader societal dialogue across the full spectrum of adversarial interpretations & cultural practices? Could less deliberative modes of engagement in mediating practices a hobbies & features of play in general, also be included in our evaluation of democratic citizenship? Critical issues are raised here concerning the nature of "being a citizen" & "doing democracy", figuring out another agonistic space for understanding democracy & its most profound processes.

2010S02795

Vautier, Claude (Université de Toulouse 1 Capitole, Manufacture des Tabacs, 21 Allée de Brienne, 31 000 Toulouse [tel: 033 698 56 22 52; fax:; e-mail: claude.vautier@univ-tlse1.fr]), **Faut-il Simplifier le Système Politico-Administratif Français ?** (Should the French Political-Administrative System Be Simplified?), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ Cette communication porte sur le débat autour de l'opacité ou de la transparence des politiques publiques, des structures qui les portent et des procédures qu'elles mettent en oeuvre, de leur faible lisibilité et/ou de leur simplification. On se basera notamment sur l'expérience de la décentralisation française depuis 1982-83. Elle développe l'idée que la simplification, la transparence totale, conduisent à ignorer des aspects fondamentaux

des systèmes, de leur complexité et s'inscrit dans une conception de la nécessité du "clair-obscur" dans tout système sociétal en subsumant que, dans certaines limites qu'il est possible de déterminer, l'opacité joue un rôle fondamental dans l'organisation et l'évolution de ces systèmes. Elle suggère non seulement que l'on dispose d'outils théoriques et méthodologiques pour déterminer des zones d'opacité utile, mais encore qu'il est possible de gérer cette opacité utile par la pratique d'une démocratie participative dans la construction et la mise en oeuvre des politiques publiques.

2010S02796

Vázquez, Rolando (Roosevelt Academy, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 94, 4330 AB Middelburg, The Netherlands [tel: +31 118 655525; e-mail: r.vazquez@roac.nl]), **Translation as Erasure, Exploring Modernity's Epistemic Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This text circles round the question of translation in the light of the modernity coloniality debate. Translation is here addressed in an ambivalent manner, that is, as a movement of hegemony and emancipation. Translation designates the permeability, the movement at the borders of a given language, a given system of meaning and more generally of a given epistemic territory. We will explore two divergent processes that are revealed through the focus on translation. The first one, translation as erasure, speaks of the coloniality of translation; that is of the way in which translation performs a border keeping & expansion of modernity's epistemic territory. The second, translation as plurality, speaks of the configuration of dialogues & the thinking of the borders that are bringing to question the modernity / coloniality system of oppression. The fight against exclusion makes use of translation to define a territory of difference that is dialogical & plural. The text puts its emphasis on translation as erasure in an effort to contribute to the critique of modernity by showing modernity's mechanism of epistemic exclusion & oppression.

2010S02797

Vdovichenko, Larisa (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993 [tel: +7 495 9254320; fax: +7 495 9254320; e-mail: vdlarissa45@yandex.ru]), **Drafting of Organized Interests in Local Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The regional situation in Russia is extremely diverse. The legislation should set up conditions where the resource & economic potential of each region would be used for the economic growth,ensuring the quality of people's life. The right of the legislative initiative secured by the Russian Constitution is one of the main forms of participation of Russian regions in the federal legislation process. In my report I present the results of analysis of legislative initiatives of Russian regions & how to take into account in drafting local organized interests. To obtain the data in my case study I used content analysis of regional legislative initiatives, results of surveys & other sociological methods. The legislative initiatives of Russian regions are aimed, above all, at the improvement of the legal regulation of social relations related to the legal situation of the human being & citizen (31.3% of a total number of initiatives). On the second place– proposals to introduce a considerable number of amendments to the tax & budget legislation (27% of the total number). On the third place– proposals how to improve of the quality of life & social support of various categories of people (23.5% of the total number).A somewhat less quantity of legislative initiatives (18.2% of the total number) is related to the improvement of legal regulation of relations in the sphere of economic activities (bankruptcy, state registration of firms, urban planning, communications, etc.), environmental protection, rational use of the subsoil & other resources. An attempt to identify the most acute interests of local communities & problems of their legislation at federal and regional levels is necessary not only for all interested participants of legislative activities but for the civil society institutes & citizens. The potential of regional & local subjects of the right of legislative initiative is used not in full measure. The results of the analysis of regional initiatives show that after the consideration by State Duma of Russian Federation only 2% to 6% of these proposals found their way into federal laws. That's why the monitoring of regional & municipal legal acts and of legal enforcement practice is necessary to improve this situation in drafting of organized interests in local governance.

2010S02798

Vega, Ana L. (Departamento de Sociología, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, México City, Mexico, 09340 [tel: +52 55 58044791; fax: +52 55 58044791; e-mail: vjal@xanum.uam.mx]), **Mexico City: Contemporaries Problems and Social Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Mexico City is currently experiencing the consequences of the process of economic globalization. On one hand, the construction and building sectors of the economy have received large amounts of investment to build "social" housing. On the other hand, the low income inhabitants, who represent 65% of the entire population, do not receive any help from this economic process. In addition, the government does not pay any attention whatsoever to this portion of the population. Low income groups have, on their own, built their own housing in illegal settlements. This specific problem is hereby addressed in this paper. The Metropolis is in constant movement. There is mobility of low income groups towards the spaces of the municipalities in the north & east of the greater metropolitan area. One of the reasons for this is the low cost of land in these areas that were previously rural, but are rapidly being converted to urban use without any adequateness of infrastructure. Also, this paper shows how the modification of regulations regarding the agrarian, financial & urban development sectors have generated severe consequences for the recent transformation that the urban periphery of the Mexico City Metropolitan area have undergone.

2010S02799

Vega-Lopez, Maria Guadalupe & Gonzalez-Perez, Guillermo Julian (University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico, 44630 [tel: 523336411119; e-mail: mgvega.lopez@gmail.com]), **Harsh Treatment or Violence? The Relationship between Adolescents in School,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The violence between adolescents in the school has been recognized as an educational & social problem. For researchers in this area, the differences in the way of qualifying the violent acts, as well as the way of typifying them make difficult the comparison of results. The response to a questionnaire depends on the perception that teenager have on their relationship with peers. From previous interviews to students we established that there are three key elements in the perception of the violence: intention, hurt & the feeling that provokes the violent act, especially the last one. Therefore, this paper seeks to identify the prevalence of violence between adolescents, public schools students of Jalisco, Mexico and to analyze the value given by the victim to certain forms of aggression. A cross-sectional, analytical study was carried-out with a representative sample of enrolled in secondary school teenagers during 2009. The results show that the students' proportion that can be considered at the same time both victims and aggressors almost duplicates to the aggressors' category; furthermore, variables reflecting a history of familiar violence or the characteristics of close friends are significantly associated to be a victim. Moreover, many victims confer little value to the discomfort or fear that an action labeled like aggressive can cause them. For the adolescents, the daily interaction between peers can be considered harsh but not necessarily violent, although most teachers & researchers qualify it as such.

2010S02800

Veit, Susanne & Koopmans, Ruud (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Reichpietschufer 50, D-10785 Berlin, Germany [tel: +49 (0)30 25491 459; fax: +49 (0)30 25491 452; e-mail: veit@wzb.eu]), **Cooperation Within and Across Ethnic Boundaries: Evidence from a Large-Scale Survey Experiment,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social dilemma game studies in laboratory settings as well as field evidence show that human behaviour often violates the "homo economicus" assumptions of rational choice theory. Social concerns are prominent candidates to explain why humans sometimes seem to act irrational. Most existing experimental studies on social dilemmas are not well-suited to study these concerns because participants are not given any information on the socio-cultural context of the game. To overcome this limitation we experimentally investigate cooperation within ethnic groups & across ethnic boundaries & provide people with information on the ethnicity of other participants. Within this setting, we ask which social motives & other-regarding preferences influence people's willingness to cooperate (e.g., stereotypical expectations, in-group favouritism, normative pressure or social control within ethnic groups). To move beyond the artificiality of the laboratory and the limitations of students as research subjects, we integrated a prisoner's dilemma game within a large-scale (N survey a 7500; N exp a 1200) telephone survey in Germany, which includes sizeable numbers of different ethnic groups. By means of multilevel analyses cooperation is regressed on 1) contextual characteristics (such as communities' ethnic diversity) as well as on variables at individual level (experimental conditions & individual characteristics).

2010S02801

Velastegui, Napoleon (Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad de Guayaquil, Guayaquil, Guayas, Ecuador, 0901 [tel: 59342399317; fax: 59342397071; e-mail: avsn1@gye.satnet.net]), **América Latina: Movimientos Sociales y Teoría del Cambio** (Latin America: Social Movements and Theory Change), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ América Latina: Movimientos Sociales y Teoría del Cambio Napoleón Velástegui Bahamonde Al determinismo no basta declararlo muerto, es necesario darle apropiada sepultura. 1. Problema: la dirección del enfoque sociológico frente a los cambios sociales en América Latina no potencia conceptualmente su riqueza operativa. 2. Importancia del tema: la dirección del enfoque contribuiría a garantizar una mejor síntesis de los movimientos sociales en AL como contribución a la teoría del cambio en sociología. Podríamos replantear una de las preguntas que nos convoca : "How could theories that avoid the future be modified?", por: "cuáles son las teorías que construyen ese nuevo tejido conceptual para modificarnos y revitalizarnos junto a ellas?" 3. Enfoque: metodológico. La carencia de un "gran angular" holístico, excluye los aportes de otras ciencias, en particular de las ciencias naturales, la ecología, las matemáticas, para nutrir el aparato conceptual de la sociología. 4. Resultados: orientados a promover políticas de investigación concretas. 5. Implicaciones: estos movimientos sociales que no sólo alientan visiones del futuro sino que crean proyectos de futuro, demandan de síntesis de sus extraordinarias experiencias del imaginario social. América Latina destruye a diario múltiples posiciones deterministas sin un apropiado correlato teórico.

2010S02802

Velez Cuartas, Gabriel (Universidad de Antioquia/Sociology Department FCSH, Medellin, Colombia, Calle 67 Número 53 - 108 bl. 9 [tel: 5742195773; e-mail: gabrielvelezcuartas@yahoo.com.mx]), **Meaning Networks Model to Map Science,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A methodological model to map Science is presented. These maps allow to observe theoretical & methodological emergent themes, specialties & interdisciplinarity of such issues & their genalogies. To map theories & methodologies in a set of texts, a theory of meaning is required. Traditionally, meaning has been concern of hermeneutics & phenomenology. These fields allow to interpret meaning in a limited amount of texts but is difficult to deal with meaning in a large set of texts with such methodological tools. Luhmann's communication theory proposes to understand meaning emergence as a set of distinctions that are aggregated. Communications have both systemic & structural properties. Systemic property allows to find systems codes, functions and operations composed by communications & meaning (scientific articles in our case). Structural property allows to draw maps of relations between communications & aggregation or disaggregation of meaning. Meaning networks mix both kind of analysis through distictions theory from second order cybernetics (Niklas Luhmann; George Spencer-Brown; Louis Kauffman) & structural analysis from exploratory SNA & Scientometrics (Loet Leydesdorff). From this mixture, it's proposed a concept called Components of Distinctions that mix the definition of weak component with overlapping emergent structures of co-word analysis, aggregated journal-journal references (Leydesdorff), Main-Path Analysis (Hummon & Doreian) and bi-component analysis. The evolution of social network concept is presented through 20 theoretical objects & 13 methodological procedures identified. Analysis is based on 487 texts from Social Networks, Redes Review, & random texts from JSTOR an Scielo databases.

2010S02803

Velikaya, Nataliya Michailovna (Department of Political Sociology, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993 [tel: +7 910 4712686; fax: +7 495 2506621; e-mail: natalivelikaya@gmail.com]), **European Identity for Russian Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the context of globalization & common information space, the success of political solutions directed at cooperation between Europe & Russia will depend on socio-cultural grounds of interactions, on the identities of the Europeans & the Russians and peculiarities of political dialogue. During last two centuries the issue of Russia's belonging to Europe was one of the most polemical. Despite Russian politicians demonstrated pro-European rhetoric, both Russian mass opinion & political discourse demonstrate opposition of Russia & Europe & perception of them as two different worlds. There are two models of Russian identity in mass consciousness of Russians: Russia as a part of Europe and it would be closely connected with Europe & Russia as representative of unique (Eurasian) civilization. Majority of Russians believe that European culture & values differ significantly from values of Russians. On the other hand, the data of European Social Survey, World Values Survey show the affinity of Russians to Europeans. Psycho-semantic analysis of the public opinion shows that emotional attitudes of Russians towards Europe have even improved for the past 5 - 7 years. That is the sufficient potential for cooperation between Russia & European Union.

2010S02804

Veloso, Luísa, Freire, João, Lopes, Noémia & Oliveira, Luísa (CIES/ ISCTE-IUL, Ed. ISCTE Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa Portugal [tel: +351933252798; fax: +351217940074; e-mail: luiveloso@gmail.com]), **Regulation and Public Interest: The Portuguese Case of the Relationships Between the State, Science and Professions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Taking as empirical support a research developed on the health sector and the main objectives of a future research project in this field as well as among engineers, the authors propose a critical reflection upon the role played by the State in the promotion of public interest & the delegation of this role to professional bodies & professions. The recent Portuguese law (the Law 6 of 13 February 2008) "establishes the legal framework on the creation, organisation & funding of new public professional associations" and demands "a study conducted by a research institution of recognised merit & independence" on the need to set up public professional associations a recognized by the State & having to work in agreement with public rules a particularly the need to answer two questions: "existence of public interest"; "their impact on the regulation of the occupation". This paper proposes a reflection & discussion on the need to deepen the research about the role of the public professional associations in defending public interest & the need of additional forms of regulation, taking into account the European reality of learning & working mobility. Therefore, it also focus on the analysis of the social conditions of knowledge production, stressing: the State's decision on assuring a "scientific" & "objective" study, sustaining part of the decision on scientific knowledge; & the role played by researchers in legitimating the professions' associations dynamics.

2010S02805

Vema, Smita & Chandra, V. (Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow-226016, India [tel: +-522-2310803; e-mail: smittenULyeah@yahoo.com]), **Negotiating 'Terrorism' for 'Identity' in Globalized India: Towards a Youth Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The globalized world has opened doors for development and modernization beyond the borders. This century has been a celebration of liberating ideas of the social sciences, rationalism, universal human rights & yet space for distinctiveness. However this has its intrinsic incongruity. On one hand it has provided platform for open dialogue between different languages & cultures both at the centre (the dominants) & the periphery (the marginalized) it has also lead to resurgence of revivalism (where identities often gets merged & therefore challenged) thus opening doors to conflict which results in violence & acts of terror. Terrorism manifests today in devastating ways. Though not a new phenomenon, what is new is its shifting in terms of impetus & magnitude circumscribing our life to the edge of a blade. Another new feature of terrorism has been the involvement of young adults - highly educated, techno savvy and professionals brimming with zest & zeal taking to guns. The question remains what takes them to terrorism & death than to opt for a normal peaceful life. The issue is more complex than described & calls for serious deliberation .This paper attempts to analyze the perception of youth to the issue of terrorism. The method of study is through collection of primary data through detailed interview schedules administered on youths in professional institutions in Lucknow, India & in the age group of 21-25 years. However the focus would be on qualitative analysis of the data. It would explore their experiences & self perceptions & empathy on the issue of violence, on the basis of ethnicity, gender & caste. The role of media, information technology & popular culture in glamorizing & creating subversive spaces for acts of terror would also be examined. The prime concern of the paper is not just to re-evaluate but also reflect on the "agency" of the youth, who are not only passive recipients but also active participants in the process of making a violent world. Their understanding of the issues which creates fractured & counter culture identities would help in not just strategizing the fight against extremism but also understanding the roots of injustice by identifying the multi- layered process of marginalization & exclusion that results in creating subaltern spaces & schism in social structures.

2010S02806

Vera Rojas, Daniel (Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, University of Fribuorg, Switzerland., Fribourg, Switzerland, 1700 [tel: +41 31 5582077; e-mail: williamdaniel.verarojas@unifr.ch]), **Subjective Factors in the Strategies of Well-Being in Households Living in Precarious Prosperity. A Comparative and Qualitative Case Study: Chile and Costa Rica,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The paper focuses on the subjective factors present in the strategies of households in precarious prosperity (hereafter PPH) in two countries: Chile & Costa Rica. Specifically, this research tries to answer the questions: What are the perceptions of the PPH with respect to management strategies for their well-being? What are the differences & similarities between the perceptions of the PPH in both countries? How can these differences & similarities be understood in relation to the welfare regime of each country? 21 in-depth interviews were conducted in each country between April and July 2008. The data are being analyzed qualitatively, in intra and inter-group comparison. The similarities & differences found are discussed in relation to the welfare regime of each country. The preliminary results presented here are part of an ongoing doctoral research. The data have been provided by a research project in comparative social policy, conducted by the Department of Sociology, Social Policy & Social Work, University of Freiburg (Switzerland). The situation "precarious prosperity" specifies certain households in the social structure & is characterized by a paradoxical situation. Households in precarious prosperity have a certain leeway to manage their material well-being, but are at the same time precarious while there is a threat of loss of this safe position, of deterioration of material well-being & of risk of impoverishment. The PPH are located in an intermediate position between poverty & safe prosperity. There is no substantial difference between households that are immediately above or below the poverty line in terms of access to goods & services. Only those groups that are in the safe zone of prosperity seem to be distinctly different. The first part briefly reviews the welfare regime in both countries, by describing the historical background of the welfare regime & key socioeconomic indicators that characterize the spheres of state, market & family in recent years. With this information, it seeks to analyze & understand the structure of social opportunities in each country. A second part presents some of the findings from the analysis of in-depth interviews. It shows a brief profile of PPH, describing their key socioeconomic characteristics & their relationships with different spheres of the welfare regimen, based on an analysis of the strategies of the PPH. Then it analyzes the perceptions of well-being & describes some of the most significant household strategies. Finally we discuss these results, based on comparisons between PPH in both countries, taking the national social welfare regime as an analytical framework.

2010S02807

Verduzco, Gustavo M. & Winter, Jay (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico city D.F. 01000 [tel: 52555554493000; e-mail: gverduz@colmex.mx]), **Ordinary Living as Illegal Residents: The Construction of an Undocumented Citizenship in the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our goal in this project has been twofold, one is to describe and understand how it is that ordinary living for undocumented Mexican migrants in the US takes place in the context of a country where there are laws that not only exclude them from being there but also exclude them from receiving some services & rights. Can we say from their experience and in spite of their legal status that they might be building up some sort of "undocumented citizenship" could we talk also of the building up of some sort of dual or binational citizenship? A second goal, but central to this project, has been the exploration of the role of the Catholic Church in the protection of human rights for migrants in spite of their legal status. One hypothesis is that the mediating role of the Catholic Church between the forces of the State & the migrants themselves makes clearer the attribution of some rights to migrants in spite of the denial of them by the state. At present, Gustavo Verduzco and Jay Winter have been doing research around these topics in Tlaxcala, Mexico & New Haven, Connecticut. Based on ethnographic research, we present some initial results of this project that might contend some common ideas about citizenship.

2010S02808

Veres, Valér (Babes-Bolyai University Cluj, Sociology Dpt., 400087 Cluj Napoca, Romania [tel: +40753094944; e-mail: veresv@kmei.ro]), **The Identity Representations about the Nation among Hungarian Minority from Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The present paper analyzes the social representations of the identifications in the majority national community from Romania and the Hungarians from Hungary. The first aim is to study the effect of mobilization's (ambivalent) politics coming from Hungary in relation with the unity of the Hungarian ethnocultural nation. Secondly, we also aim to understand how citizenship & the relationship towards the state of residence is framed & reflected in the ethnonational identity of Hungarian minorities. Also we are interested if this is affecting majorityaminority relations and patterns. According to our hypothesis it can be noticed a kind of de-territorialization of national culture: to be Hungarian is deconnected from the affectual ties with Hungary. The empirical data sources are: 1. Aleatory survey (Karpat Panel), realised on a sample with 901 cases, representative for the Hungarian speaking population from Romania,. 2. Focus group interviews (12) selected from the same population like the survey, according to age, sex and educational level. According to the research results members of the Hungarian minority community in Romania, mostly share the representation about the existence & symbolical membership of the Hungarian ethnocultural nation in transborder sense. A significant part of our respondents also identify themselves with the Romanian civic nation, even if the formulation & the criteria of the notion of civic nation are not clear & coherent in Romania. However, it may be empirically grasped both at the level of the Hungarian community from the region as primary in-group & at the perception of social distances.

2010S02809

Verhaeghe, Pieter-Paul (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Korte Meer 5, 9000 Gent, Belgium [tel: +32 9 264 84 72; e-mail: pieterpaul.verhaeghe@ugent.be]), **Testing the Validity and Reliability of the Position Generator: Does the Job Measure Matter?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The position generator is used to measure the resources embedded in social networks. A systematic list of 10-30 different occupations is given & respondents are asked whether they "know" anyone having this occupation. Subsequently, different position generator measures are constructed based on the assumption that the job prestige scores (SIOPS) of the accessed occupations reflect the resources embedded in social networks. This paper examines the validity & reliability of the position generator measures using job prestige scores. The question is whether position generator measures based on other job measures (like the EGP-classes or the ISEI-scores) are more valid & reliable. For this purpose, two lists of 30 occupations are chosen that for each job measure theoretically result in the same position generator measures. The validity & reliability of social capital measures based on these job measures is estimated among the students of Ghent University (N = 4005).

2010S02810

Verma, Manish Kumar (B.B Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareli Road, Lucknow, U.P., India, 226025 [tel: 0522-2995672; fax: 0522-2441888; e-mail: mkvbbau@gmail.com]), **Ecology, Environment and Tourism: Some Case Studies in Retrospect,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a worldwide industry, tourism has grown so quickly & haphazardly a during the last quarter century, that it has become problem for both developed & developing nations. While the overall environmental impact of tourism is probably less than that of most other industries developed on a similar scale, the significance of its impact lies in the fact that it frequently impinges upon the most fragile, sensitive & interesting segment of an area's landscape. The environmental damage caused by tourism manifests itself in many different ways: polluted beaches & lakes, erosion of mountain paths, traffic jams, air pollution, unsympathetic architecture deforestation etc. are some of them. In this background, the paper is attempts to analyze the environmental impact of tourism in India vide mountain environment, forest reserves & sea beaches. The conclusion drawn suggests that the kind of tourism developed during last couple of decades is self destructive. It destroys the very environment, for which tourists visit a place. It is a classical case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. In a way, tourism contains within its womb, the seeds of its own destruction & the annihilation of its surrounding ecology & environment.

2010S02811

Verma, Misri Lal (Associate Professor in Sociology, Vikramajeet Singh Sanatan Dharam College, Kanpur (UP) India 208025 [tel: 09838623434; fax: 0512 2585900; e-mail: mlvvssd@rediffmail.com]), **Attitude of Moral, Character and Ethics among Degree**

Colleges Teachers in India, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract Present research work consist the evaluation of "attitude" about moral, character and ethics for their profession among Degree colleges (higher education) teachers in India. The study is based on hypothetical assumptions that India's Degree colleges (higher education) teachers moral, character & ethics for their profession are declining than the older generation. E.S.Bogardus scale of measuring attitude has been used in an three (3) steps i.e. Moral (ALM), Character (ALC) & Ethics (ALE) & analyze the data @ (ALM) +(ALC) + (ALE) ADT Ni ; Data resulting that attitude of moral, character & ethics for their profession among Degree colleges (higher education) teachers in India are declining than the older generation .

2010S02812

Verma, Pratima (Assistant Professor in Teachers training Education, Dayanand Women's Training College, Kanpur [tel: 9839712828; fax: 0512 2525010; e-mail: pratimadwt@rediffmail.com]), **Transition of Qualitative Research among Indian Professionals in Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ ABSTRACT This paper is a part of research project was funded by University Grants Commission which explores the ground reality of academic standard of higher education & research. Data reveals that Indian higher education is critical to India's emergence in the global knowledge economy. Yet, it is believed that a crisis is plaguing the Indian higher education system. While, the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) set up by the Prime Minister calls it a "quiet crisis", the Human Resource Minister calls higher education "a sick child". Industries routinely point towards huge skill shortages & are of the opinion that growth momentum may not be sustained unless the problem of skill shortages is appear to be endless problems with the Indian higher education system. It has been resulted that the Indian higher education produces graduates that are unemployable, though there are mounting skill shortages in a number of sectors. The standards of academic research are low & declining.

2010S02813

Verpraet, Gilles (CNRS University Paris Ouest, FRANCE 92000 [tel: 33142512260; e-mail: verp@ehess.fr]), **University, Professions and Professionalization: Which Model of Reference in the University Professionalisation?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ We can question the change of reference models in the professionalization process inside the post modern university, with the current leading figures, such as the professional manager (cadre), the knowledge professions. We may also question the societal model envisioned inside these societal transformations, such a the social differentiation of university (between center and periphery). Parson (1958) & Jackson (1962) concieved the key figures of the professionalization processes (such as doctor and engineers) inside the rationalization of a social system. Professionalization was bounded in the achievement of a social system. The differentiation of the professionalization processes questions the completion of this analytical model. The changes of the university audience, the new student public & the trajectory management constitutes as key variables of content changes. In which way the corpus in the sociology of professions (Freidson, Abbot, Dubar) can address these questions. The socio historical approach in the change of educational system (Archer, 1988) make relevant contribution to model theses changes.

2010S02814

Vertigans, Stephen (Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, UK [e-mail: s.vertigans@rgu.ac.uk]), **The Ins and Outs of Terrorism: Processes of Political Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Studies of terrorism tend to concentrate on isolated "causes", experiences or events that are considered to be responsible for individuals becoming "terrorists". With the exception of a few psychological studies, subsequent processes within terror careers have been largely neglected. In this paper, a figurational approach is adopted to help address these weaknesses. Instead of focusing upon individuals or a particular stage, attention is placed upon social processes within shifting habitus & concomitant formation, continuation & demise of terror groups.

2010S02815

Verwiebe, Roland (University of Vienna, Department of Sociology, Vienna, Austria, 1090 [e-mail: roland.verwiebe@univie.ac.at]), **Gender Wage Inequality in Germany and Great Britain: Results from a Cross-National Comparison between 1991 and 2007,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper the changes in gender wage difference in Germany and Great Britain between 1991 & 2007 will be investigated. The starting point of the analysis is provided by the re-search on labour markets & welfare states, in which it is suggested that wage differences between man & women are based on the gender specific segmentation of labour markets. As welfare & labour market institutions can be expected not only to influence the extent of overall gender wage inequality but also the way changes in the wage distribution are socially structured, cross-national comparisons are needed to investigate the impact institutional arrangements exert on social inequality. A comparison of Germany and Great Britain is especially useful in this context, since these countries represent different labour market & welfare state regimes. In the empirical part of the paper, data from the German Socio-Economic-Panel & the British Labour Force Survey are used. The analyses are firstly based on descriptive measures of the development of gender wage inequality. In a second step we use regression & decomposition analyses of individual & structural determinants of wages for women & men in the years 1991 to 2007. First results show a very high level of the gender wage gap in Germany & Great Britain in the observational period. It is one of the highest in Europe & much higher than, for example, in Southern European welfare states or in Scandinavia. Moreover, we find a relatively clear decrease in gender wage inequality in Great Britain between the early 1990's & 2007, whereas in Germany the gender wage gap remained stable & even slightly increased starting in 2000. We will try to show that those different developments over time are due to different labour market dynamics (e.g. a high gender specific segmentation of the labour market in Germany) & specific regulatory features of the liberal and conservative welfare states in Great Britain & Germany (e.g. the low level of child care in Germany), which influence the earning chances of men & women in characteristic ways. Within-occupation stratification & the allocation of women to lowly paid jobs are important factors in that regard as well.

2010S02816

Veugelers, John W.P. (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2J4 [tel: +1 416 978-6002; fax: +1 416 978 3963; e-mail: jack.veugelers@utoronto.ca]), **From Party Activism to Social Movement Activism: Neo-Fascists in Postwar Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Under what conditions do internal party dynamics produce a shift from party activism to social movement activism? This paper addresses this question by examining the case of postwar Italian neo-fascism. Based both on interviews with activists & internal documents of the neo-fascist Movimento social italiano, it examines the dynamics that led to an exit of party activists after the 1950s & a corresponding rise in extra-party activism by neo-fascists. The findings from this research point to the links between party organization, social movement opportunities & the forms that activism takes within or outside parties.

2010S02817

Veyrier, Clair-Antoine (Laboratoire Praxiling UMR 5267 (Université Montpellier 3 - CNRS), Montpellier, France [e-mail: clair-antoine.veyrier@univ-montp3.fr]), **Reconfiguration of Sequential Order in Webconferences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focus on the organization of social action in a specific setting of distant work meeting openings. Early Conversation Analysis studies focused on openings in landline telephone. Further developments found differences in mobile phone with specifics sequences. In distant meetings, findings focused on dispositive where the multimodality is more pregnant such as videoconference or telepresence. Yet, webconference, where a computer & a telephone are used, is a privileged place to analyze the emergence of new forms of social encounter, where the material resource & social configuration reshape sequential order. To that end, this presentation is based on a collection of video recordings of webconference openings produced during field work in two departments of a company based in different locations. A conversation analysis perspective is used here to show in detail the emergent collective accomplishment of openings taking into account the technological context. I will point out that in webconference openings the answerers from an opening adopt a greeting response to the summons that include a term of address (which is not a toponym like in multipoint video communication). As a multiparty conversation, I will show how the answer to the summons is not systematically made relevant by prior turn and depend on the sequential placement of the summons

in the course of action. Openings in webmeetings differ from landline telephone, mobile phone or video communication ones. Those new practices reflect how participants orient themselves to new configurations and affordances that technologies allow them.

2010S02818

Vezinat, Nadège, Vicarelli, Giovanna, Pavolini, Emmanuele & Neri, Stefano (EHESS Paris–Centre Maurice Halbwachs, 48 Bd Jourdan, 75014 PARIS [e-mail: nadege_vezinat@yahoo.fr]), **Regard Sur Une Professionnalisation Atypique : L'apport de la Sociologie des Groupes Professionnels: Is Decentralisation Good for your Health? Lessons from the Italian NHS** (An Insight On Atypical Professionalization: The contribution of), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (FRE)

¶ The paper analyses some of the impacts followed the transformations of the Italian NHS in the last 20 years, given the increasing process of decentralization & regionalization of its institutional structure. If in the 80s the Italian Regions had mostly implementation powers in health care (they were "rules takers"), in the 90s they reached a broader autonomy from the Central Government also in terms of policy making (becoming more "rules makers"). Using data & statistics from the mid 90s & the second part of the present decade, the aim of the paper is to evaluate how the single regional health care systems have performed since the 90s, trying to figure out if (strong) regional differentiations in the quality of care & in the functioning of the local health care system have widened, remained stable or decreased after the regionalization of the NHS. The hypothesis is that, given the institutional setting chosen for the regionalization process and the wide socio-cultural & socio-economic differences among regions, the level of health inequalities has arisen, especially those inequalities related to the territorial dimension.

2010S02819

Vianna, Claúudia P. & Ferretti, Celso J. (Faculdade de Educacao Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, SP, Brasil Av. da Universidade 308 CEP05508-040 [tel: 55-11-38150232; fax: 55-11-38150232; e-mail: cpvianna@usp.br]), **Neoliberal Policies, its Reinforcement or its Suppression: An Uncertain Future for the Brazilian Education?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of this presentation is to examine two of the most important of the public educational policies that are going on Brazil since the 1990s. They refer to what we suppose that may be the basic trend in Brazilian education the next decade. We want to highlight the contradictory character of the Brazilian neoliberal educational policies since Fernando Henrique Cardoso's government, which has been continued with some slight changes under the government of Luis Inácio Lula da Silva. Such policies, on one hand, incorporates, in regard to the field of the relationship between education & work, recommendations of multilateral agencies that tend to transform school education in a instrument of the capitalistic accumulation, using discourses & procedures of a psychological & emotional order with the objective of producing docile & efficient workers with low critical capacities. On the other hand, regarding the policies of educational recognition related to racial relations, gender & sexual diversity, incorporates historical demands of social movements, especially those concerning to racism, homophobia & gender inequalities. The first ones, which have been incorporated in school practices under suspicions, were strongly criticized by progressive educators. The second ones, somehow became part of the school practices thanks to the incorporations of studies about gender & sexuality, are still on its embryonic stage concerning to teacher education. In this panel we intend to debate the future of such policies, which will be determined by the uncertain future of the presidential election in 2010. If the Lula government obtains success in its effort to elect the future president, exists the possibility of continuity of the demands & tends concerning the educational policies which have been practiced, a necessity to the country in order to achieve its cultural development. In the case that this not occurs on the political ground, it may be possible that the neoliberal logics of the educational policies be reinforced, since the strongest oppositional candidate has the same political ideology of Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

2010S02820

Vicentin, Diego J. (IFCH/Unicamp [tel: +55 19 35211614; fax: +55 19 32893327; e-mail: diego.vicentin@gmail.com]), **The Future of Mobile Media: A Study of Mobile Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper intends to discuss the future possibilities created for mobile medias. Our work links the changes in the mobile medias to the data flow's acceleration process across the mobile networks. The increase of data flow (broadband) shapes the medias, creating new ways of technical development & strengthening the user's involvement with medias. New forms of gadget's function & uses emerge as the networks increase their bandwidth. To work on this idea, we will explore the historical & technical evolution of cellular networks since the first generation (1G) until the third generation (3G), linking this to the resulting changes in the shape and functions of mobile phones. The synergy between the network's evolution, the development & convergence of new gadgets, & the end-user's involvement results in a spiral of technical acceleration. In some way this spiraling evolution modulates the interaction's patterns between humans & mobile medias, bringing they closer & closer.

2010S02821

Victor, Christina, R., Martin, W. & Zubair, M. (School of Health Sciences and Social Care, Brunel University [e-mail: Christina.Victor@brunel.ac.uk]), **Growing Older in Bangladeshi and Pakistani Communities Living in the UK: Families, Social Networks, Space and Time,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Within the next 20 years the proportion of older people living in minority black & ethnic communities within the UK will significantly increase & this rise will be especially notable within Bangladeshi & Pakistani communities. However, we know little about growing older within these transnational communities. There is limited evidence documenting their lived experiences, family lives & social networks & we know little about how social identities & social relationships are experienced across national borders & changing configurations of time & space. Methods: We draw on data from our ESRC New Dynamics of Ageing project: Families & Caring in South Asian Communities to explore our participants' social networks & family relationships. Our study involved 110 semi-structured interviews & social network mapping with a diverse group of Bangladeshi & Pakistani men and women aged 50+ years. Interviews were recorded, translated and transcribed verbatim or extensive field notes taken. Thematic analysis using Atlas Ti was conducted Findings & Conclusions: The interconnection between semi-structured interviews & the drawing of social network maps renders visible the complex & geographical nature of family & social relationships. We will discuss themes underlying these issues including gender, time & space; the maintenance, separation & recreation of transnational & local relationships & networks (family & friends); & perceptions and meanings of intimacy & "place". We will conclude by highlighting the significance of these findings to meanings and experiences of care & support amongst Bangladeshi & Pakistani communities living in the UK.

2010S02822

Vidal De La Rosa, Godofredo (Universidad Autónma Metropolitana (AZC), AV. San Pablo 180, Col. Reynosa, Mexico D.F. [tel: 01-55-53189139, ext 103, 126; e-mail: gvdr@correo.azc.uam.mx]), **Democratic Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Democracy is spreading around the world is a very contradictory process. In fact, nearly of two thirds of adult population is living now under democratic political rules, & not in dictatorships. However, several critical traits of democracy are being degraded. The most visible in social & economical disparities. Inequality is the name of the game in the lives and deaths of most people. Equality was declared the cornerstone of solid democracies since Tocqueville. The receding quality of democracy has provoked the need to invoke for new adjetives tro this kind of degraded democrcies (iliberal democracies, managed democracies, pseudodemocracies, inverted totalitarisms, hybrid democratic regimes, etc). The fundametal question, however, is not if we need to create new brands but to ask for the political capabilities of this regimes to cope with the new world disorder (finantial, enviromental, energetic, geopolitical, demographical,). The precarious political efficiency of political institutions contrast with the growing pressures on the entire global social system. We can bet on the progessive, flexible atributtes of democracy to dealñ with big challennges, or the emergence of reppresive "democracies".

2010S02823

Vidales-Gonzáles, Carlos & Amozurrutia, José Antonio (Universidad de Guadalajara [e-mail: morocoi@yahoo.com]), **Modeling Semiotic Processes through a Complex System Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Semiotics has been a useful tool for explaining the nature of sign processes & meaning production in society, & recently in nature at large. However, it was with the emergence of biosemiotics in the 1960s, an extension of Peirce's semiotics into biology, & with the Cybersemiotic framework proposed by Søren Brier, an integration of second order cybernetics & Peirce's semiotics, that the question concerning the nature of meaning emergence and the establishment of semiotic systems started to become a central issue. Nevertheless, in spite of the different attempts to integrate semiotics & cybernetics, there is something that has not been taken into account so far, & that is the translation of semiosis into a complex system, that is to say, not just the integration of semiotics & cybernetics at a theoretical or epistemological level, but its operationalization at the level of a computer system. That is the main goal of the work we are proposing here: an attempt to build a bridge between semiotics and cybernetics by modeling semiotic processes thorough a complex system approach, using texts as a study case.

2010S02824

Vidovicova, Lucie (Masaryk University & RILSA, Jostova 10 [tel: +420602515886; e-mail: lucie.vidovic@seznam.cz]), **Is Financial Literacy Pre-Requisite for Successful Preparation for Ageing? Some Thoughts for Welfare State Provisions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: Good standing finances are one of the most important predictors of well-being. As a result of recent reforms elsewhere, workers are expected to take on high responsibility for their retirement & financial situation. However, there are pre-requisites for an individual to be able to make informed decisions leading into financial security. In our paper we try to answer the question what is the level of financial literacy (FL) of people who are ten or less years before the retirement. Methods: We use survey Financial Literacy 2007 (carried out in Czech Republic with men aged 51 - 61 years & women aged 47 - 57 years (N = 1541)). We define FL as understanding of financial products, having the skills & confidence to be aware of financial risks and opportunities to make informed choices & effective actions. Results: We were looking for interconnections between abilities (ability to solve basic mathematical problems), values and attitudes towards money, savings, tendencies for risky financial behaviour (spending, debts, credits), & level of informedness about conditions of retirement provision. We also looked at these relationships in the context of heterogeneity of population in concern, with respect to different lifestyle preferences, which seems to play an important role. Conclusion: As the most important intervening factor on all levels seems to be level of previous education, we send strong supporting argument for life course approach to all policies in concern.

