

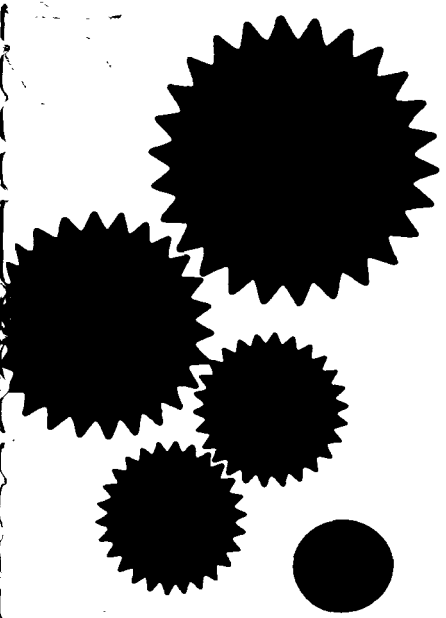
JUN 14 1983

LIBRARY CPS

2
7
3

WORK AND OCCUPATIONS

AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNAL



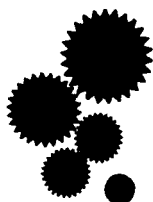
VOLUME 10 NUMBER 2
May 1983



SAGE PUBLICATIONS

WORK AND OCCUPATIONS

AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNAL



EDITOR

Richard H. Hall, *State University
of New York at Albany*

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

Judith Blau, *State University
of New York at Albany*

EDITORIAL BOARD

Paolo Ammassari, *Universita Degli Studi di Roma*

Rue Bucher, *University of Illinois at Chicago Circle*

Jacques Dofny, *Université de Montréal*

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, *Queens College—CUNY*

Robert Faulkner, *University of Massachusetts*

William H. Form, *University of Illinois—Urbana*

Eliot Freidson, *New York University*

Carl Gersuny, *University of Rhode Island*

Marie Haug, *Case Western Reserve University*

Joan Huber, *University of Illinois—Urbana*

Everett C. Hughes, *Boston College*

Terence J. Johnson, *University of Leicester*

Rachel Kahn-Hut, *San Francisco State University*

Arne Kalleberg, *Indiana University*

Jolanta Kulpinska, *University of Lodz, Poland*

Marc Maurice, *Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail,
Aix-en-Provence*

Jeylan Mortimer, *University of Minnesota*

George Ritzer, *University of Maryland*

Julius Roth, *University of California—Davis*

Eugene Schneller, *Union College*

Joan Stelling, *McGill University*

Barrie Thorne, *Michigan State University*

Deena Weinstein, *DePaul University*

The Editor and Publisher gratefully acknowledge the support of SUNY—Albany and the Department of Sociology, SUNY—Albany, in providing office facilities and ancillary services for WORK AND OCCUPATIONS.

Contents

LIBRARY CPS

Organizational Commitment: <i>Individual and Organizational Influences</i>	
HAROLD L. ANGLE	
JAMES L. PERRY	123
Women, Men, and Machines	
WILLIAM FORM	
DAVID BYRON McMILLEN	147
Transferred Jobs: <i>A Neglected Aspect of Migration and Occupational Change</i>	
RALPH R. SELL	179
Accountability and Productivity: <i>Some Longitudinal Data</i>	
CURT TAUSKY	
ANTHONY F. CHELTE	207
Book Reviews	
<hr/>	
Gold Diggers and Silver Miners, <i>by Marion S. Goldman</i>	
CRAIG CALHOUN	221
New Patterns of Work Reform, <i>by Bjorn Gustavsen and Gerry Hunnius</i>	
ZEEV GORIN	225
Between Money and Love, <i>by Natalie J. Sokoloff</i>	
SUSAN LEHRER	239
Women's Work and Wages in the Soviet Union <i>by Alastair McAuley</i>	
NANCY F. RYTINA	243
Work, Jobs, and Occupations, <i>by Ann R. Miller et al.</i>	
KENNETH I. SPENNER	243
About the Authors	247



Work and Occupations: An International Sociological Journal emphasizes sociological analysis of issues surrounding work and occupations. The journal will continue to accept articles from other disciplines that deal with these same issues and which provide insights and theoretical advances. All manuscript correspondence should be directed to Richard H. Hall, Editor, **WORK AND OCCUPATIONS**, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York 12222.

