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SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Editorial

W. Fischer (page 323)

The Educational Action of Punishment :

An Interpretation of the Swiss Penal Code from a Historical Perspective

J.-P. Garbade

The starting point of the present study is the prison which, with the progressive system it embodies, is seen as the means established to attain the objective of punishment: the fight against criminality using educative action. This is an ambiguous notion as it can lead to different results according to the concepts which motivate man and the evolution of the world. A concept, which may be described as static, has resulted in an educational policy tending to familiarize the prisoner with a behaviour conforming to certain "bourgeois" values so that he may avoid conflicts. Another concept, called dynamic, has established a policy tending to reinforce the personality, to make it more apt to resolve conflicts. An analysis of the mechanisms of the prison reveals that a static concept has determined its educative policy and is consolidated by its structure. It is seen that the prison has elevated its structure to the level of an objective and has therefore alienated the initial educative objective. This is followed by a description of the scientific bases of a dynamic concept which justifies a more historically adequate policy and appears to be the only one which conforms to the objectives of penal criminology. Such a policy will be based upon certain attitudes of the staff of the prison system and on social therapy in which certain methods are seen as essential. (page 335)

Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Categorical Data : Log-Linear Models :

An Introduction and an Example from the Epidemiology of Drug Addiction

J. Binder

The method known as "analysis of log-linear models" developed by Leo Goodman is shown to be effective in identifying correlations and interactions at a higher level and also in the determination of their relative functional weights. The article explains this method in a simple manner. For this purpose analogies with multi-factorial analysis are presented and the method is applied to data from the epidemiology of drug addiction and the results shown on a six-entry table. (page 365)

Nursing Practices in Psychiatry : A Sociological Approach

L. Gillioz

The sociological approach concerning psychiatric nurses stands against the official view of a humanitarian profession with the vocational aim of providing specific medical care to a special category of patients.

The theoretical framework which would account for nursing practices must be sought within the institutional and social context where the profession is found. The social control functions of psychiatry, the totalitarian nature of mental hospital staff are described. It is then shown that it is not so much medical or therapeutic criteria which determine the functions of a psychiatric nurse as it is the demands of the functioning of an institution which takes responsibility for deviants and normalizes their behaviour. (*page 381*)

Motivation of Commercial Employees

F. Höpflinger

Within the framework of ongoing research on the structure and function of salaried employees in Switzerland a survey was made in 1978 amongst the members of the Swiss Society of Commercial Employees. The investigation shows a definite relationship between the occupational situation and the orientation of the interests of commercial employees. Thus it clearly appears that the spread of interests among the trade unionists does not only vary with the occupational position and income but also, in part, according to aspects of satisfaction with work and the perception of different social interests. In addition, the study confirms recent research done abroad which has revealed the hybrid orientation of salaried workers and established that the individual and collective aspects of the interests of employees are not mutually exclusive. (*page 399*)

WORKSHOP

Professional Problems and Prospects of Graduates in Sociology in Switzerland

(page 415)

Introduction

H. Geser

Sociology – a Career with Poor Prospects

P. Zeuglin

Results of an Enquiry among Graduates of the Sociological Institute of the University of Zürich

R. Levy and R. Ritschard