2010S02825

Vieta Maggi, Roxana M. (The Salvation Army, 1907 NW 38 St. Miami, FL, 33142 [tel: 305-637-6700; fax: 305-635-1123; e-mail: Roxana_vieta@uss.salvationarmy.org]), **The Role of Sociology in the Expansion of Human Rights in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ By signing the Convention against Torture & Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the closing down the Guantanamo Detention Facilities, & the Review of Detention Policy Options, the new U.S. Administration is moving towards a more consistent application of its constitutional values in the international arena. Furthermore, on the domestic front, the efforts being made by President Barack Obama aimed at implementing health care system reform as well as other initiatives in the field of education and social security all confirm the expansion of the concept of human rights. However, the transformation of values & norms, changes in political & legal structures and, in general, social awareness, are not spontaneous, but rather contradictory & difficult processes. Sociology has played an increasingly significant role in the promotion of welfare & social peace & is now called upon to contribute–together with other scientific disciplines–to the development & creation of effective transition mechanisms in a world context full of new dangers in which the prevention of violence, as well as the promotion of the universal values of peace and justice, cannot prosper without a multicultural perspective.

2010S02826

Vieten, Ulrike M. (Faculty of Social Science, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, 1081 HV Amsterdam [tel: ++31 2059 88639; fax: ++31 2059 88675; e-mail: UM.Vieten@fsw.vu.nl]), **Worlds Polar Apart–Speaking about and Doing Research on Race in the European Union,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to Goldberg (2006) whiteness is incorporated in the figurative representation of Europe. In some Continental European EU Member States, for example Germany or the Netherlands, officialdom tends to equate minority ethnicity with "culture" creating new forms of racializing discourses. However, "race" and ethnicity represent distinctive racializing strategies, which are embedded in situated, nation state specific & historically constructed discriminating systems. Public debates might shift their voyeuristic attention to particular ethnicities & religious minorities sometimes, but seems to be relatively stable in terms of the power axis of "Whiteness/ Blackness". As it is argued in this paper; the globally & locally effective, but uneven colonial dimension is neglected in comparative research on EU anti-discrimination policy & further, also missing as a co-founding transnational moment to hybrid notions of 21st century European identities. To develop this argument, firstly some analytical problems arising through the frequent tendency to equate "race" with ethnicity in a European (public) discourse context are discussed. Secondly, more concrete questions are approached that matter to the improvement of comparative research into multi-dimensional anti-discrimination issues & institutional racism.

2010S02827

Vieth, Manuela (ICS/Sociologie, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands [tel: +31302534541; fax: +31302534405; e-mail: m.d.vieth@uu.nl]), **Revenge and Gratitude in Trust Situations Involving Promises and Threats. Experimental Evidence on Reciprocity by Intention-Based Sanctioning,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ People are inclined to reward others' kindness & to retaliate for others' unkindness. Based on obligation feelings, indignation feelings, & self-consistency, the mere choice of an action without any change of objective outcomes can influence subsequent decisions. These influences have been studied in trust situations with sanctioning options for trustors. Some trust situations also involve announcement options for sanctions by trustors or for trustworthiness by trustees. Announcements are cheap-talk without a reply option. Sanctions are costly & not always effective in objective terms. The experiment is designed as within-subject sets of structurally identical (sub)games resulting from kind & unkind actual behavior in single encounters. This design allows effects of objective outcomes & of individual heterogeneity to be controlled. Sanctioning behavior is found to be strongly influenced by preceding behavior rather than by outcome-based motivations. Even cheap-talk announcements strongly increase actual rewarding and punishing decisions, except for kept promises of trustworthiness, which tend to be less rewarded.

2010S02828

Vila, Gemma & Gavalda, Jordi (University of Barcelona, Department of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology of Social Sciences, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34934039855; e-mail: gvila@ub.edu]), **Social Sustainability in Relation to Urban Forms. Analysis of the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Today, in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (MRB) two different models coexist: that of the compact city typical of the Mediterranean model juxtaposed against recent model of urban sprawl. The breakdown of the Ford System of production & the application of new technologies led to a change in the structure of the territory: the city boundaries extended, segmentation of space increased contributing to the expansion of urban sprawl. The current crisis has raised new questions on the limits and possibilities for this model. This is why in this paper we are trying to provide a response to various questions. In what way have these new dynamics exacerbated or, indeed, generated new forms of social inequality in the territory? How has all of this affected daily life, human relations & social cohesion? What effects have the recent territorial dynamics on sustainability from economic, ecological & social viewpoints? What limits, possibilities and challenges will this reality pose to a sustainable model? We believe as a hypothesis, that urban morphology is a fundamental variable for sustainability. There are three dynamics into which unsustainable space can be converted: from the compact city to the dispersal of urban activity; from the complex city to the functional specialization of space; from the integrated city to a greater potential segregation of social groups on the territory. Our objective is, firstly, to move forward in a support theory of the concept of social sustainability & its empirical conciseness. Secondly, to analyse the current situation of the MRB from the wider concept of sustainability putting emphasis on the social dimension.

2010S02829

Vilela, Elaine & Xavier, Flavia (Department of Sociology and Antropology–Federal University of Minas Gerais, Av. Antônio Carlos, 6627, Pampulha, Belo Horizonte, MG Brasil, 31270-901 [tel: 55 31 34095532; e-mail: emvilela@gmail.com]), **International Immigrants and Contradictory Locations of Classes,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The objective of this study is to test the hypothesis that international immigrants have better chances of finding themselves in "intermediary class" locations. This is in reference to the comparison to the location of other positions on the occupational structure, either at the top or base of the hierarchical pyramid of the Brazilian labor market. This hypothesis is based on Bonacich's (1973) discussion about immigrants in a middleman situation in the economic sector of society. We highlight that in order to test this hypothesis, we will use classifications of occupations based on the definition of Erik Olin Wright's (1994) contradictory locations. In other words, classes are simultaneously dominating or dominated. Or, as Bonicich (1973) states, contradictory locations mediate employers & employees & the elite & masses. This research uses data from the Brazilian demograpghic census & uses a subsample of men between the ages of 25 to 60. The focus of our study are Argentineans, Bolivians, Chileans, Paraguayans, Peruvians, Uruguayans, Chinese & Koreans, who have fixed residence in Brazil, after the 1970s.

2010S02830

Villa, Matteo & Tomei, Gabriele (University of Pisa–Department of Political and Social Science, 56126 Pisa, Italy [tel: +39 50 2211932; fax: +39 50 2211921; e-mail: matteo.villa@sp.unipi.it]), **Unveiling Rhetoric, Promoting Social Practices: The Problem of Participation in the New Tuscany Welfare System,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Tuscany Region (Italy) has put on the field an advanced attempt to promote a new integrated approach & structure at governing the Health & Assistance Systems at local level. Above the main issues at stake, one of the most intriguing is the attempt to build Participation Local Committees at promoting social participation in governing, delivering & evaluating local social policies. The paper aims at discussing the problems of participation implied in the experiment, where some contradictory issues are at stake. First, against a strong rhetoric discourse, not many are the methodological concerns really tackled by the responsible institutions. Second, the attempt at distinguishing the role of citizens & social rights groups, by the one of third sector organisations implied in the public services management, appears full of cultural & political constraints. Third, the contingency of the economic crisis are threatening the innovative process, claiming to find urgent answers to the daily problems & putting into a corner the participation issues & expectations, in so far these are often perceived as not-central or ephemeral ones. Methodologically, the paper discuss the different approaches on participation under way resorting to a logical-formal approach and considering evaluation as a focal point, stemming from the double hypothesis that, the way the evaluation is put in practice depicts an indicator of the kind & rate of possible participation and that it is a key-concept & mean to change the ordinary relations of mutual influence in a given context.

2010S02831

Villalon, Roberta (Sociology, St. John's University, 8000 Utopia Parkway, SJH 444L, Queens, NY 11439 [tel: (1) 347 537 7487; e-mail: villalor@stjohns.edu]), **The Invaluable Power of Resistance Art: From Tucumán to Texas,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The power that art has had as a means to resist oppression has been long recognized, yet kept in arguably a marginal position since art expressions alone cannot defy entrenched systems of inequality. However, their effects on the artists & public & particularly, their combination with broader social movements have been of significant relevance in the advancement of social & personal struggles of subversion and/or liberation. In this paper, I compare two seemingly disparate artistic movements with the aim of highlighting the invaluable potential of art in counteracting both structural & interpersonal violence. I look into two counter-hegemonic exhibitions: Tucumán Arde (Tucumán Burns) in 1968, Argentina, & Corazón Lastimado: Healing the Wounded Heart organized by Arte Sana in 2002 & 2003 in Texas, U.S. Both of these artistic creations were part of larger social movements (the former was part of the conceptual art movement during the agitated sixties of Argentina, & the latter of the battered women's & the Latina immigrants rights movements in the U.S.), and both of these exhibitions arguably had tremendous impact in the struggle to end oppression & violence. The differences, besides region & time, reside in their fame, scope & reach a all of which point to long-lasting debates in regard to social change: how can one evaluate the success of resistance art & social movements? Is durability of the artistic/socio-political movement a valid measure? Or is it popularity? Is "change at the personal level" enough or is "radical social transformation" the only one satisfactory result? A sociological analysis of these artistic mobilizations, including the thoughts of creators, organizers, and their publics may lead us to reassess their potential & overcome disciplinary barriers that have prevented the formation of powerful coalitions in the various struggles for justice.

2010S02832

Villarespe-Reyes, Verónica (IIEc-UNAM, Circuito Mario de la Cueva s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 Mexico, D. F. [tel: +52 55 56012197; fax: +52 55 56013098; e-mail: reyesvv@servidor.unam.mx]), **Mexico: Can a Programme like Progresa-Oportunidades Eradicate Poverty?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ At the present time, programmes against poverty, in terms of the State legitimation, play a very important role as a means to redistribute income. Programmes like these are known as programmes of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT); in Mexico is the case of Progresa-Oportunidades. The CCT programmes based their policies on income-consumption, & these obey only to a particular conception of poverty. Consequently, these programmes try to raise the income, in order to raise consumption. Although in the short-term it is important for people to receive money to purchase food or to have scholarships for their children; in the long run it does not eradicate poverty. The CCT programmes invest in people as a human capital in order to secure the reproduction of the labour force. In these terms, programmes aim at people being trained or having better salaries, but do not create necessarily a better life for them. These programmes (like Progresa-Oportunidades) neither propose themselves & nor are able to transform the socio-economic structures. Poverty reproduces into the system, which generates it.

2010S02833

Villela, Bruno Pessoa (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Avenida Sete De Setembro N 204 APT 1302, ICARAÍ, NITERÓI, Rio [tel: 552127119201; e-mail: pessoaevillela@hotmail.com]), **Armed Forces Missions and the Strengthening of Democracy in the Latin America: The Civil-Military Relations for the 21st Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Besides the natural difficulty of interpreting & summarizing a Latin American perspective, the topic involves three additional challenges. The first is the enigmatic, symbolic & useless (since it only makes sense as an artificial time marker) expression "21st Century" In Latin America, the expression is even more symbolic: we love to write centuries in roman numerals, either Siglo XXI or SÃACOculo XXI. Anyway, the phrase "21st Century" gives the topic the obscure & mystic quality of the uncertain. And it gives us, the participants in this conference, the feeling that we are alchemists or apprentice wizards: we must speculate on the future and chase away the shadows of the past. Without the right to consult the oracles, we are invited to look into the 21st Century. The second challenge is the delicate issue of civil-military relations in Latin America. This topic has provoked mild debate among Latin American political scientists. However, when the subject is addressed in North, it seems to go beyond the political sciences & into the terrain of thermo-dynamics: if the issue is discussed in the North, it provokes heated reactions in the South. Finally, the subject involves the notion of the "Americas," observed from the standpoint of those interested in ensuring external security & democratic stability. Moreover, it involves–or implies–the idea that the military may be a threat to democracy. Regional security initiatives fuel different perceptions & stimulate different levels of sensitivity in the Americas. The combination of an extraordinary power asymmetry with the lack of serious threats to the region does not inspire Latin America to reach common security arrangements. Besides, when the suggestion for such arrangements originates in the United States it usually arouses reservations in Latin America. In sum, the mere fact that the United States is the one proposing the creation of a regional security system ignites traditional suspicions in Latin American countries. I will briefly deal with the first two challenges in order to define a referential framework for these ideas, & will concentrate more heavily on the last: the Americas within the context of both the initiative of this meeting & the U.S. strategy for the region.

2010S02834

Vinthagen, Stellan (Dept of Social and Behavioural Studies, University West, Trollhättan, Sweden, 461 86 [tel: +46 704763789;

e-mail: stellan.vinthagen@hv.se]), **Resisting Western Hegemony: Subaltern Cultural Articulations of the World Civil Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The globalization discourse discusses if the world is, in a cultural meaning, getting more connected & interdependent, or more fragmented & conflictual. Several thinkers (like e.g. Peter Singer or Mary Kaldor) forwarding concepts as "cosmopolitanism" or "global civil society" are assuming that the (future) world culture expresses the Western liberal paradigm, although, a tolerant & inclusive version of individualism, human rights, universalism, & progressive development. We have several conflicting views on the promise of globalization, one between the liberal world culture of the "global civil society" vs. "a world where there is room for many worlds" (Subcomandante Marcos). As Manuel Castells argue, the future of new "project identities" lies within the "resistance communities" that, although they do articulate reactionary sentiments, do experiment with new forms of life, values & societies. The aim is to find types of strategies, methods, social movements, projects & themes articulating a subaltern version of the world, in an opposition to the Western hegemony. Since all these expressions are too numerous, I make an overview of (i) the types of cultural resistance, (ii) their subjugated world views & (iii) dynamic mechanisms/processes between competing versions of world culture.

2010S02835

Viorela, Ducu (Department of Sociology and Social Work, The Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania [e-mail: fviorela@yahoo.com]), **Romanian Transnational Families: The Emerging Empowerment of Women,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study illustrates the ways in which migrant women cope with their traditional caregiving role towards dependant persons in their families: children, the elderly, the sick. Their financial support, transnational communication, but most of all, the transfer of care towards another person fill in the gap created by their absence. By analyzing the transfer of care both from the stance of migrant women, especially transnational mothers, as well as from that of people providing direct care in their stead, I illustrate the re-definition of migrant women's roles within transnational families. Thus, the migration of women determines a change in the relationship among transnational family members. The study aims to show that non-migrant members, mostly women, who take over caregiving tasks play a role just as important in the life of transnational families as migrant women. My data tell that migrant mothers' children achieve school results that are not negatively influenced by the mothers' migration, but in the case of these children I notice an increased tendency to give up studying. This fact usually conflicts with the mothers' wish. The strategies of transnational communication that these women have developed, to be presented in this study, are essential with respect to the migrant mother a non-migrant children relationship. The voices of 34 persons (migrant women, transnational family members, key persons) who have been interviewed during field research, assert that by shifting positions, migrant women have not only managed to fulfill their responsibilities, but indeed they became the main breadwinners of their families. Moreover, the experience of migration is associated with the growth of self-esteem of these women, & leads to a development of their educational and professional status. In Romania, migrant women confront a stigmatizing public & political discourse accusing them of leaving & neglecting persons dependant of their care. This article wishes to be a documented & theoretically grounded reply to these accusations.

2010S02836

Vissing, Yvonne M. & Diament, Joseph (Department of Sociology, Salem State College, MH 335, 352 Lafayette St. Salem MA 01970 USA [tel: 978 542 6144; e-mail: yvissing@salemstate.edu]), **Juvenile Offenders: Identifying Resiliency Factors That Prevent Reoffending Behavior,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In a study of juvenile offenders who have been mandated into the custody of the State of New Hampshire (USA), factors that contribute to their resiliency have been identified. This data was obtained from interviews & surveys with juvenile parole board members, probation & parole officers, & social service providers. It was hypothesized that the greater the services available in the community, & the more support that is provided to the family, the more likely it is that youth offenders will re-enter their homes & neighborhoods in a successful manner that will reduce chances of future arrest or incarceration. The fewer resources available, the greater the chance of recidivism. A list of factors that predispose youth toward resiliency or risk are provided.

2010S02837

Vitovsky, Vladimir (Universidade de Coimbra–CES, Coimbra, Portugal [e-mail: vladimirvitovsky@ig.com.br]), **Partipatory Community Justice: Is that Possible to Imagine a Third Way for Civil Justice and Dispute Resolution in Brazil?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discuss new ways of dispute resolution, with a new approach, the so-called "participatory community justice", which implies a new regard to dispute resolution, against the ethnocentrism of the traditional justice. In the context of sociology of law, and through the lenses of the studies of Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the aim of this paper is to critically analyze civil dispute resolution theories & its application in the Brazilian case, discussing participatory community justice as a third way in the performance of its functions. First I discuss modern legal systems problems & the reforms implemented. Then, I analyze the profile of positivist judge & its limitations for dispute resolution. So, I present the possibilities & limitations of Brazilian alternative law movement. Finally, I discuss the participatory justice as the most appropriate way of dispute resolution, illustrating with a case study in the State of Espirito Santo. I expose this experience of participatory community justice, placed in the context of this third way of acting, which got the Federal small claims Courts close to elderly. I conclude that way can bring a democratic justice & allows not only citizens closer to the judges, but, above all, judges closer to citizens.

2010S02838

Vogl, Susanne (Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, 85071 Eichstaett, Germany [tel: +49 8421 93 1278; e-mail: susanne.vogl@ku-eichstaett.de]), **Applicability of Semi-structured Telephone Interviews with Children Aged 5 to 11,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Children are increasingly seen as competent informants when their activities, views & needs are concerned. But the problem of how to (adequately) address them as a researcher remains. Interviewing children by an adult interviewer is common practice. Problematic is the generational & power relation between the two parties involved. A visual of the interviewer reminds the child throughout the interview of the differences in authority & can endanger data quality. One idea of fighting this problem is to conduct telephone interviews because visual cues are excluded/minimised. Since this limited a or more "focused" a communication also has drawbacks a direct comparison between face-to-face & telephone interviews is needed. In the study presented here the feasibility of semi-structured face-to-face & telephone interviews was tested. By looking at the children's verbal, cognitive and interactive skills in this interview setting we draw conclusions about the applicability of those interview types. Data basis are 112 qualitative face-to-face & telephone interviews with 56 German children where each child was interview twice, once on the telephone & once face-to-face. The analyses are subdivided into qualitative-descriptive as well as quantitative steps to reach a wider picture of each interview situation. Beside the interview mode, age, gender & different types of question formats are considered as variables that might have an impact on children's verbal, cognitive & interactive skills & therefore might determine the applicability of interviews. The results show that that telephone interviews can work better, but not for all age groups & not for the same reasons in different age groups.

2010S02839

Voicu, Malina & Bartolome, Edurne (The Research Institute for the Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, 050718 [tel: +40213182461; fax: +40213182462; e-mail: malina@iccv.ro]), **Socialization or Context? Patterns of Support for Democracy in Spain and Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Europe experienced few waves of democratization after World War II, transition to democracy occurring in different social, economic and political contexts. The present paper focuses on the way in which pre-democratic situation & the socio-economic context during democratization influence learning of support for democracy and compares the dynamic of support for democracy in Spain & Romania, during the post-totalitarian period. The two countries belong to different waves of democratization & having a different totalitarian past (fascist for Spain & communist for Romania). We focus on two research topics: Is the social change in support for democracy the result of population turnover or of intra-cohort change? How successful are the two societies to build a reservoir of support for democracy? Using data provided by Eurobarometer for Spain (1985 -2008) & by Central & Eastern Eurobarometer, Candidate Countries Eurobarometer & Standard Eurobarometer for Romania (1990-2008) we decompose the social change in changes due to cohort replacements &

transformation produced by intracohort changes. The results indicate that political events, such as elections in the first democratic years play a relevant role in shaping attitudes towards democracy.

2010S02840

Voicu, Malina & Mihai, Ioana-Alexandra (Research Institute for the Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, 050718 [tel: +40213182461; fax: +40213182462; e-mail: malina@iccv.ro]), **Membership in Civic Associations in Spain: Why do Some Migrants Volunteer More than Others?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The study focuses on the level of membership in associations of the migrant population in Spain & tries to show how some characteristics of origin countries shape the involvement in associations in the host country. Previous researches show that volunteering in associations during the young adulthood determines higher involvement in civic association later in life, while democratic societies provide more opportunity for associational membership & for practicing civic skills. We expect to find a significant effect of the level of democratization & the membership in association from the country of origin on the civic involvement in the host country. We test our hypotheses on data coming from Spanish National Immigrant Survey, carried out in Spain, in 2007, on a sample of 15465 of immigrants, which provide information about membership in civic associations of the various migrant groups. We use World Values Survey data (2000/2005) that provides information about the membership in civic associations in the country of origin & Freedom House Civil Liberty index, as a proxy for the level of democratization in the country of origin. The results of multilevel regression analysis indicate a significant effect of the country of origin's characteristics on civic participation in the host country.

2010S02841

Volkov, Yuri (Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia 344006 [tel: +7 863 2641912; fax: +7 863 2641912; e-mail: info@ippk.rsu.ru]), **Regional Identity and Political Stability of Russian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As a factor of political stability regional identity is not sufficiently explored & a rather "non-transparent" point for research. When exploring regional identity it is important to take not only social but also socio-territorial heterogeneity of Russian society into consideration. The difference of Russian regions by their positions in social capital requires special knowledge and analysis of both the quality of people life & the level of their social cohesion. Activization of Russian identity doesn't "cancel" difficulties concerned with dominating in life of Russian people the identities of social microlevel. Investigation of regional identity under instability of people identities according their criteria of social & property stratification, or in terms "winner & loser" as the result of reformation, affords an opportunity for detecting conditions & trends of long-term identification strategies that are able to strengthen the intensity of Russian society consolidation & consequently his political stability.

2010S02842

Von Wissel, Christian (CUCR/Goldsmiths, London, UK, SE14 6NW [e-mail: wissel@citambulos.net]), **Operations of Recognition in the Urbanized Landscape of Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the potential of psycho-geographical & visual mapping in order to recognize the meaning that inhabitants derive from the visual perception of their socio-spatial environment. It tries to contribute to the question of how the everyday physical surrounding, through its visual impact, constructs urban imaginary. Looking into the art practice of Robert Smithson, the paper discusses the scope & added value of "operations of recognition" as a tool for social research sensible to the texture of urban space. The fieldwork is conducted in the northern outer region of the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City, where both formal and informal growth have created an entropic patchwork-urbanized landscape which confronts inhabitants with a hybrid form of "rurbanity" difficult to bring together when constructing notions of local identity. The "operations of recognition" consist of a series of walks through this urbanized landscape, each linking together different spaces & spatial-temporal conceptions. The socio-visual results are set into dialogue with both the key literature on visual construction of urban imaginary & with an interdisciplinary body of theory related to Smithson's work & to visual & intervening practices as research methods.

2010S02843

Vorhölter, Julia (Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Göttingen, 37073 Göttingen, Germany [tel: ++49 (0)551 397892; fax: ++49 (0)551 397359; e-mail: jvorhoe@gwdg.de]), **Perceptions, (Re)-Productions and Transformations of Gender Roles and Norms among Youth in Northern Uganda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper is based on ongoing empirical research which deals with the effects of the armed conflict in the Acholi districts of Northern Uganda. It focuses on local gender relations & discourses from the perspective of youth who have grown up in a situation of permanent conflict in which "traditional" gender roles & norms could not be practiced. In the faltering post-conflict phase, different social actors try to "rebuild" society & normalize social life by either re-establishing old practices & conventions or by attempting to establish new "hegemonic" social structures. The presentation aims to provide first insights into biographical data collected in Northern Uganda. On an empirical level it will discuss life stories of youth. How have their experiences during the conflict affected their understanding of gender relations? On a methodological level, the presentation will raise questions of how to understand biographies with regard to wider processes of social change in the context of the conflict. Combining anthropological methods of ethnographic fieldwork with biographical research provides many benefits in order to explore how the individual constructs & positions him/herself in relation to hegemonic norms in society & how, by doing so, he/she contributes to reproducing or challenging these norms.

2010S02844

Vratusa, Vera (University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy Department of Sociology, Cika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Beograd, Serbia [tel: + 38111 - 3282-141; fax: + 38111 - 2639 356; e-mail: vvratusa@sezampro.rs]), **Problems of Constructing the Common Core of Participation, Organizational Democracy and/or Self-Management Research Instrument,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Paper starts with the analysis of social causes of present lack of consistent, comparable, valid & reliable longitudinal data on participation, organizational democracy and/or self-management (p, o.d. &/or s.m. in future text) & proceeds to investigate the theoretical, methodological & practical-political problems of the common core of the relevant research instrument(s) construction. The main finding of the paper is that contradictory social interests of broad social groups having opposed places & roles in class division of labor, determine both whether the p, o.d. &/or s.m will be researched at all, & if researched, what aspects of these complex forms of social relations organization will be operationalized into the research instrument items & how. The aspects identified as the most often omitted are proposed to become more prominent in the content of the eventual future common research instrument of p, o.d. &/or s.m: 1) the attitude of citizens in the family, local community, school, workplace, nation state, regional & worldwide organizations, toward the basic value and normative-institutional principles of various types of p, o.d. &/or s.m.; 2) advantages & disadvantages, positive & negative experiences of the effects of existence or absence of p, o.d. &/or s.m., & 3) one's own readiness to take part in p, o.d. &/or s.m concerning transformation of existing ownership & decision-making relations from local to global levels of social existence. The main aim of the proposed construction of the common core of the relevant research instrument, is to contribute to the accumulation of the empirical basis for the critical reconstruction of the social relations' & ownership structure's transformation strategy whose implementation would increase the p, o.d. &/or s.m involvement of citizens in sustainable development of their human capacities, generating equitable solidary satisfaction of their needs, instead of the accumulation of private profits & power of financial oligarchy, generating social & ecological disasters.

2010S02845

Vratusa, Vera (University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy Department of Sociology, Cika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia [tel: + 38111 - 3282-141; fax: + 38111 - 2639 356; e-mail: vvratusa@sezampro.rs]), **Theoretico-Methodological Paradigms of 2008 Crisis Interpretation and Strategies of Getting Out of Crisis from the Sociology of Knowledge Angle,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper contains sociology of knowledge analysis of the three main types of paradigmatic theoretico-methodological approaches to explanation & understanding of the 2008 systemic crisis causes and effects, as well as the analysis of the three main types of practico-political strategies of coming out of the crisis closely related to these approaches. The main finding of the paper is that the ideological conflict of the partisans of these three paradigms, presents the expression of the class fight for the conserva-

tion, reform or overcoming of the existing social relations of exploitation & oppression. Partisans of the neo-Smithean liberal paradigm, as ideological representatives of transnational financial oligarchy, are perceiving the optimal exit from the disturbance of the market equilibrium in letting costs & wages settle down at the new corrected level. Realization of their strategy of strict monetarism & deregulation, however, only deepens the acute problem of insufficient demand & financial speculation. Neo-Keynesians, as ideological representatives of the national bourgeoisie, advocate for the measures of state intervention similar to those introduced in the 1930s & after the World War II. Realization of the strategy of etatization of investment, however, social democrats have abandoned in the 1970s due to the rise in the inflation rate & the simultaneous appearance of stagnation. Critical theoreticians of the neo-Marxist orientation as the potential ideological representatives of the wage labour force & unemployed, insist that the inherent contradiction of the capitalist mode of production between potentially unlimited development of social productive forces, on the one side, and private appropriation of profit or unpaid surplus labour as the aim of social reproduction, on the other side, can be resolved only through overcoming of capitalist mode of production. They advocate therefore for the using of the actual systemic crisis of the global accumulation of capital for the learning on the previous mistakes and for the continuation of the building of solidary self-management social relations that eliminate class division of labour & alienated exchange of commodities through the direct participation of associated producers & consumers in the decision-making concerning the organization of social production and reproduction of their own lives & the fullest development of the human capacities of every individual. Key words: neo-Adam Smithism, neo-Keynesism, neo-Marxism, systemic accumulation of capital crisis, participation, self-management

2010S02846

Vrocharidou, Anatoli & Efthymiou, Ilias (Business Administration, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece, 82100 [tel: 00306945269675; e-mail: AnatoliULvro@yahoo.gr]), **Computer Mediated Communication for Social and Academic purposes: Profiles of Use and University Students' Gratifications,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ University students make use of computer mediated communication (CMC) applications, i.e. e-mail, instant messaging & social network sites, in order to satisfy social & academic needs. Grounded in the "uses & gratifications" perspective, we investigated the various profiles of CMC use by students along with their perceptions about the social & academic usefulness of CMC applications. We also tested some hypotheses regarding the extent up to which these perceptions are related to (a) the students' prior experience with CMC applications, (b) the frequency of present use, (c) the hometown residence (d) the expressed feeling of loneliness. To this aim, we conducted an empirical research by sampling students from a Greek University which is settled in an island far away from the mainland. We have focused on university students, since they not only represent one of the most avid groups of CMC users but also because they are expected to carry their perceptions of media with them into the workplace & their social life. A self-report method of research was conducted by the mean of a questionnaire consisting of reliably adapted/constructed scales of measuring. The results support the implementation of further academic policies that will promote the effective use of CMC in Higher Education.

2010S02847

Vuolo, Mike, Mortimer, Jeylan T. & Staff, Jeremy (University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, 909 Social Sciences Bldg, 267 19th Ave S, Minneapolis, MN, USA 55455 [tel: 1-203-988-2314; e-mail: vuol0001@umn.edu]), **Floundering During the School-to-Work Transition: A Latent Life Path Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Whereas the term "school-to-work transition" (STW) implies a clear, discrete event, this increasingly prolonged transitional period is not always unidirectional & typically includes involvements in both school & work. The increasing destandardization in the STW transition makes it especially difficult to assess the extent to which young people today "flounder" during this period. Using data from the Youth Development Study & latent life path modeling, this paper examines the interplay of educational and career attainment. The findings show four distinct STW pathways: two groups that attain careers through postsecondary education (via a Bachelor's or Associates/Vocational degree) & two groups who do not. High socioeconomic status, academic promise, & steady investment in paid work during high school help youth avoid subsequent floundering during the STW transition.

2010S02848

Vyacheslavovna, Noskova Antonina & Igorevna, Kuzmina Elena (Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), Moscow, Russia, 119454, Prospekt Vernadskogo, 76 [tel: 7 495 4349426 ; fax: 7 495 4349426; e-mail: avnoskova@mail.ru]), **Change of the Ethnocultural Situation under the Influence of the Migratory Processes in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Subject of the study. Positive intensive ethnic migration flow in Russia complicates ethnographical picture of the Russian society. It results in many problems such as cultural, social, economical ones & puts a number of actual research questions, e.g.: What tendencies could be traced in relationships between ethnic migrants and aboriginal population? What influence has the complication of the ethnic structure on the Russian social stability? Description of the supporting data. We have used the data of the Nation-wide Monitoring Survey that is being carried out by the Russian State Social University every year from 2002 to 2009 & some current statistic documents. Conclusions. It has been found out that the social distance between the ethnic groups has considerably grown during last years. Ethnic migrants & aboriginal population are trying to stand apart & isolate from each other. They are creating their territorial, economic & sociocultural enclaves on the uniform space. Present financial-economical crisis contributes to aggravation of tension between the ethnogroups. Worsening situation on the labour market can provoke the transformation of the latent discontent to the evident ethnic confrontation, to the struggle for the own culture, resources & workplaces. The paper presents qualitative & quantitative analysis of these trends.

2010S02849

Wachtendorf, Tricia (University of Delaware, Newark, DE, USA, 19716 [tel: 1-302-831-6618; fax: 1-302-831-2091; e-mail: twachten@udel.edu]), **When Push Comes to Shove: The Framing of Need in Disaster Relief Efforts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on the interplay between material & informational convergence during disaster events. In particular, the mass media plays a substantial role in 1) framing demand for relief supplies; and 2) directing the flow of relief supplies. While storyline, access, & timing may have significant impacts on the relief need narrative constructed by the mass media, the messages presented to the public impact the collective behavior phenomenon of convergence. That is, these frames generate specific relief supplies to specific populations in specific areas & at specific times. International relief, therefore, becomes less a function of responding to an objective social problem than responding to a framing of a subjective problem. Findings are based on field observation & newspaper content analysis following the 2001 World Trade Center attacks, the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Hurricane Katrina in 2005, & the 2008 Wenchuan China earthquake.

2010S02850

Wagner, Claire (University of Pretoria, Pretoria, Lynnwood road, Brooklyn, 0181 [tel: +27 12 4202319; fax: +27 12 4202404; e-mail: claire.wagner@up.ac.za]), **The State of the Art of Teaching Research Methods: 2007 Onwards,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper follows on research that will be published in the journal Studies in Higher Education in an article entitled: "The state of the art of teaching research methods: towards a pedagogical culture". The study for the aforementioned article encompassed collecting literature published in academic journals between 1997 and 2007 on the topic of teaching research methods in the social sciences. An analysis of 195 articles published in 61 journals revealed three gaps in the literature on teaching research methods: (1) the role & desirable characteristics of an RM teacher, (2) the challenges of teaching & learning specific aspects of RM, and (3) commonalities & differences in RM between disciplines. Arguments for & against a general pedagogical culture for RM were also put forward. The aim of the current paper is to follow up on the findings of this study with regards to literature that has appeared in journals since the database for the study was completed. This may include some articles published in 2007 that were not yet available for inclusion in the previous database. Once all new articles have been accessed a new database will be generated & analysis of the literature will be performed. The analysis will entail exploring any new trends in the literature as well as determining if any of the gaps that were identified in the previous research have been addressed.

2010S02851

Wagner, Elke (Universität Mainz, Institut für Soziologie, Colonel-Kleinmann-Weg 2, 55099 Mainz [tel: 0049 6131 3922444; fax: 0049 6131 3924043; e-mail: wagnere@uni-mainz.de]), **Doing Critique as an Empirical Question. On the Potential of Systems Theory for the Concept of Emancipation,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper wants to show how the perspective of sociological Systems Theory on critique & enlightenment constitutes not a normative but an empirical view that is open for the question of how reason and critique is established. The paper reconstructs the change of the public sphere on the basis of ethnographic data from web-discussion-forums in which critical perspectives about the doctor-patient-relationship are negotiated. It can be shown that there is a critical public discourse about medicine that does not follow the framework suggested by Habermas. While Habermas limits his concept of critique to bourgeois debate about (the better) reason, alternative publics emerge that do not even need to give justified reasons to be able to speak in public: concernment suffices. The former paradigm of a bourgeois public now gets symmetrized to different forms of practices of critique. The paper links the empirical question of critique to the role of media that relates speakers & their public in specific forms & in doing so constitutes different possibilities of critique. Sociological Systems Theory strength lies in the empirical framework that opens the view for e.g. new constellations of speakers & their publics and how they generate the question of emancipation.

2010S02852

Wahab, Olukorede Elias (Lagos State University, Nigeria, lagos state, Nigeria [tel: 2348023054348; fax: 2348023054348; e-mail: eliasphd@yahoo.com]), **Health Seeking Behaviour and Accessibility-Affordability of Treatment amongst the Elderly in Suburban Areas of Lagos, Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The number of persons aged 60 years or over is estimated to be 688 million in 2006 & is projected to grow to almost 2 billion by 2050. In Nigeria, even though only about 5% of the population are 60 years, the raw population of the elderly is assuming a significant dimension. This study aims at understanding the interface between accessibility-affordability & health seeking behavior amongst the Suburban elderly persons in Nigeria. The Sub-urban areas of Lagos are the preferring places of residence for most elderly persons due to lack of access to economic resource and unregulated housing structure. They also face neglect from health service providers who preferred urban settings. Data was collected through individual-based questionnaire & multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select elderly persons in Ikorodu LGA of Lagos State, Nigeria. In all, 210 respondents were interviewed. Logistic regression was used to determine the net effects of the explanatory factors on health seeking behaviour. This was complemented with several IDIs & FGDs. The study found out that the majority of the respondents have more access to traditional medicine & preferred self-medication as a result of un-affordability of modern medicine. A small proportion sought treatment, & care from public health care facilities. More than 80% believe that some illnesses of terminal & chronic nature required traditional medicine. The study believed that the elderly require support to strengthen the existing systems & make them more accessible & affordable in order to improve quality of care. Key words: Health seeking behaviour, Accessibility, Affordability, Treatment, Elderly, Nigeria

2010S02853

Wahlbeck, Östen R. (SSKH, University of Helsinki, P.O.Box 16, 00014 Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358-50-4154594; fax: +358-9-19128430; e-mail: osten.wahlbeck@helsinki.fi]), **Kurdish Diasporas Revisited: Local and Transnational Integration over a Period of 15 Years,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper discussed the usefulness of the concept of diaspora for empirical research of refugee & immigrant integration processes. The concept has become widely popular, but has also been critized for being too imprecise. The discussion in this paper is based on a follow-up study of Kurdish communities in Finland in 2009. In the 1990s, the author described the Kurdish refugee communities Finland and England as "diasporas" (Wahlbeck 1999). The paper looks at developments since the first study, & discusses how these relate to a diasporic framework. The paper discusses Kurdish associations in Finland, & how diaspora politics & transnationalism have adapted to the local requirements. Furthermore, Kurdish immigrants' position in the Finnish labour market is in focus. The initial results of the follow-up study suggest that the processes of social & economic integration have been directed into both local Finnish contexts & transnational relations, rather than a straightforward integration into a Finnish national social context. The paper suggests that the concept of diaspora still might be a useful concept for the analysis of the Kurdish communities. However, the concept provides a general analytical framework rather than being an exact descriptive concept.

2010S02854

Wahlström, Mattias (Dept. of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [e-mail: mattias.wahlstrom@sociology.gu.se]), **"The Gothenburg Events" 2001: The City as a Counter-Space,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this essay, published in the anthology "(Re)Searching Gothenburg" (Holgersson et al. 2010), a brief description is given of the violent conflicts in Gothenburg between police & protesters during the EU summit meeting in 2001. It is argued that the EU summit turned the public space of Gothenburg into a "truth-spot," a place particularly suited for demonstrating that certain assumptions about the world are true. In this case, various protests groups' aims to demonstrate the conflict between the people & the EU collided with local politicians' intentions to demonstrate the Gothenburgian spirit of mutual understanding and the need of the police to demonstrate professionalism and territorial control. Ironically, none of these intended demonstrations turned out to be very convincing; the police lost control over violent protesters that appeared to direct their aggression primarily towards the city of Gothenburg rather than towards the EU. Nevertheless, the case can exemplify the idea that political demonstrations can be the site of production of "counter-spaces," when the street is taken over in opposition against transformations of the city governed by market forces. Reference: Holgersson, Helena, Catharina Thörn, Håkan Thörn, & Mattias Wahlström, eds. 2010. (Re)Searching Gothenburg: Essays on a Changing City. Gothenburg: Glänta Produktion.