MANUSCRIPTS should be submitted in triplicate to the attention of the Editor at the above address. Articles should be typewritten double-spaced with footnotes, references, tables, and charts on separate pages, and should be accompanied by an abstract of less than 100 words, as well as a brief biographical paragraph describing each author's current affiliation, research interests, and recent publications. Footnotes and bibliography should follow the current journal style (which is based upon that followed by the American Sociological, Psychological, and Statistical Associations). Copies of the style sheet may be obtained upon request. **Manuscripts will not be returned to authors**; therefore, please do not send your original copy. Books for review should be sent to Judith R. Blau, Book Review Editor, **WORK AND OCCUPATIONS**, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York 12222.

WORK AND OCCUPATIONS is published four times annually—in February, May, August, and November. Copyright © 1983 by Sage Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. No portion of the contents may be reproduced in any form without written permission of the publisher.

Subscriptions: Regular institutional rate \$48.00 per year. Individuals may subscribe at a one-year rate of \$22.00. Add \$4.00 for subscriptions outside the United States. Orders from the U.K., Europe, the Middle East, and Africa should be sent to the London address (below). Orders from India should be sent to the New Delhi address (below). Noninstitutional orders must be paid by personal check.

Second class postage paid at Beverly Hills, California. ISSN 0730-8884

Back Issues: Information about availability and prices of back issues may be obtained from the publisher's order department (address below). Write to London office for sterling prices. Single-issue orders for 10 copies or more will receive a special 50 percent adoption discount.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence and permissions requests to SAGE PUBLICATIONS, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212. Inquiries and subscriptions from the U.K., Europe, the Middle East, and Africa should be sent to SAGE PUBLICATIONS Ltd, 28 Banner Street, London EC1Y 8QE, England. From India, write to SAGE PUBLICATIONS INDIA Pvt. Ltd, P.O. Box 3605, New Delhi 110 024 India. Other orders should be sent to the Beverly Hills office.

The appearance of the fee codes in this journal indicates the copyright owner's consent that copies of articles may be made for personal use or internal use of specific clients. This consent is given on the condition, however, that the copier pay the stated *per copy* fee through the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 21 Congress Street, Salem, MA 01970 for copying beyond that permitted by Sections 107 or 108 of the U.S. Copyright Law. This consent does not extend to other kinds of copying, such as copying for general distribution, for advertising or promotional purposes, for creating new collective works, or for resale.

Advertising: Current rates and specifications may be obtained by writing to the Advertising Manager at the Beverly Hills office (address above).

Claims: Claims for undelivered copies must be made no later than three months following month of publication. The publisher will supply missing copies when losses have been sustained in transit and when the reserve stock will permit.

Change of Address: Six weeks' advance notice must be given when notifying of change of address. Please send old address label along with the new address to insure proper identification. Please specify name of journal. **POSTMASTER:** Send change of address to: Journal name, c/o 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212.

Book Reviews

Goldman, Marion S., *Gold Diggers and Silver Miners: Prostitution and Social Life on the Comstock Lode*. University of Michigan Press, 1981. 214 pp.

It has been quite a while since the University of Chicago sociology department was known for its elegant studies of intrinsically fascinating forms of social life. This revised version of a Chicago Ph.D. dissertation reveals that something is left of that tradition. Goldman's book is a well-researched, nicely written, descriptive study of something worth describing. It is a sort of historical ethnography focused on one of the extreme—and therefore both atypical and revealing—moments of Victorian society.

Nevada's famous Comstock lode experienced a silver boom beginning almost simultaneously with the Civil War and peaking in the late 1870s. During the quarter century of prosperity that made Virginia City an enduring symbol of the Old West's mining aspect, prostitution grew alongside speculator's fortunes. It achieved an established, if not wholeheartedly accepted, place in local society. Like the ephemeral fortunes of lucky miners, however, both the institutionalized *demimonde* and the boomtown population that supported it faded rapidly toward the end of the century. Though Goldman has some aspirations toward timeless contributions to general theory, the value of her study lies in its historical particularities.

