INDUSTRIALIZATION, MODERNIZATION AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE
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At issue here is the general effect of the industrialization and modernization of society on the quality of life of national populations. Evidence from both objective and subjective measures indicates that in the overwhelming majority of cases the changes associated with these social forces have meant an improved quality of life for most people in most historical periods. This is most evident on the objective indicators. So far as concerns the subjective measures, although the trends generally hold across countries, they are often contradicted by the distinctive propensities of some national populations. Within country differences on the subjective measures prove to be much less marked than one would be led to expect on the basis of common theories of stratification. Changes in the objective condition of individuals and groups are regularly reflected in short-term changes in subjectively reported satisfaction. However, there seems to be a mechanism operating which mutes these effects and leads to the differential long-term stability of reported satisfaction for any given nation.

STRESS AND TURNOVER INTENTION
A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG NURSES

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A three-stage linear model of turnover with role ambiguity, role conflict, and role overload as antecedents and stress as an intervening variable was constructed to guide this research. In addition, the moderator effects of external and internal opportunities, social support, and personal experience on the stress-turnover linkage were examined. Two samples of data were collected from nurses working in both general hospitals (N = 689) and specialized hospitals (N = 441) in the Greater Montreal area, through a field survey. Structural modelling using the LISREL technique was employed to examine the fit between the proposed model and the data. In addition, data from American nurses collected by Bedeian and Armenakis were reanalyzed using the proposed model to test for generalizability of our findings across different national groups. The proposed model was found to exhibit a better fit for both the Canadian and American data. All the hypothesized role stressors were significant predictors of stress. While the stressors failed to predict turnover intention consistently across samples, stress in all samples yielded significant predictions of turnover intention. However, none of the proposed moderating variables showed significant effects on turnover. The implications of these findings for future research on turnover is discussed.

WHEN BLACK FIRST BECAME WORTH LESS

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The ideas developed around the question of race can and have, indeed, assumed a life of their own, divorced from the original context in which they arose. Throughout history they have been applied in different ways to serve diverse ends and interests. Thus, whether or not the ancient Egyptians were racist towards the Ethiopians, or the colour symbolisms of the Old Testament were meant literally, they served to inform the later practices of slavery and colonialism, and to justify to the
slave owners and colonizers their historic actions. And even after the disappearance of the original roots of racism, racism itself did not disappear. Rather, new racist ideas evolved, utilizing the images of medieval thought and the colour symbolisms of Christianity to inform discriminatory practices right into the modern period. For although races are socially imagined and not biologically real categories, human beings continue to act as if they were real; and as long as they do so, race becomes real in its consequences.


THE ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS’ DEVELOPMENT
THE CASES OF FOUR CONTEMPORARY INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES
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Social movements are defined as a form of collective action seeking a global social change. The ecological movements, to which some attention is paid here, have already worked to initiate Social change, but the grass-roots movements are confronted with difficult choicethe maintenance and reinforcement of the link between ideas and concrete actions. Those movements have gone through distinct integration phases in four societies (France, the former Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Quebec, and the U.S.A.). The Structural integration phase has been characterized by the differentiation process, as well of the problems as of the groups themselves, and by the institutionalization process. The political and cultural integration phrases have been characterized by the passage, at various degrees, through the electoral process and the legitimation process.


HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE 1870-1990
A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON
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The expansion of higher education is analyzed between 1870 and 1990 in five countries (Germany, Italy, France, United States, and Japan). Spectral analysis is applied for the first time to analyze the long-term causal relationship between the economic and the educational system. Two hypotheses are tested to explain the expansion: that of human capital and that of individual status competition. The analysis concentrates on the interaction between the educational and the economic systems, particularly during times of economic crisis. Spectral analysis is used to explore the cyclical character of the expansion and the relationship between economic growth and the increasing enrollment rates in higher education. For European countries the data support the theory of status competition: universities expanded particularly rapidly during times of economic recession. In the United States and Japan higher education expanded more or less space with the economic system.