2010S02855

Wahren, Juan (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950 6º Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1180) [tel: 005411-4861-8662; e-mail: juanwahren@yahoo.com.ar]), **Movimientos Sociales, territorios y recursos naturales en disputa El caso de la Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní (APG) en el sureste de Bolivia** (Social Movements, territories and natural resources in disputed the case of the Assembly of the Guarani People (APG) in southeastern Bolivia), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)

¶ The proposal of this paper it's to work around the collective actions of the Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní (APG), the Guaraní People Assambly, around the territory & the natural resources. This organization begins in the end of the 80A's in the southest of Bolivia, in the "Chaco Boliviano", a very rich region for natural resources, mainly in oil & gas. Also, the APG maked a lot of collective actions for the reconogtion from the state of their ancestral lands & for the protection of natural resources exists in these territories. In these conflicts the APG has build a broad range of alliances with another indigenous, peasants & social movements in Bolivia that allowed to engage in various disputes with oil companies operating in the area In this sense, we inquire about the complex relationships that occur between the different actors that dispute the uses & meanings around the territory and the natural resources: the state, the social movements and transnational companies. Finally, we will establish the specific processes involving territorialization & disputes for the natural resources of this organization, constitute as a new analytical dimension to provide the theoretical discussion about social movements in Latin America.

2010S02856

Wahyuni, Ekawati Sri (Department of Communication and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University, Gedung FEMA Wing 1, Level 5, Jl. Kamper, Kampus IPB Darmaga, Bogor 16680, Indonesia [tel: +62 251 8627793; fax: +62 251 8627793; e-mail: ekawatiwahyuni@gmail.com]), **Gender, Ethnicity And Elderly Care: Differences And Similarities Of Living Old Age In Indonesia, Malaysia And Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Population ageing is an important phenomenon in the Asian continent in the last fifty years, & it has been influencing the human living conditions. Ageing has become a research interest in various field of study. Gender scholars insist that elderly welfare is also a gender issue. Gender issues & elderly welfare are culturally designed. This research focuses on describing the elderly care support system in Indonesia, Malaysia, & Japan

& explaining the consequences for family life & gender roles. Gender issues will be examined from both the caregivers' & care-receivers' point of view. It is employed qualitative approach & using triangulation method in data collection. Research subjects and informants were selected by using a convenience method. The ageing process in Indonesia & Malaysia are slower than that in Japan. The industrial development has creating jobs in urban areas for women, which are not compatible with domestic work including care-giving. In Indonesia & Malaysia, women employed housemaid to care for their elderly members, because it would bring shame to the family for putting the elderly in nursing home. In Japan, with longer experience in elderly care, the government has implemented a comprehensive long-term care insurance system.

2010S02857

Waismel-Manor, Ronit & Tolbert, Pamela, S. (Behavioral Sciences, Netanya Academic College, Netanya, Israel, 42365 [tel: 972-9-8607741; e-mail: ronitwm@gmail.com]), **The Impact of Relative Earnings among Dual-Earner Couples on Career Satisfaction and Family Satisfaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the effects of family economic structure on both the family satisfaction & career satisfaction of men & women in dual earner couples, where both members are employed full-time. Using data from a two-panel survey of middle-class couples, we compare husbands & wives in equal-earner couples (where each member contributes between 40 & 60 percent of the total family income) with those in traditional dual-earner couples (where the husband earns more than 60 percent of the family income). Our results indicate that family economic structure has very different effects on both the family & career satisfaction of men and women. Women in equal earner couples have significantly lower family satisfaction than do women in traditional couples, but significantly higher levels of career satisfaction. In contrast, family economic structure has little effect on men's level of family satisfaction, but men in traditional couples have significantly higher career satisfaction than men in equal-earner couples.

2010S02858

Wakewich, Pamela A. (Depts. of Sociology and Women's Studies, Lakehead University, 955 Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7B 5E1 [tel: +1 807 343-8353; fax: +1 807 346-7831; e-mail: pam.wakewich@lakeheadu.ca]), **Growing Comfortable in Our Own Skins: Transitions in Body Consciousness and Embodiment Over the Life Course,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores continuity & change in gendered & classed reflections on the body & embodiment over time. The research is based on in-depth oral history interviews with forty working- and middle-class Canadian women & men in their middle years. Growing older involved transitions in levels of body consciousness and experiences of embodiment for both women & men, but these were typically experienced at different stages of the life course and framed in relation to gendered regional ideals of masculinity and femininity. Differential access to physical, social & symbolic capital in the changing postindustrial northern work environment mediated gendered experiences of the body & whether body transitions over time were described as positive or negative. Learning to "grow comfortable in one's skin" was a goal expressed by many of the respondents. The findings from this case study suggest the value of incorporating intersectional & life course approaches in research on embodiment & aging.

2010S02859

Walby, Sylvia (Department of Sociology, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK, LA1 4YT [e-mail: S.Walby@Lancaster.ac.uk]), **Theorizing Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Violence should be integrated into the centre of social theory, rather than left on the margins. The paper draws on & goes beyond existing social theory. Following Durkheim, variations in the rate of violence are associated with variations in other social institutions. Reinterpreting Weber, a state is not yet modern when it does not have a monopoly over violence in its territory (e.g. when rape in marriage is not criminalised). Against Merton, criminal violence is not only from the disadvantaged. Going beyond Marx, violence is more than the instrument of the power of the state & proletariat. Challenging Foucault, brutal regulation by the state is not always replaced by discipline with modernity. Contradicting Bourdieu, the concept is not usefully broadened from the physical to the symbolic. Violence is constituted through its deployment & regulation by a set of inter-related social institutions, forming a fourth institutional domain alongside economy, polity & civil society. There are associations between homicide, militarization, imprisonment, & the death penalty; and between high rates of violence & social inequality. There are diverse paths of development of violence, rather than a single relationship to modernity, with tipping points between pathways, requiring complexity theory for their analysis.

2010S02860

Waldstein, Maxim (Helsinki Collegium, University of Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 24, 00014 University of Helsinki, Finland [e-mail: maxim.kupovykh@helsinki.fi]), **Dilemmas of Autonomy: Establishing the Independent "Auteur Film" Scene in Contemporary Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims at placing contemporary Russian independent & elite film culture on the map of contemporary sociological research on cultural production & consumption of cultural products as both a practically unexplored comparative case & a source of far-reaching theoretical insights, especially with respect to the nature & limits of artistic autonomy in contemporary society. With these goals in mind, I examine the proliferation of "artfilm" (artkino) clubs & art houses, "auteur film" festivals & publications, & (primarily) arthouse-oriented production & distribution companies in contemporary Russia. Encouraged by new digital technologies & comparative economic prosperity of the 2000s, these processes have recently acquired the character of a social movement. Based on the results of social surveys, participant observations & personal interviews with the artfilm movement's activists & participants, I argue that their artistic & industrial strategies combine substantial emancipatory potential & considerable political ambiguity. In particular, by discursively & institutionally separating "film as art" from both "popular entertainment" & "state-sponsored patriotism", the Russian artfilm movement simultaneously contributes to the current national trend of depoliticizing the social life & turns itself into a key site of the public sphere at the time when the space for legitimate public debate is shrinking. Furthermore, by combining exclusivity & diversity, distinction & accessibility, "alternativity" & the ability to maximize attendance, the artfilm institutions not only capture previously untapped audiences but also shape emerging social distinctions & subjectivities. Thus, while challenging the leveling cultural effect of the advent of the marketplace to Russia, the movement introduces and legitimizes new cultural & social inequalities. At the same time, by partially commercializing its operations, the artfilm scene not only participates in the growing commercialization of the Russian cultural industries, but also acquires a degree of genuine artistic and institutional independence from both the state & dominant commercial conglomerates.

2010S02861

Walling, A. Wati (Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS),Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, Maharastra, India 400076 [tel: 09930 437 887; e-mail: watiwalling@iitb.ac.in]), **Land Alienation and Customary Laws: The Norm Practitioners, Land Bearers and the Commoners' Identity in a Tribal Community in the North-East India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The value of land is priceless. It is more so, when it comes to an agrarian community whose existence solely centers on land a ownership & production. The systems of land holding in the earliest of times remain most intriguing. It is noted that the India's North-East hill area inhabitant- Naga tribe are the custodians of over eighty nine per cent (89%) of the total land mass. In a community such as this, significant insights need to be gathered to read how the norms evolved & got established? This study endeavors how a relationship is defined by being a practitioner of the customary laws vis-à-vis land bearer and the commoners? How far do the customary land ownership practices impact the identity formation across different categories within households, clans, & religious institutions–church organizations? Though attributed as private ownership, there are further four different kinds of private land ownership viz. community land, clan land, lineage land & individual land. The existing customary land holding pattern is perceived as an agent which has brought about land alienation & thus a massive out-migration in the case study village a Yimjenkimong (YKG) in the 1960s & division lately within a church in the early 1990s. Credibly, a sense of identity formation is created which bring about conflict & lack of co-operation between the categories it tends to create.

2010S02862

Walseth, Kristin (Oslo University College, p.b.4, St. Olavs Plass, 0130 Oslo, Norway [tel: + 47 97656556; e-mail: kristin.walseth@lui.hio.no]), **Sport Among Young Norwegian-**

Pakistani Women: The Role of Religion and Culture, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ During recent years, there has been a growing focus within sport research on ethnic minorities & their involvement in sports. Most research has focused on immigrants & their low level of participation in sports. Minority women have shown to have significant lower participation rate than men, & women from South Asian countries like Pakistan are particularly underrepresented in sport. The objective of this paper is to study the role culture and religion play for Norwegian-Pakistani young women's sport involvement? Method This paper is based on interviews with eight (8) young Pakistani-Norwegian women. The young women are second generation immigrants, aged between 17 & 23. Results The study shows that religion & culture plays an important role for Norwegian-Pakistani women's sport participation. At first glance, it seems difficult to split the role of religion from culture. This is first of all due to the finding that religion & culture are embodied praxis manifested in Norwegian-Pakistani women's participation in sport. Furthermore, the study addresses the manner in which domicile in a non-Muslim country promotes reflexivity concerning religious orientation among the second generation of immigrants & how this influence on Norwegian-Pakistani women's sport involvement.

2010S02863

Wang, Horng-luen (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan [tel: +886 2 2652 5113; e-mail: hlwang@sinica.edu.tw]), **Commemorating War and Revolution: Red Tourism in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Organized mass violence such as war & revolution has had profound impacts on the formation & transformation of modern society, but the imprints & legacies it has left are yet to be fully explored by sociologists. For instance, how does society remember its past characterized by war & revolution? How does the nation account for the grieves, sufferings & death during its violent past, and how are the military legacies of war & revolution preserved and promoted to the level of national heritage through tourism? What are the moral implications & ethical debates behind such tourism? This paper analyzes the rise of so-called "Red Tourism" (hongse lüyou) in China that promotes tours to the "sacred places of revolution" of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). "Red Tourism" emerged in the late 1990s & gained nationwide popularity through support from the state since the promulgation of the "Outline of the National Plan of Developing Red Tourism" in 2005. Promoted in an explicitly nationalistic tone & guided by different patriotic themes, Red Tourism organizes trips to historical sites related to the Communist revolution & wars in the modern era (such as the War of Resistance against Japan & the civil war between the CCP and the KMT [Kuomintang]) that are portrayed as "historico-cultural heritage of patriotic spirits" for the Chinese nation. Furthermore, the state also promotes Red Tourism to alleviate poverty in the "old revolutionary areas" which are mostly located in the remote countryside where economic development lags badly behind the urban & coastal regions. Thus viewed, Red Tourism should not be seen as merely part of the state's propaganda for patriotic ideology; rather, its development is intertwined with the trend of commodification under the impact of the market economy, on the one hand, & with the rise of consumer culture that highlights leisure & pleasure of the rapidly growing tourists, on the other hand. By commodifying such "historical heritage" of war & revolution to be consumed in the cultural market, the CCP is able to revive memories about the revolutionary past in the elder generations, while passing them onto the younger generations who have grown up in a relatively affluent society where such memories are fading away. Drawing upon theoretical insights in contemporary cultural theories as well as the literature on nationalism, this paper investigates how nationalist ideology, market economy & consumer culture converge to shape the developments of Red Tourism. In addition, the paper also analyzes the contradictions, paradoxes & ironies that emerge during this process in which political ideology, economic forces & cultural logics are at odds with each other from time to time. In the conclusion, the paper further explores the moral controversies and ethical implications concerning value-conflicts & regional reconciliations when memories about war & revolution are preserved as "historico-cultural heritage" of the nation.

2010S02864

Wang, Jenn Hwan (Grad. Inst. of Development Studies, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan 116 [tel: 886 2 29387525; fax: 886 2 29387526; e-mail: wangjh@nccu.edu.tw]), **Transnational Linkages and Industrial Clusters in East Asia: China' Zongguancun, Taiwan's Hsinchu, and Korea's Daedock's Science Parks Compared,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to compare China's Zongguancun (Beijing), Taiwan's Hsinchu, & Korea's Daedock's science parks, as to investigate how global/local linkages affect these clusters pursuing for innovation. In the Korean Daedock case, the cluster was designed as a science town that was geographically & institutionally isolated from manufacturing firms. Although there have been improvement after the 1998 financial crisis, the tendency is still that Daedock tends to become an innovative island with little domestic or global manufacturing support. Similarly, although Beijing Zongguancun is located in China's most innovative areas that has strong global presence, the global & domestic R&D institutes & universities are institutionally isolated among themselves & with firms. Few significant improvements have been done until recently to amend this institutional isolation. The Hsinchu science park is the only cluster among the three that has built organic global/local linkages among universities, R&D institutes & firms that have been able to generate technological innovations to sustain the cluster's development. Nevertheless, I argue that Hsinchu's cluster still encounter challenges in generating frontier innovation. Finally, this paper will conclude that both the geographical and institutional linkages among R&D institutes & firms are the single most important factors that determine a cluster's sustainability.

2010S02865

Wang, Li (Social Research Department, Tampere Univ., Tampere, Finland, 33014 [tel: +358 401901542; e-mail: li.wang@uta.fi]), **Family Snapshot Sharing On Flickr: The Construction of Solidarity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract This research focuses on the emerging snapshot practices on photo-sharing website of Flickr.com, aiming to explore the changes of the online photo publishing from the earlier film-based photo sharing. A social semiotic investigation is conducted to reveal the interactive meaning of the images & the dialogue between the image-publishers & the viewers. Self-expressiveness is displayed from the images, in contrast to restoring memories or recording family relationship of the earlier film-based snapshot sharing practice. The way of story-telling in the texts attached to the images shows the influence from the traditional home mode snapshot communication to certain degree. By examining the organizational linguistic properties from the viewer's comments, it is reported how solidarity is constructed in the online interaction.

2010S02866

Wang, Weidong (Renmin University of China, Deparment of Sociology [e-mail: wwd@ruc.edu.cn]), **Globalization and Social Distance of East Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A simplified Bogardus Social Distance Scale is tested in four East Asia societies. The 3-indicator-scale (colleague, neighbor, and marital kin) has good cross-cultural reliability & validity in China, Japan, South, & Taiwan. Using computed social distance score as relationship to separately construct four ego-centric networks, these four societies have totally different network pattern: China is the most far away from the world, Japan is closer to the West than Asian, South Korea is the closest to the world and is in the balance position, Taiwan is similar to Japan's pattern and Taiwanese have no significant distance to Japanese. Furthermore, using social distance as dependent variable, we cannot get a unified explanatory model in these four societies. But using social distance as an indicator to measure globalization, we could construct a very good measurement model with other indicators of globalization.

2010S02867

Waniek, Katarzyna (Department of European Culture Studies, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland, 90-214 [tel: +48 694129790; e-mail: k.m.waniek@gmail.com]), **Escape to Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will provide an insight into the dynamics of human mobility within the European borders. An attempt will be made to explore a neglected cause of migration: the escape motive & its positive consequences on individual biographical development. The findings to be presented are based on a detailed analysis of autobiographical narrative interviews with mobile individuals. The focus will be on these cases in which Europe provides a space for: individual expression & development, doing biographical and identity work, individuation, as well as a capacity for extricating oneself from predicaments at home (e.g. the traditional way of life of one's parents). A contrast between locality (suffocating conditions of living in one's own country) & Europe (conceived of as a place for

potential individual fulfillment) will be discussed. It will be argued that the process of Europeanization may have a positive impact on individual life course & collective identity development. The collected data suggest that Europe may be perceived as "a breath of fresh air" that enables to cope with difficulties, suffering & disorientation in one's life. Yet, it will be indicated that in the course of one's migration/ mobility career the (re) patriotization process may be initiated.

2010S02868

Warburg, Margit (Dept. of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen, 86 Artillerivej, 2300 Copenhagen S [e-mail: warburg@hum.ku.dk]), **Migration and the Confluence of Religious and National Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When immigrants settle in their new host country they usually form religious associations along national or ethnic lines, & these boundaries are maintained for at least a generation or two. This pattern reflects most immigrants' need of establishing supportive social networks in their new country, & an immigrant religious association constitutes a common place of refuge. In many cases the result is a confluence of religious & national identities among at least first-generation immigrants. In order to analyse the particular ways, in which these identities are expressed empirically, I use three ideal types of "knowing", "doing" and "being", respectively. Applying fresh quantitative and qualitative data on expatriate Danes, including data from an internet-based survey with more than one thousand valid responses as well as comparative material on Danes in Denmark, I shall illustrate how association with the Danish Evangelical-Lutheran Church is part of Danish national identity also among non-believing expatriate Danes. Despite this confluence of identities abroad it is discernible that the Danish national identity is mainly expressed through a "doing" ideal type of identity, while its Protestant dimension is expressed as a "being" identity.

2010S02869

Warner, Uwe & Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Juergen H.P. (CEPS/ INSTEAD, Differdange, Luxembourg [e-mail: uwe. warner@ceps.lu]), **The Survey Questions for the Income Measurement in the European Social Survey –From Absolute Monetary Incomes to Relative Positions in Income Distributions,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Comparing the household income across European countries: the household definition & size; the respondent's family relation to the main income earner; the main source of income; the income composition; the respondent's capability to remember income element; & the national income distributions have obvious & visible impacts on the income information in the first round of the European Social Survey. The data collection of ESS did not consider the different national income distributions & did not take into account the various national concepts of income for the operationalization of the income questions & answer categories offered to the respondents. In the fourth round of the interviews for ESS, the survey question about "total net household income" was modified. The construction of answer categories took the national distributions of household income into account. We expect a significant improvement of the measurement quality. This presentation shows the modifications of the fieldwork instrument and illustrates the improvements for the quality of the income measure in a cross country comparative social survey. Key words: ESS, income, measurement, survey questionnaire

2010S02870

Warren, Lorna & Richards, Naomi (Sociological Studies Department; The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S10 2TU [tel: 00 44 114 2226468; e-mail: L.Warren@Sheffield.ac.uk]), **Look at Me! A Participatory Arts Project Working with Older Women in the UK to Create New and Alternative Images of Ageing,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Second World Assembly on Ageing (2003) recognised a need to challenge stereotyped images of ageing, particularly in relation to older women. Visual methods offer a means for older women to articulate their experiences of ageing. However, to date, "ordinary" older women have not had the opportunity to comment on, or create, their own images of ageing & old age. This paper presents preliminary findings from an innovative research project based in Sheffield, England that aims to: ac Enable older women from different community settings to create their own images of ageing using a variety of visual & textual methods; ac Explore the relationship between creative activity & later life well-being; ac Reflect upon the contribution of visual methods to participatory processes; ac Demonstrate the contribution of arts and humanities to critical gerontology; ac Enhance recognition, by policy makers & the wider public, of the authority, wisdom and productivity of older women. This paper presents findings from one of the projects in which an art therapist worked with a group of older women to facilitate discussion & produce new images. It captures a wide-ranging gaze on ageing, from relatively light-hearted feelings about hair-dying to fear of decrepitude, abandonment, lost sexuality & death.

2010S02871

Wasshede, Cathrin (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, Box 720, 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden [tel: +46 31 7865830; e-mail: cathrin.wasshede@sociology.gu.se]), **Double-Edged Craving for Legitimacy: Urban Citizenship for Lesbian, Gay, Bi- and Transsexual People 1970-2010,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This text depart from Saskia Sassens idea about the partial dismantling of citizenship of today, which has given rise to questions about rights & subjects. Sassen argues that citizenship is a normative project & she distinguishes between two different subjects; one that has no formal rights, but is nevertheless recognized; one that has formal rights & are labelled "citizen", but are not fully recognized. In this last subject-model we find minority groups. New political practises, involving hitherto silence or silenced people, are taking place. Another point of departure for this article is Thomas Osborne's and Nikolas Rose's ideas about advanced liberalism, with a special interest in questions concerning the construction of the free, self-regulated, civilised & normal urban citizen. My empirical focus will be the lesbian, gay, bi- & transsexual (LGBT) urban citizenship. How has this changed over time since the 1970s? In what ways can we see the LGBT-citizens taking active part in their "own government", collectively & individually? How are they handling & using the (imaginary) boundary between the healthy, pure, safe, normal city & its so-called "dark side", with abnormalities, dangerous enticements & sexuality? The LGBT-subject is a subject with many formal rights, but not fully recognised. Instead it is often positioned in the dark, "bad places". What strategies do they use to gain legitimacy, recognition & full citizenship a or to oppose it? My idea is to focus on specific occasions from different phases & places, in Denmark & Sweden, from the 1970s up til now. Landsforeningen for bøsser, lesbiske, biseksuelle og transpersoner (a Danish organisation for LGBT-persons) was established 1948 & RFSL (the Swedish equivalent) was established 1950. In the free town Christiania in Copenhagen, Bøssehuset (the gay house) was established 1973, which means it has been part of Christiania almost from the beginning. It is still active & it is located in a very specific place; an alternative public space; a city in the city. In Gothenburg Röda bögar (Red Gays) were active 1976-1978. Lesbians often organized themselves in separatist groups and participated in the formation of Kvinnohuset (the Women's house) 1975, which led to the foundation of Swedens only women separatist folk high-school; Kvinnofolkhögskolan. Denmark was 1989 the first country in the world to legitimize registered partnership between same sex people. In Sweden this law came 1995, and in 2009 Sweden got so called gender-neutral marriage. Queer activists oppose the desire for this kind of legitimacy in order to resist assimilation & to create alternative spaces & ways of practising citizenship. Exclusion, citizenship, assimilation, recognition & separatism are central in the analysis, as is Judith Butlers discussion about the double-edged desire for the legitimacy & the state's monopoly of legitimacy/ recognition.

2010S02872

Watarai, Tomoko (University of Munich (LMU), Konradstr.6 80801 Muenchen, Germany [tel: 0081 3 3646 0430; e-mail: wchico54@hotmail.com]), **From "Integration" to "Multiple Inclusion": The Role of Migrant Associations in the Context of Contemporary Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses the difficulty of migrants to utilize their political & social rights within the receiving society and considers how the obstacles can be minimized institutionally by referring to some recent attempts in the German city of Munich. After the Federal Republic of Germany had declared it is a migration country for the first time in 2005 & published the "national integration plan" in 2007, the number of projects promoting migrants' incorporation into the receiving society has increased sharply. Against the expectation of the government, however, some migrants refuse to engage in integration politics and/or to take advantage of the public support programs offered to them. It is partly because of their unwillingness to renounce their cultural identities, & partly because of their suspicion and resignation which arose from the perception that the government had until now done very little when they needed its help. Moreover, it is not easy

for migrants to access the complicated institutional structure in the receiving society at all. To address these problems, various groups started to take actions on the local level. Migrant associations in Munich increased cooperation with the local administration, so they can give initial help to migrants to contact public institutions in the receiving society. The local administration, on the other hand, increasingly supports migrants' self-organization to reduce their reluctance to visit an office for further guidance to public support programs. Based on my interviews with migrants, civil servants & representatives of some migrant associations in Munich I will show that the ongoing local attempts cannot be subordinate to the national interest of the social integration, but rather can be described as a "multiple inclusion" which doesn't presuppose full commitment to one national culture.

2010S02873

Waterstradt, Désirée ([e-mail: dw@waterstradt.com]), **Analysis of the Figurational Change and the Balance of Power of Parents in the 20th Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Norbert Elias has always picked out topics like family, marriage and parenthood as central themes in his theory of the civilization process: Due to the gradual process of state-formation the family itself & its notion are undergoing a permanent change; a lot of today's problems in the parent-child-relationship are problems of our civilisation. Elias' conclusions concerning parents in the civilization process, the parent-child-relationship, the parent-state-relationship, as well as the civilization of parents have been rarely used in family research. This paper analyses the concept of parents & family that can be deduced from the theory of the civilization process. It also analyses the question whether parents can be considered as the central & basic figuration of the social civilization process. Up to now the perspective of parents has hardly appeared neither in the public discussion nor in scientific research–the main interest seems to focus on the well-being of the child. Today's parents live under enormous pressure. In no generation before there was allocated to parents such an extent of responsibility & necessity of taking decisions for their children. It depends on the parents' resources available to them what the base is from which they can take this responsibility–resources such as, e.g., emotional competence, language, derivation, social class, milieu, gender, but also educational system or social security system. By investigating the displacement of resources within the civilization process in the 20th century & its governmental, technical, professional, social, and legal development, this study wants to find out the changes in the balance of power in the parental relationship networks.

2010S02874

Watkins, Karen (UPAEP, Puebla, Mexico [e-mail: karen.watkins.f@gmail.com]), **Health, Social Roles, and Life Cycle: A Gender Approach in the Tropics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Gender is an important issue for studying health & medication use; up-to-date, most of the literature has identified significant health-related differences between men & women. These can be explained by biological factors, socioeconomic issues, and psychological features. The present study analyses in particular the effects of multiple roles & life cycle on female health. It is based on surveys on medication use, implemented in Costa Rica in June 2003, 2004, & 2005. Results show that generally the relationship between health & the number of roles follows a U shape. In this sense, having no roles is better for women's well-being than having three roles. However, those women with one or two roles possess worse health conditions than those with three roles. When controlling for life cycle, it appears that young women with preschool & elementary school children are most vulnerable. Their health perception, life, & economic satisfaction are significantly lower than for the rest of women.

2010S02875

Watson, Juliet (University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3010 [tel: 61 3 9381 4589; e-mail: j.watson8@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au]), **Narratives of Survival Sex: Young Women, Inequality and the Negotiation of Intimate Relationships,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The inequalities faced by young women who are homeless demands that they are exposed to situations in which survival is hindered or assisted by playing out specific gender roles. Poverty, marginalisation & deprivation all require the development of resources in order to survive and, for many young women, sex and intimate relationships may be their only available capital. In particular, survival sex, or the exchange of sex for basic necessities such as accommodation, food & protection, can be an important aspect of the homeless experience for young women. This qualitative research explores the impact of survival sex on young women's identities & how it contributes to a gendered experience of homelessness. Primary research consisted of semi-structured, face to face interviews with 15 homeless young women aged 18-25 living in Melbourne, Australia. Participants were asked about their experiences of intimate relationships & survival sex while homeless in order to provide a better understanding of the specific inequalities faced by young women. This research will assist in greater knowledge regarding the impact of homelessness on gender and how young women locate themselves within their narratives of inequality.

2010S02876

Watt, Paul (Department of Geography; Birkbeck, University of London, London, UK, WC1E 7HX [e-mail: p.watt@bbk.ac.uk]), **Elective Belonging and Selective Belonging in a London Suburb,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines processes of middle-class disaffiliation in London's eastern suburban periphery in relation to the related concepts of 'elective belonging' & 'selective belonging'. Elective belonging refers to processes of neighbourhood adoption by residential incomers (Savage et al., 2005). The empirical material is drawn from survey & interview research with the home-owning, middle-class, largely white incomers to the "Woodlands" private housing estate in Essex. By drawing upon Bourdieu's theoretical framework, the paper shows how the Woodlands incomers articulated notions of belonging in relation to the nearby deprived "Eastside" suburb. For its affluent residents, Woodlands dominant place image was that of an "oasis" within Eastside, an area dominated by a large council-built housing estate. Although the Woodlands incomers were physically resident in Eastside, they symbolically & practically disengaged from "local" places, notably shops, pubs & schools, with their lower-class as well as not-quite-white populations. The paper argues that the Woodlands incomers adhered to a spatially selective version of elective belonging. This is referred to as "selective belonging" a a spatially uneven sense of attachment rooted in residents' schizophrenic relationship to the suburban area, embracing the Woodlands oasis whilst abjuring the "other Eastside".

2010S02877

Watts, Jacqueline H. (Faculty of Health and Social Care, Open University, London, UK, NW1 8NP [tel: +44 207 556 6190; fax: +44 207 556 6189; e-mail: J.H.Watts@open.ac.uk]), **Voluntary Work as the New Leisure: Perspectives of Older Women Cancer Sufferers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Voluntary work can be distinguished from paid employment in that it is freely undertaken & is often motivated by altruism. The application of specialist knowledge to some volunteering has prompted recognition of "skilled volunteering" as serious leisure, giving rise to the concept of the "leisure career". For retired people the attributes associated with employment, such as social utility, inform the role of volunteer. This paper discusses ethnographic participant observation research conducted at a cancer drop-in facility. Data revealed the importance of maintaining a congruent & socially useful "self"; for some this meant that retirement as a time of freedom & leisure had been traded for a set of obligations in volunteer roles. This paper focuses on the voluntary efforts of a number of older women in a range of settings and reveals how the value of "other-centredness", even in the face of deteriorating health, contributes to personal "wellness" and social inclusion. Although leisure in western scholarship has been defined as discretionary time that is free of obligation or duty, the research reported herein argues that a sense of duty to "the other" in the form of committed & regular voluntary activity contributes to personal well-being & enhances quality of life.

2010S02878

Wauters, Bram (University College Ghent & Ghent University, Voskenslaan 270, 9000 Ghent, Belgium [tel: +32 9 243 24 86; e-mail: bram.wauters@hogent.be]), **Substantive Representation of the Labour Class in a Changing Environment. Historical Evidence from Belgian Parliament,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The link between descriptive representation (being member of a disadvantaged social group) & substantive representation (defending the interests of that group) continues to be one of the most hotly disputed issues in social sciences. The political representation of social classes in this perspective has long time been neglected in research, as the main focus has been on women and ethnic minorities. It will be argued in this paper that class is still relevant in contemporary society & that due to the "catch-all"

approach of (social-democratic) parties & to the lower levels of recognition of blue-collar workers in the viewpoints of labour parties, the presence in Parliament of individuals of a particular social class (re)gains relevance The effect of these changes on the substantive representation of labour interests will be investigated during three periods in the history of the Belgian House of Representatives: a period when the main aspiration of social-democratic parties was still the defence of labourers' interests (1950s), a period when the "catch all" process had already widened the scope of these parties but when there were still blue collar MPs present in these parties (1980s) and a period when there were no longer blue collar MPs on the social-democratic benches in Parliament but when they started to appear in extreme right parliamentary parties (end of the 1990s).

2010S02879

Webb, Paul D., Bale, Tim P. & Taggart, Paul A. (University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RJ, UK [e-mail: p.webb@sussex.ac.uk]), **Deliberative Versus Parliamentary Democracy in the UK: An Experimental Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper reports the results of new research funded by the Leverhulme Foundation, which employs experimental design to assess two hypotheses which are derived from the existing literature on popular alienation from politics & the potential for deliberative democracy to offer a solution to such alienation. The first hypothesis is that there are two quite different types of citizen who are "disaffected" with or "disconnected from" politics, but in distinctive ways: "Dissatisfied democrats" (middle class, educated, activist & articulate devotees of a vision of highly engaged citizens); & "Stealth democrats" (low socio-economic status, less educated, inactive, with little interest in politics, who are absorbed largely by private concerns). The second hypothesis is that deliberative-style participation would at best only be effective in respect of the former of these groups (the dissatisfied democrats), but would be counter-productive with respect to the latter (stealth democrats). While the former may chafe at the participatory limitations of traditional forms of representative democracy such as party & electoral politics, and have the confidence that they could thrive in the context of greater institutional opportunities for participation, the "stealth democrats" are actually more vulnerable to political marginalization, for they are less likely to thrive through or seek out direct & active engagement. The implications of the research findings into these issues should be important for the reforms that the political elites who attempt to respond to the problem of democratic disconnect devise.

2010S02880

Weber, Wolfgang G. (Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria [tel: 0043 (0)512 5075549; fax: 0043 (0)512 5072835; e-mail: wolfgang.weber@uibk.ac.at]), **Has Organizational Democracy a Socialization Potential to Foster Prosocial Orientations and Organizational Commitment?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ If business organizations, according to Pateman (1970), offer their employees opportunities for democratic decision-making then the workers experience political efficacy & will transfer their readiness to act democratically to the larger society. Following, we investigated whether direct participation in democratic decision-making & the intensity of a socio-moral climate are associated with the workers' readiness to act towards the broader good of the organization & to support democratic & cosmopolitan goals (Weber et al., 2009). 325 employees from 22 small- and medium-sized companies (innovative engineering, industrial production, trade, handcraft, service sector) in three German-speaking countries were surveyed with a standardized questionnaire. The enterprise sample encompasses social partnership enterprises, workers' co-operatives, democratic reform enterprises, & employee-owned self-governed firms. The results of structural equation modeling (SEM) indicate that the extent employees participate in democratic organizational decision-making is strongly positively related to the firm's socio-moral climate as well as to employees' organizational commitment & prosocial and community-related orientations. Further, the results show that socio-moral climate is associated with the latter orientations, too. The effect of participation on organizational commitment is partially mediated by socio-moral climate. Furthermore. we compared these results with findings of problem-centered interviews conducted with 12 employees of three enterprises from the same sample. The participants' narrations corroborated most of the effects of the SEM study while they did not show an influence from sociomoral climate to organizational commitment. References Pateman, C. (1970). Participation & Democratic Theory. Cambridge: Cambridge Press. Weber, W. G., Unterrainer, C. & Schmid, B.E. (2009). The influence of organizational democracy on employees' socio-moral climate & prosocial behavioral orientations. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 30, 1127-1149.

2010S02881

Wehrli, Angelica (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Berne (Switzerland), Berne, Switzerland [tel: + 41 79 415 95 27 ; e-mail: wehrli@anthro.unibe.ch]), **Contested Norms and Values in the Realm of (Post-)Socialist Vietnam. Case Examples of the Red River Delta,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The launching of doi moi ("the process of renovation") which officially started in 1986, was a turning point in the history of Vietnam & implies outstanding changes from the former centrally planned economy to a "market economy with socialist direction". With the onset of doi moi Vietnam is undergoing complex processes of transformation which prove to be beneficial for some but disadvantageous for others. This paper starts from the observation that empirical data on socio-economic change occurring in urban Vietnam is scant. Therefore, I will present research data which I conducted in the Red River Delta in Hanoi & Nam Dinh City between 2004 & 2006. This multi-sited & longitudinal study investigates decision making strategies within the hô (household) and demonstrates how norms & values are being challenged. By comparing the local context of Nam Dinh City with national trends in Vietnam & by contrasting them with global development, I will link the local to the global & therefore enhance contextualisation & possible interdependences. For a better understanding of this complex situation I focus on households as they represent a link between the individual & the society as a whole which are both embedded in the supra-local. On the basis of this analysis both effects & adaptations of household livelihood strategies in the realm of processes of urbanisation and transformation will become evident. This research will serve the advancement of interdisciplinary studies as these complex processes of socio-economic change which take place worldwide challenge the cohabitation of generations on the one hand & the social cohesion between richer & poorer regions & their inhabitants on the other hand. Furthermore, I believe that this social anthropological research will provide the basis for valuable comparisons in sociology, & all studies trying to understand how norms and values are being contested in the realm of everyday life in (post-)socialist societies.

2010S02882

Weil, Joyce (University of Northern Colorado, Colorado, 80631 [tel: (970) 351-1583; e-mail: joyce.weil@unco.edu]), **"Because, Basically the Center Runs on Volunteers": The Role of Volunteerism in a Working-Class Senior Citizen's Center,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It is often assumed that older persons are the passive recipients of the voluntary labor of others. Such assumptions drive the dependency (or support) ratio and foster the compassionate stereotype of older persons as those in great need of help and protection. However, studies in the United States have found that volunteering and informal activities helping others in one's local community are commonly preformed simultaneously by those 60 and over with "[t]he market value of unpaid volunteer work by older Americans exceed[ing] /BFM2X4B|END60 billion in 2002" (Johnson and Schaner 2005 in Hinterlong, 2006: 156). An example of a national volunteer program is the Senior Corps, part of the Federal Corporation for National and Community Service, which matches the skills of those 55 years of and older to needs in their local communities.The paper will discuss the participants' reflections about how they see their role as volunteers & helpers to friends & other groups within the Center itself, & to larger groups in society. Initial interviews reveal that, in addition to feeling they are an integral part of the running & daily operations of the Center, center volunteers also see their role in helping a wide variety of groups from: local University students, religious groups & organizations, recipients of "Workfare" or public assistance, & many local politicians. The paper will also explore the role of social class and volunteerism, & the way attendees use their volunteering roles to construct & maintain social identities.(Abstract shortened by ProQuest)

2010S02883

Weiss, Anja (University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Sociology, Lotharstr. 63, 47057 Essen, Germany [tel: +49 203 183 1988; e-mail: anja.weiss@uni-due.de]), **Can "Global" Professional Fields Structure the Labor Market Access of Migratory Professionals or Does Legal Exclusion Prevail? A Comparative Analysis of Highly Skilled Migrants' Status Passages into the Labor Market in Germany, Turkey, and Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Globalization is often represented in terms of global networks & flows which enable individuals to develop global trajectories. Critics have justly pointed out that globalization has also produced a mobility regime which contributes to global inequality by offering differential access to favored spaces. This is especially true for professions. While some newer vocational groups, e.g. in IT, have indeed gone global, many of the classical & more regulated professions remain restricted to natives of the respective country. This means that foreign professionals often are confronted with higher barriers to labor market integration than other highly skilled vocational groups. Access & barriers to professional practice are formally regulated but also structured by informal social closure. Migrants may e.g. be invited as highly skilled migrants & they may legally have access to professional practice, but at the same time most foreign professionals may fail the exams which supposedly test the adequacy of their foreign education. Therefore an empirical analysis of the impact of globalization on professional fields should put a focus on the actual labour market position of migratory professionals which may differ significantly from public discourse or institutional regulations. The paper presents results from the international study group "Cultural capital during migration. Towards the relevance of educational degrees and residence permits during the status passage into the labor market", headed by the authors & K. Schittenhelm (Siegen, Ger-many) & O. Schmidtke (Victoria, Canada) from 2005 through 2009. On the basis of narrative interviews with 206 skilled migrants in Germany, Turkey, Great Britain & Canada, status passages into the labour market were analyzed in depth & through multi-level comparison. Multiple comparisons between countries, between migrants with foreign & native degrees, between migrants with differing residence permits & between regulated professions and other highly skilled vocations in science, technology, health and business enable us to gain a comprehensive understanding of the labour market integration of migratory professionals. The empirical results presented in the paper focus on migrants in Germany, Turkey & Canada who were educated prior to migration. On the basis of 116 cases we have constructed a typology which captures different pathways into the labor market. It highlights the relative importance of (transnational) professional fields, of the transferability & recognition of cultural capital, of symbolic & legal in- & exclusion & of individual agency and orientations as structuring forces for the trajectories of migrant professionals.

