

Errata

Das Fehlen einer Zeile in der englischen Fassung der Zusammenfassung des Aufsatzes von Jochen Breitsamer „Moden und Stile als Faktoren der Generationsgenese/Fashions and Styles as Factors of Generation-Genesis“ (COMMUNICATIONS, 18/1, 1993, S. 75) bitten wir zu entschuldigen, zumal dadurch der Sinn entstellt wird. Wir drucken deshalb die Zusammenfassung (Summary) noch einmal in der Korrektur nach:

Summary

Generations in this context are defined by quantitative differences between attitudes of non-peers and similarities between them of peers. These categorial attitudes (kA) emerge by coincidence of endogene (impressive phase, iP) and exogene (categorial happenings, kE) factors. The iP culminates in the category of the 17age-peers. The kE influences the social cosmos in the tendency homogeneous, general, feelable and lasting. As kE are defined economical variations as impulse-givers, especially economical crises. They lead the population to a (ephemeral) fashion (in the definition given by René Koenig), and the 17age-peers parallelly, but beyond it to a (durable) style, which is a generation-style in the sense of Karl Mannheim. This style is to demonstrate in the special 17age-stage decades after the (past) kE. – It is assumed that economical variations those concerned do induce not only to a change in economical behavior (e.g. resigning consume), but also do in the political sphere. Corresponding hypotheses are formulated. Poll results of the SPD-party of 1919 and since 1930 are interpreted as fashions, SPD-preferences of the corresponding age-stages (iP's) as styles and compared considering the also changing political position of the SPD. Equivalents are defined as induced by the economical consequences of World War I and of the Great Depression. Further equivalents between elections and young-voters (iP) are observed in the elections of 1972/1976 and 1980/1983 and interpreted as caused by the two oilprice crises. Concrete hypotheses are developed as well for the change in behavior in the constituency as for the differences in the party-preferences of age-stages standing close together. They make uncertain biological concepts of Generation-Genesis and stereotypically structured age-groups and may lead to more validity and reliability in inquiries.