



BULLETIN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS
LE RÉSEAU INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ANALYSE DES RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX

CONNECTIONS

Volume 1, Number 1
(Summer, 1977)

SPECIAL DIRECTORY ISSUE

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HOW TO USE THE DIRECTORY:

Each member has been given a number. Members are listed in alphabetical order starting on page 3. Late entries have been placed at the end (page 16). Each listing includes membership number, address, telephone number, disciplinary affiliation, keyword descriptors (compiled by the Editor), and a summary of current network interests (submitted by members). Starting on page 17, there are cross-references by country, discipline and keywords to facilitate interconnections among members. To save space, these are organized by membership number. The listings have been prepared by the Editor according to best available information; notes on suggested revisions would be appreciated.

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

There will be a brief INSNA meeting to discuss plans and policies as part of the American Sociological Association annual meeting: Wednesday, Sept. 7, 9:30; Room 521, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago. All members invited.

WELCOME TO INSNA

We are gratified at the response to INSNA. At the present time we have over 170 members, representing four continents and all of the social science disciplines. It is our intention to serve as a clearinghouse, linking together network analysts throughout the world. We shall do this by publishing a frequent Newsletter, giving as prompt as possible research reports, and by helping to organize Network get-togethers. The Directory contained in this first issue is an important first step. (See "How to Use the Directory" below.)

Our hope is to keep INSNA useful, informal and fun. We are completely self-supporting and operate, by preference, on a shoestring budget. We depend on your submissions for the Newsletter; please help us keep other members in touch.

We would like to publish the following sorts of material in future issues of

CONNECTIONS:

1. Brief working papers (1-5 pages) or abstracts of longer papers (1 page max.)
2. Abstracts of already-published papers and books (1-2 paragraphs)
3. Computer algorithms and program descriptions--the complete program if possible.
4. Brief announcements of research in progress; research grants received.
5. Network course outlines and reading lists.
6. Notices about forthcoming conferences and books.
7. Reviews of relevant books.
8. Review essays.
9. "Round-ups" - research groups discipline, country news.
10. Opinion on current issues.
11. News items.

Such material should facilitate quick communication among interested colleagues without precluding later publication of more formal papers. Please submit material by November 30 for inclusion in the next issue. Please use the American Journal of Sociology citation form.

INSNA is an evolving enterprise. If you have any ideas about its future course, please write to the Principal Coordinator or to any of the Advisory Committee members.

We ask your help in publicizing INSNA. We have asked the ISA, ASA and CSAA to publicize us. We ask the members in other disciplines and other countries to write a brief note to their own professional association calling attention to our existence.

[1] Janet Abu-Lughod
Dept. of Sociology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois 60201
U.S.A.
(312) 256-2296
Sociology
community, migration

[2] Richard D. Alba
Sociology Dept.
323 Uris Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850
U.S.A.
Sociology
ethnicity, methods
investigating ethnic networks

[3] Howard Aldrich
NYSSILR
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
U.S.A.
(607) 256-3048
Sociology
community, inter-organizational,
occupational
Research on relations between social service
organizations involved in community manpower
training systems.

[4] Grace M. Anderson
Dept. of Sociology
Wilfrid Laurier University
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5
Canada
884-1970
Sociology
educational, ethnicity
Spanish-speaking ethnic group in Canada;
student networks

[5] Karen Anderson
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 536-7779
Sociology
exchange systems, macro-structure,
mental health, political
Research on a) the effects of mercantilism
on primitive horticulturalists, and hunters
and gatherers in North America during the
17th century; b) the organization and devel-
opment of Canadian lunatic asylums

[6] Carol Barner-Barry
Dept. of Government
MacGinnes #9
Lehigh University
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015
U.S.A.
(215) 868-4252
Political Science
authority flows
Analysis of authority networks

[7] J.A. Barnes
Churchill College
Cambridge CB3 0DS
England
(0223) 61200, ext. 376 or 58381, ext. 341
Anthropology
community, kinship

[8] Murray A. Beauchamp
274 Erb St. W.
Waterloo, Ontario
Canada
578-7541
Sociology

methods
Constructing graph indices especially meas-
ures of homogeneity based on completeness
and further investigation of centrality

[9] Gwen Bell
Page Farm Rd.
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773
U.S.A.
(617) 259-9144
Sociology
community
Editor, EKISTICS. Publication of papers
relevant to contemporary problems of human
settlements and leading towards solutions,
and a further refinement of the understand-
ing of the relation of social networks and
settlement structures.