2010S02884

Weiss, Dietmar (HCU Hamburg, Urban and Regional Sociology, Hamburg, Germany, 22305 [tel: +49(0)4042827-4554; e-mail: dietmar.weiss@hcu-hamburg.de]), **Street Markets in Hamburg: Potentials and Limitations of an Alternative System of Food Distribution,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Hamburg is one of Europe's most diverse street market cities, with more than 80 publically & privately operated street markets taking place in different parts of the town every day of the week. We can concede that the basic infrastructure that is necessary to establish street markets as one possible column of an alternative localised food system is remarkably present & highly dynamic. Surprisingly little, however, is being done to unlock the whole potential of street markets. The ideal of the classical full-time family entreprise is still perpetuated by many traditional actors within the system, & the idea of highly technicized, capital-intensive sales operations is promoted by a conglomerate of the trailer-building industry, the chambers of commerce, & the market traders' professional associations. Due to these circumstances, the street market system appears to be widely closed to outsiders & newcomers, a fact that may prevent structural adaption towards possible younger, engaged customers. In this paper, I intend to show the potentials & limitations of the current street market system in Hamburg in regard to the anticipated regime changes on the conventional food system's global and regional level. This paper draws from two sources: Firstly, I will present the results of a report commissioned by the municipal administration of Hamburg-Harburg, a traditional workers quarter that has been hit by de-industrialisation & widespread neglect of the public space in the recent decades. Secondly, I intend to use first material from my dissertation project, one of the first larger-scale research projects on German street markets, to embed the case study's results within the wider context.

2010S02885

Weiss, M. C. V., Souza, C. M. O. F. de, Santos, K. M. M. dos & Dias, P. H. A. (Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil [tel: + 55 65 3615-8881; fax: + 55 65 3615 8884; e-mail: mcweiss@ufmt.br]), **Identity and Gastronomy in the Community of Bom Sucesso, Várzea Grande, Mato Grosso, Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Our general objective in this work is to show, through the daily cooking practices, the identity aspects of the Community of Bom Sucesso (Mato Grosso–MT), since "every eating habits make up a tiny interlacement of history" (GIARD, 2003, p. 234). We conducted a qualitative study, having direct observation and interviews as a technique of research. Were interviewed the owner, employees, & customers of a restaurant, in addition to community residents & local leaders. We started from a perspective that values the appreciation of riverside community's gastronomy as a guardian of a way of life. In the same way we tried to understand the implications of environmental changes of the Cuiabá River, and the movement of tourism promoted by the establishment of the Fish Route in Varzea Grande (MT). The community of Bom Sucesso was chosen due to the existence of a reasonable number of restaurants (eleven), the commerce of sweets in the community, & particularly due to the presence of the fishing cooperative Coorimbata. The survey results indicate a strong convergence of customers to that site as a result of loyalty to the flavors & aromas of traditional riverside cuisine. Thus, we identified elements of local culture by culinary, since food is an indicator of a society, a group, & of one country, becoming a channel of communication and perpetuation of traditions (GIARD, 2003; LODY, 2008).

2010S02886

Wellard, Ian (Department of Sport Science, Tourism and Leisure. Canterbury Christ Church University, Canterbury, UK [tel: +44 (0) 1227 767700; e-mail: ian.wellard@canterbury.ac.uk]), **Sport, Gender and Embodied Reflexive Pleasures,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although the body has increasingly been "read" through gender a or within "heterosexual hegemony" (Butler 1993), it could still be claimed that certain bodies have not escaped the limits or restrictions imposed by essentialist biological determinations of how they should be "moving" & occupying spaces. Within current sporting practice, there remain expectations of appropriate gendered bodily performance with the consequence that bodily pleasure in sport is assumed as relevant for (or only appreciated by) men who can play in the expected manner (Wellard 2009). Thus, important questions about gender & the physical body continue a which in turn highlights the need for explanations which incorporate multifaceted approaches to the complex ways in which the body is contemplated. This paper draws upon the concept of body-reflexive practices, as initially described by Connell (2005), in order to explore the notion of body reflexive pleasures which incorporate individual experiences as well as the social context. Empirical research (previous & current) which incorporates observations & interviews with a range of men who engage in sport at varying levels is included in order to explore how pleasurable, bodily experiences in sport need to be understood within a complex circuit of competing factors a where specific intersections between gender, class, age & geopolitics are incorporated. References Butler, J. (1993) Bodies that Matter. New York: Routledge. Connell, R.W. (2005) Masculinities, Cambridge: Polity. Wellard, I. (2009) Sport, Masculinities & the Body, New York: Routledge.

2010S02887

Wells, Cassandra ([e-mail: cassandra.wells@gmail.com]), **Chance or Cheating? The Canadian Track and Field Community Makes Sense of Caster Semenya,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The recent plight of South African athlete Caster Semenya has reignited long-standing scientific & ideological controversies associated with sex & gender testing in sport, opening explorations of what (and how) meanings & values are ascribed to bodies of various kinds. While theories regarding the biological and social construction of intersex bodies have been explored in academic circles, researchers have not examined how "grassroots" sport cultures (among others) make sense of the debates surrounding intersex athletes & gender testing. This is a significant gap, as the power of the IAAF & IOC to influence the treatment of girls and women in sport is unparalleled & will have profound impacts on the organization of competitive sport, & on the ways in which girls/women can express athleticism, body type, & gender. This paper begins to address this gap by examining the online discussion of Caster Semenya by Canadian athletes & fans of track & field that occurred as the controversy broke in August 2009. This presentation will discuss how narratives of fairness, doping, athletic advantage, & gender converge to position intersex athletes like Semenya as outside the rules of the game.

2010S02888

Wells, Morgan (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), 264 Haines Hall, 375 Portola Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551 [tel: 323-302-3211; e-mail: morgan.wells@ucla.edu]), **Property Among Vandals,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Through legal & illegal claims of space in the urban environment, graffiti "writers" enact a system of informal property rights according to a context-specific set of social guidelines. The spatial organization of urban graffiti provides insight into the study of informal property rights specifically because of the observable effort that must be put forth by participants to enact and uphold the system, which parallels formal property rights but does not enjoy enforcement & adjudication by the state. Drawing from sociological, legal & economic literature, I explore the notion of property rights as socially constructed in order to set up discussion of my empirical study of space-claiming practices among graffiti practitioners in New York & Los Angeles. In this paper, I present an unlikely case study of informal property rights, employing ethnographic observation & interview data to illustrate the enactment of property rights within the urban graffiti subculture, providing a unique application of the concept to an unusual social situation.

2010S02889

Welschen, Saskia Irene (Department of Sociology, VU University Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam The Netherlands [tel: +31 20 59 88922; fax: +31 20 59 86810; e-mail: si.welschen@fsw.vu.nl]), **Shared and Contextual at the Same Time: The Analysis of National Identity Construction in Talk,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Informed by critical discourse analysis, this paper presents a theoretical framework for analyzing the simultaneously shared and contextual character of national identity talk. Using the metaphor of a kaleidoscope, three levels of analysis are distinguished. The first is the level of the shared discursive repertoires people draw on in national identity talk: the coloured objects inside the kaleidoscope. But the composition of colours changes depending on our viewpoint: this is the second level. The versions of national identity people construct are co-constituted by intersecting (sub-national) identities & the ways in which these are negotiated within a conversational context. The third level examines how critical, national identity-invoking events impact on what people see when they look into the kaleidoscope. The second section reports on the application of the framework in the analysis of a large set of focus groups with young South Africans. The study identifies the shared repertoires the respondents draw on and analyzes how these intersect with other, sub-national identity repertoires. The first series of focus groups were held directly after South Africa's 2007 Rugby World Cup victory, the second after the wave of xenophobic violence in 2008. The study examines how these very different events impact on national identity talk.

2010S02890

Wen, Ming & Lin, Danhua (University of Utah, Department of Sociology, 380 S 1530 E Rm 301, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA [tel: 8015818041; fax: 8015853784; e-mail: ming.wen@soc.utah.edu]), **Child Development in Rural China: Children Left Behind by Their Migrant Parents and Children of Non-Migrant Families,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using recently collected cross-sectional survey data from rural communities of the Hunan Province of China, this paper examines psychological, behavioral, & educational outcomes & the psychosocial contexts of these outcomes among children left behind by one or both of their rural-to-urban migrant parents compared to those living in non-migrant families in rural China. We found left-behind children were disadvantaged in health behavior and school engagement but not in perceived satisfaction. The child's psychosocial environment, captured by family socializing processes, social support in school, & psychological traits (i.e., self-efficacy & internal locus of control), were associated with, to varying extent, child developmental outcomes in rural China. These influences largely remain constant for children and adolescents regardless of their parents' migrant status.

2010S02891

Wen, Ming & Maloney, Thomas N. (Department of Sociology, University of Utah, 380 S 1530 E Rm 301 [tel: 8015818041; e-mail: ming.wen@soc.utah.edu]), **Body Mass Disparities and Neighborhood Residential Segregation in Utah, USA,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The prevalence of overweight & obesity has dramatically risen among nearly every segment of the U.S. population in the last decade. It is increasingly recognized that place-based environmental factors play an important yet under-researched role in the obesity epidemic net of individual characteristics. Given this background, this study examined whether neighborhood residential segregation is associated with individual weight status net of the impact of neighborhood socioeconomic status while exploring the interaction effects between racial/ethnic/immigrant/legal group membership and residential segregation. Data were from a unique database, the Utah Population Database (UPDB), linked to Utah Drivers License data which allows researchers to identify undocumented immigrants in Utah, then merged to the 2000 Census data. Gender-stratified multinomial regression models were fit to examine these research questions. Residential segregation was measured by the quartile of percent Hispanics within a census tract in Utah. After controlling for age, racial/ethnic/immigrant/legal group membership, and neighborhood SES, residential segregation was negatively associated with the likelihood of being overweight or obese among men. By contrast, for women, residential segregation was a strong risk factor of being overweight or obese. Moreover, the data revealed significant interactive effects between residential segregation and racial/ethnic/immigrant/legal status. Place does matter for individuals' weight status.

2010S02892

Wennerhag, Magnus & Sörbom, Adrienne (Department of Sociology, Södertörn University, 141 89 Huddinge [tel: +46706246873; fax: 0706246873; e-mail: magnus.wennerhag@sh.se]), **The Global Justice Movement in East and West: Differences and Similarities Between Activists Regarding Transnational Political Action and Ideals of Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, the results from a study of participants at the 2008 European Social Forum, held in Malmö, Sweden, is presented. The study consists of 792 answers to a manually distributed survey. Through comparisons between participants from Western European countries & participants from countries that formerly were part of the Soviet bloc, we analyze expressions of transnational political participation & transnational forms of organization and networking within the global justice movement. We also present findings regarding general attitudes towards democracy and political participation within the movement.

2010S02893

Wenz, Sebastian E. & Hoenig, Kerstin (NEPS, University of Bamberg [e-mail: sewenz@gmail.com]), **Discrimination in the Evaluation of Primary Schoolers' Performance? An Experimental Study with German Teachers,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Students' socioeconomic or ethnic background & their educational attainment are highly correlated in Germany even after controlling for measured competencies or abilities. Discrimination has been named as one possible explanation for this phenomenon, but the empirical evidence is inconclusive & contradictory. We suggest that this is partly due to the fact that these studies use survey data & thus cannot guarantee that all relevant covariates a especially ability measures a are held constant. To overcome these deficiencies, we conduct a field experiment in which teachers are asked to grade an essay supposedly written by students from different social & ethnic backgrounds. Our research question is whether these background characteristics affect German primary school teachers' evaluations of a specific performance. In an online study, we ask a random sample of fourth-grade German language teachers from the federal state of Baden Wuerttemberg to grade an essay written by a fourth-grader of whom they know only the name. Employing a 2A2A4 factorial design, we vary the essay's quality, gender, & ethnic & socioeconomic background (names typical for children from Italian, Turkish, & German upper- or lower-class background). After this task, teachers answer a short questionnaire. Results are still pending.

2010S02894

Wenzel, Melanie (Department of Sociology, TU Berlin, Franklinstrasse 28, 10587 Berlin, Germany [tel: 0049 30 314 73308; e-mail: mel.wenzel@gmail.com]), **Car Cultures: Online Communities in the Automotive Sector,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The emergence & growth of brand- & product-based communities constitute a significant sociocultural phenomenon, especially in the automotive sector. Due to innovative Web 2.0 social media and networking technologies, particularly online automobile communities have experienced an

enormous increase in quantity (and size) in recent years. Through an extensive quantitative study in 50 German online car communities, complexity & specificity of this phenomenon have been assessed. The focus is on both the occurrence and the social structure of post-traditional forms of communitisation, as well as on consumption behaviors, cultures, and lifestyles in the automotive context. In addition, activity and affinity of community members will be examined (Hellmann/Kenning 2007). Furthermore, practices, values, & meaning as well as signification patterns related to automobile consumption are revealed. Hence, the purpose is to identify & understand the characteristics & relevance of different car cultures. The examination is based on concepts such as "everyday aesthetic episodes" (Alltagsästhetische Schemata) formulated by Gerhard Schulze (2000), as well as on theories of social practices (Schatzki 1996, Schatzki et al. 2001, Reckwitz 2000, 2001, 2003).

2010S02895

Wernesjö, Ulrika (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, 75621 [tel: +46184717683; fax: +46184711180; e-mail: ulrika.wernesjo@soc.uu.se]), **Images of the Vulnerable Unaccompanied Asylum-seeking Child: A Research Overview,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, there has been increasing attention paid to the issue of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Sweden & Europe. At the same time, the number of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Sweden has steadily increased. The aim of this paper is to present an overview of research on unaccompanied children & bring attention to areas in research that need to be elaborated further. In order to do so, this paper will concentrate on focuses of concern in research & how unaccompanied children as a category are described. The overview suggests that in research, unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are described in terms of vulnerability. They are conceived as vulnerable; with regard to previous experiences, separations & in terms of being asylum-seekers. Furthermore, they are a risk category for developing various emotional & behavioral problems. Generally, research is focused on background experiences from their countries of origin & not as much on the conditions in the receiving-country. There is a serious absence in research of unaccompanied children's own perspectives. My paper argues for the need of more actor-centered sociological perspectives. Moreover, research needs to take into consideration the specific social and political context in which the lives of unaccompanied children are situated.

2010S02896

Wersig, Maria (Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 14195 [tel: +493036448964; e-mail: mariawersig@googlemail.com]), **Is Time money?: Visiting Rights, Custody and Child Maintenance,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Child maintenance & visiting rights are not legally connected in Germany & other jurisdictions. In other words: maintenance is not paid to spend time with the child & little or more time with the child usually does not allow cutbacks in maintenance payments. Because the needs provided for by maintenance payments exist independently from visiting hours or custody arrangements. Still the connection between one & the other is being made by politics and interest groups, especially separated fathers groups. For example it has been argued that joint custody will promote willingness to pay child maintenance. Separated fathers groups demand a right to half the time with the child & cutbacks on child maintenance. The question whether a single mother can demand an active engagement in childcare from the father is seldom raised. This paper explores the connections of time & money within child maintenance law & the politics surrounding this issue in Germany, while pointing out similarities & differences in other jurisdictions, drawing from legal & political sources.

2010S02897

Western, Mark C. (Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia 4072 [tel: 61 7 33467344; e-mail: m.western@uq.edu.au]), **Adolescent Confidence in Social Aspirations: The Effects of Social Structure, Peer and School Characteristics,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social stratification research has long recognized the importance of social psychological factors in shaping social & economic outcomes. More recently, economists have also recognized the importance of some of the same factors, "noncognitive skills", in predicting occupational outcomes. At the same time, sociologists, economists & others, also increasingly argue that wellbeing at the societal & individual levels needs to be assessed multidimensionally in ways that capture not only material economic outcomes but non-economic socially valued rewards such as good health, social participation, political voice, social connections and subjective happiness & life satisfaction. This paper attempts to contribute to these literatures by examining the factors associated with adolescents' degree of confidence in achieving three dimensions of social wellbeing: intrinsic rewards associated with a happy & meaningful life; positive social relationships with friends & family; & extrinsic material rewards associated with education & paid work. Using a longitudinal survey of 7000 secondary school students from 200 high schools in Queensland, Australia, the paper examines the relative effects of social structure & family background, school characteristics, peer characteristics & self-assessed cognitive ability on adolescents' confidence in achieving their aspirations in each of these three domains of social wellbeing.

2010S02898

Wetterberg, Anna (Research Triangle Institute (RTI International), Research Triangle Park, NC [e-mail: awetterberg@rti.org]), **Harder Soft Law: The Socially Regulated Model of Transnational Labor Standards,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With outsourcing to low-wage countries emerging as the dominant model of production in the global apparel industry, segments of the industry have adopted codes of conduct that commit suppliers to respecting a set of labor standards. The pre-dominant model of such private regulation depends on self-regulating buyers to take responsibility for labor standards by leveraging their control over the commodity chain. Power remains concentrated with the buyers who choose whether to self-regulate, as well as the content of codes. As a result, this model exemplifies the lack of precision, obligation, & delegation characterizing soft law. In this paper I outline a more stringent form of private regulation that balances the power of buyers with an interested intermediary who controls market access, conditions participation on adoption of uniform standards, & mediates between firms & activists. Examples of socially regulated niches include the American collegiate apparel market, ethical public procurement in the United States & Sweden, and the Better Factories Cambodia project. The institutional logic of socially regulated niches has been fundamentally transformed. Further transformation of niches into socially regulated markets holds promise for more stringent private labor standards in the global apparel industry.

2010S02899

Wheelahan, Elizabeth Leesa (L.H. Martin Institute for Higher Education Leadership and Management, University of Melbourne, Level 1/715 Swanston Street, Vic, Australia 3010 [tel: +61 3 9035 5547; e-mail: leesaw@unimelb.edu.au]), **The Expansion of Higher Education: Traversing Boundaries,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Higher education is on the cusp of its third major expansion since the Second World War in countries such as Australia & the United Kingdom & other countries with similar tertiary education systems. The first & second periods of expansion occurred through the growth of universities & HE systems. The third period of growth of HE is now occurring in the second, vocationally oriented sector of tertiary education, & not within the HE sector as in earlier periods. Accompanying this growth are meritocratic and human capital policy discourses that promise better access to HE for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, & a more highly skilled workforce through more "vocationally oriented" HE provision. This paper uses a social realist analysis to argue that unless the growth of HE is accompanied by a theory of knowledge that it will lead to the creation of new inequalities within both sectors of tertiary education. This theory of knowledge is predicated on recognising the distinction between theoretical and everyday knowledge as a key structuring principle of curriculum. It argues that sectoral boundaries cannot be wished away, & that students must be explicitly equipped with the knowledge & skills they need to traverse these boundaries.

2010S02900

Whillis, Daniel (Department of Sociology; University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, United Kingdom [tel: +44 117 9545589; e-mail: D.Whillis@bris.ac.uk]), **Western Buddhism: Symptom of Secularization or Desire For Postsecular Re-enchantment?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The status of Buddhism has long been a conundrum to scholars in the West– is it best understood as a religion, a form of gnostic mysticism, a pragmatic, atheistic philosophy, a secular psychotherapy? It is this fascinating liminality that makes Western Buddhism an especially interesting field in which to explore the vacillations of religiosity in late modernity.

My research focuses on one of the most overtly westernized of contemporary Buddhist movements. The Friends of the Western Buddhist Order (FWBO) is one of the largest in the UK, its stated aim to "communicate Buddhist truths in ways appropriate to the modern world." How does such appropriation affect understandings of Buddhism? What are people looking to the FWBO for? Is this phenomenon best understood in terms of a longing for religious transcendence & meaning, for spiritual re-enchantment, as part of an emergent postsecular turn, or as little more than a symptom of secularization or individualization? This paper will discuss preliminary findings from qualitative doctoral research currently being conducted with a range of people associated with the FWBO in Bristol, England, as well as reviewing crucial debates both within contemporary Western Buddhist scholarship & wider considerations of the meaning and significance of postsecularity.

2010S02901

Whitaker, Mark D. (Department of Sociology; Ewha Womans University, 11-1 Daehyun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea, 120-150 [tel: +82.2.3277-6642; fax: +82.2.3277-4010; e-mail: mwhitaker@ewha.ac.kr]), **Toward a Bioregional State: Green Constitutional Engineering Ideas for Adapting Enlightenment Political Theory and Formal Institutional Design for the Era of Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ A "bioregional state" or green constitutional engineering is a novel approach to development & to sustainability. Instead of sustainability being an issue of population scale, managerial economics, or technocratic planning, an overhaul of formal democratic institutions is required. This is because environmental degradation has more to do with the biased interactions of formal institutions & informal corruption. Because of corruption, we have environmental degradation. Current formal democratic institutions of states are forms of informal gatekeeping, & as such, intentionally maintain development as ecologically out of sync. I argue we are unable to reach sustainability without a host of additional ecological checks & balances. These ecological checks & balances would demote corrupt uses of formal institutions by removing capacities for gatekeeping against democratic feedback. Sustainability is a politics that is already here--only waiting to be formally organized. Over 60 additional ideas are in the book. The talk explains the origins of the concept in comparative historical analysis of environmental degradation; gives principles to check & balance against political processes of environmental degradation in development; discusses a few charismatic examples of institutional additions to 'half complete' formal democratic structures; & suggests strategies to start now, adaptable even to currently non-democratic countries.

2010S02902

White, Kate & Lloyd, Liz (School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TZ, UK [tel: +441179546755; fax: +441179546756; e-mail: kate.white@bristol.ac.uk]), **Researching Dignity in Later Life: Methodological and Ethical Challenges,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper considers the methodological & ethical challenges that have arisen in research on older people's experiences of receiving support & care. Becoming more dependent on others poses a challenge to older people's sense of identity & dignity. Dignity is a concept with objective & subjective dimensions that interact in complex ways & has particular salience at this stage of the life course. The research was designed to highlight older people's perspectives. Using a longitudinal qualitative methodology, the experiences of 34 participants were examined over three years, through in-depth face-to-face & telephone interviews. Participants were recruited through partner GPs. The research design was intended to ensure a strong ethical framework. Key methodological & ethical issues have been encountered: this paper discusses our approach to them & to the challenges faced in practice. These include the tension between the requirements of the research governance framework & the need for flexibility in research with this group of participants.

2010S02903

White, Kate, O'Connor, Pat & Neale, Jenny (Monash University, Australia [e-mail: Kate.White@monash.edu]), **Women and Men in Top University Management in Australia, Ireland, and New Zealand,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is an accepted and continuing perception of a standard model of what an academic career in a University entails which is based on inbuilt formal and informal patriarchal support systems that benefit men (Bagilhole and Goode, 2001) and reflects gendered constructions of leadership. It is therefore not surprising that women remain under-represented in positions at senior levels. Drawing on interview data from Australia, Ireland and New Zealand, the paper analysed what senior 'manager-academics' (Deem, 2003) saw as a typical VC/President in their own university and the kinds of characteristics that are valued in senior management. It found that the kinds of characteristics valued in Ireland were managerial, whereas as those in Australia and New Zealand reflected the collegial model of management. The perception of the President/VC in the three countries was someone with considerable influence. Women were considered to behave differently to men in university management. And while there was appreciation of different styles of management, in the final analysis those in influential positions choose others like themselves. The traits associated with top positions in Ireland and New Zealand were those stereotypically ascribed to males and reinforced the status quo. However, in Australia there was evidence that senior managers had a broader perspective on who could occupy top university positions.

2010S02904

Whitham, Monica (University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721 [fax:; e-mail: mwhitham@email.arizona.edu]), **Symbolic Social Network Ties: Motivating Cooperation in Generalized Exchange,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Generalized exchange–a form of social exchange in which the benefits that an actor gives to another are repaid not by the recipient, but by a third party is a valuable resource for collectivities, such as communities and organizations. Individuals' cooperative participation in generalized exchange (e.g., giving a stranger directions or donating blood) can lead to a variety of benefits for the collectivity, such as greater solidarity and enhanced social capital. However, cooperative participation in generalized exchange involves greater uncertainty than participating in other forms of social exchange; because reciprocity is indirect, reciprocity is less assured-benefits given to others might not be repaid. This study examines the potential of symbolic social network ties to motivate cooperation in spite of this uncertainty. Symbolic social network ties, a new concept for the study of intragroup relations which is introduced in this study, are ties between members of a social entity based on a shared social identity. Using survey data from a study of 99 small towns in Iowa, I test the relation between symbolic social network ties and cooperative participation in generalized exchange in the context of communities of place. Findings suggest symbolic social network ties motivate cooperation in generalized exchange; the density of symbolic social network ties in a community is positively and significantly associated with resident participation in volunteer work as a form of generalized exchange.

2010S02905

Wiborg, Øyvind (Department of Sociology and Human Geo., University of Oslo, Postboks 1096 Blindern [tel: +47 22 85 52 57; e-mail: oyvindnw@gmail.com]), **The Causal Impact of Parental Income and Family Strategies to Prevent Downward Mobility and Social Disadvantage,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent studies report that parental income has an increasingly important influence on child outcomes & life chances. Some explanations of inter-generational transmission emphasize the importance of family strategies based on social, cultural, or economic resources. Several studies question the causal impact of such resources on social disadvantage & advantage. Instead they argue that inter-generational inheritance of unobserved individual characteristics determines both the life chances of the parents and the children. Consequently, the relation between parental resources and the adult outcomes of their offspring is primarily considered to be spurious due to selection from different social layers. Using unique Norwegian administrative registers with complete records of individuals born during 1980-86, this study attempts to disentangle the causal impact of family economic resources from the impact of unobserved individual characteristics. Fixed effect regression models with longitudinal panel designs are used to examine whether variations in parental economy have direct bearing on the receipt of social welfare assistance during early adulthood. These models control for all stable individual characteristics. The results of this study support not only the selection story, based on observed and unobserved stable characteristics, but also the story of causation.

2010S02906

Wierenga, Ani (Australian Youth Research Centre, University of Melbourne, 234 Queensberry Street, University of Melbourne, Victoria, 3010, Australia [tel: +61 3 83449639; fax: +61 3 83449632; e-mail: wierenga@unimelb.edu.au]), **Action, Imagina-**

tion and Trust, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In this paper, I present an argument that trust is a precondition for action & imagination. Drawing on findings from my longitudinal research with young people, I track the ways in which trust shapes young people's lives. These patterns underpin individuals' practices for imagining possibilities & finding their way in the world, of opening up to new experiences & opportunities, or closing down. Yet this is not simply a reflection on the individual and their choices: the patterns can be tracked across axis of inequality, & are borne from years of lived experience. More broadly, & drawing on other research, the paper will explore the way in which trust, at many levels, comes to underpin people's abilities to act powerfully in, & on, the world. These stories emerge in a global context where some of the bigger challenges of our time revolve around trust: trust in government, trust of media, trust of neighbors, trust in the meta-narratives, & trust of self.

2010S02907

Wigger, Iris (Department of Social Sciences/Loughborough University, Loughborough LE113TU Great Britain [tel: 01509890078; e-mail: i.wigger@lboro.ac.uk]), **Constructing the 'Other' Representations of the Irish in Nineteenth Century British Academia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Representations of the Irish in British colonial history have been a subject of controversial scholarly debate. Attempts to analyse anti-Irish discrimination give an insight into the ideological complexity & vacillating character of British attitudes towards Irish people. Nineteenth-century British society widely referred to the Irish as a 'distinct race', stigmatized them as intellectually inferior & simianised them as the 'missing link'. The Irish were often labelled as 'savage', considered 'animal-like', 'wild and barbaric'. In the context of political conflict, the crisis of British rule in Ireland & the migration of Irish people to Britain they were also stigmatized as a dangerous & contaminating 'underclass'. With its focus on nineteenth century British academic representations, my research aims at broadening empirical research on the Irish in public discourses. This paper will focus on British anthropological & ethnological journals of this period to demonstrate how the idea of a 'natural' 'racial' hierarchy between the Irish & the Anglo-Saxons became at this time increasingly common in academic circles, & influenced the ways Irish people were perceived & treated in British society. It will show how British scholars constructed an 'Irish race' in direct opposition to what they considered as their own civilised & superior 'Anglo-Saxon race', & how academic perceptions of 'racial' and cultural Irish inferiority reinforced existing public stereotypes of Ireland & 'Irishness'. Central questions addressed will include: How were concepts of racial & cultural superiority and inferiority socially constructed with reference to 'Britishness' and 'Irishness'? What role do wider European scholarly discourses on 'race' play in academic representations of the Irish & how are 'racial elements' in the construction of the Irish related to other categories of difference, namely class, gender, nation, culture, and religion?

2010S02908

Wiktor-Mach, Dobroslawa (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland [tel: (+48 12) 422-10-33; fax: (+48 12) 422-32-29; e-mail: dobroslawa.wiktor@gmail.com]), **Challenges of Religious Pluralism: The Case of Azerbaijan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The break-up of the Soviet Union has brought new challenges in the field of religion. Facing the dynamic changes in the religious situation, state authorities of the former Soviet republics have developed various responses. In my presentation, I would like to focus on the case of Muslim Azerbaijan, where I have conducted field research on the topic of religion. On the one hand hand, Azerbaijan is similar to other republics of Eurasia, as it has witnessed a sudden revival of religion in the last decade, accompanied with an influx of foreing missionaries preaching their ideas. On the other hand, Azerbaijan has been considered as one of the most secular & tolerant of the Muslim coutries worldwide. Therefore, the state has to deal with many new problems. One of them is the spread of radical Islamic ideas, which threaten the stability of the country. To prevent this trend the state has taken some measures, which at the same time limit the religious freedoms guaranteed by the law. Using the slogan of "war with terrorism," the governments seeks to control religious symbols and institutions, & to monopolize the right to interpret Islam. The state-promoted "traditional religions" do not include groups that do not want to conform to state policies, such as Salafi Muslims. By using the label "Wahhabists," state authorities legitimize their activities, as struggle against "Wahhabi trend" is a common phenomenon is the Eurasia region.

2010S02909

Wilke, Thomas, Kleiber, Dieter & Drewes, Jochen (Berliner Aids-Hilfe e.V. [tel: +49 1577 57 44 23 0; e-mail: wilke.thomas@googlemail.com]), **Education As a Social Determinant of HIV-Vulnerability and Morbidity in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (GER)

¶ Background Since 2001 there has been an increasing incidence of HIV infections among MSM in Germany. The trend analysis published since have failed to show the precise impact of the social stratification on HIV-Morbidity. Method The quantitative research was carried out in 2008 as part of the evaluation of a nationwide campaign. The data was collected on various Internet sites for MSM. The questionnaire covered aspects such as condom use & risk management strategies, HIV-testing, drug use, communication about HIV, attitudes & other cognitive variables, for instance behaviour intentions, stigma, motivation to safer sex & other HIV-related vulnerabilities. In total 6339 respondents were used for the analysis. The data was divided into the three cohorts based on a combination of school & vocational education: MSM with low, middle & high education. Results Despite of the fact that MSM with low education predominantly live in rural & suburban areas, which generally have a lower HIV-prevalence, the overall HIV-morbidity in this population is much higher. This cannot be accounted for by risk exposure due to the number of sexual partners and sexual contacts both are significantly lower in this cohort. However, significant differences to the disadvantage of MSM with low education exist with regard to inconsistency of condom use and lack of communication about the serostatus with regular and non-regular partners, employment & deceptive assessment of unsafe risk management strategies, lack of social proximity to HIV, frequency of HIV-testing, the general health state & others. Conclusion The uneven distribution of HIV-vulnerability and morbidity stresses the need to take the social stratification into account when describing epidemiological trends. Prevention methods and messages must focus on the factors above & need to be tailored particularly for MSM with low education.

2010S02910

Willander, Erika & Sikström, Sverker (Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 624, 751 26 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: 0046 (0) 18 471 7845; e-mail: Erika.Willander@soc.uu.se]), **Public Discussions on Religion and Spirituality: Defining Themes, Differences and Similarities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sociological research on religion & spirituality has mostly been based on theory-driven questions delivered by surveys. Although this has been useful in several contexts we argue that this method also has several problems; most importantly that the outcome of these studies inevitable depends on the theoretical position that the surveys are based on. To avoid this problem we propose a fundamentally different method where the understanding of religion and spirituality is directly extracted from the context that people use them in the language. This is done by applying statistical and computational methods to how words co-occur in texts. This data-driven approach allows for quantifying huge data-set of freely generated texts. To shed light on the ongoing "religion-spirituality debate" we studied an extensive material consisting of 220 000 public blog posts on religion and spirituality. Preliminary results indicate that "religion" is used in the context of belief systems (i.e. (a) Islam, Christianity, ideology, or (b) philosophy, theology). "Spirituality" is also used in a theme of (a) philosophy and ideology. In addition, "spirituality" is associated with the themes (b) meaning, inward, expression, & creativity, & (c) churches. In summary, "spirituality" is used in a wider range of themes than "religion" & includes both "holistic spirituality" & institutionalised religion.

2010S02911

Williams, Fiona (University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT [tel: 0113 343 3872; fax: 0113 343 4415; e-mail: j.f.williams@leeds.ac.uk]), **The Construction of Migrant Care Work in Europe through Care, Migrant and Employment Regimes: Intersection without Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will focus on the institutional factors which shape the employment of migrant women as home-based migrant care workers in Europe. Developing research on UK, Spain & Sweden, it will show how the policies & practices associated with migration intersect with policies & practices associated with care provision, and with those with employment, in ways which often delimit the rights of migrant care workers, &

construct those for whom they work as market consumers. This effect operates differently in different countries: sometimes by design, sometimes by default, but overall the situation can be described as one of intersection without integration.

2010S02912

Wilterdink, Nico (University of Amsterdam [e-mail: N.A. Wilterdink@uva.nl]), **On Moral Decline,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to social surveys, a large majority of the populations in contemporary Western countries perceive a moral decline in their country, & their numbers have grown over the last few decades. This paper addresses the question how to explain this trend in the light of current civilizing processes. Public discourses on moral decline as they appear in various media reports will be analyzed and several themes will be distinguished. On this basis, & with the help of theoretical insights derived from the figurational approach, an answer to the question of explanation will be advanced.

2010S02913

Wiltshier, Peter (School of Culture & Lifestyle, University of Derby Buxton, 1 Dovonshire Road Buxton Derbyshire UK SK17 6RY [tel: 00447771923011; e-mail: p.wiltshier@derby.ac.uk]), **Project Workers in Tourism Management,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The project worker is the often the key resource & therefore the enabler of community-led regeneration. We know that this person is mobile & can leave the community without that community being able to manage the tools & knowledge required to repeat the project or re-design the project post-implementation (Forrester & Snell 2007; McCarthy, 2008; Richards & Wilson, 2007). Naturally enough, project workers come to work for & in communities by invitation & with costs. Upon completion of tourism projects could include a mechanism to impart the tacit as well as explicit knowledge created. The project worker can be conceived of as a charismatic & often charming enabler best described as a social and a serial entrepreneur. To be a social entrepreneur one also has a set of tools that rely upon a complete task leaving behind a process for the project as well as a blueprint for the aim and objectives of regeneration. A critical aspect of the project worker is the construct of trust. Embedding knowledge, blueprint, process and likely outcome is usually a matter of public record in communities. This is as a result of the funding source being obtained through public sources as opposed to private. An issue is the extent to which embedded knowledge, a blueprint, a process and implementation & outcome are seldom articulated in the public sector. One questions whether these are shared with funders. This paper examines the process & the outcomes to see whether technology enables access & dissemination of explicit & tacit knowledge about projects. It makes some recommendations to link project culture with organisational culture (in communities) using the World Wide Web. Keywords: project worker tourism community regeneration explicit tacit knowledge References Forrester, J. & Snell, C. (2007) Planning inclusive & sustainable urban regeneration; balancing a visitor-based economy with local needs in the City of York. Journal or Urban Regeneration & Renewal, 1(1):69-82. McCarthy, B. (2008) Case study of an artist retreat in Ireland: an exploration of its business model. Social Enterprise Journal, 4(2):136-148. Richards, G. & Wilson, J. (2007) Tourism Creativity & Development. Abingdon: Routledge.

