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Growing ethnic heterogenization and cultural pluralization challenge the national model of citizenship. Its latter's alleged "insufficient" or "false" universalism leads to two critiques: firstly, in the context of a "politics of identity", it is argued that minority or group rights should be added to the national model of citizenship (strategy of particularization); secondly, the critique demands to replace citizenship rights by human rights (strategy of universalization). I argue that these positions are false. Following Ralf Dahrendorf and Talcott Parsons, the reconstruction of the dynamics, structure and mode of functioning of the national model of citizenship shows that it is still working as powerful instrument of social integration. Even under profoundly altered conditions, its complexity allows for a highly qualified solution of the tension between universalism and particularism.

- 31 The Evolution of Participation in Voluntary Associations : a Comparison of Two Cohorts [F] | Jean-François Bickel and Christian Lalive d'Epinay

It is generally agreed that a shift from the industrial society to the postindustrial society took place during the "Golden Decades" (around 1950–1980) in the West European Countries. Two hypotheses have been proposed about the consequences of this evolution for participation in voluntary associations: the first hypothesis posits the decline of participation as an effect of rising individualism; the second hypothesis rejects the previous one and claims that a shift has occurred in the pattern of participation, in particular a shift towards a more expressive associationism. This study is based on two surveys carried out in Switzerland in 1979 and 1994, in which two cohorts of young retirees (65–74 years old) were interviewed. The surveys included biographical data about their participations of the interviews around the age of 50. The results reject the first hypothesis and support the second one, but in a revised form: the shift in the pattern of participation involves a higher involvement not only in the expressive associations, but also in those oriented towards social participation and solidarity.

- 61 Norms of Fairness and Exchanges between Neighbouring Farmers. Preparing the Ground for the Concept of Practiced Place [F] | Jacqueline Candau

This article proposes an analysis of norms of fairness used by farmers in exchanges with their neighbours. Equity guides the relations between the crop farmers of Maillot in the

Burgundy region, whereas equality prevails among the stockbreeders of Baïgorri in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques (France). This difference is understandable if the neighbourhood group is considered as a practiced place: a place for activities guided by localised frames of social interaction.

79 Constructivism and Gender Studies [F] | Lorena Parini and Marie-José Mandini

This contribution analyses the relation between constructivism and the study of gender relations. The article focusses on constructivism as a theory of knowledge and as a theory of experiencing the world (*Lebenswelt*). We try to demonstrate that constructivism is a tool which allows for a better understanding of the relevance of gender. Furthermore, the article wants to show how constructivist epistemology contributes to the conceptualisation of the relations between social sciences and the experience of the world. We argue for gender studies based on the analysis of social practices and of the situation of actors within their given social-historical contexts. Though modest as a “general theory”, this approach aims to understand human behaviour in the light of its situation and the context of its evolution.

91 Clifford Geertz’s Standards for Interpretive Validity: A Pragmatic Theory of Appraisal [E] | Konstanze Senge

A crisis of representation challenges qualitative researchers in the human sciences. These researchers are questioning, in a self-analytic metadiscourse, the validity of their own research results. Embedded largely in the poststructuralist and postmodernist discourses, this crisis is coded and associated with terms such as “linguistic turn,” “interpretive turn,” and “literary turn.” The essential challenge revolves around the question of whether there is one general standard for interpretive validity. The works of Clifford Geertz stand at the center of this debate. This study suggests that Geertz’s pragmatic theory of appraisal fails to offer an acceptable solution to the ethnographic dilemma. A counterargument against relativistic and pragmatic epistemologies is provided; an ontological realist position is advanced.

117 Immigration Policies : Desirability, Acceptance, Integrability of Foreign Workers [F] | Serge-A. Weygold, Alain Berset, Olivier Crevoisier, François Hainard

The reform of the Swiss policy of admission of foreign labour involves a discrimination in relation to professional skills, and no longer a geographical discrimination. This is, in particular, because the best qualified immigrants support the economic development of the country and are thought to have the strongest capacity for social integration. However, the article shows that: 1) to be highly qualified does not yet mean yet to be socially integrated; 2) the “degree” of social integration of the immigrant workers depends on their migratory projects as well as their adaptation mode to the new work context, and not on a “capacity” which they supposedly possess; 3) confusions which abound in the debate on this reform are due to the dominance of the “integration” paradigm, to the detriment of the “mobility” paradigm.

131 Changes in Attitudes and Lifestyles Related to the Expansion of the Internet [F] | Cristina Molo Bettelin, Maddalena Alippi, Boris Wernli

The paper presents the results of an empirical study carried out between 1998 and 2000 in the Italian-speaking Swiss canton Ticino. The themes of the study were: attitudes towards the Internet, comparison of user profiles, types and styles of Internet usage and

some aspects of the impact of Internet use. A representative sample of 1000 individuals were interviewed by telephone, an on-line survey was carried out using a Web page questionnaire (584 respondents) followed twelve months later by an email survey (142 responses). The attitudes of the population of Ticino are observed to be generally favourable, the main reservations concerning fear of isolation and of the invasion of privacy. The factors which most influence attitudes are educational level and proximity to the technology. The effect of Internet use on heavy domestic users is substantial, with an impact on the lifestyle, the personal interests and the use of other media. Changes in professional behaviour are observable in the methods of searching for information and of working in general, as well as in contacts with colleagues. In addition, some of the youngest users also claim an improvement in their career prospects and new career directions.

151 **Internal Migration of Foreign Residents in Switzerland [E] | Milad Zarin-Nejadan and Thierry Murier**

Various attempts to fit neo-classical “pull-push” models to different sets of data on internal migration flows in Switzerland have so far produced disappointing results. If economic factors cannot explain the observed patterns of internal migration, one can wonder what really motivates a migrant to move from one place to another. As far as foreign residents are concerned, a hypothesis would be that aliens of the same origin tend to cluster geographically in order to benefit from local interactions among immigrants. This article explores this hypothesis for Switzerland using data on internal migration during the period 1981–1995. *Inter alia*, the results show a greater polarisation of movements among foreign residents than among natives and point out the preponderant role of the linguistic subdivision of the country as well as the distinction between urban and rural areas in determining the direction and the magnitude of internal migration flows of foreign residents.

159 **Book Reviews**