[10] James R. Beniger
Dept. of Sociology
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.
(609) 452-4530
Sociology
information flows, macro-structure, methods,
occupational
Networks to synthesize the autonomous system
and purposive action approaches to social
change, using information and referral ex-
change among professionals in two cities.
Network sampling and surveying methodolo-
gies, including my subgroup approach. An
exegesis, using network principles, of Book
II, Chapter II of Durkheim's DIVISION OF LA-
BOR IN SOCIETY.

[11] Stephen D. Berkowitz
Institute for Policy Analysis
150 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 978-8621
Sociology
elites, information flows,
inter-organizational, macro-structure,
methods
(1) block models of economic networks; (2)
enterprise structure of corporate networks;
(3) contact networks among opinion leaders.

[12] H. Russell Bernard
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505
U.S.A.
(304) 293-5801
Sociology
dynamic changes, methods, phenomenology
1) Examining the extent to which the cogni-
tive tap "who do you ____" (the basic data
gathering instrument in network studies) is
a proxy for behavior. 2) Experimentally
examining the extent to which people under-
stand the size, shape, and content of their
own networks, and those of others. 3) Col-
lecting time-series network data (both cog-
nitive based--or "memory based"--as well as
behavioral data) to test dynamic models of
networks. 4) Comparing clique-finding al-
gorithms to see which ones give results on
behavioral data which most accurately re-
flects results obtained on memory-based
data.

[13] Paul Bernard
Dept. de Sociologie
Université de Montreal
C.P. 6128, Succursale "A"
Montreal, Québec H3C 3J7
Canada
(514) 343-6632
Sociology
ethnicity, information flows, migration,

occupational

Finishing a paper on networks of relationships formed between French Canadians and immigrants in Québec in the context of a sports program aimed at integrating the latter to the former group. Interest in networks used to transmit job information; their relationships with segmentation (especially ethnic) of the labour market.

[14] Wolfgang Bick
Institute for Applied Social Research
University of Cologne
Greinstrasse 2
D-5000 Köln 41
West Germany
0221-4704233
Sociology
community, friendship,
inter-organizational, methods
"Cologne Study"; a) interorganizational networks; b) interpersonal networks in an urban community; c) selectivity with which everyday life is linked to formal organizations using graph theoretical programs (SOCK, COMPLT, NEGOPY, the Nijmegen series) and blockmodelling.

[15] Phillip Bonacich
Dept. of Sociology
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024
U.S.A.
(213) 825-3017
Sociology
elites, friendship, inter-organizational
Study of memberships of American elite in social clubs and policy groups

[16] C. Bottomley
School of Behavioural Sciences
Macquarie University
North Ryde, New South Wales 2113
Australia
888 8000
Sociology
community, ethnicity
Networks among Southern European women in Sydney

[17] John Boyd
School of Social Sciences
University of California at Irvine
Irvine, California 92717
U.S.A.
(714) 833-6800
Sociology
kinship, methods
Math Models: fuzzy relations and eigenvalue analysis. Kinship, real and fictive.

[18] George T. Brennan
35 Autumn Lane
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
U.S.A.
(413) 253-5587
Psychology
community, methods
Research on social networks and "work/life segmentation"; application of social network approaches to "quality of life" studies, community needs assessment, and program evaluation; relationship between social network variables and psychological variables; general interest in developing social network approaches in community psychology.

[19] Ulbe Brouwer
Technisch Centrum FSW
Universiteit V Amsterdam
Roeterstraat 15
Amsterdam
Netherlands
020-5222803

Computer Science
methods
member GRADAP (Graph Defining and Analysis Package) project group. I am interested in methodological issues concerning graph theory and computer algorithms concerning graph analysis (clique-detection algorithms).

[20] Lilyan A. Brudner
575 Social Science Tower
University of California at Irvine
Irvine, California 92717
U.S.A.
(714) 833-7137 or 5893
Anthropology
community, ethnicity, friendship
Investigation of Social Networks of Compadrazgo in Tlaxcala, Mexico; Network Studies of Bilingualism in Ireland

[21] Paul Burstein
Dept. of Sociology
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06520
U.S.A.
(203) 436-8250
Sociology
elites, political
networks in political elites

[22] Ronald S. Burt
Dept. of Sociology
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
U.S.A.
(415) 642-0480
Sociology
authority flows, community, elites,
inter-organizational, methods
community power structures, corporate cooperation via interlocking, freedom and network structure, relational equilibrium, mathematical models of network structure

[23] Margaret Lee Campbell
School of Human Development & Family
Studies
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850
U.S.A.
(215) 439-8215
Sociology
kinship
Interested in applying social network concepts and methodology to the substantive area of socialization within the family.

[24] Peter J. Carrington
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 978-7195
Sociology
elites, inter-organizational
Analysis of structure of ownership and control relationships among Canadian (and related foreign) companies.