2010S02914

Winclawski, Wlodzimierz (Institute of Sociology Nicolaus Copernicus University, Fosa Staromiejska 1, 87-100 Torun, Poland [e-mail: winc@umk.pl]), **The Reasons for the Success of Polish Sociology Between the Two World Wars (1918-1939),** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The rebirth of the Polish state in 1918 took place after almost 150 years. Polish society had to organise a modern state with all its institutions, including sciences. This task was particularly difficult for those who wanted to develop sociology in Poland, because there were no academic sociological traditions or any non-academic research institutions. The occupying states (Russia, Prussia & Austria) were resistant to the development of science in Poland, especially of social studies, & in particular sociology. In spite of this sociological institutions were established at the dawn of the second Republic of Poland (1918). And, as it soon turned out, these institutions were not phoney. The accomplishments of Polish sociology in the period between the two World Wars are much appreciated. In the classical history of sociology "Masters of Sociological Thought" written by Lewis A. Coser we read, that in the first 30 years of the 20 century, there were three sociological schools: First there was "the group of sociologists Durkheim brought together in 1898", & who were to stay together & contribute to the "Année Sociologique" (aBB). The other two schools which have appeared so far in sociology included the Chicago school, created by Albion Small [and] the Polish school, founded by Florian Znaniecki (Coser 1971: 165). How was it possible for new sociological institutions to be created in a new state & how did Polish sociology became one of the three sociological schools of that time? Its founders Ludwik Krzywicki, Florian Znaniecki & Leon Petraycki, to name few, did not appear from nowhere. They represented a generation of Poles who had introduced the ideas of the new study of society into Polish culture about 50 years before Poland regained its sovereignty. At that time they studied & worked in circumstances their peers who built sociology in the West would not have known. The growth of sociology in Poland cannot be only explained by their enthusiasm, vitality & engagement that went along with rebuilding the state. I put forward a thesis that the success of Polish sociology in the years 1918-1939 was possible because of historical and sociological circumstances such as: 1. The early introduction of sociology into Polish culture 2. The relationship between Polish elites & the Western culture during the Partition 3. The heroic efforts of the elites in fighting the occupiers 4. The matching of the developing Polish sociology with the new world paradigm of this science

2010S02915

Winkel, Heidemarie (University of Potsdam, Gender Sociology, Potsdam, 14482 [tel: +493319776795; e-mail: heidemarie.winkel@uni-potsdam.de]), **Religion as a Knowledge Category in World Society: Religious Gender Arrangements and Women's Religious Practice in Arab Christianity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Up to now, the sociological approach to religion was largely concerned with how religion is influenced by social change. Individualization, privatization & secularization were dominant features of analysis. More recently this approach was challenged by the "discovery" of seemingly new trends such as pluralization and the growth of different religions worldwide. The paper starts from the assumption that these perceptions are grounded in a Western-based understanding of the relation between religion, society & social change. It will begin by introducing Eisenstadt's notion of multiple modernities, which envisions multiple directions & forms of social change in different civilizations, each based on its particular cultural codes and knowledge structures. As a result, the conceptualization of religion is no longer overridden by secularization. It also leads to a growing awareness about the multiplicity of religious change itself, not least due to different social knowledge structures. This will be the second point of the paper. The overall aim, however, is to strengthen a perception of religion as a knowledge category a in the tradition of Berger & Luckmann. This will be exemplified by the Arab Christian context, based on the empirical results of a qualitative study about Christian women in Egypt, Palestine & Lebanon. It will show how the distinct forms of everyday knowledge are structuring their religious practice and their perception of religious gender arrangements.

2010S02916

Winkelmann, Markus, Defila, Rico, Di Guilio, Antonietta, Kaufmann-Hayoz, Ruth, Kobel, Peter & Mordasini, Andrea Gian (Interdisciplinary Centre for General Ecology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, CH-3001 [tel: +41 31 631 39 24; e-mail: winkelmann@ikaoe.unibe.ch]), **Sustainable Consumption in the Private Sector: Development of a Comprehensive Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The possibilities & restrictions for sustainable consumption patterns within the various fields of everyday life can be observed and analyzed from different perspectives advocating specific focal points but at the same time neglecting or at least underestimating other aspects. Depending on the methodological, disciplinary and problem specific approaches various ways to deal with the practicability of sustainable consumption within the private sector can be addressed. The paper will present results of a research project integrating the concepts, results & conclusions from various ongoing projects within the focal topic section of the German BMBF (Federal Ministry of Education & Research) "From Knowledge to Action a New Paths towards Sustainable Consumption" (2008- 2012) into a comprehensive framework. The goal is to locate and describe the chances, cooperation possibilities between actors and further research demand. To achieve such a conjoint perspective a structured communication process among the projects to adjust the specific viewpoints is necessary to avoid disciplinary and consumption area specific biases. The ongoing work of the accompanying research group to develop such an inter- and transdisciplinary synthesis for the field of sustainable consumption within the private sector focusing on the German context will be presented. Results of various proj-

ect specific and cross-project workshops of the 10 research networks serve as research base.

2010S02917

Winslow, Nicole Thualagant (Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences, University of Copengahen, Nørre Allé 55, 2200 Kbh. N [tel: +45 35 32 08 26; e-mail: ntwinslow@ifi.ku.dk]), **Body and Performance Enhancement in Fitness Centers of Danish Sport Clubs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper will examine body projects of users of "club based" fitness centers in Denmark. This new concept offers fitness activities to members of sports for all clubs. The users are of both sexes & all ages. Current research on "fitness doping" has set focus on the young men's use of performance & appearance enhancing means & methods & has emphasized their adherence to hegemonic conceptualizations of masculinities. However having focus on doping as a matter of gender & society, a crucial question becomes what kind of attitudes do users of fitness centres in a "sport for all" context develop towards performance and appearance enhancing means & methods? I emphasize the many body projects in "club based" fitness centers by examining the willingness to use performance & appearance enhancing means and methods in order to optimize the corporeal capital. I define body projects as bodywork where a primary goal is to approach a healthier & better body. This paper will, based on preliminary analyses, illustrate the many body projects & suggest how these individual body projects can be regarded as entrepreneurial citizens' efforts to achieve the right body.

2010S02918

Winter, Fabian, Rauhut, Heiko & Helbing, Dirk (Max-Planck-Institute of Economics, Jena, Germany [tel: +49 3641 686 673; e-mail: winter@econ.mpg.de]), **How Norms can Generate Conflict,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (GER)

¶ The measurement of social norms plays a pivotal role in many social sciences. While economists predominantly conduct experiments, sociologists rather employ (factorial) surveys. Both methods, however, suffer from distinct weaknesses. Experiments, on the one hand, often fall short in the measurement of more complex elements, such as the conditionality or the level of consensus of social norms. Surveys, on the other, lack the ability to measure actual behavior. This paper argues that the so-called "strategy method" compensates for these weaknesses by combining the observational characteristic of experiments with the conditionality of factorial surveys. We can demonstrate the applicability of the strategy method for the measurement of conditional bargaining norms in the case of ultimatum games. To substantiate our claim, we conduct a methodological experiment in which we compare results for the strategy ultimatum game with those from a "conventional" ultimatum game. We find that offers do not differ, but the acceptance rate is substantially lower in the strategy method experiment compared to the conventional one. This confirms our theoretical expectations that strategy method experiments rather measure normative principles people adhere to, whereas the "conventional" method the willingness to sacrifice own profits to adhere to these principles. Our results are consistent with previous comparative research between factorial surveys and observational data.

2010S02919

Wise, Amanda Y. (Macquarie University, NSW Australia 2109 [tel: +61 2 9850-8835; e-mail: amanda.wise@mq.edu.au]), **Moving Food: Gustatory Commensality and Disjuncture in Everyday Multiculturalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores everyday inter-ethnic relations of affinity and disjuncture through the lenses of food in multicultural Australia. The paper is based upon several ethnographic/ qualitative research projects exploring the quotidian experience of "inhabiting diversity" in multicultural cities with a particular focus on exchange, interaction, place sharing, & embodied experiences of everyday difference. The first project looked at how long term Anglo-Celtic residents of a Sydney neighbourhood were coping with changes brought about by Chinese migration to the area; the second looked at modes & experiences of interaction & intercultural exchange between both dominant culture & migrant communities, and between minority communities from a range of backgrounds. The third project looked at everyday forms of affinity & disjuncture between Muslim & non-Muslim Australians. The paper will explore food & multicultural place making where I argue we need to understand the places, spaces, & social situations of intercultural food consumption in order to fully comprehend how food articulates with inter-ethnic relations in urban settings. I highlight how food can be seen as a central mediating agent in the transversal identities that emerge when we live side by side in super-diverse urban spaces.

2010S02920

Wisselgren, Per (Department of Sociology, Umea University, SE-901 87 Umea, Sweden [e-mail: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se]), **Social Reform Collaborations and Gendered Academisation: Three Swedish Social Science Couples at the Turn of the Twentieth Century,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When the modern social sciences were established as academic disciplines in Sweden at the turn of the twentieth century, one of the most important collective actors in the preceding historical process was the domestic social reform movement. This movement a discursively centred round the "social question" & the basic idea of social reforms based on social research a gathered men and women alike. In the end, however, it was the men only who became the formal representatives of the new social sciences. How should we understand & analyze this strikingly gendered pattern? In this paper it is suggested that one way to do it, is by paying attention to the many marital cross-gender collaborations within the social reform movement. The paper analyzes three such couples–the Wicksells, the Steffens & the Cassels–of which the men became pioneering professors of academic sociology & economics in Sweden. It is shown that the wives were actively involved in the careers & research of their husbands, but to different degress and in different ways. A general argument developed is that the perspective highlights the importance of the marital collaborations, but also problematizes the paradoxical functions of the reform movement in this context.

2010S02921

Witt, Ann-Katrin, Nelson, Anders & Björk, Peter (Halmstad University, Helath and society, Box 823, 30118 Halmstad Sweden [tel: +4635167265; e-mail: ann-katrin.wtt@hh.se]), **Durable and Increasing Gender Segregation in Higher Education: Students' Motives for Applying to University Degree Programs,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Higher education (HE) has changed from elite to mass education (HSV 2006:26R, Leathwood & Read 2009). In the last few decades, the number of women in higher education has increased substantially in most OECD countries. Sweden's reform of HE in 1993 encourages university institutions to develop new degree programs (SFS 1993:100). This opened opportunities for the development of programs designed to attract women & men in equal numbers but the result was disappointing. According to a Swedish study, an increasing number of new degree programs attract almost exclusively one gender (Witt 2009, Nelson et al 2009). It is a well-established fact that technical educations are male-dominated while care-related educations are predominantly chosen by women. This paper investigates the motivations for choice reported by 620 students in 17 programs. We have categorized these motives as follows: knowledge seeking; working life orientation; shoulder responsibility for society; program design; second choice and "follow the map". Moreover, the paper discusses how gender-segregated educational choices may affect the future opportunities of student in terms of professional careers, income development and, consequently, social standing & life styles. To study gender segregation within HE is like looking at a three dimensional picture. We can focus at different parts or images a one image shows the gender division among the students, another show the genderized division between program choices, while the third image is about the vertical gender division among teachers and researchers & their career opportunities. This paper deals with the first two. Key words: degree programs, durable inequality, gender segregation, gendered habitus, higher education

2010S02922

Witte, Nicole (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany, 37073 [tel: 00495513914206; e-mail: nwitte@gwdg.de]), **Why Do We use the Camcorder? Don't We Trust our Senses or Memory?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my paper, I would like to answer the question if & how visual methods (i.e. especially video analyses) add value to sociological research in general & especially to the findings based on participant observations. Therefore I will present a design for a combination or triangulation of interpretive methods within an ethnographic field study on present-day social relations and dynamics of interaction between minority & majority groupings within society in Israel & the Palestinian Authority. In this proj-

ect we use participant observations, biographical case reconstructions & also video analyses. Besides the question of how to combine these different methods concerning different case levels (interaction units, groups or biographies) & using different kinds of data in a methodological & methodic adequate way, we asked ourselves, if the work we have to do in collecting and analyzing the abundance of information within videotaped data is appropriate to the findings that result from that work. This question becomes even more relevant, because we are conducting participant observations, too, which also focus interactions between individuals or within groups & provide us with results on the same case level like the video analyses.

2010S02923

Wittrock, Björn (Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study (SCAS), Linneanum, Thunbergsvägen 2, 75238 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46 18 557085; e-mail: bjorn.wittrock@swedishcollegium.se]), **Axial Civilizations and the Renaissance of Historical Thought in Social Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Contestations about the Axial Age & Axial Civilizations constitute one of the most pervasive intellectual debates of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. It has been a starting point for sustained efforts at formulating alternatives to standard theories of modernization & differentiation but also to much of globalization research. It has also provided an increasingly lively meeting ground for research in social theory & historical social science. It is no longer possible to engage in research in either of those fields without taking a stance to questions of the multiplicity of civilizational forms but also to questions of the nature of historical transformations that have shaped macro-societal institutions. The presentation will focus on three key periods of cultural crystallization in world history & criticize tacit assumptions of linear progression in historical social science. An alternative will be outlined for the historical & sociological analysis of major societal transformation.

2010S02924

Wobbe, Theresa (Sociology, Potsdam University, Germany, August Bebel Str. 89, D-14482 Potsdam, Germany [tel: +49 (0) 331-977-3558 ; fax: +49 (0) 331-977-3308; e-mail: theresa.wobbe@uni-erfurt.de]), **Creating the Woman Worker: Sociology's Contribution to the Making of a Social and Statistical Category in Late 19th Century Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since sociology contributes to an understanding of our world by defining new objects of research & re-evaluating its rich heritage, the history of empirical research is of prominent interest. The contribution will discuss this history with respect to the German sociology context through a gender lens. (1) In the first step the gender dimension of the discourses on the social question & the woman's question will be sketched as developed during the 19th century in Germany. (2) Then, the feminist discourse & that of the Verein für Socialpolitik will be elaborated regarding women's paid work. (3) Against this background the formalization of the category of the Arbeiterin/woman worker will be traced. The presumption is that sociology contributed to the creation of this social & statistical category by gendering the meaning of work.

2010S02925

Wöhler, Karlheinz (Institut für Stadt- und Kulturraumforschung, Universität Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany, 21335 [tel: +49 4131 677-5543; e-mail: woehler@uni-lueneburg.de]), **Tourists as Post-Traditional Communities?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ When spaces & places of tourism become less & less significant for tourists ("atopical tourism"), the question is what takes their place: Where do tourists travel? They travel to brands & themes. Brands stand for places/spaces that communicate continuous and stable messages to tourists. Tourists understand brands "in the right way" relate them to benefits & identify with them. Mallorca & Tuscany are examples from a variety of places/regions that ascribe & inscribe certain qualities & values to/in their offers through branding. This does not only render the offerings unique, but a stay is qualified as more or less unique compared to other alternatives as well. Individualized actors voluntarily commit themselves to a temporary membership that is stabilized by a collective self-awareness & a distinctive sense of cohesiveness. Themes do not hold this immediate frame of reference. Themes are issues in the sense that something is taken out of the local and/or regional offerings & highlighted as special feature. "Gaudi's buildings in Barcelona" is an example just like a class in "cooking with local products". Although both social formations are commercialized goods, both have the potential to induce identification & the development of a sense of community (Vergemeinschaftung).

2010S02926

Wöhler, Thomas & Melzer, Silvia (Fachbereich Soziologie Arbeitsbereich empirische Sozialforschung/ Universität Konstanz, Universitätsstr. 10, Postfach D, 40 D-78457 Konstanz [tel: 0049-7721-88-3345; fax: 0049-7531-88-4085; e-mail: thomas.woehler@uni-konstanz.de]), **Do They Really Choose or Are They Chosen? Educational Decision-Making and Institutional Constrains in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Educational inequality is the result of two distinct sets of effects. Primary effects on educational achievements are inherited differences between children, e.g. their intelligence, which are important for schooling success. Secondary effects are by definition the different rational choices students make when acting in the educational system. Whereas the former effects have received a lot of attention in the literature, analyses of the latter are rare & face several problems, e.g. the disregard of institutional constraints or the attribution of the residual variance to individual decisions. Using PISA-data for the German federal states as a test case, we are able to compare educational decisions in different institutional settings & thus test theoretical predictions derived from the Breen-Goldthorpe model. The two variations are firstly between decisions with very high & very low degrees of freedom & secondly between school systems with three & four school tracks. Our results confirm the Breen-Goldthorpe model. We show that higher independence in the individual's educational decision goes along with more social inequality in schooling. Comprehensive schools result in lower attendance of lower school tracks. Thus, more liberal school systems lead to more conservative outcomes, i.e. a stronger effect of familiar background.

2010S02927

Wolbers, Maarten H.J. (Department of Sociology, Radboud University Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9104, 6500 HE Nijmegen, Netherlands [tel: +31 24 3612029; fax: +31 24 3612399; e-mail: m.wolbers@maw.ru.nl]), **The Dynamics of Overeducation in the Dutch Labour Market, 1990-2004,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a growing literature on the incidence & consequences of overeducation. Most sociological research dealing with this topic adopts the structural explanation of job competition theory and focuses on long-term developments in the occupational returns to educational credentials. The general result of these studies is that the returns to credentials decreased over time due to the fact that the skills upgrading of jobs could not compensate the enormous educational expansion that took place simultaneously. Therefore, it is concluded that there is persistent educational overinvestment and crowding out with a structural cause. Among labor economists, however, this conclusion is strongly contested. They argue that the static view sociologists have about the labor market does not render justice to its supposed dynamics. They claim that the labor market is flexible enough to adjust (wages) to temporal unbalances between labor supply & demand, although not completely as is predicted by human capital theory (due to minimum wage regulations). Instead, they often refer to job matching theory that can be considered as a combination of human capital & job competition theory. Job matching theory states that the quality of a job match, that is, the degree of fit between required and acquired educational qualifications, determines the productivity level & earnings in a job. If a worker is overqualified, then his or her acquired skills are underutilized. This imposes a limitation on an individual's labor productivity, resulting in lower wages. And indeed, empirical evidence suggests that individuals working in a job for which a lower level of education is required than actually obtained (that is, overeducated workers) earn less than equally educated individuals with fitting employment, but more than individuals working in the same job with the level of education actually required. So, overeducation has a positive return in the labor market, but a lower one than required education. In sum then, the crucial question is whether overeducation for individuals is a temporary phenomenon, particularly occurring in times of high unemployment, or that it is a persistent state, reflecting a structural effect. In this paper, I therefore study overeducation dynamics. By using data from the OSA Labour Supply Panel, the longest existing labour market panel in the Netherlands, entry into & exit from overeducation of individuals in the Dutch labour market for the period 1990-2004 is studied. Discrete time event history models are applied to estimate these transitions. In addition to individual background characteristics, macro-economic factors are investigated to determine their

impact on the individual likelihood of becoming & remaining overeducated.

2010S02928

Wolf, Steven A. & Potter, Clive (Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College & Cornell University, London SW7 2AZ UK [e-mail: s.wolf@imperial.ac.uk]), **Payments for Ecosystem Services in Agri-Environmental Policy in US and EU: A Brave New World?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Agriculture & food lie at the heart of contemporary policy and scholarly debates on environment & development. Scholars are interested in the way issues such as trade liberalization, food security, climate change, biofuels, environmental degradation, and rural development combine & interact in novel ways to create new challenges for policymaking. Focusing on the jurisdictions of the US & the EU, we identify new policy tensions & contradictions resulting from attempts to fashion an agriculture capable of responding to contemporary pressures. On the one hand, tremendous pressure on agriculture to respond to concerns about scarcity manifests itself through heightened demand for food security and biofuels. On the other hand, there is intense interest in configuring agriculture & agricultural policy in ways that respond to demand for environmental quality & climate change mitigation. The former driver suggests an intensification of agriculture, & the latter suggests movement toward multifunctionality. The ways in which tensions between these trajectories are addressed or elided shape the evolution of agri-environmental policy & informs our understanding of contemporary political economy. We focus our analysis on ecosystem services as a technical concept & a policy vehicle that reflects impulses toward both rationalization (liberalization) & social controls (intervention) in agrifood systems. Specifically, by situating current policy proposals regarding payments for ecosystem services into an historical context, we identify the implications and contradictions of emerging agri-environmental policy schemes in the US & the EU.

2010S02929

Wong, Lloyd L. & Trumper, Ricardo (Department of Sociology; University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4 [tel: 1-403-2206504; fax: 1-403-2829298; e-mail: lloyd.wong@ucalgary.ca]), **Global Temporary Migrant Athletes in Professional Sports,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines through several theoretical lenses the temporary international migration of athletes who play for professional sports teams & the nature of those professional sports as a business. Primary examples to be examined include Canadian hockey players playing in Europe for professional hockey teams & Chilean fútbol players playing in Europe. The macro theoretical foundation for this examination will be the political economy of sport where notions of a global division of labour are examined including notions of difference & disjuncture (Appadurai) in the global cultural economy. Building upon this macro-level foundation, where flexible sources of labour continue to have relevance, & in this case of highly-skilled labour, other meso-level and micro-level theories will be examined including structuration theory, figurational sociology, & postmodern theories in order to try to synthesize the various approaches into a singular theoretical perspective or framework that would guide future empirical research on specific cases.

2010S02930

Wong, Raymond (Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Division of Social Science, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong [tel: +852 23587782; fax: +852 23350014; e-mail: sorwong@ust.hk]), **Comparative Social Mobility in Three Chinese Societies: China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Most of the recent sociological literatures on China & its neighboring East Asian societies have focused almost exclusively on its phenomenal economic growth & development since the mid-1990s. Relatively little attention has been made to understand its impact on the social mobility structure; let alone systematic comparisons across different Chinese societies in East Asia. Through the use of national and/or citywide representative probability samples from China, Hong Kong, & Taiwan collected in the mid-2000s and standardized coding of social classes (the CASMIN schema), the current study compares the relative social mobility regimes in these societies. Although they share similar social & cultural heritage, the three societies differ from each other in terms of political, economic, & social development (though the gaps between them have narrowed over time). In addition to cross-societal comparisons, the study also examines gender differences in social mobility. Finally, using similar representative samples collected in the mid-1990s, the study will also explore & compare temporal changes of social mobility in China & Taiwan. The empirical findings from the present study provide additional insights to existing comparative social mobility research, particularly the constant relative mobility thesis advanced by Featherman, Jones & Hasuer (1975) & the constant flux thesis advanced by Erikson & Goldthorpe (1992).

2010S02931

Wood, Bronwyn Elisabeth (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, PO Box 17-310, Karori Campus, Wellington 6147, NEW ZEALAND [tel: +6449341237; e-mail: Bronwyn.wood@vuw.ac.nz]), **The 21st Century Learner: Emerging Curricular Narratives of a 'Knowledge Age' in New Zealand,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The arrival of "21st century learner" narratives have followed hot of the heels of a new curriculum for New Zealand in 2007. The concept of "21st Century learners" employs a model of rapid social change & a construction of young people that are "tribal" (James, Jenks & Prout, 1998). These "Net generation" learners are perceived as markedly different from previous learners in the way they live & learn & require significant changes to pedagogical approaches & relationships between students and teachers. At the heart of these debates are sociological issues about continuity & change, & the construction of young people in society. Drawing on examples from the 21st Century learners constructed within the recent New Zealand Curriculum, & from emerging research in this area, I question some of the implications these ideas may have on the nature of learning & the role of the teacher in the learning process & the subsequent impact on relational pedagogy.

2010S02932

Woodman, Dan (Sociology, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, 0200 [e-mail: dan.woodman@anu.edu.au]), **The Post Secondary School Transition and the Desynchronisation of Everyday Life,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Two questions of time have been central to youth sociology's attempts to understand social change, shifts in the timing of transitions (delayed, extended, non-linear), & changes in young people's orientation to the future (choice biographies, planning projects, deferred futures). The focus here is on third, so far peripheral, question of time, the temporal structuring of day-to-day life. Underpinned by the notion that people's orientations in time emerge through collective processes, & based on the analysis of interviews with 50 participants & survey data from 929 (all aged 19-20), this paper explores what happens to interactions with significant others during the first stages of the post secondary school transition in Australia. I show that as the participants left the relatively collective temporal structure provided by secondary school, shared time with significant others becomes more difficult to maintain due of a "desynchronisation" of everyday life. The participants moved into new courses of study or paid work that structured their lives to a timetable out of synch with their pre-existing group of friends. I suggest this desynchronisation can be thought of as a "generational" tension widely, if unequally, faced by young people in Australia.

2010S02933

Woolfson, Charles Alexander (REMESO, Linköping University, Campus Norrköping, Holmentorget 10, Norrköping, SE-601 74, Sweden [tel: +46 11 36 32 43 ; e-mail: charles.woolfson@liu.se]), **Economic Crisis and Migration: Exploring the Failed Trajectory Neo-Liberal Post-Communism in Terms of 'Exit', 'Voice' and 'Loyalty',** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper analyses the intersection of global recession with fundamental social imbalances in neo-liberal post-communist society. Drawing on an empirical analysis of Baltic Lithuania, a new EU member state & former Soviet republic, it is suggested that the social & economic "shock" of global crisis is on a scale possibly equal to that of the transition from socialist to market economy. Expectations concerning the benefits of the market economy for its citizens have been profoundly undermined by the crisis as living standards & working conditions have deteriorated. The inability of established institutions of "social dialogue" between labour & capital to moderate the impact of the crisis on working people, & the (non)response of elites to popular social protests amounts to a failure of "voice". Using Albert Hirschman's theoretical paradigm of "exit", "voice" and "loyalty", a surge of crisis-driven out-migration is foreseen, particularly as economic recovery lags in the Baltic States. A related scenario sug-

gests that internal "exit" in the form of heightened xenophobia, populism & racism may also intensify.

2010S02934

Wouters, Cas ([e-mail: c.wouters@uu.nl]), **'No Sex Under My Own Roof': Comparing the USA and the Netherlands,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ "No sex under my own roof" is a one-liner used by American fathers to address their teenage children, reinforcing the rule that teenagers who want to begin a sexual relationship must move out of the parental home. This paper raises the possibility that the sociogenesis of this rule has a strong connection to another American expression, "Go West, young man, & live with the land", to the rise in the custom of young people leaving their parental home to live in co-educational colleges, & also to the emergence of a complicated sexual morality. This was a tripartite double-morality: the first between men & women, the second between (college) youngsters & adults, & the third between women & men at work & when dating. The American parents' precept of "No sex under my own roof" is contrasted to the Dutch (and other European) parents who, between the late 1960s & the mid 1970s, developed a rule that allowed their teenage children to have sex, provided they "feel strongly for each other". Since the 1970s, this rule has spread, & a steadily increasing number of parents also allow their teenagers to sleep together under "their own roof". The paper elaborates upon this contrast between the USA and the Netherlands.

2010S02935

Wrede, Sirpa H. (Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, Box 16, FIN-00014 [tel: +358-50-3270954; e-mail: sirpa.wrede@helsinki.fi]), **Nurse Migration and the Moral Boundaries of Nursing Professionalism: Nationalist Legacies and Emerging Global Orders,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Historically, the ideology of nursing professionalism, with roots in the 19th century nursing in Britain, helped to produce a segregated healthcare workforce with deep internal hierarchies. The rank-and-file nurses were cast as flexible & caring female workers, whereas nursing leaders embodied maternal female leadership that is white, middle-class & Western. This paper examines how deep-seated moral boundaries that construct true professionalism condition the globalization of nursing in the context of international nurse migration. Globalization of nursing refers here to the intertwined cultural & socioeconomic dynamics that reorganize both professional ideologies & social orders among nurses. The analysis considers the social shaping of the nursing profession, employing the UK, Finland & the Philippines as critical points of reference. The paper highlights the ideological relevance of macro-societal movements & developments a such as early 20th century nationalism & Western imperialism, post-war welfare state expansion & neoliberal welfare state restructuring–for workforce dynamics in different national contexts. The analysis considers nursing in the reference countries, demonstrating the complex interconnectedness of national settings as well as the transformative potential globalization holds for the socio-cultural boundaries of nursing as a profession. More generally, the analysis of nursing also sheds light on the gendering of globalization.

2010S02936

Wright, Erik Olin (University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 USA [tel: 608-262-0068; e-mail: wright@ssc.wsic.edu]), **Envisioning Real Utopias: Introduction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the introduction to this panel I will stress three central themes: (1) The idea of "real utopias" as a way of thinking simultaneously about emancipatory visions & the practical problems of how institutions function. (2) A particular model of transcending the inequality of power & conditions of life of capitalism that is rooted in a multidimensional notion of "pathways of social empowerment". This model involves specifying different trajectories through which economic activity can become subordinated to democratic processes rooted in civil society. I identify seven of these pathways: Statist socialism; social democratic statist regulation; associational democracy; social capitalism; cooperative market economy; social economy; participatory socialism. (3) Different logics of transformation through which movement along these pathways can occur a Ruptural transformation, interstitial transformation, & symbiotic transformation.

2010S02937

Wright, Wynne (Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA [tel: 517-884-1372; fax: 517-353-8994; e-mail: wrightwy@anr.msu.edu]), **Got Raw Milk?: New Forms of Associationalism in Response to Regularity Failure in the U.S. Case of Unpasteurized Milk,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In late 2006, Michigan, U.S. authorities confiscated the raw unprocessed milk of a man in route to make deliveries to consumers. The response by the Michigan Department of Agriculture has been to stress that unpasteurized milk presents unnecessary risks to human health due to the potential for E. coli, Salmonella, & Listeria. It is illegal to transport unprocessed milk across U.S. state lines just as it is illegal to sell raw milk in 23 states. The milk confiscation "sting" operation prompted a negative backlash among whole milk drinkers. This, along with general unrest in the whole milk drinking community, mobilized citizens to press for legal means of accessing unprocessed milk. A working group of stakeholders representing the diversity of the milk system was organized to bridge the divides between state actors & farmers and raw milk consumers. This strategy reflects what historian Ellis Hawley has labeled "associationalism." This approach does not exclude a role for the state in food safety & access problems, rather advocates contend that the state can still play a positive role. Food safety can be advanced by fostering partnerships between public & private sectors to tackle social problems. Using interviews & observation, this paper examines the utility of such forms of associationalism for regulating food safety concerns.

2010S02938

Wu, Chia-Ling (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan 10612 [tel: 886-2-33661225; fax: 886-2-23683531; e-mail: clwu@ntu.edu.tw]), **Local Professional Dominance and Global Regulation Politics: The Multiple Embryo Implantation Controversy in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Regulating the number of embryo transferred in IVF has become an important debate among the international world of reproductive medicine. While in the Nordic countries, one or two embryo transfers have been the norm since late 1990s, in Taiwan the average of embryo transferred is 4.07 & 66% of IVF cycles involve four or more embryos in 1998, ranked the highest globally, followed by the US & South Korea. This paper examines why Taiwan reaches such a controversial practice in IVF for the past 20 years. In the late 1980s, practitioners of IVF in Taiwan defined risk in terms of pregnancy rates & live birth rates, rather than health risk to mothers & fetus in the late 1980s & early 1990s. Although the international debates on regulating number of embryo transfers brought sporadic academic discussion since mid-1990s in Taiwan, Taiwanese practitioners tend to individualize IVF centers and customize users, disclaiming a universal practice & the need to limit the number. Women who suffer from having under-weight multipletes occasionally revealed complaints to the media. However, it is their stories published in the newsletter of Premature Baby Foundation that lay people's form of defining risk began to gain credibility, & hence started a debate outside the social world of reproductive medicine, augmenting discussion among patients groups, pediatricians, & obgyns. Nevertheless, using US guideline–one of the most lenient one internationally a as a model example of scientific risk governance, Taiwanese Society for Reproductive Medicine lobbied for the five or less transfer policy in Human Reproduction Act in 2006, possibly the most permissive regulation in the world. Through this case study, I argue that medical professionals in Taiwan employ multiple resources of framing risk to sustain the efficacy of achieving pregnancy through multiple embryo implantation, select certain international standard during policy transfer, & thus transform little of their practice even facing international debates & local pressure for regulation.

2010S02939

Wuermli, Silvia (Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Birmensdorf, Switzerland [tel: 0447398272; fax: 0447398200; e-mail: silvia.wuermli@milak.ethz.ch]), **Globalization, Nation State and Swiss Public Opinion Towards Swiss Security Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The rise of conscript armies in Europe was closely linked to the birth of nation states. As globalization has increased, the concept of citizenship has changed & the relationship between the citizen and the nation has loosened. The importance of citizenship as a constitutive element of personal identity has decreased; citizenship is no longer tightly linked to doing military service: thus the armed forces are losing their role as a national symbol. At the same time borders are becoming increasingly porous: the opposition between inside & outside is disappearing; classical military defense of the territory has lost its raison d'être; new tasks in terms of multinational cooperation are becoming more and more of a priority. Do these assump-

tions also apply to such a small state as Switzerland, a country which has long claimed that its sovereignty is based on its idiosyncratic way of defending its land, on an alpine safe haven & its national policy of neutrality? Findings will be presented based on representative surveys.

2010S02940

Wujung, Vukenkeng Andrew (Economics and Management, University of Buea, P.O.Box 63, Buea Cameroon [tel: (237)77948904; e-mail: Vukenkeng@yahoo.com]), **The Role of School Environmental Clubs in Environmental Protection in Cameroon,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Governments around the world have recognized indigenous and international organizations as partners in natural resource management & development. The challenge has been for these organizations to perform efficiently in realizing local, regional, national & global environmental plans. This calls for adequate capacity, & resources for these organizations. School environmental clubs which fall in this category of organizations have witnessed a steady growth in Cameroon. It is therefore important to appraise the financial means & sustainability goals of these school based initiatives, the cooperation between them and school authorities in meeting environmental sustainability goals with a focus on the youth, their degree of participation & the range of activities of these cluster groups. This paper surveys school environmental clubs & appraises their input in environmental protection with aim to establish a base for cooperation between them & the local/international organizations with the same vocation & to elaborate strategies in achieving sustainability through local resource mobilization, organizational strengthening, & institutional development. An analysis of the field survey shows that these initiatives operate under different appellations & their activities center on raising awareness and nurturing friendly environmental attitudes amongst the youth. The clubs studied indicate they suffer from difficulties financing their activities, bottlenecks from some school authorities, congested school time table, inadequate interest from members/students as well as limited professional environmental literature. These initiatives also suffer from management problems. The paper then concludes that, as these initiatives continue to grow, they are required to develop new systems of sourcing for funds, management & accountability so as to be effective.

2010S02941

Wundrak, Rixta (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany, 37083 [tel: 0049 551 3912207; e-mail: rixta.w@gmx.de]), **Bucharest's Chinatown: Ethnicization and the Performance of Capitalism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper shed light on a new transnational migrant community in Eastern Europe. It traces the story of Chinese migration to Bucharest during the early "wild years" of transition in the 1990s & the emergence of Chinese markets in Romania, resulting in an urban project called "Bucharest's Chinatown". The paper discusses two faces of ethnicization: the images of, & the discourses about these networks on the one side & the way in which people deal with these images & discourses on the other. From the 1990s until Romanians accession to the European Union in 2007 & in the course of the changing role & power of China in a global context, Chinese migrants in Bucharest have been permanently confronted with different attributions. The prototype of a migrant as a "parasite" or a "criminal" has been changed to a "person in transit" & then transformed to the type of "modern capitalist" a as a business man or woman & rich investor. This image fits exactly into the general image of a modern and capitalistic habitus; the adequate symbols of this habitus are "flexibility" & "mobility". In order to incorporate into European societies, Chinese in Eastern Europe display a high degree of willingness to change social rules. Through their active performance in daily routines, the representation of this habitus has been "successful" in a global-transnational context, in the current Western European labor market as well as in transition-societies, where capitalistic principles have gained power. With a critical view on the ethnicization of migrants by political, medial as well as scientific discourses, I will reconstruct the migrant's intended "assimilation" in every-day live, which implicates both the challenge to immerse oneself into the unknown while continually reinventing oneself in this process.

2010S02942

Wynveen, Christopher J., Kyle, Gerard T. & Sutton, Stephen G. (Baylor University–Department of Health Human Performance and Recreation, Waco, TX 76798 [tel: 254-710-4003; fax: 254-710-3527; e-mail: cwynveen@msn.com]), **Environmental World View, Place Attachment, and Attitudes Toward Environmental Impacts,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Stern, Kalof, Dietz, & Gugnano (1995) hypothesized, in their Value-Belief-Norm Theory of Environmentalism (VBN), that an individual's Environmental World View (EWV)influences his/her attitudes toward place-specific environmental impacts. However, Schultz, Shriver, Tabanico, & Khazian (2004) suggested that one limitations of VBN is that EWV measures general environmental attitudes, but VBN does not include a construct that represents the relationship between the individual & a specific setting. This criticism of VBN is important because it suggests that the VBN model may be improved by including an additional construct in the model that indicates an individual's thoughts concerning a specific setting. Hence, we proposed that the concept of place attachment may be useful in bridging the gap between EWV & attitudes toward impacts on specific settings in the environment. To investigate this relationship we conducted covariance structural analysis, using data collected data via a survey instrument designed to elicit the thoughts, feelings, & attitudes Australian residents (n=324; response rate=49%) held toward the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (GBRMP). The results, regarding the effect of EWV via place attachment, indicated individuals who held a more biocentric EWV had an increased attachment to the setting, which resulted in a greater sensitivity toward impacts.

2010S02943

Xavier, Beatriz O. (Nursing School of Coimbra, Rua 5 de Outubro ou Av. Bissaya Barreto Apartado 55 3001-901 Coimbra Portugal [tel: +351 239 802831; fax: +351 239 442648; e-mail: bxavier@esenfc.pt]), **Society, Health and Public Space: From Anti-Smoking public Policies to Controversies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The smoking issue is related to the contemporary history of public health. Public health policies have become increasingly more focused on scrutinizing habits, as well as controlling and regulating the public space. What is the new role of the public in public health & in the definition of the policies? How is this political space of health built (Fassin, 1996)? The role of the State as protector & promoter of the citizens health requires the governance of human conduct in the health area. But the political space of health cannot be reduced to health policies. Thus, we consider as a political emergency in society all the issues & actions which convey the public character of practices, the orientation towards the interest of the group as a whole, and the power differential between group members. The notion of public domain & the limit between public & private are essential criteria for distinguishing their political character. For these reasons, in 1990 the commercial slogan from the portuguese tobacco company stated: "We are adults. Inform us & let us decide", referring the issue of tobacco consumption to the private domain, led to the political reaction of the then Secretary of State for the Environment, who "declared war" on the tobacco company, presenting the problem as a public issue and, therefore, in need of regulative political measures. Fassin, Didier 1996 l'espace politique de la santé. Essai de généalogie. Presses Universitaires de France (PUF). Paris

2010S02944

Xerez, Romana & Fonseca, Jaime R. S. (Institute for Social and Political Sciences CAPP–Centre for Public Administration & Policies Technical University of Lisbon, Rua Almerindo Lessa 1300-663 Lisbon [e-mail: rxerez@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Villa Alvalade: How Social Capital Shapes the Community in a Lisbon Neighbourhood?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Why do social capital & community matter to (re)conceptualize neighbourhood? We propose that the embeddedness of resources in social networks is determinant to the social construction of a community. This paper aims to bridge the gap between social network analysis & the theoretical & empirical dimensions of neighbourhood. The "Villa Alvalade" is a report of neighbouring, which is situated in Lisbon's inner city. The landscape was planned in the late forties. Designed in response to a massive housing program; located in a land of farms of the upper upper classes and suburban industrial working class living in villas & patios. The bairro became a magnet for the less affluent people in the mid-twentieth century, as well as for the white collars and cultural elites. Fifty years after it is dealing with new challenges of gentrification, depopulation, aging, immigration and more recently the turbulence in the housing credit markets. This article presents results from mix methods: survey (N= 402) & 15 in-depth interviews with urban planners, residents' perception of social networks & community engagement, as well as ethnographic observation. The results confirm that the social capital components: network structure; trust & reciprocity & resources bonding & bridging neighbours' networks.

