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## SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

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### Editorial

This Journal is now published by Georgi Publishing Company rather than by the Swiss Society for Sociology itself as in previous years. This transfer should improve distribution and promotion of the Journal, and provide administrative handling in a more professional style. The Society will, however, retain full responsibility – through its Editorial Board – for the contents and the editorial policy of the Journal. (*page 1*)

### Structural Inconsistencies of Current Sociology of Deviancy

*M. Bachmann and T. Held*

The authors present a critical examination of the frame of reference currently in use in the sociology of deviance, namely the theory of social reaction, of symbiotic interaction and ethnomethodology. After describing the changing paradigm in the sociology of deviance the authors present the basic elements of some new approaches. The critique first concentrates on a conception of deviance put forward by the theory of social reaction and then presents some critical observations on the ethnomethodological approach. The critique of the social reaction theory focuses on the theoretical inconsistency of the approach and in particular on the arbitrary character of the conception of primary deviance and the determinist character of the effects of social reaction. The article attempts to identify the causes of this inconsistency. In conclusion, the authors formulate some ideas relative to the possible future development of the sociology of deviance. (*page 5*)

### The Professionalisation of Sociology and Applied Research

*J. Coenen-Huther*

The professionalisation of sociology results in modifications of its practice. As applied research increases the sociologist is asked to play different professional roles. The role of a researcher is no longer the one which has maximum impact on sociological analysis. The contractual relations established between the sociologist and the client have a direct effect upon his activities. The relationship between the sociologist and the decision-maker is, of necessity, conflictual; the existence of latent conflicts must be accepted and legitimised. The exercise of applied research implies epistemological, theoretical and methodological options. The options which are selected must be made explicit. (*page 21*)

## **A Typology of Nationalist Ideologies**

*R. Gurny*

This article develops a typology of ideologies of nationalism based upon theoretical discussion. The typology takes into consideration two dimensions: first national ideologies which are oriented towards a culture or a specific structure of a society and second, those oriented toward a political left/right dichotomy. The proposed typology is tested with data drawn from a survey concluded in Quebec. A theoretical discussion of the distribution of types apparent in the social context is undertaken. As a conclusion, the recent developments of the situation in Quebec under the government of the Parti Quebecois are analysed. (page 35)

## **The Determination of the Influence of Social Mobility on Political Attitudes**

*P. Weiss*

Although the question of the influence of social mobility on political attitudes has a long history in sociological discussion, the aim here is a limited one. It is based upon a review of the literature which attempts to be complete, if not of the various authors, then at least of the explicative models. For these models a formalisation essentially of a descriptive nature is proposed before testing some of them in relation to the facts. The answers to questions in the following areas of enquiry have been unevenly elaborated in the literature :

- mobility can be seen as not generating a particular comportment, interaction, only as far as the analysis of its effects on political opinion gathered through surveys can be considered as a non-distorting mirror;
- considering the difficulties of analysis by cohorts or by attempting to isolate the effect of age, as well as the equivocal results obtained by the researchers, it seems hazardous to inverse the terms of the causal when logic would demand otherwise (does mobility influence attitudes, or is there a selective recruitment of mobiles, who from the start pose as ‘renegade’? );
- the difficulties are even greater when proceeding to an empirical analysis seeking to test the effects of macro-social change;
- the methodology currently used the majority of researchers (variant analysis, regression analysis with ‘dummy’ variables with or without interaction effect) benefits by being supplemented by the techniques of in-depth discussion, biographical analysis, etc.);
- the introduction of a cooperative and historical perspective makes the evaluation of the role of certain parameters possible – such as the type of society, social structure, mobility. (page 53)

## **Technological Dependency and Economic Growth**

*A. Willener and J.-Y. Pidoux*

This article considers the effects of technological dependency on economic growth taking into account several intervening variables. The study is based on cross-national data analysis. The chosen sample is of 72 countries of which 57 are developing and 15 developed. The indicator of technological dependence is the predominance of foreign patents operating in a country. Economic growth is measured by

the growth of per capita national income between 1965 and 1975. The empirical analysis indicates that penetration by patents has negative repercussions on economic growth, in fact, a greater negative effect than that of capital penetration by multi-national corporations. The retarding effects on economic growth may be explained, in part, by the fact that the countries heavily dependent on foreign patents are also those countries hit, non-proportionally, by an economic stagnation resulting from their traditional dependence in foreign trade. The penetration by foreign patents is negative in the sense that it impedes growth of local capital investment and slows down the growth of exports. (*page 79*)

### **Towards a Simple Sociology**

*P. Meyer-Fehr*

In the framework of what is conveniently called the 'ritual interrogation' of sociology, this article argues against the theatrical tendency found in the sociological milieu, against routine and against the fetishism professionalisation and attempts to delimit within sociology what constitutes the essential as opposed to the superfluous and the luxurious which is often incompatible with certain methods used. This article, in posing the problems of direction, of subversion, of the dialectic, of criticism and of necessity, brings out the aims rather than the means of sociology in Switzerland : the usual demands concerning the increase of subsidies for sociology must not prevent reflection about the orientation which is implied in the means. (*page 97*)