[25] Douglas Caulkins
Dept. of Anthropology
Grinnell College
Grinnell, Iowa 50112
U.S.A.
(515) 236-6181, ext. 663
Anthropology
inter-organizational
Completing a comparative study of interorganizational networks in two towns (population 8,000 each) in Western Norway.

[26] Nancy J. Chapman
School of Urban Affairs

Portland State University
Portland, Oregon 97207
U.S.A.

(503) 229-4047; 229-4043
Urban Affairs
community, friendship, teaching
Teaching a graduate course entitled "Urban
Social Networks" in the Urban Studies Gradu-
ate Program. Research on neighboring net-
works in apartment complexes and urban
neighborhoods.

[27] David Cooperman
Dept. of Sociology
1114 Social Sciences Building
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
U.S.A.

(612) 376-3930
Sociology
community, occupational
2 year research project: "Social networks
in non-neighborhoods" This project maps and
analyzes network data in a suburban high
density cluster where the residents have
little social psychological identification
with the area as a neighborhood. Prelimi-
nary findings indicate relatively high den-
sity networks, especially related to people
in the same work situation located in the
area.

[28] June Corman
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada

(416) 978-5263
Sociology
inter-organizational
Doing doctoral dissertation on structural
aspects of Canadian crown corporations

[29] Anthony P.M. Coxon
Sociological Research Unit
University College
P.O. Box 78
Cardiff CF1 1XL
Wales U.K.

(0222) 44211, ext. 2058
Sociology
information flows, methods, occupational
1. Patterns of affiliation in occupational
communities 2. Spatial (scaling) represen-
tation of social networks

[30] Diana Crane
Dept. of Sociology
113 McNeil
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174
U.S.A.

(215) 243-7664
Sociology
information flows, occupational
studies of networks linking scientific spe-
cialties in several disciplines; studies of
networks among avant-garde artists

[31] Barry N. Crump
Centre for Urban & Community Studies
University of Toronto
150 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada

(416) 978-3930
Sociology
community, dynamic changes, friendship,
kinship
Researching close urban social ties across
residential changes, life cycle changes, and
social mobility changes

[32] Ellan O. Derow
Dept. of Sociology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada
Sociology
community
spatial components of networks

[33] Patrick Doreian
Dept. of Sociology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
U.S.A.
(412) 624-5269
Sociology
dynamic changes, methods
estimation of dynamic models of networks

[34] Barry Edginton
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 536-7779
Sociology
exchange systems, macro-structure,
mental health, political
Research on (a) the effects of mercantilism
on primitive horticulturalists, and hunters
and gatherers in North America during the
17th century; (b) the organization and de-
velopment of Canadian lunatic asylums

[35] Brian Elliott
University of Edinburgh
Dept. of Sociology
18 Buccleuch Pl.
Edinburgh EH8 9LL
Scotland

031 667 1011, ext. 6472
Sociology
community, inter-organizational, political
As yet--no specific study designed as a net-
work analysis--but data on property holding
and local political office which will prob-
ably [require] network analysis a) of con-
nections of individuals within and between
property companies, b) connections between
councillors and patterns of office holding
in Edinburgh 1875-1975.

[36] Bonnie H. Erickson
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada

(416) 978-5263
Sociology
authority flows, information flows, methods
problems of inference from chain data;
structure of secret societies

[37] Thomas J. Fararo
Dept. of Sociology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
U.S.A.
(412) 624-5598
Sociology
methods

A study of formal language theory, the re-
lation of formal languages to automata, and
other topics of a discrete-mathematical type
that I believe bear upon the fundamental
representation problems in theories of so-
cial structure.

[38] Sylvia F. Fava
Dept. of Sociology
Brooklyn College
Bedford Ave. and Avenue H
Brooklyn, New York 11210
U.S.A.

(212) 780-5314
Sociology
community

[39] H. Feger
Lehrstuhl Psychologie II
am Institut für Psychologie
der Rhein. Westf. Techn. Hochschule
51 Aachen
Krämerstr. 20-34
West Germany
0241 426013
Psychology
methods
empirical research, multidimensional scaling
approaches

[40] A.J.A. Felling
Adelbertuslaan 4
Nymegen
Netherlands
080-512009
Sociology
methods
Social network analysis: clique-detection,
blockmodeling analysis, status models. At
the moment we try to develop a series of
computer programs: clique detection, status
and a basic computer program following the
classic work STRUCTURAL MODELS of Harary,
et al.