2010S02945

Xhumari, Merita Vaso (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Myslym Shyri, Pall.12, Shk.3, Tirana, Albania [tel: +355 68 2218010; e-mail: mxhumari@icc-al.org]), **The Need for Using Open Method of Coordination on Pensions in Balkans,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: This paper aims to present the challenges facing the Western Balkan countries, mainly Albania, Kosovo & FYROM (Macedonia). Methods: The question in my research is: How these Balkan countries, in their process of EU Integration can benefits from the European experience in using the Open Method of Coordination for pension policy? Analysis of studies, legislation, statistical reports, & interviews with the main actors are some tools used in this research, supported by ERSTE Foundation in 2008-2009. Results: This research is arguing that Albanian reform of pension system is based on the typical Bismarckian model; the Kosovo pension system is built as a quite new pro-market, liberal model; the FYROM is developing a mixed pension system. Along with economic cooperation, the visa liberalization process, & free movement of Balkan citizens, the social policies need to be integrated to guarantee the social rights of their citizens, wherever they decide to live. Conclusion: Consequently, the respective Governments & other actors involved in pension policy need to identify & use the best practices & innovative approaches in the best of their citizens' interest.

2010S02946

Xiang, Xiaoling (Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin,N.T.,Hong Kong [tel: +852 63564933; e-mail: fateornot@gmail.com]), **A Review of School-to-Work Transition Research and a Call for Attention on Disadvantaged Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Faced with economic restructuring & globalization, the school-to-work transition is likely to be more complicated for many young people, especially Asian youth. Effective policies and programs are needed to help the young generation prepare and complete the transition successfully. Thus, a comprehensive review of relevant research & programs is needed to guide future policies & programs. The present paper aims to provide ideas for service providers, policy makers, & youth researchers to enhance positive school-to-work transition by a comprehensive review of relevant research in the last 15 years. Following themes will be covered: 1) Challenges & problems faced by youth during school-to-work transition. Considering cultural differences as one determinant factor for the transition & the theme of this conference, this paper will focus on the experiences of Asian youth and related research findings. 2) Indicators & measurement of positive school-to-work transition. The conceptualization and measurement of positive school-to-work transition is essential for promoting relevant research & program evaluation. 3) Risk and protective factors affecting the transition process & outcome. Individual, relational & contextual factors will be included. Leading research in western countries will also be covered in this theme for theoretical concerns. 4) Challenges & opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth during school-to-work transition will be presented in more detail, mainly for a call of attention on disadvantaged youth. 5) Key characteristics of successful programs aiming to promote school-to-work transition will also be explored. A theoretical framework for future research will be suggested in the paper.

2010S02947

Xu, Bin (Northwestern University, Sociology Department, 1810 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, IL 60208 [e-mail: binxu2008@u.northwestern.edu]), **"Grandpa Wen": Scene and Agent in Political Dramas of Disasters,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao comforted the victims of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. His small interactions successfully triggered a wave of condolence & enhanced the government's legitimacy at least temporarily. Yet, this kind of co-presence of leaders with victims is not rare in the wake of other disasters & mass emergencies in China. Why was Wen's performance effective in this disaster? While previous theories emphasize impression management & cultural script of political performance, I foreground the elements that are usually in the background of political performance: when, where, and with whom leaders interact. I use Mill's method of difference to compare Wen's earthquake performance with five other cases of political leaders' performance in disasters & crises in China. The analysis demonstrates that: 1) media's explicit depiction of disastrous scenes & victims' display of feelings are critical elements in creating an emotionally intense situation & charging the leaders' interactions with emotions; 2) the quicker the leader moves to the disaster zone & being part of the depicted disaster scene, the more effective the leader's performance will be. Therefore, Wen's successful performance can be explained by his speedy presence in the disaster zone, the official media's explicit depiction of tragedies & devastations, & his frequent bodily interactions with the emotion-charged human objects, especially children. In contrast, his & other leaders' performance in other disasters lack one or more of these elements & therefore resulted in less effectiveness. This analysis is built on Burke's dramatism, interaction ritual theory, & a content analysis of textual and visual data.

2010S02948

Yadav, Gyanendra (Department of Sociology, College of Commerce, Magadh University., Kankerbagh,Patna-800020, Bihar, India. [tel: 09334335466; e-mail: gyanendray@yahoo.co.in]), **Sex Tourism: A Darker Side of the Global Phenomena: A Critical Analysis in Context of India,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As we know tourism is the World's biggest industries indeed the biggest the planet has ever seen and it is growing rapidly. The number of international tourists world-wide grew from 170 million in 1971 to 635 million in 1998, while the amount they spent soared from US/BFM2X4B|END21 billion to US/BFM2X4B|END 439 billion. By 2020 the World Tourism Organization predicts,1.5 billion of them will be spending /BFM2X4B|END2 trillion a year or over 5 billion everyday. Tourism is a big sometimes dominant contributor to the G.D.P's of many nations. Tourism, Leisure & Recreation are very close concept related to each other & sometimes one overlapping the other.As we well aware, "the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work & residence. The activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations & facilities created cater their needs." Mathieson & Wall, 1982). It is often difficult to distinguish between tuorism & recreation as they are inter-related. "Tourism involves travelling a distance from home, while recreation is defined as the activities under taken during leisure time. "(Mac Intosh & Goeldner, 1990.) Outdoor recreation is even more closely related to Tourism. The extent of the overlap depends in part on the length of time of the activity & location. Today a world of tourism faces a biggest problem as Sex Tourism particularly child sex tourism. The third world developing countries & South Asian Countries are very much affected by this dimension of tourism. Sex Tourism is the darker side of the global phenomena of tourism. Everyday we read about the benefits of tourism its income & employment potential to the gap between the rich & poor, its potential to overcome uneven development in the backward regions of the world. Above all, its contribution of the balance of payments & foreign exchange earnings for the decoloniged & Third World countries that must enter the capitalist mainstream if they are to make the transition of the 21st century. The Indian tourism industry has earned /BFM2X4B|END12 billion as foreign exchange for the country, but its growth in India is also making skeptics set up & take close at its darker side–Sex Tourism & particularly Child Sex Tourism. Sex tourism has been flourishing very fast in the main tourist areas like Goa, Kerala, Pondicherry, Agra, Jaipur, New Delhi, Banglore etc., all these tourist main visiting places in India, sex tourism is developing very fast. In fact, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has commissioned a study on sex tourism in India. Taking a serious note of the rise in sex tourism in the country the Government is also looking into some of the casesin the recent past. Director of the Center for Social Research Ranjana Kumari opines that "It is very important study. One has to study the effect of a Fledging industriy in the country." This discussion paper focuses primarily on sex tourism as a new scenario, selected sex recreational activities & their socio-cultural impacts are considered as well.

2010S02949

Yadav, Sarvendra (Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, INDIA-208016 [tel: +91-512-2597073; fax: +91-512-2597510; e-mail: sarvend@iitk.ac.in]), **Equality as an Educational Ideal: A Comparative Study of Technical and Social Science Students in Indian Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Defining educational ideals is the most critical part of any state policy. Equality is one of the central democratic educational ideals & it is envisioned in two levels. First, equality as right and secondly equality as practice. Equality as right is realised through the Constitution & equality as practice through state apparatuses & institutions like schools & universities where political socialization of students take place. In contrast to this educational ideal human capital approach gives more priority to build

human resource for knowledge economy. The recent trend of the growth of technical education & relative marginalization of social sciences can be seen as evidence of the latest neo-liberal thrust in higher education. In this light, the present paper tries to explore perceptions of equality among the undergraduate technical & social science students in Indian higher education. It focuses on two major questions. How do students understand this educational ideal of state policy? Do disciplines like the social sciences inculcate the abilities of emancipatory & critical thinking in students? These questions have implications in understanding & evaluating the role of ideological state apparatuses against the neo-liberal developments. 100 students from engineering background & 100 from humanities & social sciences background from India's top two elite institutions & two middle-ranking educational institutions were interviewed by asking them open ended questions about equality. Individual interviews as well as focused group discussions were conducted among students who were in the third year of their college education. Major findings show that most of the students believe in natural inequality and think it reflects in social inequalities. Findings will be discussed in detail for both groups.

2010S02950

Yamada, Nobuyuki (Komazawa University, 1-23-1, Komazawa, Setagaya, Tokyo, JAPAN, 154-8525 [tel: +81-3-3418-9293; fax: +81-3-3418-9293; e-mail: jogoaya@ruby.plala.or.jp]), **Double Movement through the Commodification of Labor: the Implication and Effects of Organizing Immigrant Workers in the Core,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Karl Polanyi's theory of double movement it is asserted that the prevalence of market relations will necessarily give rise to various counter movements seeking the restriction of extension of market relations, or the embeddedness of them in society. In this theory one of counter movements is also supposed to take the shape of the regulation of labor market & the decommodification of labor. However, given that such regulatory policies by the capitalist state are usually predicated on the interests of the working class, they are originated from the labor movement. Therefore, when double movement is considered, various social movements & their effects are required to take into account. Furthermore, while the decommodification of labor force surely emerges, for example, in practicing various social policies, on the other hand, it seems that the commodification can just be thought to construct one of counter movements, if the concept of the commodification & decommodification of labor is reconsidered, and revised or extended. Taking an example of organizing activities for immigrant workers in social movement unionism (SMU) in the core of the world-system, this paper tries to assert that such organizing activities can be regarded as completing the commodification of labor force & as a part of double movement through it. In a word, this paper clarifies that double movement consists of both commodification & decommodification of labor force on the basis of the author's field work in the San Francisco Bay Area, and confirms that SMU, in which primary organizations are not only unions but worker centers & NGOs, affects the extent of the decommodification of labor force through institutionalizing various social benefits. This paper consists of following sections. First, after taking a glimpse of Polanyi's double movement theory, the concept of commodification & decommodification of labor force is theoretically reconsidered & revised. The commodification of labor force does not only mean economic wage relations. Commodification virtually includes three relationships: economic, political, & cultural/ideological relationships. Political relations mean power relations, & they are supposed to have non-personalistic & bureaucratic nature in capitalism. And also cultural/ideological relations are conscious relations, & they are supposed to have meritocratic & conflictive nature in capitalism. In other words, the complete commodification of labor force means the subordination of labor force in capitalist social relationships, & also the partial commodification means insufficient subordination, in which the replacement of some capitalist relationships with pre-capitalist ones could often occur. In short, the concept of the decommodification can also be divided into two subcategories–one is pre-capitalist & the other is post-capitalist. Second, this paper indicates that the partial commodification or pre-capitalist decommodification of labor force positively affects capital accumulation because it can realize low wages through connecting workers with means of production economically, repressive labor control through practicing personalistic & authoritative labor control politically, & legitimatize these wages & controls cultural/ideologically through grasping class relations paternalistically & obscuring conflicts. The places where such partial commodification of labor force emerges in core regions are, for example, sweatshops, in most of which immigrant workers are usually employed. This paper ends up confirming that double movement consists of interplay between the commodification & decommodification of labor force & that SMU as a type of the emergence of double movement can decommodify labor force & re-regulate the labor market. (Abstract shortened by Proquest.)

2010S02951

Yamaguchi, Tomiko (International Christian University, 3-10-2 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, 181-8585 JAPAN [tel: +81-422-33-3716; fax: +81-422-33-3716; e-mail: tyamaguc@icu.ac.jp]), **Greater Control or No Control of Nutritional Choices: Food Safety Debates on Functional Foods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines a recent incident in which technological advances which offered consumers greater control over their nutritional choices are now perceived by many as resulting in a betrayal of the implicit promises to consumers. Functional foods were held in high regard by consumers who wanted to make intelligent, healthful food choices & who believed that scientific advances in nutrition and food technology could contribute to their well-being. However, a recent incident may cause consumers to rethink their assumptions about functional foods: Kao Corp., has temporarily suspended sales of its Econa brand products, including its cooking oil, salad dressings, & mayonnaise, because the fatty acid glycidyl esters in them could be carcinogenic. At present, a great deal of controversy is erupting & stakeholders are revisiting the food safety issues surrounding functional foods. Adding to the potential sense of betrayal felt by consumers is the fact that the products carried the food labels FOSHU indicating that they had been tested and approved for safety by the government. Against this background, this paper identifies the key stakeholders in the functional food debates, their interpretation of the incident, & critical changes in the tenor of discussion before & after the incident.

2010S02952

Yamanoi, Rie (Meisei University, HIno-city, Tokyo, Japan, 191-8506 [tel: 81-42-591-5413; fax: 81-42-591-5413; e-mail: qzd11275@nifty.com]), **Is It Effective for the National Government's Policies to Maintain the Quality of Care Management under the Long-Term Care Insurance System?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the enforcement of Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI), the national government has changed its policies in order to maintain and improve the quality of care management. The purpose of this study is to discuss what effects these amendments have had on care management. First, changes in the government's policies to maintain and improve care management since the enforcement of LTCI will be reviewed. Next, effects that these changes had on care management, especially care managers' activities & their working conditions, will be discussed. The national government's policies were; 1) Establishing the requirement of national certification for care managers & the continuous training system to renew their certification. 2) Raising the care management payments per one user and providing additional payments for hard-to support users. 3) Checking whether care managers carry out their duties through local government inspections. 4) Organizing the consultation system in the comprehensive community support centers. Care managers cannot fulfill their duties at their own discretion because the LTCI system has become inflexible. Therefore, many of them suffer so much stress that they quit their jobs, & users cannot choose as large a pool of competent care managers.

2010S02953

Yamazaki, Yoshihiko, Inoue, Yoji, Ito, Mikiko, Omura, Kayoko, Omiya, Tomoko, Yokoyama, Yukari & Park, Minjeong (Department of Health Sociology, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033 [tel: +81-3-5841-3513; fax: +81-3-5684-6083; e-mail: yyamazak-tky@umin.ac.jp]), **Twenty Years of Survival with Iatrogenic HIV Infection in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the mid-1980's, about one third of the people with hemophilia in Japan became infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). There were more than 1400 such patients, & they became infected mainly via imported unheated blood products. Most of them also had the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The approximately 800 survivors now live not only with hemophilia, but also with HIV & HCV infection, and with other complications & comorbid conditions. Using information from two questionnaire surveys done in 1998 & in 2005, we examined the health & life circumstances of surviving patients with HIV, & how the quality of their lives (QOL) had changed during 10 years starting in the mid-1990's. We found that during the 10 years, the patients' physical symptoms, health-related feelings of insecurity, & sense of uncertainty did not change, while their

mental health deteriorated. The social and economic aspects of their QOL also worsened. Despite those difficulties, some patients' health & living conditions were maintained or had even improved over those 10 years. Quite a few of the patients perceived positive changes & experienced adversarial growth & stress-related growth in the 20 years since they first became victims of iatrogenic HIV infection.

2010S02954

Yan, Ruogu & Yan, Xiaopei (Sun Set-sen university, Guangzhou city, China,510275 [tel: +86 13751813094; e-mail: yanruogu@163.com]), **Social Equity Issues in the Context of Shenzhen Urban Renewal,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After three decades of reform & opening up, Shenzhen, as the first special economic zone in China, got rapid development & achieved great economic success. While experienced the rapid process of urbanization, especially after the global financial crisis in 2008, the new round of urban construction in Shenzhen face a severe situation, such as available land for construction declining, the increasing divide between rich & poor, congestion as well as an international city competition. The Shenzhen Municipal Government has implemented urban renewal policy, based on the reconstruction of the old industrial areas & the old Village (village in the downtown), with a view to achieve the "double shift" of industrial and social in Shenzhen, to achieve industrial upgrading, functional replacement purposes. And in a specific implementation of the urban renewal units & other innovative models to achieve urban redevelopment, the access of the private developers' building activities must with construction of a certain percentage of public service (e.g. public housing). This policy has effectively mitigated the negative impact of urban renewal, such as breaking the old social networks, social isolation & depriving of the low-skilled persons' employment opportunities. According to offering a case study, this paper comments how the government to achieve the objects of making the urban renewal results to benefit the wider public.

2010S02955

Yanfeng, Gu (Devision of Social Science, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology [tel: (852)63502198; e-mail: sogyf@ust.hk]), **What Affected Peasant's Nonfarm Jobs Opportunity under Institutional Change, 1950-1996? Evidences from Event History Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Using a national representative sample of life histories & social change in contemporary China, this research finds that the determinants of peasant's capturing nonfarm job during 1950-1996 varied with institutional changes, & further that the effect of political capital did not change in step. Specifically, the effects of party membership & cadre declined since Cultural Revolution, not market reform as market transition theory argued; family's class status only did its work in Cultural Revolution period; however the effect of military experience only began to decline since 1978. Besides, the effect of education also declined during Cultural Revolution period & reform era, but their mechanisms differed from each other.These finds testify that the decrease of power's effect in reform period did not simply stem from market transition but the relaxing of political environment.

2010S02956

Yang, Chia-Ling (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Box 114 22100 Lund Sweden [tel: +46462228874; fax: +46462224100; e-mail: Chia-Ling.Yang@soc.lu.se]), **Encounters between the 'Oppressed' and the 'Oppressor': Rethinking Paulo Freire in Anti-Racist Feminist Education in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In his theories, Paulo Freire highlights the importance of the teachers' role in educational practices to freedom. From Freire's point of view, "solidarity requires true communication", critical reflection on action & trust in the oppressed & their ability to reason. Together with a "rigorous ethical grounding" for teachers & a "conscientization" of students this allows for education to become a practice of freedom. My reading of Freire's theory actualized a number of questions: Is there a clear distinction between the oppressor & the oppressed? Are they fixed categories & do they have certain unchangeable qualities? Who can be teachers of the oppressed & who can educate the teacher to be critical & conscious of power relationships & inequalities in the society? What are the experiences of the oppressed? Aren't there differences among the oppressed that make alliances difficult? I would like to create a dialogue with Freire and possibly contribute to a rethinking of Freire's theories, with the help of research carried out at a feminist adult educational institution in Sweden. I will do this in two ways: Firstly, I will focus on migrant students & show the complexities among the "oppressed"–different forms of subordination & talking back; secondly, I will shift the focus to feminist teachers and discuss the possibilities in transversal politics & anti-racist education in feminist teaching.

2010S02957

Yang, Juhua (Renmin University of China, 59 Zhongguancun Street [tel: +86 10 62516213; e-mail: Juhua_Yang@yahoo.com]), **Fertility Policy, Sex Ratio at Birth and Gender Dimensions in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to examine gender inequality manifested through highly skewed SRB with a focus on the independent relationship between fertility policy (particularly the 1.5-child policy) & SRB in China, a context where fertility decline is much faster than the erosion of son proclivity. Drawing on direct measures of policy at prefecture level & exploring its relationship to multiple-level SRB, this paper addresses the following issues: how couples respond to the policy & balance their desires between ideal sex of offspring & permitted number of births, & how public policy perpetuates male supremacy in the Chinese context. Preliminary analytical results indicate that fertility policy affects SRB by limiting the number of births & by tolerating son proclivity: a loser policy reduces SRB, but the 1.5-child policy relates to a higher SRB. Such results call attention to be paid to the policy institution in studying SRB & the reassessment of its role in generating the imbalanced population sex structure, & promote gender equality in general.

2010S02958

Yang, Myungji (Brown University, PO Box 1916, Brown university, Providence, RI, 02912 [tel: 4018622693; e-mail: Myung_ji_yang@brown.edu]), **The Making of the Urban Middle Class in South Korea: Discipline, Nation-Building, and the Creation of Ideal National Subjects,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the process through which the state nurtured urban middle class formation during the economic take-off period (the 1960-80s) in South Korea. While existing studies have focused on the size & characteristics of the middle class, few studies explore the political process or mechanisms through which the middle class was on the rise as a mainstream force. This paper argues that middle class formation was the key for the authoritarian state to showcase rapid economic growth and strengthen political legitimacy. This paper pays attention to how the authoritarian state attempted to nurture the urban middle class as an ideal nation that symbolized successful national modernization & thus produce strong societal support for state policies. By linking the urban professionals & white-collar workers with desirable citizens that would realize modernized and consumerist dreams, which the whole nation had long aspired, the state & mass media cautiously addressed the importance of the middle class in the making of economic development. The making of the new social group was relevant to new nation-building that would overcome the sufferings from the past & bring about national revival. Through closely reading the discourses disseminated by the government & mass media, I will trace how middle class formation in Korea was intertwined with consumerism & nationalism.

2010S02959

Yang, Xue (Graduate School of Human Relations(Sociology), Keio University [tel: 81-45-349-5465; e-mail: onlykoyuki0120@yahoo.co.jp]), **Gender and Intergenerational Support in Later Life in Urban China and Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In traditional Chinese & Japanese societies, the elderly tend to be supported by their sons. Meanwhile, assistance from the elderly parents tends to be conferred to sons as well. Nevertheless, with socio-economic & demographic changes, changes in intergenerational support in later life can be observed in contemporary urban China & Japan. In this paper I focused on a gender view to clarify the features of intergenerational support in later life in urban China & Japan. I conducted in-depth interviews in Shenyang & Tokyo/Yokohama. The interviewees consist of 15 elderly & 12 middle-aged citizens in each region. I used the narratives of the interviewees for a qualitative analysis. From the narratives of the interviewees in Shenyang, it is observed that there is no specific role allocation based on gender among adult children in supporting their elderly parents. However, some elderly interviewees in Shenyang consciously favor their sons in their support to their children, especially in the case of inheritance. On the other hand in Tokyo/Yokohama, female family members tend to provide most

of the elderly care. Different gender role allocation in these two societies is considered to be related to women's status in the labor market.

2010S02960

Yani, Li (Women's Studies Institute of China, No.15 Jian Guo Men Nei Dajie, Beijing, P.R.China, 100730 [tel: 86-10-65103465; fax: 86-10-65256630; e-mail: lynxcq@wsic.ac.cn]), **Struggling in the Midst of Tradition and Modernity-Women's Self-Identification and Conflict During Parenting through Network Field Investigations,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Some rural girl received higher education & then immigrated into city. Their economic status & life style has changed greatly. In the new contemporary circumstances, women formed new self-identity on urban community & their own career. At one time, the relationship between mother-in-law & daughter-in-law is no longer the principal contradiction of the family-relationship. However, facing the arrival of the next generation, relationship problems re-surfaced. This phase of contradictions –mainly concentrated in the changing concept of maternity, parental responsibility and parental & cost-sharing ideas & different ways, & so on. This paper found that in the processes of the conflict on mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, young mother (daughter-in-law) still has been restricted to the identity of traditional patriarchy & not completely out of the concept of limit.

2010S02961

Yanitsky, Oleg & Usacheva, Olga (Department of socio-ecological researches, The Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences, 117218, Russia, Moscow, Krzhizhanovskogo street, h. 24/35, build. 5, office 524 [tel: +7 499 128 86 76; fax: +7 499 719 07 40; e-mail: yanitsky@mtu-net.ru]), **Twenty Five Years of Russia's Environmental Reforms,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper aims at theoretical comprehension of institutional, organizational & agency aspects of Russia's environmental reforms in the period of 1985-2009. Basing on works of Western & Russian theorists of eco-modernization, we divided the paper into four parts. Firstly, a general (paradigmatic) view concerning the shift from post-totalitarian socialist to "new capitalist" mode of (re)production of society will be offered focusing on the phenomena of "energy of collapse" emission & the boomerang effect produced by exceeding an environment's carrying capacity. Then the way in which the above reforms were affected by the long-term echo of the collapse of the USSR, Russia's "opening" to the outer world, & its specific resource-oriented integration into this world are analyzed. Using the case of conflict around the lake Baikal, the interplay between & shift in the disposition of forces involved in environmental conflict, both domestic and international, is demonstrated. Methods of case-study, building chronicle, of participant observation & of in-dept interviews were used. In sum, the Russia's environmental reform is still at the very beginning.

2010S02962

Yanyan, Chen & Ngan-Pun, Ngai (Social Work Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China [tel: 00852-26097973; e-mail: rebamili@gmail.com]), **The Strengths in Coping with Poverty: A Qualitative Study of the Urban Aged Poor in Beijing, China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays, the aged poor in Urban China attract greater attention. According to the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs, there are more than 3.16 million old people living in poverty in 2008. However, there is unclear about how they survive, particularly how they cope with scarcity of resources in their daily life. From the strength perspective, this study explores the strengths embedded in the urban aged poor in China & identifies their coping strategies with poverty & the factors that foster the strengths. Based on the constructionism paradigm, this study uses purposive sampling method to select 16 elder participants with diverse experiences of poverty to participate in the in-depth interviews & provide data for the research. The findings suggest that, the aged poor develop various kinds of strengths at their times of powerless situation. The strengths include: a) making use of various resources; b) updating knowledge of social policies; c) trying various ways to increase income; d) maintaining supportive relationship; & e) trying to live independently. The factors relating to the fostering of strengths include experiencing hardship during young, supportive relationships, the help of NGOs & caring social policies. Finally, implications for social policy are discussed & concrete intervention strategies are provided.

2010S02963

Yarskaya-Smirnova, Valentina Nikolaevna (Dept of Social Antropology&SW, Saratov State Technical Uni, Saratov Russian Federation 410600 [tel: +78452279911; fax: +78452998527; e-mail: jarskaja@mail.ru]), **Inclusion as a Strategy of the Youth Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The strategies of Russia youth policy has significant gaps, determined by the fragmented and stereotyped knowledge about the youngsters as well as interaction between youth & the state. Youth policy is reduced to the thematic plans of activities directed to young people as objects of action. To understand youth as a subject of social change it is important to integrate micro- & macro approach to issues of individualization & risk, prevention & inclusion. Youth subcultures in official discourse are presented as a source of danger with an alternative of dominant culture, manifest identity. Semantic of social risks is evolving within cultural-historical contexts, & it is associated with danger to life or well-being, falls under the Penal Code. Social exclusion is promoted through deprivation of many young people of the accessible facilities, services & respect. Subcultures indicate the existing or emerging moods, problems & crises. The members of subcultures receive a certain status, building a cultural self-identity. It is a message to us about their unique system of values & norms, behavior practices, consumption identities. Code switching of youth policy is required on the way towards the principle of inclusion of groups that differ by social status, education, health.

2010S02964

Yarskaya-Smirnova, Valentina N. & Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena R. (Saratov State Technical University, Dept. of Social Anthropology and Social Work, Saratov, Russia, 410054 [tel: +7 8452 50774; fax: +7 8452 507740; e-mail: jarskaja@mail.ru]), **Public Discourse and Social Work Language in Today's Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper focuses on everyday experience as an important condition of knowledge formation in social work. The "theory" of social work is interpreted from the point of view of social constructivism. For theoretization of practice a researcher is required to have access to the experience of practitioners & service users. In order to cope with uncertainty in everyday practice a social worker builds practice theories on the ground of common sense with available concepts, values & emotions. The authors consider the role the social work language as well as official rhetoric play in the creation of the "welfare clients" identity in Russia. Social work practice discourse is analysed using the empirical data collected between 1996-2006 in Saratov, Russia, as well as on the critical discourse analysis of textbooks & relevant publications. The areas of agency jargon intersect with public discourse on social welfare issues & include definitions of the clients, functions of agency & self-definitions of social workers. Everyday knowledge–"tacit knowledge" that is not necessarily expressed verbally but must be experienced–plays an important role in practitioners' work. It is "practical wisdom", implicitly included in everyday practical action & tacitly implied directions in social work routine.

2010S02965

Yasuko, Tama (Department of Humanities and Social Studies, Osaka Prefecture University, Gakuen-cho, Naka-ku, Sakai City, Osaka, Japan,599-8531 [tel: +81-072-254-9883; fax: +81-072-254-9883; e-mail: tama@hs.osakafu-u.ac.jp]), **A Vacant Area of Obstetric Facilities in the Middle of a Developed Country: The Case of Nara Prefecture, Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This report is based on the prefecture-wide sociological survey for women. It is a fact-finding research, & its aims are to compare areas & generations in their experiences & needs, & to consider the results in the context of privatization of medical services. I asked of their maternal experiences, healthcare complying with "Care in Normal Birth: a practical guide" (WHO, 1996), midwifery services, supportive relationships, & their needs. 1300 data were collected through public offices & other private snowball samplings in 2009. The main findings with 1109 data are: (1) "21C" (861 women who gave their first birth after 2001) tends to have their maternal experiences more with their families & midwives than "76-00" (248 women who did in 1976-2000)($p<.01$). (2)Referred to WHO guide, some practices in Category A as well increased as some in Category B & D in "21C" ($p<.001$). Other some in Category B decreased in "21C" ($p<.001$), though 25-30% of "21C" still experienced them with "well-informed consent". (3)The women in the southern rural area are more conscious of shortage of medical facilities, where they have no obstetrician

& 5 midwives. (4) Nevertheless, doctor-centred "risk approach" with "well-informed consent" is preferred by "21C" in all areas.

2010S02966

Yazawa, Shujiro (Faculty of Social Innovation, Seijo University, Saitama-shi, Japan, 330-0061 [tel: +81-3-3482-9461; fax: +81-3-3482-5866; e-mail: syazawa@seijo.ac.jp]), **Media, Culture and Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The Japanese industrial society has been reached to its peak during 1980s. Until then, the majority of the Japanese people have been discussing about the internationalization of the society (the Japanese national society in the world). Since 1990s, they have been talking about the globalization of the Japanese society (individuation in the global society). The author will analyze the process of transition from internationalization to globalization of the Japanese society. In the midst of globalization, there have been two interpretations of the cultural gene or organizational principle of the Japanese society. "is the Japanese cultural gene or organizational principle suitable, adequate, sufficient & good enough for globalization of the society?" The first answer to this question is yes with several elaborations. The second answer is no. It is necessary for the Japanese society to make a radical change of the cultural gene or organizational principle. The author will discuss about these two interpretations in addition to the concept of Japanese cultural gene or organizational principle. Finally, by analyzing the Japanese media's news, articles & blogs on G8 Summit in Hokkaido, the author describes the media's positions on the internationalization, globalization & the above question. pleating

2010S02967

Yazicioglu, Yahsi (Siirt Üniversitesi Turkey, Siirt Üniversitesi Turkey [tel: 00905327786272; e-mail: yyahsi@gmail.com]), **A LDV Project on the "Innovative Vocational Training Approaches in Social Economy Small and Micro Enterprises" (TSESME).,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Social economy refers to a third sector in economies between the private sector & business or, the public sector & government. It includes organisations such as cooperatives, non-governmental organisations & charities. In a world growing ever more complex and diverse, governments are increasingly turning to community-based processes & initiatives to address local problems with local solutions. The European Union includes the social economy in its entrepreneurship pillar. Social Economy represents, through its four large families a major activity sector. Quantitatively, the sector is important as to its economic weight: 8% of the European enterprises & 10% of the European employment and covers a wide range of activities: social protection, health-social services, banking, insurance, agricultural growth, crafts, employee ownership, supplying, proximity services, education & training, cultural, sport & leisure activities, insertion through work of disabled persons, etc. Moving from this point a LDV project has been executing in the title "Innovative Vocational Training Approaches in Social Economy Small & Micro Enterprises". The acronym is of this project is TSESME. In the framework of the Project TSESME a new training toolkit will be developed & organisations of social economy & small & micro social enterprises have to gather & to strengthen. TSESME project will be discussed in this presentation.

2010S02968

Yeandle, Sue M. (Sociology & Social Policy, University of Leeds, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS2 9JT [tel: +44 (0)113 343 4442; fax: +44 (0)113 343 3771; e-mail: s.m.yeandle@leeds.ac.uk]), **The Role of Telecare in Supporting Work and Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Topic The study explored how having telecare technology in place affects unpaid carers of working age. Methods CIRCLE's 2009 exploratory study (43 carers with telecare in place in Scotland) examined how telecare affected them as carers, & how they felt it impacted upon those they supported. Data was collected in focus groups & telephone interviews, & contextualised in a literature/policy review (Yeandle, 2009). Results Carers in the study were overwhelmingly positive about the benefits of telecare, noting benefits for their health/wellbeing and, for some, an enhanced ability to combine work & care. Drawing on the report for Carers Scotland/Scottish Government (Jarrold & Yeandle 2009) the paper also considers wider implications for policy development, noting contemporary challenges affecting the UK's system of care and support. It discusses the potential role of technology in delivering a sustainable system which can promote carers' wellbeing & participation in everyday life without compromising their commitment to their caring role. Conclusions The paper concludes that significant investment in telecare, supported by effective engagement with carers & users, & a programme of awareness-raising among employers & health & social care professionals, is needed.

2010S02969

Yeganeh, Cyrus (Department of Art Studies, Graduate Faculty, University of Art, Tehran 11368, Iran [tel: +98 21 2202 3625; fax: +98 21 2202 3625; e-mail: cyeganeh@hotmail.com]), **Auction Houses, Galleries, and Artists Facing the Economic Crisis: From the Middle East to New York,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The downturn in the art market concomitant with the economic crisis of 2007 saw the waning of an era when the newly rich outside the traditional Western clientele fueled the art market. Since the downturn, dealers & collectors from the United States, Asia, Eastern Europe & Middle East have been cautiously driving a slow to recover art market in the past year, as seen at the auction houses. Collectors are finding opportunities to enter new niches in this market. Ironically, some of the very investment bankers and hedge fund managers who are now (in 2010) implicated in civil and criminal financial fraud cases were among those who fueled the art market with their extravagant purchases before & after the downturn. Damien Hirst's "Investment Banker in Formaldehyde (/BFM2X4B|END400 billion!)" of 2008 now appears prophetic.

2010S02970

Yeh, Kuang-Hui, Yi, Chin-Chun & Tsao, Wei-Chun (Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, 115 [tel: +886-2-26523409; fax: +886-2-27855836; e-mail: ykh01@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **A Cross-Strait Comparison of Operating Mechanisms of Filial Piety in Contemporary Chinese Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Purpose: Based on the Dual Filial Piety Model (DFPM, Yeh, 2003), to better understand the value of filial piety, its fundamental dimensions should be identified. This study aimed to look into the underlying mechanism of filial piety in contemporary Chinese societies in a cross-national context. Methods: The nationally representative sample was composed of adult population aged 20 to 69 years both in Taiwan (N=1821) & Mainland China (3110) from the data of the East Asian Social Survey (EASS) conducted in 2006. The six items used to assessed personal filial beliefs in the EASS data were adapted from the original short-from Dual Filial Piety Scale with 9 items. The exploratory factor analysis was conducted to compare the underlying factor structures of the filial piety in Taiwan & Mainland China. Various demographic variables, including gender, age, education level, family size, & marriage state, were used as predictors of personal filial beliefs in the regression model to ensure the specific contextual factors relevant to personal filial belief in each nation. Conclusions: The operating mechanisms of filial piety in contemporary Taiwan society could be represented in terms of two fundamental dimensions, reciprocal and authoritarian, proposed by DFPM. In addition, the higher agreement on the reciprocal aspect than authoritarian aspect of filial piety also corresponded to the shift in social value accompanying the modernization process in Taiwan. In contrast, the underlying mechanisms that influenced the formation of the two-factor structure of filial piety in Mainland China seemed to be more political & policy-related. Further, the difference between the agreements on these two filial factors in Mainland China could not reflect the expected social or cultural change corresponding to the modernization process. In sum, although the cross-strait Chinese societies were rooted in the same cultural tradition of Confucianism, the contemporary values of filial piety in each nation have been transformed with both the actual socio-cultural adaptation process to the modernization in each nation & other nation-specific factors such as social security/welfare policy. Finally, the limitations of the study were discussed.

2010S02971

Yifat, Gutman (New School for Social Research, 6 East 16th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 212.229.5737, x 3125; e-mail: gutmy472@newschool.edu]), **Past Before Future: Memory Activism in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ From the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 (if not before), collective memory & historiography have composed a cultural arena for the constitution of its conflict with the Palestinians as rooted in ancient & recent historical circumstances. This arena has become central in the 2000s, as hopes for a peaceful future weakened, violence increased & official efforts to end the conflict have been stalled. This paper examines three groups of peace activists in Israel who in this period have centered their activities in this arena, after seeing some of the more traditional forms of

peace activism, such as co-existence models, fail to bring reconciliation in this context. These groups, of Jewish Israelis and Arab-Palestinian with Israeli citizenship, turn to the past as a central means for their end: equality, reconciliation and conflict resolution in the future. By producing & distributing knowledge about the traumatic Palestinian experience of 1948, the groups hope to bring recognition & reconciliation outside state channels. A severe struggle on the representation of 1948, which stems from the high stakes of its implications for the present construction of the conflict, limits the application of the activists' knowledge-based model for political change. However, in the absence of any other available language for political intervention outside of the zero-sum game of opposing national narratives, Israeli & Palestinian, the model & especially the memory practices the activists engage in have an interesting potential.

2010S02972

Yildirim, Engin (Sakarya University IIBF, Sakarya University IIBF Esentepe Kampusu 54187 AdapazarA- TURKEY [tel: +90 264 295 6231; fax: +90 264 295 6233; e-mail: yildirim@sakarya.edu.tr]), **Managerialism and the Bologna Process in the Turkish Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ It has been claimed that growing market orientation & managerialism has transformed the traditional basic principles of academic work (May 2005, Olsen 2005, Ylijoki & Mantyla 2003; Barry et al. 2001; Trowler 2001, Slaughter & Leslie 1997). Managerialism in higher education involves policies emphasizing accountability, competition, deregulation, external evaluation & performance based funding standards. This paper aims at analyzing changing patterns of higher education governance by throwing some light on to what extent & in what ways managerialism has an effect on higher education systems through the prism of Turkish experience. Turkish higher education system has recently experienced rapid growth in terms of student enrolments & number of universities. These developments have strained the whole system. Introduction of mandatory strategic planning in the public sector associated with the rhetoric of accountability, the establishment of the Higher Education Evaluation Council (YODEK) & quality initiatives by various universities are the more visible signs that managerialism has begun to penetrate the Turkish higher education system. The Bologna process has often been used as a justification of managerialist initiatives. We explore how main stakeholders (the state, the Council of Higher Education-YOK, universities and academics, interpret & give meaning to managerialism, the Bologna process & related discourse. What kinds of subjectivities are being planned as a result of these changes? How are these new subjectivities being reconciled with the former subjectivities? We suggest that managerial values & principles have not been inculcated in the Turkish academia. References Barry, J., Chandler, J & Clark H. (2001), "Between the Ivory Tower & the Academic Assembly Line", Journal of Management Studies 38 (1), pp: 87-101. May, T. (2005), "Transformations in Academic Production: Content,Context & Consequence", European Journal of Social Theory, vol 8(2), pp: 193-209 Olsen, J.P., 2005, The Institutional Dynamics of the (European) University, working paper no 15, Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo, http: www.arena.uio.no Prichard, C. ve H. Willmott, 1997, "Just how managed is the McUniversity?", Organization Studies, vol 18(2). Slaughter, S. and Leslie E (1997), Academic Capitalism, Baltimore: John Hopkins Univeristy Press. Trowler, P. 2001, "Captured by the Discourse? The Socially Constitutive Power of New Higher Education Discourse in the UK", Organization, vol 8(2), pp: 183-201. Ylijoki, Oili-Helena & Mantyla Hans (2003), "Conflicting Time Perspectives in Academic Work", Time & Society, vol.12(1), pp: 55-78.

