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SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

The Inequalities of Education in a General Post-Compulsory Teaching System

J. Amos

The system of post-compulsory education is beginning to achieve a democratisation in the broadest sense of the term; nearly all of the youth enter the post-compulsory educational stream for specialised education, seven out of eight of them obtain a diploma. Nevertheless, the social inequality of education remains strong; the son of a manual worker has eight times less chance to get to university than the son of a manager or academic. When another form of inequality in education is examined – that relating to sexual inequality – it is shown that there is a clear relationship between the division of occupations between the sexes and educational divisions. It is time to ask whether the process underlying the choice of education by young girls does not also play a role in the choice made by all the students and explains, in part, the inequalities of education resulting from social origins. This approach does not challenge other analyses or explanations of differences in completed schooling according to different social classes; it is content to distinguish other difficulties which are encountered on the path to a policy for the equalisation of educational opportunity. (*page 153*)

Psychosociology of Relations between Groups and Categorical Differentiation

J.C. Deschamps

Our explanation of the problems of discrimination between groups, of prejudice and of stereotypes starts from – but without minimising them – the specific regulation of perceptive judgements, namely the process of categorisation which has been formulated notably by Tajfel. This is the process of categorisation that is considered in the first part of the article in the course of dealing with the problems of perceptive judgements, social stereotypes, discrimination and social identity. However, this process of categorisation not only takes account of the way in which the individual organises his subjective experience of the physical as well as the social environment : it also takes into account, perhaps even as a priority, the manner in which the interaction between groups is structured and, in the same way, structures, fashions and differentiates individuals. In the last part of the article we attempt to distinguish certain specific dynamics of the process. (*page 177*)

Socialised Actor or Social Identity? A Discussion of Behavioural Conformity from an Ethno-social Viewpoint

Ch. Giordano

This article seeks to analyse, from the ethno-sociological viewpoint, two theories relative to behavioural conformity : the theory of T. Parsons (Socialised Actor Approach) and that of F. Cancian (Social Identity Approach). At first sight

it would appear that the two approaches are contradictory. This article, however, seeks to demonstrate the complementarity between the Parsonian conception and the ethno-methodological perspective by using the A. Schutz analysis of retrospective (Weil-Motive) and prospective (Um-zu-Motive) motives for action. (*page 201*)

Primary Mobilisation
— the Restructuration of a Social Research Programme

R. Hettlage

The utilisation of the concept of “mobilisation” is widespread in the sociology of social change; it is applied especially to the developing countries (primary mobilisation). Unfortunately, the definition of the concept is not sufficiently elaborated with regard to the conditions, stages, strategies and limits of such “mobilisation”. This article joins the current discussion in order to contribute to the new perspectives, not only in the sociology of development, but also in the general field of the sociology of modern societies (“secondary mobilisation”). (*page 221*)

Social Deviance as the Object of Social Work
— Critical Comments on the Category of Deviance

S. Staub

This study issues from the fact that the theory of social work is constructed in terms of “social deviance”. We try to demonstrate that this formulation is problematical. We postulate as “paralogisms” the sociological, logical and ontological problems which arise from the descriptive value of this idea. Its explicative and practical value also needs to be questioned — particularly the way that social norms are introduced without taking their origins, their content and their utility into consideration. Different perspectives of theoretical development are outlined and here the concept of “social problems” is given particular importance as a basic concept of social work. Nevertheless, for the same reasoning we used concerning “social deviance” the use of “social problems” requires metatheoretical clarification. (*page 247*)

WORKSHOP

Part I

Forms and Metamorphoses of Murder

B. Michel

To deal with the currently fashionable theme of death from the angle of murder clarifies choices and decisions which determine all deaths : a typology of murder divided between the collective and the individual on the one hand and between the emotional and symbolic on the other illustrates the contrasting forms murder may take. The legitimacy of different forms of murder is claimed by opposing social groups and one sees today a dissemination of the different representations of murder. Terrorism, the death penalty, abortion, deaths from family feuds, euthanasia... these are as many possible forms of murder as there are possible choices and decisive risks for the orientation of our societies.

Part II

Replies, Commentaries and Criticism

1. To Die and to Kill : A Question of Concepts or a Problem of Social Power and its Legitimacy?

M. Buchmann, U. Tecklenburg

2. Murder as an Analytic Factor

M. Gottraux

3. The Art of Evasion

J.-O. Majastre

4. Should Durkheim be Killed?

M. Vuille

5. Forms and Deformations of Murder

W. Fischer

6. Reflections Concerning a Theory of Murder

L.-V. Thomas

Bibliography

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Erratum

In Vol. 5 No 1, the authors' names for two articles were inverted :

A. Willener and J.-Y. Pidoux are the authors of "*Towards a Simple Sociology*", and P. Meyer-Fehr is the author of "*Technological Dependency and Economic Growth*".