[41] Claude Fischer
Dept. of Sociology
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
U.S.A.
(415) 642-4287; -5668
Sociology
community, friendship, mental health
As centerpiece of a study on urbanism, so-
cial networks, and mental health, we will be
administering a networks survey instrument
to 1,000 respondents in fifty Northern Cali-
fornia towns and neighborhoods this Fall.
Although complete reports will probably not
be out until 1979, preliminary reports on
our extensive pretests should be available
soon from the Institute of Urban and Region-
al Development, Berkeley. Our report on an-
other network study--Fischer, et al., NET-
WORKS AND PLACES (Free Press)--is due out
this summer.

[42] Brian L. Foster
Dept. of Anthropology
SUNY - Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901
U.S.A.
(607) 798-2487
Anthropology
community, methods
Currently in second year of a project which
aims primarily to develop computer tech-
niques for carrying out analyses based on
graph-theoretic principles. Methods will be
applied to data from Thai villages. This
work is collaborative with Stephen Seidman.

[43] Ove Frank
Dept. of Statistics
University of Lund
S-22005 Lund
Sweden
Statistics
methods
Survey sampling and statistical inference in
graphs (networks), methodological problems
and models

[44] Linton C. Freeman
Dept. of Social Relations
Lehigh University
Price Hall, Bldg. 40

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015
U.S.A.
(215) 691-7000, ext. 462
Sociology
methods
I'm interested in structural properties of
social networks (e.g., balance, connectivity
& centrality) and in the development of sto-
chastic process models--also, to some ex-
tent, in applications. Currently, I'm plan-
ning a computer network of networkers.

[45] Harriet Friedmann
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
Sociology
authority flows, information flows,
inter-organizational, macro-structure,
political
International commodity markets; state-
building and inter-state relations.

[46] Joseph Galaskiewicz
University of Minnesota
Dept. of Sociology
1114 Social Science Tower
267 19th S.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
U.S.A.
(612) 373-9735
Sociology
authority flows, community,
inter-organizational, political
I am currently analyzing interorganizational
networks among corporate actors in urban
communities. My interest is in how posi-
tions in network structures enable actors to
generate coalitions for community decision-
making. Future research includes a multi-
city study of corporation networks and in-
volvement in local political decision-
making.

[47] John J. Galloway
Macquarie University
North Ryde, New South Wales 2113
Australia
888 8000

[48] Gerald L. Gold
Dept. of Anthropology
York University
4700 Keele St.
Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3
Canada
667-3159; 225-8760
Anthropology
community, ethnicity
1. Networks are being studied in the Quebec
City working class zone of Limoilou in the
wake of the disappearance of the homogeneous
urban parish (in conjunction with Bernard
Deschênes, U. Laval). 2. In a study of the
regional and local organization of French-
speaking Cajuns and Creoles in Louisiana,
network-formation is being looked at as a
critical aspect of "ethnic-boundary." The
maintenance of certain types of networks as
part of a mode of cultural organization is
apparently highly correlated with patterns
of language use (with E. Waddell, McGill).

[49] Chad Gordon
Dept. of Sociology
Rice University
Houston, Texas 77001
U.S.A.
(713) 527-8101, ext. 3491
Sociology
community, friendship, kinship
now writing a proposal for work on post-
divorce activity patterns, including leisure
activities, work, family/friends interac-

tion, and organizational participation. Will need to use some form of network analysis to trace the effectiveness of the various semi-overlapping people-sets as sources of new mates (short term or long term).

[50] Susan Brandt Graham
Dept. of Sociology
University of Missouri-Kansas City
Kansas City, Missouri 64110
U.S.A.
(816) 276-1116
Anthropology
community, dynamic changes, friendship, recruitment
Network analysis in comparative community studies; changes in networks across the course of adult life; processes of recruitment to networks

[51] Seamus Grimes
School of Geography
University of New South Wales
P.O. Box 1
Kensington, New South Wales 2033
Australia
662 1466
Geography
community, ethnicity, friendship, migration
Mid-way through a Ph.D. project, looking at friendship networks among Irish immigrants in Sydney. I am trying to learn something about the structure of the city through looking at social interaction among one particular group of immigrants.

[52] Josef Gugler
Dept. of Sociology
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
U.S.A.
(203) 429-3417
Sociology
community, ethnicity, occupational
Analysis of survey "Urbanization and Social Change in East Africa" of blue- and white-collar workers in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, and Nairobi. Information about associates in a wide range of situations was sought so as to obtain salient features of networks.

[53] Michael Gurevitch
The Open University
Walton Hall
Milton Keynes MK7 6AA
England
Milton Keynes 74066

[54] Maureen T. Hallinan
Dept. of Sociology
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305
U.S.A.
(415) 497-1921
Sociology
dynamic changes, educational, friendship, recruitment
Longitudinal study with Nancy Tuma of effects of individual level characteristics of children and properties of their classroom environment on change in their friendship patterns. Also, structural analysis of longitudinal data on children's cliques.