2010S02973

Yilmaz, Erbil, Zielonka, Markus & Birnbaum, Nicole (University of Bamberg, Chair of Sociology I, Wilhelmsplatz 3, 96047 Bamberg, Germany [tel: +49 951 863 3121; fax: +49 951 863 2597; e-mail: erbil.yilmaz@uni-bamberg.de]), **Educational Decisions as a Rational Calculus? Testing Models of Educational Decision Making with a Mixed Methods Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Rational choice models explain inequality of educational opportunity by differences in academic performance of children (primary effects) as well as differences in educational decisions (secondary effects)–both depending on parents' social background. Framing educational decisions as a calculus of costs, benefits and probabilities is the core premise of rational choice models. In order to link these general concepts with specific empirical data bridge hypotheses are introduced. This paper presents a mixed methods approach developed to evaluate the appropriateness of established bridge hypotheses used in rational choice models of educational decision-making. Furthermore the scope of this perspective is assessed against alternative explanations. First we discuss central methodological requirements for a mixed method approach. We then illustrate the practical implementation of this method using data from repeated guided & standardized interviews with parents of German & Turkish origin at the end of primary school in two German federal states. As a result, we can find necessary specifications complementary to the bridge hypotheses when modeling educational decisions & argue for a cautious general use of these common models.

2010S02974

Yip, Ngai-ming & Wu, Ying (Department of Public and Social Administration, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong [tel: (852) 3442 5783; fax: (852) 2788 8926; e-mail: yingwu@cityu.edu.hk]), **Neighborhood Activism: The Emergence of a New Homeowner Class in Urban China?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ With the progress of homeowners in China, resistance launched by homeowners is also on the increase. Nearly all of such collective action, the majority of which were organized by their homeowner association, displays a strong desire in protecting their property rights. Conventional class analysis perceives homeownership as a conservative factor in homeowners' political movement but other empirical studies instead show homeowners' active involvement in community activities. There is an apparent appeal for the concept of housing class in explaining homeowners' positivity in local affairs that homeowners have a common material interest (property ownership), social organisation (homeowner associations), interaction with the state & capitalist agents, as well as the arena for action in forming a new class. Yet, other studies also show the importance of other factors, such as transaction cost, length of residence & subjective agenda of homeowners, on neighborhood activism. Hence, to what extent homeownership offers basis for class formation & determine neighborhood activism is at best unclear. By exploring the neighborhood actions in several Chinese metropolises, this paper attempts to further the understanding of homeowners' involvement in neighborhood activism by revealing the social & political dimensions of neighborhood activism besides the apparent pecuniary interest & evaluate the thesis of housing class from different theoretical perspectives, which include Marxian, Weberian & Bourdiueian. With a portrayal of nuanced pictures of grass-root movement, the paper intends to enrich our understanding of homeowners' organization and mobilization, & its impact on the development of civic society in China.

2010S02975

Ylönen, Marja Katariina (University of Jyväskylä, dept. of Social Sciences, Jyväskylä, Finland, P.O. Box 35, 40014 [tel: +358 14 2602 930; e-mail: Marja.k.ylonen@jyu.fi]), **Co-Production and Actor Network Theory–Limitations and New Opportunities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent interest in networks & flows within environmental sociology and governance has made it important to examine the idiom of co-production & actor-network theory. Originally developed within the sociology of science, ANT was soon adopted to environmental sociology because of its ability to transcend the nature-society and actor-structure dichotomies. ANT is still widely applied in empirical research. Via ANT has been told fascinating stories about how environmentally sustainable practices & technologies have been taken into use & how the nature & society are co-produced. While ANT illuminated nature-society interface, it also included weaknesses, such as lack of tools to confine the network or compare different networks with one another. It was able to describe the outcome of hybrid networks, but it did not contribute to the understanding why something did not happen. Furthermore, it was criticized for failing to explain how actants were connected with one another. Therefore, there arises a need to study causal mechanisms which links actants together. This paper examines the possibility to complement ANT with the approaches that derives from different ontological sources, such as critical realism or dialectical materialism. Paper shows through some empirical examples how the suggested approach would work in practice.

2010S02976

Yngvesson, Barbara & Marre, Diana (School of Social Science, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA 01002 [tel: +1-413-559-5578; fax: +1-413-559-5620; e-mail: byngvesson@hampshire.edu]), **Rethinking Abandonment, Adoption, and the "Needs" of the Adopted Child,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recent research on international adoption points to the dominance of particular discourses & understandings that constitute the symbolic &

explicative environment in which the adoption process is understood. These include the concepts of "abandonment" by a birth parent, the "orphan status" of the child, & exclusive concepts of family & parenting that are assumed to underpin the development of adoptive identities. In this paper we interrogate these understandings, drawing on recent research on orphanages and abandonment in nations that send children in adoption, on adoptive parent-child relations in receiving nations, & on adopted adults who return to their nations of birth to investigate the conditions that led to their placement. We conclude with a discussion of alternative frameworks for conceptualizing the "needs" of adoptable (or potentially adoptable) children & for reconfiguring adoptive family relations in ways that are attentive to the discontinuities that shape the lived experiences of birth parent, adoptive parent & the adopted child.

2010S02977

Yogev, Abraham (Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel [tel: +35405633; fax: +35473305; e-mail: yogev@post.tau.ac.il]), **Academic Capitalism and the Sociology of Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Academic capitalism, or the market & market-like conduct of universities regarding teaching, research and administration, prevails in many countries & should be incorporated into the sociology of higher education. I concentrate on two major domains in the sociology of higher education–the study of inequality & the study of students' values–to show how the concept of academic capitalism could benefit recent research. The study of inequality in university access assumes that individual differences mainly determine inequality. Since universities have changed in the direction of the neo liberal economy, inequality trends may well result from the rising costs of university education, cuts in socially-based scholarships, and shifts in students' loans. We need a longitudinal study of the effects of changing financing strategies to balance the more traditional approaches. Similarly, students' values have been mainly studied from the viewpoint of university socialization, while the entrance of new groups of students into universities (such as executive graduate students) requires studying the values they bring into the university–as examplified by my own recent research. In sum, I do not claim that the incorporation of the concept of academic capitalism should replace our traditional research, but rather that the new critical approach may add new and relevant dimensions to our research.

2010S02978

Yokoyama, Keiko (Center for Studies in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA, 94720-4650 [tel: +1-510-643-2595; fax: +1-510-643-6845; e-mail: kyokoyama.net@googlemail.com]), **The Different Definitions of Autonomy and Accountability Between the Global and Local Contexts: The Case of Quality Assurance of the University of the State of New York,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ There is a substantial amount of literature concerning the quality assurance of higher education institutions' cross-boarder activities & supranational institutions' efforts to maintain quality. However, there is relatively little literature dealing with the issue around the ideas of autonomy & accountability in the international context. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to identify how the meaning of autonomy & accountability changes between domestic & overseas campuses of the University of the State of New York (USNY). The paper examines the shift of the quality assurance mechanism between domestic & overseas contexts. The paper is based upon not only logic & observation but also analysis & interpretation of data collected through documentation and semi-structured interviews to agents involved in quality assurance. The paper argues that the meanings of autonomy and accountability differ between the USNY's home & overseas branch campuses. Home campuses highlight substantial autonomy, and managerial, professional & market accountability which are mainly shaped by the market, the State's regulatory mode, & the accreditation scheme of a regional accrediting body. On the other hand, the meanings of autonomy & accountability of the USNY's overseas campuses are far more complex & hybrid than those within the US territory.

2010S02979

Yonekura, Tatiana, Soares, Cássia Baldini, Minuci, Elaine Garcia, Campos, Célia Maria Sivalli & Trapé, Carla Andréa (School of Nursing of University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil, 05403-000 [tel: 55 11 3061-7652; e-mail: tatyonekura@gmail.com]), **Youth Map of Santo André, Brazil: Instrument to Read Social Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Critical epidemiology has the inequalities in health as its subject. Assuming that mapping social inequalities constitutes a useful instrument to plan public policies & to identify health inequalities, this study aimed to analyze social inequalities of young adults by mapping socioeconomic data. Methods: Socioeconomic variables of young adults aged from 15 to 24 years, living in the city of Santo André, Southeastern Brazil, were collected and distributed among 43 areas, corresponding to a division of the region into smaller districts. Factorial & cluster analysis of areas were performed, resulting in four social groups. Results: The area that concentrated young adults with higher access to wealth was classified as central & that including individuals with lower access to wealth was classified as peripheral. Two intermediate areas could be identified, one closer to the highest access to wealth ("almost central") & another close to the lowest access to wealth ("almost peripheral"). Discriminating variables were associated with work, migration, level of education, fertility, adolescent's position in the household, presence of spouse or partner, living conditions & assets owned. Conclusion: Differences among social groups revealed important inequalities among young adults, which will contribute to the planning of public social policies aimed at these groups.

2010S02980

Yoshida, Akiko (Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma [e-mail: akiko@ou.edu]), **Economic and Cultural Impacts on Singlehood in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the causes of increased singlehood in Japan. Japan's marriage rates began to decline rapidly in the 1980s when Japan's economy boomed, & rates continued to decline after the economic recession. Applying the life course perspective and Ogburn's hypothesis of cultural lag, this study predicts that causes of non-marriage differ by cohort. In-depth, open-ended interviews were conducted on 40 never-married & married women aged 25 to 46 in the Tokyo area. The research findings are that women who spent their young adulthood during the economic boom tend to accept traditional gender roles as proper, find employment and motherhood incompatible, & hold ambivalent views toward the possibility of a happy marriage. Women who spent their young adulthood after the recession also see mother's stay-at-home role as an ideal, yet expect to remain employed after marriage & hold more positive views toward marriage than women of the economic boom cohort. This study suggests that marital behavior is shaped by both changing employment opportunities & cultural expectations that tend to lag behind such economic changes.

2010S02981

Yoshino, Satomi & Fast, Janet (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2N1 [tel: (780) 492-2865 ; fax: (780)492-4821; e-mail: syoshino@ualberta.ca]), **Care Networks of Older Adults and Receipt of Family/Friend Care across Ethnic Groups in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Along with population aging, increasing globalization has made the issue of ethnic variations in caregiving an important topic for countries comprised of immigrants. Canada is one such country where multiple cultural perspectives on caregiving coexist. Previous studies demonstrate ethnic differences in beliefs & attitudes about family caregiving & point to assumptions about ethnic minority seniors having strong family ties & supportive care networks, which tend to result in lower utilization of formal care services. However, there is a lack of evidence confirming ethnic variations in actual caregiving behaviors. Using a nationally representative Canadian sample, this study examines ethnic variations in family/friend caregiving networks of older adults and their receipt of care from these networks. Multivariate regressions were performed using a sub-sample of 2407 respondents aged 65+ from Statistics Canada's 2002 General Social Survey on Aging & Social Support & the 2001 Canadian Community Health Survey. Hours of care per week & number of tasks with which older adults received help from their family & friends were the dependent variables. For both men & women, seniors with lower health status & larger care networks received more care. Marital status influenced the hours of care received from the care networks for women but not for men. With respect to ethnicity, while Asian older adults received help with more tasks, ethnicity appeared to have no influence on hours of care. Results provide information for the further development of long-term care policy & practice, in Canada as well as in other multicultural countries.

2010S02982

Young, Christopher A. (Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland, CH-1700 [e-mail: christopher.young@unifr.ch]), **Prison Regimes in Swit-**

zerland Since 1970 Rehabilitation and Security in Organizational Discourse, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Security & punitiveness have become defining features of many Western criminal justice systems since the 1970s, accompanied in many cases by a weakening of the rehabilitative ideal and simultaneously by a somewhat contradictory rational management approach. In Switzerland too, similar demands for increased punitiveness & security have repeatedly received popular support at the ballot box in recent years, e.g. the introduction of mandatory life-long imprisonment for very dangerous offenders in 2004. However, more severe sentencing & punitive sentiments expressed in the media do not necessarily or automatically translate into greater punitiveness within the correctional system. The question to be asked is how & due to which factors the organizational culture or more precisely the "organizational discourse" of prisons changes. This paper asks how organizational discourse has changed over the last four decades within one Swiss correctional institution with a particular focus on the topics of rehabilitation, security & the justifications of punishment. This discourse is then related to media discourse & to relevant changes in legislation throughout the period. Organizational discourse is reconstructed using internal documents from across the period such as disciplinary reports & rules of conduct.

2010S02983

Yu, Jae Eon (Korea University Business School, Anam-Dong, Seongbuk-Gu, Seoul 136-701, Korea [tel: +82-2-3290-5271; fax: +82-2-922-7220; e-mail: yu9070@korea.ac.kr]), **Deleuze's Theory of Assemblage: A Way of Overcoming the Dualism of Individualism and Collectivism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Abstract This paper seeks to appreciate the novelty of Gilles Deleuze's theory of assemblages, & to propose the development of what we call rhizomatic systems approach for understanding an immanent ethics that is created by "minorities". To understand Deleuze's vision of creating new "modes of existence", we acknowledge "science of becoming", which has developed from the Deleuze's notion of the "haecceity". Becoming "haecceity" means that immanent "modes of existence" are possible by means of transforming virtual assemblages into actual assemblages that come into an existence in social field. Our proposition that the complex process of creative involution is possible in the form of Deleuze's notion of "problems" that take place by means of "becoming" "haecceity". It refers to the process of generating a series of events in the problematising fields. In such complex process, there are conceptual or virtual assemblages of the singularities, that is the differential events which Deleuze & Guattari (1988: 261-263) calls "haecceity" in relation to Spinoza's Ethics. Put differently, we search for a way of appreciating an immanent ethics that is actually created by "minority" in the Deleuzian sense or the aestheticized existence of the "free man" (in the Focauldian sense of this term). In this proposal of a "transcendental empiricism", the subject no longer treats as a transcendental instance or the Kantian subject, but a plurality of heterogeneous processes of subjectivization that could function as a basis for creating immanent "modes of existence" rather than an appeal to a transcendental subject. Based upon this proposition, we will briefly consider the nature of an immanent ethics by posing three questions as follows. How can a mode of existence be possible? How are modes of existence to be appreciated? What are the conditions for the creation of new modes of existence by means of transforming virtual assemblages into actual assemblages or creating new assemblages in social field? This paper claims that creative "involution" is possible through the use of rhizomatic systems thinking in order to change the existing actual assemblages and/or create new assemblages that are caused by the appreciation of new modes of existence. Keywords Deleuze' theory of assemblages; rhizomatic systems approach; an immanent ethics; creative involution.

2010S02984

Yufu, Sawako & Nakazawa, Wataru (Graduate School of Teacher Education, Waseda University, 1-6-1, Nishi-Waseda,Shinjuku-ku,Tokyo, Japan [tel: +81 3 5286 1848; fax: +81 3 5286 1848; e-mail: sawakoy@waseda.jp]), **The Working Conditions and Attitudes of Teachers in the Age of Educational Reform in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In the last decade, the working conditions of Japanese teachers have radically changed as a result of an educational reform led by neoliberal & quasi-market ideas. Through the conduction of a questionnaire, we examined the influence of educational reform on teachers' working conditions & their attitudes toward their daily activities. We used a questionnaire survey conducted in Japan in January 2010. The sample size was 2,049, constituting 1,190 elementary school teachers & 859 lower secondary school teachers. As a result of analyzing the data with a multi-level regression analysis, the following aspects were clarified. Firstly, the principals & teachers who are strongly influenced by the educational reform hold achievement-oriented attitudes. Secondly, as a variety of people come to be employed as teachers & the number of part-time teachers increases, it is difficult for teachers to share the various problems encountered while carrying out daily activities. Thirdly, the bureaucratic character of the school organization becomes increasingly stronger.

2010S02985

Yui, Kiyomitsu (Department of Sociology, Graduate School of Humanities, Kobe University, 1-1 Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, Japan, 657-8501 [tel: 81-78-412-7681; fax: 81-78-412-7681; e-mail: yui@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp]), **Social Construction and Awareness of Risks in Second Modernity, Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The year 1995 was a turning point in Japan in many ways in which one of the most important aspects was that of awareness for risks. Because of the two shocking events that drew wide public attention in Japan, the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake & Sarin Gas Case in subway Tokyo by the radical new religious cult called Omu Shinrikyo, people in Japan suddenly faced new era in the risk society (U. Beck). As Hannigan put it (Hannigan, J. A., 1995, Environmental Sociology: A Social Construction Perspective), some scandalous / shocking events can be a point of breakthrough in the social construction process of risks. It is worth mentioned that the turn of this people's consciousness was occurred in the settings of the second modernity (in U. Beck's sense) in Japan. In addition to the factors of the second modernity in general & the process of social construction of risks, we also have distinctive factors as to Japanese second modernity as well. In the paper I will combine the theory of social risks with the first-hand data concerning the volunteers & NOP activities took place just after the quake in considering the "sub-politics" movements in contemporary context.

2010S02986

Yun, Sun-Jin (Seoul National University, 599 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 151-742 [tel: +82-2-880-9391; fax: +82-2-871-8847; e-mail: ecodemo@snu.ac.kr]), **The Possibility of Sustainable Consumption in an Era of Climate Change in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Sustainable development requires sustainable consumption as well as sustainable production. Increasing production stimulates increasing consumption and, reversely, increasing consumption stimulates increasing production. Therefore, not only production-side but also consumption-side needs to draw our attention in order to realize sustainable development by avoiding environmental pollution and destruction. Especially, since climate change, the most serious environmental problem in the 21st century, has been caused by increasing accumulation of greenhouse gases emissions at the atmosphere largely resulting from socio-economic activities of human-beings, including increasing consumption of energy and resources, it is critical to change the current energy- and resource-intensive life-style toward sustainable consumption. However, there has been little discussion about sustainable consumption in Korea. This paper explores the current state of the environment-friendly propensity to consume & possibility of sustainable consumption in Korea. The environment-friendly consumption depends not only on consumers' conscious behaviors but also on institutional support. Thus, this paper examines the trend of environment-friendly consumption with statistical data and institutional arrangement to support it in Korea. Especially, this paper is concerned about consumption pattern related to energy appliances, main sources of climate change & air pollution in cities, & the propensity to consume organic foods as representative cases of environmentally friendly consumption. This paper finds the fact that energy consumption in residential sector has been growing because of improvement of the standard of living. Consumers prefer to large-scale electric appliances & cars. Although relatively low electricity charge in Korea is one of the reasons, strong inclination to position goods contributes to the current energy consumption patterns. Furthermore, pollutants resulting from energy consumption activities are not directly experienced by consumers and, therefore, meaningful changes in consumers' energy consumption patterns are not detected. However, increasing purchase of environment-friendly foods has been witnessed in Korea. Recently, concerns about healthful foods have increased because well-being is the rage in Korean society. Most people are worried about contamination of foods by agricultural chemicals. Around 40.4% of adults are concerned about safety of domestic agricul-

tural products & 87.0% about imported ones. Different from environmental problems of increasing consumption of large scale of cars & electric appliances, agricultural foods give direct impacts on consumers' health. Therefore, consumers are willing to pay more for safe foods like organic ones. The impact of foods on consumers' health is more direct. These phenomena show that depending on individual behavior changes toward sustainable consumption is not enough. Consumers are reluctant to change their consumption pattern with regard to energy consuming goods, which have indirect impact on consumers' health. There is strong inclination to free ridership. This phenomenon is contrary to environment-friendly foods. Therefore, it is necessary to have institutional change such as introduction of carbon taxes, adjustment of efficiency level of energy appliances, rationalization of electricity charge, & so on in order to induce climate-friendly consumption. Although willingness to pay for the benign environment has been increasing, many Koreans have reservations or do not agree to internalization of environmental externalities into prices. Consequently, more active two-way communication is required.

2010S02987

Yunzhu, Jia (Women's Studies Institute of China, No. 15, Jian Guo Men Nei Da Jie,Beijing, 100730, P.R. China [tel: 0086-010-65274078; fax: 0086-010-65274078; e-mail: jiayunzhu@wsic.ac.cn]), **Open-Minded Elderly Women vs. Close-Minded Elderly Men: An Qualitative Research on Gender Imbalance of Elderly Educational Activates in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (CHI)

¶ During the past two decades, as the number of participators in elderly education grows, the gender imbalance of participators in China turns from one extreme to another. The paper, which is part of the doctoral thesis of the author, trying to explore why elderly women are more absorbed in elderly education activities while elderly men are absent from those activities observably in current era through gender lens based on the information of in-depth interview of 17 Chinese older persons & two focus group interviews which carried out in Beijing & Xian cities, during 2007-2008. It appears that women are interesting in organized activities outside home while men are apt to go their own way wherever. Women are easy to correlate with their classmates & open-minded to learn what they interested in while men are antisocial in their later life and close-minded to learn from other persons. It concludes that gender role do play an important role in elderly persons participation in elderly educational activities. Participation in elderly educational activities is a positive strategy for elderly women who have low educational attainment & more housework at home to meet their cognitive interesting & leisure needs. The masculinity of elderly men hamper them to enjoy learning activities.

2010S02988

Yurchenko, Olesya & Mansurov, Valery (Department of Sociology of Professions and Professional Groups, Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation [tel: +7-495-719-09-71; fax: +7-495-719-07-40; e-mail: olesya@mail.ru]), **Policies of Incorporation of Alternative Medicine in Russian Health Care,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Nowadays the attitudes of European doctors towards alternative medicine vary widely, ranging from hostility to an all-accepting embracing of alternative medicine. Our research highlighted that while there are extreme positions, most Russian doctors adopted an intermediate stance, with a growing willingness of medical practitioners to work closely with at least some alternative practitioners. On average a sizeable proportion of orthodox practitioners had referred patients for some alternative treatment. They were ready to cooperate with alternative practitioners & saw alternative medicine as helpful in the treatment of chronic illnesses & health promotion. The incorporationist strategy of the Russian medical profession can be related to the threat to its interests posed by outsiders. Orthodox medical practitioners prefer to have the ownership of alternative medical knowledge. In fact, alternative medicine gives increased opportunities for private practice to Russian doctors, even if it happens on an unofficial, informal base. At the same time, the incorporationist strategy of Russian doctors can be explained by shortages in state medicine, where many doctors have had to turn to "cheaper" therapies, especially in the case of chronically ill patients.

2010S02989

Yusuf, Farhat & Siedlecky, Stefania (Faculty of Business & Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia [tel: +61 2 98786979; fax: +61 2 98506065; e-mail: farhat.yusuf@mq.edu.au]), **Demography of Muslims in China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Objective The main objective of this paper is to study the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Muslim minorities in China. Data The 200 census of China recognizes 52 ethnic minorities in China. Although the question of religion was not asked in the census, ten of these ethnic minorities are known to be Muslims. Census provides detailed information about the social, economic and demographic characteristics. Results Growth rates of Muslims have declined between 1990 & 2000, but much less than the national average. There were large variations within the ten sub-groups, many of whom, including Uygur, the second largest, group, live in Xinjiang. The largest group, Hui, closely resembles the Han majority in ethnographic terms & is also spread throughout China. The Hui people had a fertility rate nearly 38 percent above the Han average & the Uygur 60 percent higher. These rates represent not only a more relaxed attitude to the one-child policy but also other socio-cultural factors such as poor education & access to information & health services, & lower levels of economic development which characterise the remote areas. The current economic boom in China will hopefully bring changes to Muslims and others living in remote communities.

2010S02990

Yusupov, Musa Movlievich (Law Faculty, Chechen State University, Grozny, Chechnya, Russia,3640907 [tel: +7(8712) 21-20-04; e-mail: Musa_y17@hotmail.com]), **Polylingualism in the North Caucasus: Condition, Problems, Tendencies,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The North Caucasus is a unique region of the world, characterised by polyethnicity & multilingualism. It causes the necessity of studying of objective tendencies of development of languages and their historical prospect. Method: In research the functional approach, principles of historicism, comparison, methods of the sociological analysis were applied. Subject of the study a a language situation. Results of research. In the history of the North Caucasus different periods of development of culture and languages emerged a favourable & unfavourable. In Russia the language policy has not yet formed, but the constitutional and legislative bases of development of official & regional, national (ethnic) languages are created. Following the results of the All-Russia census 2002 the prevailing majority of the people of the North Caucasus know regional & ethnic languages, & over 80-90 %, the official Russian. However the level of knowledge of regional and ethnic languages in Dagestan, Chechnya, Ossetia & in other republics is various. This indicator correlates with an educational level & place of residence of people. The characteristic feature of all territories is the use of regional languages mainly in the family-household sphere. The existing objective language contradictions reflect the adherence of the one to social values, others a to ethno cultural values. The conclusion. The historical prospect of regional languages directly depends on the language policy of the state & value attitudes aims of the population.

2010S02991

Yusupova, Tatiana (St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute for the History of Science & Technology, RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia, 199034 [tel: +7 812 328 47 12; fax: +7 812 328 46 67; e-mail: tiyusupova@mail.ru]), **Features and Tendencies of Scientific Cooperation between Russia and Mongolia,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The geographical neighborhood & deep historical links between Russia and Mongolia determine mutual interest & interconnection for both countries, including close scientific cooperation. Academic contacts play a vital part in the framework of the Russian-Mongolian relations. Strategy of communication in scientific cooperation changed for both countries at the end of XX century. This process was connected with a new stage in the Russian-Mongolian relations: once again Mongolia became one of the most important international partners for Russia & the Russian Government actively encouraged the development of scientific communications with Mongolia. Scientific & technical cooperation between Russia & Mongolia became much more intense, various organizational forms developed & participants from both countries worked in new geopolitical conditions. The report will consider reasons, mechanisms & characteristics of the Russian-Mongolian scientific interaction, its dynamics & the expansion directions.

2010S02992

Zaaiman, Johan (North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa [tel: +27 18 2991627; fax: +27 18 2994254; e-mail: Johan.Zaaiman@nwu.ac.za]), **Local Power, Space and Change,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ After 16 years of democracy South African cities are still characterised by population groups living largely in separate areas. Although national government encouraged city integration the successes were limited. This study focuses on a middle size city, Potchefstroom, & looks at how power, economic & cultural variables support or weaken suburb homogeneity It indicates that economic & cultural factors play a very important role in defining specific areas. This correlates with some of the findings of the recently developed scenes theory & it is briefly touched on. But it also points to the fact that the power base of the majority party in the local government is largely determined by space. Integration will change the political landscape and therefore it was not strongly promoted by the majority party. This confirms the importance in power of the manipulation of the possibilities of change. The paper ends by reflecting on this relationship between power & the possibility of change with regard to space & comments on its theoretical relevance.

2010S02993

Zabielska, Janina Marta (Institute of Sociology, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin [e-mail: jmzabielska@kul.lublin.pl]), **The Parity in Poland in a Public Debate,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In most European countries the problem of gender equality is solved already long ago, in Poland we are discussing over it from recent. In June 2009 took place Polish Women's Congress. The meeting discussed the problems of inequalities in different areas of social and public life. The main demands of the Congress were: an introduction to the Polish reality social parity which will enlarge equality between women & men, next postulate was to strengthen mechanisms for gender equality policy in the social life, as well as change of legal regulations relating women in the labor market, etc. Extremely interesting is that this proposal has caused much controversy & is the part from women's side. Appeared statements that parity will harm women, because they will not be treated as a serious partner, but as someone who "must" occupy a position at government, business, university etc. It seems to me that for the sociologist is interesting what in Poland should be changed, but also provide the public reaction & public debate to the planned changes. I want to write about discussions regarding the introduction of parity which took place in the press, & show who and why is afraid of gender equality.

2010S02994

Zabirova, Aigul Tleubaevna (Sociology Department Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, 010000 [tel: 7-7172-215347; fax: no; e-mail: zabirova@hotmail.com]), **New Urban Forms in Astana as a Post Soviet City,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In my Paper I am going to test M. Castells's concept [1] that two segregated & separate life-worlds coexist in city. This concept will be tested through analysis of urban spaces & places in Astana as a capital of post soviet Kazakhstan. Rapid urbanization, urban development in Astana has led to growing social polarization and "the break of communication between the life-worlds of the two categories of city resident". Statistical data, small scale survey & visual analysis were used to obtain of the supporting data. Our data brings out the coexistence of two segregated life-worlds in Astana at one level. But a deeper examination of the issue indicates that the rich are not a single category. Similarly, the poor too are not a single category. Among the rich there are different categories of people who live in relatively different type of houses & "consume" different type of urban spaces. Similarly, the poor too include various categories of people who live in different types of houses & "consume" "old" urban places. In final I suggest that each of these two life-worlds pursuing a variety of life-styles internally. 1. Castells, Manuel. 1989. The Informational City. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

2010S02995

Zaccai, Edwin (Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB-Brussels University, IGEAT CP130/02, 50 av. F. Roosevelt, 1050 Brussels, Belgium [tel: +3226504323; e-mail: ezaccai@ulb.ac.be]), **"Greening the Crisis": The Place of Environmental Factors in its Story and Aftermath,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Among the characteristics of the year 2009, coexisting with the economic crisis & its hard-sought "remedies", one can include the relatively strong presence of "green" issues within the discourses, the media & the policies. This contribution assesses the influence of environmental factors (in particular climate change policies, & the role of the energy prices) in the recent economic crisis & its aftermath. It focuses on Western countries, though some conclusions are also made for Southern countries. The paper is divided in three topics. 1) The role of environmental factors among the characteristics of the crisis; 2) Their inclusion within strategies elaborated in order to overcome the crisis, and the social effects of these strategies; 3) A prospective approach dealing with the social effects, especially on low-income categories, of what can be expected from strong climate policies (or high energy prices). For each of these three steps we articulate policy & social observation, with the analysis of discourses. We use empirical research, either specific to our center or coming from the literature, & formulate more general analyses & conclusions, in order to try to assess the shapes of the configuration of the crisis by environmental issues.

2010S02996

Zachou, Chryssanthi (American College of Greece, Athens, Greece, 15342 [tel: 0030 210 600 9800/9; e-mail: czachou@acg.edu]), **Transcultural Challenges : The Women's Movement in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to study the current state of women's movement in Greece. It focuses on the various factors influencing, through transnational (and global) processes, its relatively slow but steady growth within the country's broader socio-cultural terrain. Given the impact of social changes that have occurred during the last few decades & reshaped a formerly homogeneous society–from Greece's integration in the EU to the massive flow of immigrants–feminist thought & action has been particularly influential. Not only in raising awareness on gender inequalities, but also through its powerful presence in the public sphere. My research focuses on five specific causes that have shaped women's activism in Greece: (a) The role of EU in implementing gender mainstreaming policies (b) The institutionalization of a feminist agenda by newly established governmental agencies & NGOs (c) The role of women's organizations interactive networks (d) The co-operative efforts with other progressive social movements (i.e. human rights, ecological) (e) The continuous impact of female (social) scientists and transnational epistemic networks. These factors will be analyzed in view of the recently intensified transcultural exchanges due to the presence of numerous women immigrants, tourism, the use of information & communication technologies and the rise of women's educational level. The theoretical objective of my sociological analysis is to synthesize them in a model that explains the present state of the women's movement in Greece.

2010S02997

Zachou, Chryssanthi (American College of Greece, Athens, Greece, 15342 [tel: 0030210 600 9800/9; e-mail: czachou@acg.edu]), **Transcultural Challenges: The Women's Movement in Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to study the current state of women's movement in Greece. It focuses on the various factors influencing, through transnational (and global) processes, its relatively slow but steady growth within the country's broader socio-cultural terrain. Given the impact of social changes that have occurred during the last few decades & reshaped a formerly homogeneous society–from Greece's integration in the EU to the massive flow of immigrants–feminist thought & action has been particularly influential. Not only in raising awareness on gender inequalities, but also through its powerful presence in the public sphere. My research focuses on five specific causes that have shaped women's activism in Greece: (a) The role of EU in implementing gender mainstreaming policies (b) The institutionalization of a feminist agenda by newly established governmental agencies & NGOs (c) The role of women's organizations interactive networks (d) The co-operative efforts with other progressive social movements (i.e. human rights, ecological) (e) The continuous impact of female (social) scientists and transnational epistemic networks. These factors will be analyzed in view of the recently intensified transcultural exchanges due to the presence of numerous women immigrants, tourism, the use of information & communication technologies and the rise of women's educational level. The theoretical objective of my sociological analysis is to synthesize them in a model that explains the present state of the women's movement in Greece.

2010S02998

Zachou, Chryssanthi & Kerpaci, Kalie (Sociology, American College of Greece (Deree College), 6 Gravias St, Athens, Greece, 15342 [tel: 0030210 600-9800/9; e-mail: czachou@acg.edu]), **God's "Second Coming": Youth and New Religious Movements in Post-Communist Albania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Since the early 1990s, Albania has moved from the stage of indoctrination into atheism to a period of religious revival. The end of the Communist era discredited Hoxja's ideology of "Albanism" as the "state's official religion" & brought about a series of rapid political & broader social changes, which activated a radical reorientation in people's lives individually and collectively. As a result, many Albanians (re)discovered religion. In a cultural terrain formerly dominated by Islam and Orthodox & Catholic Christianity as the main transcendental axes of a traditional society, new religious movements & especially protestant organizations (i.e. Campus Crusaders, Adventists, Baptists) mushroomed in Albania. They established foundations and Christian Colleges & over one hundred congregations, in cities and remote villages, in an effort to "evangelize" the former "Muslim" segments of the population. Protestant missionaries from USA & Europe engaged in "church planting", targeting the recruitment of youth. Special programs & events, activities and performances, radio broadcasts & concerts, magazines and pamphlets were used as strategies to attract young Albanians. This research-based paper explores the reasons for the success of protestant organizations & their appeal to Albanian youth in relation to (a) the contrasted political & socio-cultural frames of the old & new Albania, & (b) the context of modernity and globalization.

2010S02999

Zadkowska, Magdalena (University of Gdansk, Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Journalism, Gdansk, ul. Nazynskiego 1a PL80952 [tel: 0048504284751; e-mail: magda.zadkowska@wp.pl]), **Leisure Time and Space and Its Influence on Family During Holidays Abroad,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The journey is a product. We can choose it, order it & buy it. We feel a big social pressure that we must have one, at least once a year. Our expectations grow, we look for higher quality of service and stronger intensity of experience. The demand of extreme journey grows too. It should give us more, meet our big expectations, make our holidays intense. Extreme sports become ordinary & the reality of everyday-life relations becomes extreme. Sometimes it is far easier to go heli-skiing or to kite surf than to talk with husband/wife about cleaning a common kitchen in the apartment. Especially being watched & judged (we–the protagonists of wonderful sport sessions on photos & films) by our friends and roommates. Children do also disturb the relation. Some families leave children at home with their grandparents, some families take child/children & spent 24 hours a day with them for the first time in their life. As a sociologist & owner of a travel agency dealing with active tourism & extreme journey I decided to answer some questions: What happens to a family on holidays? Why it is often unsatisfied? Why does it go on holidays? Why it comes back tired? Is the presence of friends & other families, crucial when measuring the satisfaction & researching behaviors? How the new image of a family on holidays is being created? Having as a scientific pattern of couple description two books of Jean-Claude Kaufmann La trame conjugale. Analyse du couple par son linge and Familles a table sous le regard de Jean-Claude Kaufmann I decided to show the functioning of husband-wife relationships, the variety of gests & behaviors when the "we" is in danger, when the private sphere is limited, when the "I - I" negotiations meet relations with roommates. And with the extreme journey in between. I have analyzed ten married & not married couples; belonging to middle class, with income over 6 000 PLN a month, living in big cities (Warsaw & Tri-City), in the age of 30 - 35, with one, two or without children, going on holidays two to six times a year. The observation took place between 2006 & 2008, during eight one-week travels to: Spain (Tarifa, Fuerteventura) & France (Leucate, Tignes, Val Thorens).

2010S03000

Zagato, Alessandro (National University of Ireland Maynooth, NIRSA, Sociology, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland [tel: +353879848555; e-mail: alessandro.zagato@gmail.com]), **Normalizing youth. Unstructured Antagonism and Depoliticization in Dublin's Underprivileged Neighbourhoods,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This working paper presents some preliminary results of an ongoing doctoral research project. The basic idea is to articulate two very distinct but nevertheless convergent phenomena, which deeply mark the actual social/political landscape in Europe & worldwide. On one hand there is a rampant depoliticization that seems to relegate the present to a limbo of political immobility. On the other hand, while "modern" political organizations head toward their total obsolescence, the widespread sense of frustration affecting urban youth frequently explodes in outbursts of hostility that can take the shape of proper insurrections. Among all aspects of the phenomenon that I define as "unstructured youth antagonism", the most perplexing one is the total absence of both an ideological background & explicit claims. Through the lens of an empirical study that I am developing in underprivileged areas of Dublin inner city –Ireland, this paper aims to illustrate the way so-called "community development" organizations, when confronted with exceptional events involving underprivileged youth, unequivocally show their level of depoliticization. Indeed, for being incapable to explore the politicizing possibilities those erratic events carry with them, they end up supporting a repressive police management of the situation.

2010S03001

Zagorski, Krzysztof (Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland, 03-301 [tel: +48 22 8221734; fax: +48 22 8141156; e-mail: zagorski@kozminski.edu.pl]), **Modernization, Income and Satisfaction,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The paper analyses the relations between economic development, family income, income satisfaction & psychological well-being in Poland from the point of view of Inglehart's theory of modernization. The hypotheses is tested & proved to be true that the economic development reduces the strength of the relations between income and satisfaction as well as between income & psychological well-being in Poland. This may be explained by the changes in the value system from collectivist/materialist to individualist/post-materialist, though these values are mot measured & analyzed in the paper, & their changes are only theoretically assumed. The analysis concerns the results of a series of the surveys conducted in Poland during political and economic transformation period, i.e. between 1989 & 2008. Official statistical data on Polish economic development during the same period are used as a background for survey results. Contrary to the evidence from some other countries like Japan & the USA, the investigated relations change in Poland in a way consistent with Inglehart's theory, though it concerns more life satisfaction and psychological well-being than income satisfaction. The latter is growing even faster than the income.

