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## SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

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### **Introduction : The Ethnical Factor and Societal Modernization**

*H. Geser (page 165)*

### **Ethnicity : A Social Movement or Identity Management**

*C. Giordano*

The first part of the article attempts to clarify the analogies and differences between the notions of "Ethnizität" "Ethnos" and "Ethnicity". What becomes clear is that the term ethnicity, as accepted in the cultural anthropology of continental Europe, encompasses other dimensions than those of the Anglo-American concept of "ethnicity". Two apparently contradictory conceptions of ethnicity within this relationship are compared: that of V. Lanternari, for whom ethnicity is a phenomenon induced from below and that of I.M. Greverus, for whom the phenomenon in question is considered as a manifestation induced from above. In reality, the two conceptions nevertheless only illustrate two different phases, often successive, of a combined process. Lanternari puts special emphasis on the social movement phase; Greverus, on the contrary, puts emphasis on the "institutionalised" form. In the author's opinion these phases are linked, to the extent that if one accepts that a fundamental tendency to stabilisation, and so to institutionalisation, underlies all social movement, then by consequence the same would apply to ethnicity. (page 179).

### **Prospects in Developmental Sociology**

*G. Endruweit*

After a detailed discussion of the sociological concept of minority and its discrimination from related concepts, the concept of marginality is considered as being complementary to centrality, thus making it more likely than unlikely that marginality exists in every larger social system and that marginality is not always dysfunctional.

If a minimum of social organization and of common culture is a constituting element of society, then marginality is the description of a state in which a person is, at least partly, excluded from interaction in social organization and/or in which a person has cultural patterns differing essentially from those of the central region. This approach, in contrast to the usual *a priori* association of minority and marginality, brings up the question which characteristic of a minority may lead to its marginalization.

Cultural marginality is differentiated into static, dynamic-centrifugal and dynamic-centripetal forms. These forms depend, among other circumstances, upon political conditions and have different consequences e.g. in a minority's reaction

to marginalization. The article gives illustrative examples for types, causes and results of cultural marginality of minorities. Finally, the chances for an overcoming of marginality are briefly described. It is argued that marginality of "marginal groups", in its colloquial sense, can never be abolished, even not by totalitarian methods. Marginality of "national" minorities, though, may be conquerable if federalist principles gain further spread, especially in a tendency toward more and more supranational forms of organization. (page 199).

### **Ethnicity and Identity Management**

*I.-M. Greverus*

In this paper, ethnicity is analysed as a process by which the characteristics of an ethnos are invested in identity management with the aim of stabilising ethnic identity in order to realise specific social goals. Six fundamental goals of ethnic identity management are put forward and illustrated by examples of current ethnic movements. More specifically, a delimitation of the conflictual area of expectation concerning ethnicity occurring between initiators, mediators and experts is made. (page 223).

### **Xenophobia**

*U. Windisch*

Sociology has a predilection for the study of innovating social movements (national minorities, ecologists, feminists, youth, etc.). All social dynamics, above all in a situation of intense and accelerated social change, invariably comprise a double movement. Parallel to those movements which are *for* something, there are those which are *against that which the others are for*. Logic of evolution and logic of involution go together, even if the second is more rarely analysed. The proposed study of xenophobic movements seeks to minimise this disymetry. The study covers neither the leaders nor the publications of these movements, but the grass-roots, by means of approximately five hundred readers' letters sent at the time of one of the initiatives against foreigners (in 1974) to various newspapers and to the audio-visual media. A typology of supporters and opponents of these movements is suggested. Instead of the classical content analysis of themes, an approach is used which tries to reveal the socio-cognitive structures underlying the said themes, and peculiar to each of the types of supporter and opponent.

A political standpoint is not conveyed by no matter what cognitive and discursive structure. An increasing openness towards such different disciplines as logic, "natural logic", certain works of social psychology, the study of myths, psychoanalysis, and above all psycho-linguistics, will in the future represent the necessary condition for a better understanding of a phenomenon such as that of the dangerous efficacy of certain ideological discourses. (page 233).

### **Socio-cultural Integration**

*A. Dobler-Mikola*

Finnish immigrants are one of the privileged groups among the immigrants to Switzerland. They are neither faced with high structural barriers nor with nega-

tive prejudices of the host population. In contrast to earlier migration studies, a theoretical and empirical analysis of their situation has therefore to emphasise rather the problem of socio-cultural integration than that of structural integration. This new perspective allows for a detailed analysis of the process of socio-cultural adaptation.

The results of a survey among these immigrants show the important role of the network of personal relations in the process of socio-cultural integration. Whereas the objective distance to the population of the host country is positively associated with subcultural differentiation, the ethnical subculture offers an important alternative to socio-cultural integration on a subjective dimension. On the other hand, socio-cultural integration at the social macro-level is associated with pluralistic interaction patterns on a social micro-level. Another important set of variables is related to the immigrants' situation at the moment of immigration. Most important is the structural integration immediately after immigration. If structural integration is low, the immigrant remains in high social distance to the host population. In contrast to most other immigration studies, the importance of the actual structural position could not be confirmed. (*page 257*).

### **Second-generation Spaniards in Switzerland**

*J.-P. Gonvers, L. Monnier, G. de Rham & A. Mottaz*

This paper presents some of the results of a survey carried out by questionnaire in 1978, on second generation Spaniards living in Switzerland: it covers the fields of family situation, educational and professional status, language problems and the desire to return to the homeland.

From this material an attempt is made to consider the question of integration as related to a cultural problem area (the identity of young Spaniards), to class (immigrant workers), and to the conflict between generations. (*page 279*).

### **Book Reviews**

*(page 293)*