[55] Stephen Hansell
5310 S. Harper
Chicago, Illinois 60615
U.S.A.
(312) 493-3283
Psychology
dynamic changes, educational, information flows, recruitment
I am interested in the relationship between personality dynamics and network processes.

Currently, I am studying the interpenetration of personal ego development and the mobilization of student communication networks in a cohesive, small high school setting. In addition to examining developmental trends in network behavior, I am interested in the perceived boundaries of social networks, the existence and function of latent networks, and the learning of network norms and traditions.

[56] Susan Hanson
Dept. of Geography
SUNY at Buffalo
4224 Ridge Lea Rd.
Buffalo, New York 14226
U.S.A.
(716) 831-1611
Geography
community
Modelling intra-urban traveller behavior, especially multi-purpose travel.

[57] Gudmund Hernes
Institute of Sociology
Christiesgt, 15-19
5014 Bergen University
Bergen
Norway
(05-) 210040
Sociology
elites, inter-organizational
Interlocking directorates, sales and purchases

[58] Starr Roxanne Hiltz
1531 Golf St.
Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076
U.S.A.
(201) 232-7829
Sociology
friendship, information flows, occupational, technological impacts
computerized conferencing as a network facilitator; networks within scientific specialties; acquaintance networks among non-married adults

[59] Paul W. Holland
23 Randall Rd.
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.
(609) 921-1420
Statistics
dynamic changes, methods
Stochastic models for social networks; statistical inference in graphs; models for structural change

[60] Leslie Howard
Harvard Medical School Laboratory of Social Psychiatry
74 Fenwood Rd.
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
U.S.A.
(617) 232-2690; 723-2422
Sociology
inter-organizational, macro-structure, mental health, migration, occupational
Research on relation of industrialization to transformations in patterns of interdependence in India and on the intersections of interpersonal and interorganizational structures and individual careers in the mental health field. Interested in interorganizational structure as skeletal social structure in complex societies.

[61] Nancy Howell
Division of Social Science
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4
Canada

(416) 284-3193
Sociology
kinship, methods
Kinship as a network with demographic generators of nodes and culturally defined links; computer simulation of kinship.

[62] Magdalena Jaakola
Research Group for Comparative Sociology
University of Helsinki
Mariankatu 10.A.13
00170 Helsinki 17
Finland
90/1914455
Sociology
friendship, migration
1) comparison of friendship networks in the Scandinavian countries. 2) comparison of friendship networks in Finland and Poland. 3) friendship networks and life style among Finnish immigrants in Sweden.

[63] David Jacobson
Dept. of Anthropology
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
U.S.A.

(617) 647-2858
Anthropology
community, friendship, mental health, support
Analysis of support networks mobilized around life-cycle crises and other psychosocial transitions

[64] Eugene Jacobson
Dept. of Psychology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
U.S.A.

(517) 353-8758
Psychology
inter-organizational
Applications of network analysis to the study of large organizations

[65] Edward J. Jay
Dept. of Anthropology
California State University
Hayward, California 94542
U.S.A.

(415) 881-3168
Anthropology
religion, teaching
I am engaged in teaching network analysis to graduate students in our M.A. program at Cal State, Hayward. My projected research in 1977-78 is the study of a temple center in India. Limited application of network analysis may be undertaken in connection with this field work.

[66] Davor Jedlicka
University of Georgia
Dept. of Sociology
Baldwin Hall
Athens, Georgia 30602
U.S.A.

(404) 542-7882
Sociology
community, kinship
1) Conceptual study of Serial Marriage Networks, 2) Mate selection networks in absence of face-to-face relations, 3) Sequential preference modeling: A network Approach, 4) Planning a possible study of community networks at Koinonia. (Koinonia is the longest lasting American commune)

[67] Peter & Trudy Johnson-Lenz
695 Fifth St.
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
U.S.A.
(503) 635-2615

Community Development, Computer Science community, exchange systems, friendship, information flows, methods
We facilitate social networks with computer-based skills/interests exchanges and digraph mental models of issues, including coalition building. We are experienced with computer systems and the mathematics of digraphs. We are user consultants on the EIES computer conferencing system. We are members of several intentional networks devoted to social change. We are interested in governance networks: citizen activists, neighborhoods, and science resource networks for elected officials.

[68] Charles L. Jones
Sociology Dept.
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada

(416) 525-9140, ext. 4481
Sociology
methods, phenomenology
Interested in applying network concepts and methods to study of belief systems

[69] Wendy L. Jones
Sociology - S.G.S.
The Australian National University
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601
Australia

49-4521
Sociology
community, friendship, kinship, migration, phenomenology
Ph.D. thesis in process: The Social Networks of Geographically-mobile Families. General interest: the uses of the social network concept in qualitative methodology and its applications within the framework of symbolic interactionism.

[70] Anthony J. N. Judge
Union of International Associations
1 rue aux Laines
1000 Brussels
Belgium
(02) 511.83.96

Sociology
inter-organizational, methods, phenomenology
Articles and meetings on: networks of international agencies and associations; organization network strategy; representation of networks on computer graphics devices; networking roles; facilitation of network processes; relationship between networks of groups and networks of problems and concepts; distinction between "system" and "network". Computerized data on networks of international organizations and world problems (published as Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential). Links with the following bodies in relation to the above concerns: World Future Studies Federation, International Studies Association, Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis, Mankind 2000.

[71] Charles Kadushin
261 W. 11th St.
New York, New York 10014
U.S.A.

(212) 929-3208
Sociology
elites, friendship, inter-organizational, occupational
Comparative international elites, networks of Vietnam era men, networks of publishers

[72] Fred E. Katz
Division of Social Sciences
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4

Canada
Sociology
inter-organizational, phenomenology
network theory; structuralism

[73] Pearl Katz
Division of Social Sciences
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4
Canada
Anthropology
ethnicity, migration
acculturation of immigrants; ethnic net-
works in Israel.

[74] Theodore D. Kemper
Dept. of Sociology
St. John's University
Jamaica, New York 11439
U.S.A.
(212) 969-8000, ext. 431
Sociology

[75] Leslie W. Kennedy
Dept. of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
432-3557
Sociology
community

[76] Peter D. Killworth
Dept. of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical
Physics
Silver St.
Cambridge CB3 9EW
England
(0223) 51645
Mathematics
dynamic changes, methods, phenomenology
Accuracy of "measuring" instrument based on
asking informants about their network; com-
prehension of own and other networks (Re-
verse Small World); acquisition of clean
data to test dynamical models of networks;
examination of clique-finding algorithms to
see which gives most accurate results when
compared with real data (see also H. R.
Bernard)

[77] Priscilla J. Kimboko
4987 S.W. Evelyn
Portland, Oregon 97219
U.S.A.
(503) 244-9457
Urban Affairs
community, friendship, kinship,
mental health, support
Ph.D. candidate: Portland State University,
School of Urban Affairs. Ph.D. Disserta-
tion: The Role of Social Support Networks
in mediating the stressful impact of Divorce

[78] Robert Kleiner
Dept. of Sociology
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
U.S.A.
(215) LI-8-1065
Sociology
community, ethnicity, mental health
In 1970, I conducted a major study in Oslo,
Norway in which the major thrust was to de-
termine the relationships of social struc-
tural properties of social networks and al-
ienation from these networks to psychoso-
cial impairment. I am currently working on
a comparative urban research project fo-
cusing on ethnic social networks.

[79] Rob Kling
Dept. of Information and Computer Science
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, California 92717
U.S.A.
(714) 833-5233; 833-5249
Information Science
information flows, occupational,
technological impacts
Mapping social networks of computer special-
ists and computer users and the transmission
of technical and social expectations about
computer use through these networks.

[80] Alden S. Klondahl
Dept. of Sociology
Faculty of Arts
Australian National University
P.O. Box 4
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia
Sociology
community, inter-organizational
Studies of large-scale networks (qua net-
works) in urban areas. Interorganizational
networks.

[81] Manfred Kochen
MHRI University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 40104
U.S.A.
(313) 764-2585
Information Science
community, information flows,
technological impacts
Computer conferencing through Telenet,
through SUMEX-AIM, which used Arpanet and
Tymnet, and soon using EIES. Also I am co-
ordinator of the Futures Information Net-
work and keenly interested in Community In-
formation Systems (see INFORMATION FOR THE
COMMUNITY, Kochen & Donohue, eds., ALA
Press, Chicago, 1976). I would like to ex-
plore areas of mutual interest in implemen-
tation of WISE (World Information Systems/
Synthesis Encyclopedia/Enterprise) as de-
scribed in INFORMATION FOR ACTION, (M.
Kochen, Ed., Academic Press, 1975) and as
mandated by WISE FUND, Inc., of which I am
President.

[82] Simon Langlois
Dept. de Sociologie
Université Laval
Québec G1K 7P4
Canada
(418) 656-7301
Sociology
information flows, kinship, occupational
Réseaux d'information sur le emploi et
mobilité occupationnelle; choix du conjoint;
sociabilité des couples.

[83] Edward O. Laumann
University of Chicago
1126 E. 59th St.
Chicago, Illinois 60637
U.S.A.
(312) 753-2366
Sociology
community, elites, information flows,
inter-organizational, occupational
Analysis of elite and cross-section communi-
ty population networks in two Illinois
communities; networks of flows (money, in-
formation, solidarity) among complete set of
formal organizations in these two communi-
ties; networks among cross-section of law-
yers in Chicago as well as among their or-
ganizational and professional elite.

[84] Normand Leavy
3182 de la Concorde, Apt. 6
Sainte-Foy, Québec
Canada

(418) 651-1079
Anthropology
community, political
A Ph.D. thesis in anthropology: Network
analysis applied to the political anthropo-
logy of a village

[85] Samuel Leinhardt
Carnegie-Mellon University SUPA
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
U.S.A.
(412) 621-2600, ext. 620
Sociology
methods
models

[86] Vincent Lemieux
Dépt. de Science Politique
Université Laval
Sainte-Foy, Québec
Canada
(418) 656-3879
Political Science
community
Research on apparatus and networks in a ru-
ral county (L'Islet) near Québec city.

[87] Joel H. Levine
Math/Social Science Program
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
U.S.A.
Sociology
inter-organizational, methods,
occupational

[88] Nan Lin
Dept. of Sociology
SUNY-Albany
Albany, New York 12222
U.S.A.
(518) 457-7367
Sociology
information flows, macro-structure
Stratification and social networks, struc-
tural effects on innovation diffusions, the
Small World technique.

[89] Larissa Lomnitz
IIMAS-UNAM
Apartado 20-726
México 20, D.F.
Mexico
5-50-52-15, ext. 4582
Anthropology
community, friendship, kinship
Urban kinship networks in the upper classes
(Mexico City). Reciprocity networks among
the urban poor (Mexico City).

[90] Dennis William Magill
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
563 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 978-3414
Sociology
information flows, occupational
Network relations among academics

[91] Duane F. Marble
Dept. of Geography
SUNY at Buffalo
Amherst, New York 14226
U.S.A.
(716) 831-1611
Geography
community, methods
Studies of individual space-time activity
patterns in the city. Data handling systems
for network data.

[92] Peter V. Marsden
Dept. of Sociology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Hamilton Hall 070A
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
U.S.A.
(919) 933-1007
Sociology
community, inter-organizational
In conjunction with E. Laumann and J. Galas-
kiewicz, I am working on community leader-
ship, interorganizational networks, etc. in
analysis of 2 American communities.

[93] Louis H. Masotti
Center for Urban Affairs
Northwestern University
2040 Sheridan Rd.
Evanston, Illinois 60201
U.S.A.
(312) 492-3395
Sociology

[94] Prema Mathai
Harvard University Graduate School of Educa-
tion
7th Floor, Larsen Hall
Appian Way
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
U.S.A.
(617) 495-3440 and 661-6856
Sociology
ethnicity, kinship
Writing my doctoral dissertation on the net-
works of White Anglo-Saxon Protestant fami-
lies in the New England area.

[95] John J. McLoughlin
Research Director
Alliance for Volunteerism, Inc.
Suite 617, Colorado Bldg.
Boulder, Colorado 80302
U.S.A.
(303) 443-2841; 449-5452
Sociology
community, inter-organizational
Directing a project on inter-agency collabo-
ration for the Alliance for Volunteerism.
This project is designed to bridge the gap
between academics and practitioners by ap-
plying the findings of inter-organizational
relations research to groups actively en-
gaged in collaborating efforts.

[96] Beth Mintz
Sociology Dept.
University of Vermont
31 S. Prospect St.
Burlington, Vermont 05401
U.S.A.
Sociology
inter-organizational
Network analysis of interlocking director-
ates

[97] J. Clyde Mitchell
Nuffeld College
Oxford OX1 1NF
England
0865-48014
Anthropology
community, friendship, kinship, methods,
phenomenology
general theoretical, and formal analytical
(computer) procedures

[98] Robert J. Mokken
Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek
Herengracht 528-530
Amsterdam-C.
Netherlands
525-2089
Political Science
inter-organizational

Recently completed monograph on interlocking corporate ties among Dutch companies and bureaucracies.

[99] Liviana Mostacci
279 Lappin Ave.
Toronto, Ontario M6H 1Y9
Canada

(416) 533-7397
Sociology
community, ethnicity, occupational
I presently have access to data on five ethnic minorities in Toronto. My primary interest is to examine job mobility among members of each ethnic community; and the extent to which the mobility is a function of the linkages within and among the ethnic communities.

[100] Robert L. Moxley
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
U.S.A.

(919) 737-3114
Sociology
kinship, methods
Applications to substantive problems--particularly the importance of family networks and point centrality in applied settings as well as testing of relevant family network hypotheses in the sociological literature.