2010S03002

Zahra, Mohamadi, Sanagoo, Akram & Jouybari, Leila (Golestan, Iran [tel: 00989122083295; e-mail: mimina_13@yahoo.com]), **The Golestan University's Faculty Members and Students Perspectives on in Civil Behaviors in Educational Setting,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: In civil behaviors strongly influence on teaching learning environments & may create conflicts & tension between student & teacher. Methods: In this analytical descriptive (2008) study the data gathered using Clark's questionnaire. The validity and reliability of the tool confirmed by experts of panel. The questionnaire was reliable with Cronbach's alpha coefficient: 0.9. 150 medical, paramedical, nursing & midwifery students & 50 faculty members participated in the study. The data analyzed with Spss software & descriptive, analytical tests such as T-test, Chi-Square & ANOVA. Results: 42% of the faculty members and 44% of students were from Medical School. 62.5% of faculties stated they never observed in civil behavior of students during last year. Only 30.2% of the students stated they never observed in civil behaviors of faculty members. The relationships among faculty members & disruptive behaviors with ethnicity, age & work experience were significant (P/BFM1XC8|END0.05). Conclusion: The faculty members had more positive perspectives than students. Unlike international studies, some of the in civil behaviors such as sending junk email, physical threatening. Although, the frequency of in civil behaviors were not significant, however, due to deep disruptive impacts applying strategies to create healthier teaching learning environment is necessary.

2010S03003

Zaidi, Yasmin (Sociology & Social Policy, Brandeis Univ, 415 South St. MS-035, Waltham, MA 02453 USA [tel: 13109081811; e-mail: yzaidi@brandeis.edu]), **Gender & Globalization: Women Negotiating Change in Pakistan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper explores the impact of globalization on gender relations in Pakistan, specifically how young, often first generation female labor force participants, negotiate their identities as workers within a society that appears resistant to change. As "pink collar" workers in international call centers–that global workplace where information technology, media, & international finance is vividly juxtaposed with the local–young women work alongside male colleagues, frequently at night, experiencing the time-space compression typical of globalization, & interacting with clients, usually in a foreign language, across different cultural contexts, while their own physical location remains fixed in their own country & social context. In-depth interviews with such employees (ages 18-30, at least 10

years of school, urban based) & participant observation at two sites in Pakistan reveals the strategies they adopt to tread a delicate balance, crafting identities that are accepted in a complex social context that constrains their autonomy & mobility & stigmatizes their work status. The possibility of conflict between the new identities being shaped by the globalized workplace & the social stigma associated with work, is avoided by doing gender & class in ways that reinforce social gender norms even as they are transgressed.

2010S03004

Zakharov, Nikolay & Rezaev, Andrey V. (Sociology Uppsala University [e-mail: nikolay.zakharov@sh.se]), **Does the Theory of Race Matter for Understanding Migration Processes in Contemporary Russia?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study suggests that the analysis of the migration processes in Russia can be advanced by the critical application of some arguments formulated in the context of racialization studies. The analysis we offer of racialization of migrants in post-Soviet Russia demonstrates, firstly, that Western modernity remains the only frame of reference, but only in the sense that its antinomies become a challenge which is taken up by alternative modernities. The internal contradictions of modernity are also characteristic of such a key concept of modernity as race. This concept holds the social fabric together, organizing our perception of the "Other", at the same time as undermining the unity of society, thus operating in a dialectical fashion. Secondly, in this paper we argue that racialization processes in contemporary Russia cannot be considered to be either false modernization, or traditionalization. Rather, they are a compromise between modernizing imperatives and the constraints of the communist legacy, between a striving towards global unity & ethnic-centred particularism, a compromise which consists of indigenous Russian traditions, containing pro-modernization themes. Race-thinking in Russia is a component of a new nationhood-project, a component which is contradictory in its functions of both responding to the traumatic challenges of the imagined West & naturalizing social differences at home. Key words: racialization, Russia, migration, social theory, modernity

2010S03005

Zamora, Gerardo, Laskibar, Iker, Yanguas, Javier, Cuartango, Izaskun, Montejo, Manuel, San Sebastián, Laida & Urdaneta, E. (Fundacion Ingema R&D, U Sandizaga, 6 20002 San Sebastian Spain [e-mail: gerardo.zamora@ingema.es]), **Strengthening the Assistive Technology Sector in San Sebastián, Spain, to Foster Citizens' Quality of Life and Improve the City's Socioeconomic Development,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: In San Sebastian, one of Spain's most aged cities, 20% of its population is 65+ & people with disabilities represent 8.3%. There is a need to provide these two population groups with well-structured socioeconomic, local policies. Meanwhile, there is a booming economic sector around ageing & disability, with a strong R&D component. Local authorities, private companies and research organisations, are exploring the feasibility of Assistive Technology (AT) as an economic booster in the frame of FP7-funded project called Tecforlife. Objective: To identify the conditions to set up a new research-driven cluster on AT in San Sebastian as a means to improve the coordination of the local stakeholders, make best use of existing infrastructures & further regional socioeconomic development. Methods: (1) Literature review and analysis of the policy implications of the AT sector in the city; (2) analysis of state-of the-art AT at European & national level; (3) mentoring from international Expert; (4) 20 in-depth interviews & 2 focus groups with key stakeholders; (5) definition of a cluster scope, a regional agenda & an implementation plan. Results: (1) A report on the economic & health-related policy implications of supporting AT in San Sebastian; (2) mobilisation of key stakeholders (3) participatory-built roadmap to set up a Cluster on AT; (4) a new space for local participation.

2010S03006

Zamora, Gerardo, Sancho, Mayte, del Barrio, Elena & Yanguas, Javier (Fundacion Ingema R&D, U Sandizaga, 6 20002 San Sebastian [e-mail: gerardo.zamora@ingema.es]), **Housing with Care in Spain: Early Findings from a Qualitative Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: In Spain, 2.2 million people aged 80+ represent 4.7% of the country's population, 65% are women. Most elderly people state their willing to age in place, but residential settings are growing. While the caring culture is rapidly changing there is no structured public policy regarding housing with care schemes (HwC) for the elderly. Objective: We aim to analyse different stakeholders' discourses on housing-related issues & housing policies for the elderly in Spain as a means to provide policy makers with evidence-based recommendations. Methods: Four stakeholders were identified: (S1) care givers aged 55-65 caring for 80+ people; (S2) 80+ people living in their own home; (S3) 65+ and 80+ people living in residential settings; (S4) health practitioners, professionals, policy makers & researchers. The research method was threefold: (M1) literature review of housing models in Europe & North America; (M2) a qualitative analysis of the stakeholders' discourses via focus groups with S1, S2 & S3; and 30 in-depth interviews with S3; (M3) material was analysed using Atlas.Ti. Results: (1) Participant preferred housing schemes integrated in their usual built environment so as to not sharply change their lifestyle; (2) there is a need for cross-cutting policies integrating housing, health & social caring policies; (3) a set of recommendations for policy makers is provided based on the analysis of the stakeholders' discourses.

2010S03007

Zanatta, Anna Laura ([tel: 00390635347441; e-mail: al.zanatta@mclink.it]), **Child Poverty in Italy, Spain and Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Italy, Spain & Poland present similar high levels of child poverty, according to EU-SILC data. The aim of the paper is to point out the key determinants of child poverty, focusing on household characteristics, employment situation of the parents & welfare provisions. As regards Italy and Spain, my hypothesis is that the main determinant of child poverty is the model of welfare, defined by most of the scholars as "Familism" typical of Southern Europe. Poland presents characteristics similar to the Mediterranean countries as regards religious tradition, family structures & family solidarity, but it seemed to have a more friendly welfare system, partly inherited by the past socialist regime. According to some scholars, Poland belongs to the "subsidiarity" model of welfare state, similar to the "familistic" one, but characterized by a stronger support to families. However, according to the most recent data, we can assume that Poland resembles more & more the "familistic" pattern.

2010S03008

Zapata, Patrik (Patrik Zapata; School of Public Administration, Gothenburg University, Göteborg, Sweden, 40530 Göteborg [e-mail: patrik.zapata@spa.gu.se]), **What Management-Speak Does,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Management-speak is the language managers speak among themselves. More interesting is that not only managers use management-speak, but more & more people use it in more & more contexts & often with great success. The one who speaks it the best wins the argument. Many other languages are no longer used outside their professions–the language of the church, officialese, or, to some extent, the language of engineers. That the old languages of domination no longer work as well is not really a cause for grievance. But management-speak is spreading & is being used by many, in many parts of our societies. With a language come not only words & expressions, but ways of thinking, values & views of things a & they matter. There is a difference between socializing for pleasure & mingling because one wants to invest in a social network. This paper is about what Management-Speak does and makes possible. I deconstruct & reconstruct a text written in Management-Speak to find what it does & makes possible. The conclusion is that management-speak neutralizes, it enlarges, makes the general special, many can use it, it facilitates organizational hypocrisy, it overcomes time & space, makes texts economic & it offers solutions to problems

2010S03009

Zapata-Campos, María José (Gothenburg Research Institute, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg 411 28 Sweden [tel: +46 31 7865626; e-mail: Mj.Zapata@gri.gu.se]), **Hybridisation and Publicness in Public-Private Collaboration,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper aims to make a contribution to the understanding of public-private collaboration processes. In order to do that, the paper focuses on public-private partnerships (PPP) dealing with tourism destination management & development in Spain. The paper addresses three specific sub-questions inspired in the new institutional theory & the resource dependence theory: i) what is the organisational structure & behaviour of these partnerships (what?), ii) why are these partnerships structured the way they are (why?), & iii) how have these partnerships evolved? (how?). A surveyed questionnaire to local tourism partnerships was carried out in the first place to produce a descriptive analysis of their organisational structure

& behaviour (what?). The statistical analysis confirmed the growth of PPP, the trend towards the institutionalisation & hybridisation of the organisational field and how the PPP had turned out to be the rational myth for destination management. A cluster analysis confirmed the co-existence of four types of partnerships over the basis of who funded, created, founded & participated in these PPP: public partnerships, private partnerships, & the emergence of two hybrids, quasi-public & quasi-private partnerships; both with predominant public funding. Over the basis of these results the Alicante Tourism Partnership & the Mar Menor Nautical Station were selected as case studies to understand the institutional constituents behind these organisational structures (why) & their evolution (how) since they represented the emergent quasi-public and quasi-private hybrid models, respectively. Personal interviews were carried out with members of both partnerships. The content analysis of these interviews helped to identify the institutional constituents behind these hybrid organisations (why): the processes of publicness & the hidden entrepreneur role of the government in a predominant network governance; the complex & fragmented environments & the institutional constituents where PPP are inserted; & the institutionalisation of the organisational field where PPP were balancing legitimacy in detriment of effectiveness. The emergence of these hybrid organisations was the result of diverse processes as the institutionalisation of the national, regional & thematic tourism organisational fields; the institutionalisation of organisational labels (symbolic isomorphism); & simultaneous processes of company-isation and politicisation. The inconsistencies & tensions in these hybrid organisations were interpreted as the result of the organisational hypocrisy whereby discourse was decoupled from action, and partnerships continuity & survival was guaranteed by strategies of publicness.

2010S03010

Zapp, Mike G. (State Agency for Political Education Saar [fax:; e-mail: m.zapp@gmx.net]), **Theorizing Global Social Policy: A Research Agenda,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Over the last 20 years processes of internationalization, supranationalization & transnationalization have changed the fundamentals of social policy formation. Theorization of these developments, however, lags behind. This paper argues that further theoretical underpinning of the hitherto predominantly descriptive global social policy studies (GSPS) is essential if this burgeoning field of research is to provide academics & policy makers with orientational knowledge. The paper considers three analytical departures: 1) conflict theory. Recent contributions sought to relocate cleavages between labor vs. capital & universalistic vs. liberal welfare regimes into the global context. 2) research on global governance which has attracted growing attention mostly among political scientists. Only with delay, however, scholars pay heed to social policy issues. 3) John Meyer's world polity approach focusing on cultural patterns, their global diffusion and institutional impact. Although the neoinstitutionalist approach relies on a strong body of empirical work, the diffusion of social policy has not yet been thoroughly analyzed. However, much indicates that policy learning & transfer play a significant role in the making of social policy worldwide. The paper concludes that particularly neoinstitutionalism can sustainably enrich GSPS if researchers extend its theoretical grounds & spur further empirical work in the field of social policy.

2010S03011

Zarei, Ali & Ayoubi, Parisa (Azad University, Tehran Central Branch,Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Tehran, Iran [tel: 0009802144252092; e-mail: Dr_alizarei@yahoo.com]), **Amount of Leisure Time Activities of Male and Female Students at Guidance Schools of Tehran and its Relationship with BMI,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The purpose of this study is to specify the amount of leisure time activities of male & female students at Guidance school level in Tehran, & its relation with BMI. For this purpose, after dividing Tehran into 5 regions, 549 students were chosen by random cluster sampling. Subjects' leisure time activities were evaluated through a researcher-made questionnaire. Through the alpha reliability of the questionnaire Krvnbakh 89 percent respectively. Their BMI level was calculated by BMI formula, that is dividing their weight(kg) on the square of their height(m). Descriptive (tables & diagrams) and deductive (U Mann a Whittney, Chi a Square, Kroscal Walis) Statistical methods were used for data analysis. The findings of this study indicated that type of leisure activities of students, respectively, include: watching TV, using computers, listening to music, sport, study Non-tuition. The amount of leisure time activities of male & female students during school days are about one to three hours per day & night (24 hours) & this goes up to 7 hours in summer. No meaningful difference observed between male and female students for watching TV, but in using computer, reading materials other than study Non-tuition & sportive activities there was a meaningful difference between the two groups. About 4 percent of obese male & female students, 14 percent overweight, 52 percent of normal weight & 30 percent were weight deficient. No meaningful correlation observed between leisure time activities of male & female students & their BMI.

2010S03012

Zartler, Ulrike & Richter, Rudolf (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology [e-mail: ulrike.zartler@univie.ac.at]), **Zooms on my Family: Photo Interviews with Children,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Although interviews are frequently used in qualitative research with children, they do have disadvantages: children grow tired quickly during interviews, it might be difficult to keep their interest for a longer time, & it is challenging for children to verbalize memories without any visualization. In our paper, we introduce an interview type that might overcome some of these difficulties by combining semi-structured interviews based on topic guides with photo interviews. This kind of data collection was used within an empirical study on children's views of their families. 10-year-old children (n = 50) were asked to take photos with disposable cameras, according to a specific schedule. The interviews were then structured according to the photos, always bearing in mind the topic guide covering the principle themes of the study, namely children's perception of their own families, reflections on family forms, family time, & children's participation in family decisions. This combined method turned out to be able to compensate a major part of the difficulties described above. We reflect on the method of photo interviewing & explore its advantages, challenges and potentials within the frame of qualitative childhood research. We conclude that visual methods have a useful potential & are able to generate substantial benefits in this research area.

2010S03013

Zebrowski, Michal (Faculty of Sociology, Department of Philosophy, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland [tel: (+48)609843407; e-mail: michal.zebrowski@uj.edu.pl]), **Polish Religious Economy - A Case of Pluralistic Monopoly? Endogenous Pluralism, Tension and Existential Security in Cracow,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The claim of rational choice theory of religion is that pluralism, not religious monopoly, leads to higher religiosity. Interesting question in respect to this thesis could be related to Poland, treated by most sociologists of religion as a Catholic monopoly with high levels of religiosity. Advocates of secularization thesis treat it as an effect of low existential security. Proponents of rational choice theory treat this anomaly as an effect of historical circumstances. This paper gives another explanation a endogenous (internal) pluralism. Proposed presentation is based on a research that tries to verify whether Poland can be treated as a pluralistic religious market, & if so, how it affects religious economy. Rational choice approach is used in order to check whether organizations inside Catholic Church, in Polish city Cracow, differ in means of tension with environment. Also the correlations between tension, engagement in religious activities of members & their existential security are examined.

2010S03014

Zendron-Miola, Iagê (Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Festa del Perdono, 7 [tel: 39-3347009283; e-mail: iagezm@gmail.com]), **Paper Law: The Contradictory Legal Responses of the North and South to the Pulp and Paper Industry Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The article discusses the impacts of the pulp & paper industry's globalization under a socio-legal perspective. The central hypothesis investigated is that legal frameworks in the global North & South are unevenly mobilized by this sector. Evidences were found through empirical research. The tensions generated by the European Union's Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive are discussed as an illustration of the increasing strictness of the environmental regulation in the global North. Contrarily to this trend, it is argued through a case study on the production of the environmental zoning for the plantation of eucalyptus in Brazil, that the global South faces the flexibilization of environmental regulation. Against the discourses sustaining the global convergence of legal responses to transnational capital, the data collected suggests that law is a dynamic source of contradictions, reflecting structural differences between the contexts where it is produced.

2010S03015

Zetterlund, Yoko K., Kawanishi, Masashi & Narita, Ko (National Institute of Fitness & Sports in Kanoya, Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-2393 Japan [tel: 0994-46-4815; e-mail: officebronze-4sports@sunny.ocn.ne.jp]), **How Media Training Effect to the Athlete's Behavior and Performance?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The media training program is constructed for Japanese top athletes in order to develop their personal & team branding. The purpose of this study is to clarify the concepts of Media Training for the Japanese top- athletes & to evaluate the effects on the awareness of their personal brand image & performance. In this study, the interview & questionnaire survey methods were conducted for the number of 138(5 clubs) top athletes of Japanese football league who participated in the seminar of media training projects from Feb. to Sep. 2009. As main results, the athletes found their importance of awareness to build to their personal & team brand image, and development their communication skills after participate in the Media Training program.

2010S03016

Zeybek, Sezai Ozan (The Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, MK7 6AA [e-mail: s.o.zeybek@open.ac.uk]), **The Medium is the Message: Political Campaigning for Municipal Elections in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ What is left to politics in a place where the true location of politics appears to be somewhere else? The paper investigates municipal elections held in 2009 in a small provincial town in Turkey. However, the inhabitants of the town have little influence in local politics, let alone in national or global agendas. Starting with jingles & flags used in the election campaigns, almost everything, including candidates' projects, are sent from the headquarters in the capital. As a result, particularities of the town are taken over by mainstream political discourses and "major issues". In a sense, the local is eliminated from "local politics". What does politics mean, then, if the playground is severely restricted for all groups in the town, albeit in different degrees? How does being stuck in somebody else's politics choke the very mundane particularities of the location? While addressing these questions, the paper attempts to foreground possibilities of a "minor politics" in the town.

2010S03017

Zhang, Qian Forrest & Donaldson, John A. (Singapore Management University, 90 Stamford Road, Level 4, Singapore 178903 [tel: +65 68280294; e-mail: forrestzhang@smu.edu.sg]), **From Peasants to Farmers: Peasant Differentiation, Labor Regimes, Land-Rights Institutions in China's Agrarian Transition,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of factor markets has opened Chinese agriculture for the penetration of capitalism. This new round of rural transformation a China's agrarian transition a raises the agrarian question in the Chinese context. This study investigates how capitalist forms & relations of production transform agricultural production & the peasantry class in rural China. We identify six forms of non-peasant agricultural production, compare the labor regimes & direct producers' socioeconomic statuses across these forms, & evaluate the role of China's land-rights institution in shaping these forms. Our empirical investigation presents three main findings. 1. Peasant differentiation: Capitalist forms of agricultural production differentiate peasants into a variety of new class positions. 2. Market-based stratification: Producers in capitalist agriculture are primarily stratified by their positions in labor & land markets; their socioeconomic statuses are linked with their varying degrees of proletarianization. 3. Institutional mediation: Rural China's dual-track land system plays a crucial role in shaping the diverse and unique forms of capitalist production.

2010S03018

Zhong, Hua (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong [tel: 85226096613; e-mail: sarazhong@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Coping with Victimization: Legal Help, Self-Help or Other Options?: A Study of Migrant Workers in Urban-Villages of Guangzhou, China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ According to Donald Black (1983), besides seeking for help from our legal system, victims may choose to commit crime for the sake of self-help. Such self-help still exists in modern societies & is not largely displaced by formal social control. If this theory can be applied to current China, migrant workers–almost the most disadvantaged social group–are very likely to use self-help or other options instead of legal help since law protection is rarely available to this group with grievance. By drawing upon in-depth interviews with migrants living in five urban-villages (similar to slums) of Guangzhou & relevant legal practitioners in those districts, this study explores the patterns & mechanisms of self-help among migrant workers in contemporary China, together with their interactions with & attitudes toward Chinese legal system. Admittedly, majority of criminal offenders in contemporary urban China are migrant workers from rural area, especially in the Southeastern coastal cities like Guangzhou. However, scholars and the public have neglected for a long time that migrants are also a group of people who often have victimization experience. To help themselves, they may use illegal ways to compensate their lost from the victimization. In other words, they are usually considered as offenders by mainstream society partially because they are victimized first & at the same time lack legitimate means for coping. This study is helpful to test Black's self-help theory (1983) which has been criticized for a long time due to its problematic measures & weak empirical support in Western societies. It might also make policy implications about the legal reform in China. Finally, this study is enlightening for future collaborations between Chinese legal system & other social systems since they need to work together to improve migrant workers' quality of life.

2010S03019

Zhong, Hua (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong [tel: 85226096613; fax: 85226035213; e-mail: sarazhong@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Migration and Victimization: A Study of Migrant Workers in Urban-Villages of Guangzhou, China,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In current mainland China, migrant workers are almost the most disadvantaged social group. Due to blocked opportunities, feeling of relative deprivation, living in a disorganized community, and/or other structural reasons, some of them may commit crime after they move into the cities. Admittedly, majority of criminal offenders in contemporary urban China are rural migrants, especially in the Southeastern coastal cities like Guangzhou. However, scholars and the public have neglected for a long time that migrants are also a group of people who often have victimization experience. This study explores the patterns & risk factors of victimization among migrant workers in contemporary China by drawing upon in-depth interviews with 30 migrants living in urban-villages of Guangzhou. The findings indicate that migrant workers tend to normalize their victimization experience & have relatively high level of perceived safety in a very dangerous community. After victimization, they blame migrants from other provinces/counties or younger generation migrants instead of blaming government officials. This study might make policy implications about the renovation of such urban-villages by identifying the preventive strategies to avoid or reduce victimizations among these migrant residents.

2010S03020

Zhou, Y. Rachel (McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4M4 [tel: 1-905-525-9140 ext. 23787; fax: 1-905-577-4667; e-mail: zhoura@mcmaster.ca]), **Generational Redistribution within Chinese Immigrant Families: Unpaid Transnational Caregiving and its Implications for Global Social Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Global social policy (GSP), as an emerging research area, has focused on the development of the institutional mechanisms of social provision & protection & on the role of the market in redistributing resources (e.g., income, social insurance, and commercialized care) that are key to quality of living on a global scale. When government & the market are not yet adequate to accomplish such tasks, however, it is not clear how resources, especially those outside institutional contexts, have been mobilized, organized & allocated at familial & social levels. Drawing upon the data in a study of the transnational care-giving experiences of Chinese seniors in Canada, this paper explores the generational redistribution of care resources (e.g., emotion, time, and cultural knowledge) within Chinese immigrant families & its complex impacts on the well-being of these families. Shedding light on the intersections among skilled immigration, shrinking childcare provision & transnational familial networks, this study reveals a contrast between the increasing reliance of these immigrant families on unpaid transnational caregivers & its invisibility in institutional discourses on GSP. I argue that the domestic government should play a proactive role in addressing the spillover of policy effects beyond the national border so as to reduce the inequalities (e.g., ones based on age, immigration status, and access to welfare) experienced by these transnational families.

2010S03021

Zhu, Yujing (Anthropology Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Rm401, Humanities Building, CUHK, Shatin, N.T. Hong Kong [tel: 852-63595992; fax: 852-26035218; e-mail: jachiezhu@hotmail.com]), **Religious Freedom and Religious Rights in China after 1949: From Borrowed Idea to Main Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Recently, there is a growing awareness that religious freedom and religious rights do not bear trans-historical essence & we should understand them in specific socio-cultural context. In this paper, I intend to discuss how the concept "religious freedom and rights" were historically constructed in China since 20th Century by the study of the relationship between the state & Christianity in Wenzhou which is known as "Chinese Jerusalem". "Basic human Right of Religious freedom" was first introduced to China by Christian missionaries in the beginning of 20 Century to ask for the tolerance in the anti-Christianity movements. Chinese government has recognized that "citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief" in 1954 Constitution. But it was rather a borrowed idea & not reified & soon other social & political movements were privileged to deny & dismiss this basic human right. In the post-socialist period, the idea of religious freedom are revisited, but the state & religious converts embrace different understanding on "freedom" & the conflict originated from the endless debate of "private vs. public". Furthermore, what should be included in the concept of "religion" has been under change. On the other side, "religious freedom & rights" became popular discourses employed by religious converts to gain sympathy from the rest of world & pose pressure to the Chinese government. The negotiation between state and church, however, does not focus on the issue how to make "freedom" operational & feasible & the problems between them were always solved by motivating personal relationship between officials & converts.

2010S03022

Ziebarth, Ann C. (Housing Studies Program, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55113 [tel: 612-625-8795; e-mail: aziebart@umn.edu]), **Discourse, Discrimination, & Domicide: A Midwest USA Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The discourse on small towns & rural places persistently emphasizes an idyllic myth of common interests, shared histories, uniform values & priorities, & perceived preference as a place to raise children & grow old. Yet, as the population has changed with the influx of immigrants into the United States Midwestern region there is evidence of increasing conflict within communities. Using selected case studies, this paper illustrates how the conflicting discourse of the rural small town & the reality of discrimination have evolved into public policies that promote domicide, the deliberate destruction of targeted dwellings designed to exclude selected groups. The case study is situated within the context of contentious dynamics linking the community development trends of local cities & global economies. The connections between the persistent discourse, experienced inequalities & exclusion, and the public policy responses are highlighted. The conclusion offers suggestions for an alterative response that provides a transformative approach to building a common community respecting diversity & inclusion.

2010S03023

Zilinskaite, Viktorija (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania, LT08105 [tel: +37061177745; e-mail: viktorija.zilinskaite@gmail.com]), **Artistic Research: Rationalization of Intuition and Attempts of Institutionalisation in Lithuania,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The presentation will analyse shift in attitudes of artists towards their creations & society. Romantic paradigm of art and postmodern understanding about place of art in society have different notions of "artistic research". Although rationalization of arts & transition of social sciences and humanities from "science for science's sake" have a lot in common, there are differences emerging from different functions of arts & sciences in society. Growing of importance of social reflection in art, doesn't diminish decorative & entertaining function, art remains very visible form of cultural capital and usually is addressed to broader audiences than sciences. Another difference emerges from comparatively new notion of artistic research that has a lot of variations. While social sciences and humanities have established methodologies, artistic research raises not only the question, whether a particular creation of art is based on reflective or intuitive research, but which of the research models, categorised under the notion, was used too. The transition from "Art for Art's sake" is different within fields of conceptual arts & design. It is interesting to notice that Lithuanian conceptual artists in their understanding about connections between art & society much more distant from Romantic Paradigm of Art than designers.

2010S03024

Zillien, Nicole & Haake, Gianna (University of Trier, Trier, Germany, 54296 [tel: +49 651 4178; e-mail: nicole.zillien@uni-trier.de]), **Internet Use of Infertile Couples,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In Germany there are about two million women & men who are involuntarily childless. A systematic review of the literature shows that many childless couples satisfy their strong need for information in the Internet. Focusing on online infertility forums, the aim of the project "Intro" is a broader understanding of the reception & communication of scientific knowledge by laymen. The research is based on theories of the information-society & sociological Internet studies. We apply several research methods: (1) Qualitative interviews, (2) a standardized online survey & (3) a content analysis. The analysis of our semi-structured interviews with over thirty infertility patients indicates that many of them appropriate specific medical knowledge throughout their treatment & often pass it on to other patients in online forums, acting as "experts on their own behalves". But not only feelings of assurance may emerge from this exchange, also doubts & uncertainty can be the results. The fragile & sometimes conflicting character of scientific knowledge complicates the information exchange between laymen & results in the development of different strategies of coping with contradictory information. These findings are confirmed and supplemented by the outcomes of our online survey with more than 1,000 members of infertility forums.

2010S03025

Zinn, Jens Oliver (School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria/Australia, 3010 [tel: +61 3 83443533; e-mail: jzinn@unimelb.edu.au]), **An International Risk Data Base for Social Sciences,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Ulrich Beck (2002, 2008) claims that ongoing globalisation processes would urge different nations to cooperate to master new risks such as climate change, international terrorism, & financial crisis. The proposed cosmopolitan worldview might not only refer to political cooperation but a need for cross-national capacity building such as new independent knowledge sources to learn and understand national & transnational perceptions & responses to risk. This presentation reports from the attempt to establish such a knowledge source at the University of Melbourne (Scholarly Information Innovation Grant 2010). The International Social Science Risk Database (ISSRD) would fill a major gap in the resources available to social scientists to support academic and practical research as no comparable database currently exists in this field. It will make information available & will enable systematic cross-cultural comparisons of risk profiles in different national contexts. Moreover, an international risk database will provide public & private decision-makers with valuable knowledge to govern & manage risk in national contexts & on a global scale. The presentation will outline the structure of the ISSRD by the example of the recent swine flu.

2010S03026

Zokaei, Mohammad Saeed (University of Allameh Tabatabai, Tehran-Iran [tel: 0098 21 22223001-5; fax: 0098 21 22227075; e-mail: saeed.zokaei@gmail.com]), **Academic and Educational Culture amongst Iranian University Students,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Many of empirical studies on academic culture in Iran suggest students' passive & inefficient acculturation & socialization and their alienation from the desired academic structure, process and culture. A sense of powerlessness, normlessness, social isolation & in general alienation from educational process, university atmosphere & also from other students has increasingly developed amongst some layers of humanities & social science students. Drawing on a mixed methodology & deign(grounded theory and survey)and elaborating on students lived experience and narratives the present paper aims to clarify the phenomenology of academic & educational alienation & to present a typology on both its prevalence & its types. The findings suggest that the principal components of alienation experience while being directly influenced by the culture politics, pose important social, economic and psychological consequences for their lives. The necessities of real & practical life, force students to choose a range of de-alienating strategies according to which some achieve their desired aims & objectives & some only think to maneuver it strategically.

2010S03027

Zoltan, Lippenyi (Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3584CS [tel: 0302532101; e-mail: z.lippenyi@uu.nl]), **The Effects of Modernization on Intergenerational Mobility in Hungary between 1850 and 1950. Comparing Municipalities and Periods Before and During Industrialization,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ An important question in social mobility research is whether intergenerational mobility increases with modernization. This question has primarily been studied using contemporary social surveys in a cross-country comparative method. Although this research is impressive, there are also theoretical and methodological problems connected to this method. From these studies little is known about changes in intergenerational mobility in the periods before & during industrialization which are theoretically interesting eras for changes in social mobility. The influence of local contexts such as regions & municipalities on social mobility is often neglected, although there were large differences in modernization between sub-country units. Explanatory analyses of the influence of autonomous modernization processes on mobility are also scarce. This paper presents a design for intergenerational mobility research which addresses these drawbacks. The paper compares several municipalities within a single country, Hungary, from the beginning of industrialization and institutional modernization, & explains the variation in social fluidity across municipalities & over time using municipal-level indicators of development in economy, education, transport, & communication. Preliminary results are presented based on Hungarian data between 1850 & 1950. The dataset is part of a larger data gathering project collecting individual-level intergenerational occupational mobility information from church marriage registers. Multinominal logistic regression model used by Ganzeboom & Hendrikx (1998) are applied to incorporate macro-level covariates into the mobility analysis.

2010S03028

Zottarelli, Lisa K., Kwon, Junehee, Ryu, Dojin, Rider, Erin & Deane, Amber (Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas 76204 [tel: 940-368-6787; fax: 940-898-2067; e-mail: LZottarelli@mail.twu.edu]), **Shelter in the Storm: A Sociopolitical Ecology Analysis of Faith-Based Organizations Providing Food and Shelter during Large Scale Evacuations of the United States Gulf Coast,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Faith-based organizations (FBOs) have a critical role supporting disaster response & recovery, yet little research has been conducted on FBO response during evacuations. The purpose of this paper is to examine FBO response in providing food & shelter during large-scale hurricane evacuations in the United States Gulf Coast region during the 2005, 2007, & 2008 hurricane seasons. The data are from telephone surveys, mail surveys, & focus groups conducted with FBO leaders & volunteers. Using a sociopolitical ecology approach, the FBOs are examined as actors within an ecological field moving in & out of exchange with systems of organized formal disaster response networks. Hurricane Katrina was a catalyst for many FBOs to become directly involved in disaster response through the provision of food & shelter to evacuees, and many provided aid without formal networks & support. Repeated FBO evacuation shelter experiences resulted in contingent networks being established between the FBO & other FBOs & disaster response organizations. These relationships tend to be transitory, changing from evacuation event to evacuation event without consistent development of permanent formal linkages. The experiences of FBO leaders & volunteers with evacuees and professional disaster response organizations influenced subsequent networking, as well as the breaking ties.

2010S03029

Zubair, Maria, Martin, Wendy & Victor, Christina (School of Health and Social Care, University of Reading, Reading, UK. RG6 1HY [tel: (+44) 07883079336; e-mail: maria.zubair@reading.ac.uk]), **Learning to be Pakistani, the Female Way: Issues of Identity, Trust and Recruitment when Researching Older Pakistani Muslims in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Introduction: There has often been an assumption within the methodological literature that a researcher from an ethnic minority group will experience an "insider" position when researching on their co-ethnics. Such an assumption obscures the complex nature of ethnic identifications & the interactions between people's age, social class, gender & ethnic identities. In this paper, we draw on the experiences of our young Pakistani Muslim female researcher doing qualitative fieldwork with older Pakistani Muslims in the UK* to explore the significance of gender, age & ethnicity to fieldwork processes & "field" relationships. METHOD: With a reflexive approach, & using examples from our fieldwork, we examine our young Pakistani Muslim female researcher's particular use of her ethnic identity in "the field" as a means of building rapport & trust among our older Pakistani participants. Results: Our fieldwork examples illustrate that an "insider" relationship needs to be continuously & actively negotiated in "the field" through particular presentations of the embodied ethnic "self". In particular, we reflect on the gendered nature of Pakistani ethnicity & show how this, along with the age differentials between our researcher & participants, makes it important for our researcher to adopt a gendered female Pakistani ethnic identity in "the field". Conclusions: We highlight the significance of our young Pakistani researcher's adoption of an ethnic identity which is embodied & gendered, to the actual development of trusting and comfortable research relationships with our older Pakistani participants. * Our research project "Families & Caring in South Asian Communities" is funded by the ESRC New Dynamics of Ageing programme.

2010S03030

Zubieta, Judith & Rocha, Nora P. (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, Cto Mtro Mario de la Cueva s/n; Ciudad Universitaria, D.F. Mexico 04510 [tel: 52-55-5622-7416; fax: 52-55-5622-7513; e-mail: zubieta@servidor.unam.mx]), **Gender Digital Divide among Professors: Are Universities Showing a Path for an Equitable Knowledge Society?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Several studies have proven gender differences in terms of knowledge and use of ICT. Some of them explore explanations in terms of ICT access differentials (Jolly & Narayanaswamy, 2004), as well as elements concerning their design & development in mostly masculine domains. In our study of university professors we found gender differences not only in terms of knowledge & usage but also in the degree of complexity of the technological tools available to faculty for teaching purposes. If ICTs are meant to improve & expand education to population sectors which have been deprived from it, efforts ought to be made in order to overcome the gap that is simultaneously hampering the path towards the Knowledge Society.

2010S03031

Zune, Marc, Demaziere, Didier & Horn, François (University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1348 [tel: 0032 10 48 42 01; e-mail: marc.zune@uclouvain.be]), **Free Software Development and the Construction of Professional Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The development of free software is characterized by a great heterogeneity of the individual & collective identities, whereas the requirements of the software production suppose close co-operations necessary for the making of a coherent & effective product. It is this paradox that we will explore by focusing our attention on the construction of the legitimate figures of involvement in the development of free software. Based on results of ethnographic investigation carried out since 2005 about four cases we firstly show how the history of the projects generates a normative identity of project which fixes the sense & aims of action, which is not only the simple solving of technical problems. Far from being stabilized, this identity is constantly renewed by interactions, the flow of participants & contributions, the controversies & conflicts. So that the direction & the sense given to the project is interpreted according to the variety of the modes of implication & the proximities & distances maintained by the developers compared to these collective norms. This allows us, thereafter, to understand the way in which, through interactions & transactions within the group, legitimate figures of engagement are defined. More generally, our contribution address how the professional identities are defined in these virtual environments still little explored by the sociology of professional groups.

2010S03032

Zwerman, Gilda & Steinhoff, Patricia G. (Sociology Department, SUNY Old Westbury [e-mail: gzwerman@aol.com]), **Identity, Movement Networks and the State: Exit Strategies of Armed Activists in the U.S. and Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This study examines the exit paths of former members of armed, clandestine groups. Using long-term qualitative data on 75 individuals associated with several different organizations in the U.S. & Japan during the 1970s & 1980s, we show how interactions with movement networks continue to shape identity in the context of varying conditions of repression,

even after their organizations have dissolved. By connecting individual reconstructions of identity to movement networks under varying conditions of incarceration, exile or underground life, this study contributes to the dialogue concerning patterns of disengagement from social movements & terrorism (Crenshaw 1991; Klandermans 2003; Bandura 2004 ; Cronin 2006; Miller 2007; Horgan & Bjorgo 2009) & the role of state intervention in the process.

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ABBREVIATIONS

&	and
AD	anno Domini
AM	before noon
Assoc	Association
Ave	Avenue
BC	before Christ
Blvd	Boulevard
Co	Company
Coll	College
Corp	Corporation
Dept	Department
Dr	Drive
GB	Great Britain
Inc	Incorporated
Instit	Institute
IQ	intelligence quotient
khz	kilohertz
Ln	Lane
msec	millisecond
N	sample
PhD	doctor of philosophy
PM	after noon
%	percent, percentage
Rd	Road
Sq	Square
St	Street
Str	Strasse
S	subject
Ss	subjects
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
TV	television
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
US	United States
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
U	University
vs	versus
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans
ARA	Arabic
BUL	Bulgarian
CHI	Chinese
CZE	Czech
DAN	Danish
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)
EFR	Bilingual English & French (Canada)
ENG	English
ESP	Esperanto
FIN	Finnish
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)
FRE	French
GER	German
GRE	Greek
HEB	Hebrew
HUN	Hungarian
ITA	Italian
JPN	Japanese
KOR	Korean
MUL	Multilingual
NOR	Norwegian
POL	Polish
POR	Portuguese
RUM	Rumanian, Romanian
RUS	Russian
SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
SLO	Slovak
SLV	Slovene
SPA	Spanish
SWE	Swedish
TAG	Tagalog
TUR	Turkish
UKR	Ukrainian