For the most part, the story portrays a familiar Victorian theme—the centrality of notions of “respectability” in social life. Goldman shows a yin/yang world of respectable and disreputable women. The particular contrast of the vulnerable, corsetted Victorian wife, asexual but sheltered comfortably in her home, to the bawdy houses' “soiled doves,” free after a fashion and often rowdy—but also scared in the streets of the red light district—serves Goldman as it served Virginia City to portray the underlying logic of social life. The contrast between the “dirty” work of the lower classes and the “cleanliness” of their respectable betters was dramatized by the dirtiness of commercial sex and the cleanliness of asexual motherhood.

Prostitutes forfeited their rights to protection of the law and public assistance by "accepting" their occupation, just as manual workers forfeited much of their right to full political participation or control over their conditions of work. The implication in both cases is that the dirty worker had chosen his or her occupation in a sort of Calvinist/Weberian "elective affinity," revealing thereby his or her inner nature. Public rationalizations for brutality, dishonesty, and greed, therefore, could benefit from notions of both innate inferiority and voluntary degradation.

Despite the centrality of the respectability theme to her descriptions of the fast life in Virginia City, Goldman does not follow up generalization in that direction. Though there are a few superficial references to Marx and Marxists, her interest is not in stratification or social structure so much as in deviance. She concludes nearly every chapter with a section on "theoretical implications," and closes the book with a whole chapter on theoretical lessons. In the first place, it should be said that there are few theoretical implications drawn; these sections contain primarily much looser thoughts about possible generalizations. The class of phenomena to which Goldman wishes to generalize is prostitution. She seems to intend her case study less to illuminate Victorian America than to help develop a general sociology of prostitution.

Though critical of previous, and especially conservative, thought about prostitution, her analysis is essentially functionalist, with an overlay of psychoanalytic thought.

Prostitution is socially functional to the community in which it exists because it is set apart from approved relationships such as marriage. The invisible boundary between acceptable behavior and prostitution provided respectable people on the Comstock with an affirmation of their own morality and right to define what was right and wrong. . . . Acts of prostitution are not intrinsically "abnormal," but they must be labeled deviant in order to remain socially functional [pp. 155-156].

Psychoanalysis is used to account for the "compulsive," "rigid," and "intense" features that "went far beyond rationality and social functionality," and "cannot be understood solely in terms of social forces"; these must "have some of their roots in unconscious forces" (p. 164). Goldman's "theoretical" tack is to counter popular notions of criminality and deviance as explanations of prostitution with the

general sociological assertions that the phenomenon of commercial sex must be understood as part of an overall pattern of social organization and that blaming the prostitutes for it is therefore inappropriate.

Goldman also debunks the frontier myth of the popular prostitute with a heart of gold. She debunks it by showing the intense poverty, physical abuse, and stigmatization of prostitutes, and by indicating the rigidity of the boundary between respectability and disreputability, which prevented prostitutes from moving often into the arms of decent lovers or the lap of luxury. Her carefully mustered evidence shows how few prostitutes left fortunes large enough even to probate, how few women moved into the ranks of keepers of bawdy houses or saloons, how many prostitutes committed suicide or were murdered. She shows extremely well the pervasiveness of the theme of respectability *within* the disreputable community. Ethnicity (from the Chinese at the bottom of the ladder to a preference for French and American women at the top), class, education, looks, and talent all played roles in establishing a system of gradations as fine as that in the outside world. And for the most part, the prostitutes' customers found the status of women their own status suggested. Goldman shows that age played relatively little role—contrary to modern opinion (though not *necessarily* to modern fact)—in establishing a prostitute's desirability. The highest status prostitutes were the ones who could make commercial sex most closely resemble personal relationship, and correspondingly those who most approximated the ideal of respectable woman—but without forfeiting sexual allure. They maintained and their lovers encouraged an ambition of eventual marriage and full respectability, but they also knew the bottom line. As one of them wrote, "Poverty I am willing to bear without complaint if I have only you; but when you sleep with another—live with another—protect, cherish her—and she to call you husband, then I want money."

The author of those words, Laura Fair, went on to murder her lover/client, protector/abuser. It is in the telling of stories like hers that Goldman's book finds its best moments. Virginia City's "Barbary Coast" is recreated with some flair. The difficult and disturbing occupation of its major denizens is well portrayed; the extent of their trials, both figurative and literal, is made clear. Grist is provided for the mills of those who would understand occupations on the borders

of legitimacy and for those who would unravel the mysteries of the Victorian world that seems so very distant from us and foreign to us, and yet which is so clearly our ancestor.

— *Craig Calhoun*

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill