SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Conjugal Exchange: The Problem of the Equity Norm

J. Kellerhals, F. Gretillat, P. Y. Troutot & G. Wirth

The family, and particularly the couple, frequently appear as an area of *community* exchange as opposed to *commercial* exchange. This paper examines certain structural aspects of these two forms of exchange and analyses some conditions for their compatibility. The relationship between the social positions of the actors and the forms of compatibility or of tension between the two norms are outlined. The importance, in this process, of the principle of potential reciprocity, and of the combining or dividing character of the exchange, is emphasised. *(page 311)*

The Development of Science, a Consequence of Mobility Processes

D. Urban

The traditional separation of an internal and external area of scientific development also bears on the different empirical objectives of the philosophy of science and the sociology of science. This paper considers another part of the internal area for sociological analysis. Therefore, on the basis of concepts of a theory of evolution, a mechanism of variation is defined which may be responsible for much of scientific growth. This is the cognitive transfer of scientific concepts and models into new contexts of scientific research.

The conditions which must be met to let the mechanism work are analyzed empirically. This is done on the basis of a concept of cognitive migration (first proposed by Mulkay) made by scientists moving into new disciplines, specialties or research areas. Supposedly, under the organizational conditions of research at German universities, cognitive migration is primarily occurring when scientists change their research institutes.

An empirical study of all German natural scientists changing university during 1974 and 1975 was made. Using some regression models, the influence of several variables on cognitive migration is studied. These variables belong to three dimensions: a) the dimension of the cognitive-institutional organization of science (variables of the scientific community); b) the dimension of the cognitive organization of science; c) the dimension of the social organization of science (variables of the research institutes). *(page 329)*

The Sociology of Social Work

M. Vuille

Since its genesis five or six years ago, the sociology of social work in Switzerland as elsewhere in Europe has evolved in a way characterised by two principal phases: 1) concentration around theories of deviance and the continuing rise of organisms

of social control established by the welfare state; 2) a change of orientation, centering more on reflection and discussion than on the practice of social work, notably through the concept of "people processing organisation". The first part of this paper deals with the evolution, since 1975, of a sociology of social work from its origin as a study of errant and deviant fixation to the beginnings of its practice and development; the second part is a theoretical analysis from the point of view of the relationship between the practices of social workers and officers from institutions and state organisations in which the former are integrated and which, to some extent, they legitimise. Finally, reference is made to the application of the law of filiation in Geneva — a situation in which the institution of law and the organisation of social work are exactly matched. *(page 359)*

The Objectives in a Study of the Implementation of Legislation

J.-D. Delley and L. Mader

For some time there has been a growing interest amongst law sociologists and political scientists for problems linked with the application and effects of laws and public programmes in general. A new research perspective concerning the execution and administration of law has developed. In Switzerland, it is the National Programme No. 6 which has given a strong impetus to this new sector. Within the framework of research financed by the National Research Fund on the execution and administration of legislation relating to the acquisition of buildings by foreigners, the authors of this article face the difficulty of defining the aims and objectives of the chosen legislation, a difficulty common to all studies of legal administration. Is the intervention of the legislator seen as the expectation of achieving determined objectives, or is it not rather the result of external pressure? What is the nature of the goals envisaged? Apart from explicit objectives, are there not, as well, hidden objectives? How can conflictual objectives or the transformation of objectives be accounted for? Starting with a concrete example, the authors propose a reply to these questions. *(page 385)*

A Functional Morphology of Occupational Qualifications

H. Geser

Occupational roles as well as whole cooperation systems can be classified according to their differential use of various sources of knowledge in the work process. On the basis of how cognitive patterns are created, stored and transmitted, these forms of knowledge vary on a continuum between an "internalized" pole (intuitive cognition and personal experience) and an "externalized" pole (written rules and materialized technology), while knowledge based on formal education or informal socialization occupies an intermediary position.

Synthesizing various theoretical propositions and empirical findings from occupational and organizational sociology, a generalized sociological theory of knowledge and role qualification can be formulated: by ascribing to each of the different cognitive modes a specific set of functional capacities for environmental adaptation, for solving certain types of tasks and for facilitating certain interactional and structural patterns within social systems.

Applying this theory to the analysis of contemporary society, it is possible to identify and to explain several systematic trends toward knowledge internaliz-

ation on the one hand as well as toward knowledge externalization on the other: leaving formal education in an uneasy and relatively unstable position in-between. *(page 399)*

The Perception of Objective Interests and the Means of Achieving It
R. Fluder and W. Schöni

The structural positions in the work process and the cultural ideology of the workers, such as value-providing orientation and cognitive orientation are of foremost interest. Typical factors in the act of work (especially the position in the hierarchy of the company and the standardisation of work) influence the forms of consciousness with a greater tendency towards the individual-harmonic or collective-conflictual forms. Otherwise, the extrinsic orientation of work and of productive performance appear as important, independent factors which determine the perception and orientation of the interests. Another important item is to know what role must be attributed to the forms of consciousness typical of employees at the time of changing professional experience. It is thus possible to demonstrate that the traditional values of employees succeed to attenuate some objective conflict potential and smooth the trend towards extreme limitation of the possibilities of action. *(page 435)*