[101] Paul J. Müller
Institute for Applied Social Research
University of Cologne
Greinstrasse 2
D-5000 K81n 41
West Germany
0221-4704233

Sociology
community, inter-organizational, methods
"Cologne Study"; a) interorganizational networks; b) interpersonal networks in an urban community; c) selectivity with which everyday life is linked to formal organizations using graph theoretical programs (SOCK, COMPLT, NEGOPY, the Nijmegen series) and blockmodelling.

[102] Nicholas C. Mullins
Dept. of Sociology
Ballantine Hall 744
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
U.S.A.

(812) 337-1189
Sociology
information flows, occupational
have committed the term in print and will do so again. I can reach any member of the advisory committee in one or two intermediates.

[103] Patrick Mullins
Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland 4067
Australia

370 6918 (work) 268 5330 (home)
Sociology
community, political
urban social networks (descriptive analysis)
utilisation of networks in political mobilisation

[104] Stephen Murray
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada

(416) 978-3414
Sociology
information flows, occupational,

phenomenology

1. A comparative study of cluster formation in 20th century American anthropology and linguistics, modifying Mullins' model of specialty formation somewhat. 2. Specifying the conditions under which strong ties are information bridges, i.e., limiting the range of Granovetter's weak tie argument. 3. A comparative study of speech networks among different inferiorized groups.

[105] Bruce M. Nickum
Dept. of Social Relations, Bldg. 40
Lehigh University
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015
U.S.A.

(215) 838-7914
Sociology
methods, occupational
studying the structural properties of a sample of people in the social network research area

[106] Robin Ostow
667 Dovercourt Rd.
Toronto, Ontario M6H 2W5
Canada

(416) 534-1956
Sociology
kinship, migration, occupational
the role of kinship networks in labour migration

[107] Elinor Ostrom
Co-Director
Workshop in Political Theory and Policy
Analysis
Morgan Hall 121
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
U.S.A.

(812) 337-0441
Sociology
inter-organizational, methods
With Co-Principal Investigators, Roger B. Parks of Indiana University and Gordon Whitaker of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, we have been using matrices to record patterns of inter-organizational arrangements for the delivery of 10 police services in metropolitan areas. Structural measures of fragmentation, multiplicity, independence, coordination, alternation, autonomy and duplication have been derived from the matrices. Our current work is summarized in a volume entitled PATTERNS OF METROPOLITAN POLICING to be published by Ballinger Books in the fall of 1977. Several working papers are available by write to me at the above address.

[108] Diane L. Pancoast
12843 S.W. Iron Mountain Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97219
U.S.A.

(503) 636-5230
Social Work
community, mental health, support
Published NATURAL HELPING NETWORKS (NASW, 1976), Alice H. Collins, co-author. Invitational paper with Collins for NASW (National Association of Social Workers) Symposium on helping networks in San Diego in November, 1977. Elective course on helping networks, Portland State University School of Social Work. Currently preparing dissertation proposal on helping networks.

[109] Luiz Pedone
Faculdade de Estudos Sociais Aplicados
Departamento de Administração
Universidade de Brasília
70.000 Brasília, DF
Brazil
(0612) 72.0000 Hamal 2343

Political Science
inter-organizational, political
Institutional Studies in Urban Public Ad-
ministration

[110] Margaret Peil
Centre of West African Studies
Birmingham University
Birmingham B15 2TT
England
021-472-1301, ext. 2331

Sociology
community, friendship
Comparative study of 8 towns, 2 each in
Ghana and Gambia and 4 in Nigeria, exam-
ining various types of social contacts and the
use which is made of them by people in vari-
ous social categories. It is hoped to show
how urban social interaction is affected by
cultural and structural variables as well as
by individual variables. Data come from in-
terviews of about 200 individuals in each
town, plus observation. A brief summary pa-
per is being presented at the September,
1977 meeting of the American Sociological
Association.

[111] Mike Pennock
Social Planning and Research
Council of Hamilton and District
153 1/2 King St. E.
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1B1
Canada
(416) 522-1148
Social Work
community, inter-organizational
Analysis of social service delivery systems;
evaluation of social programs; studies of
need; service utilization studies

[112] William D. Phelan
Dept. of Sociology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario
Canada
(705) 748-1273
Sociology
authority flows, dynamic changes, elites,
inter-organizational, phenomenology
Analysis of the evolution of control over US
manufacturing and financial institutions;
studies of the institutions of the US gov-
ernment (e.g., Dept. of Defense, CIA) and
their changing linkages; work on a meta-
theoretical scheme for grounding network
studies--using the writings of C.S. Peirce,
Whitehead, and Marx as the basic resource

[113] Chris Pickvance
Beverley Farm
University of Kent
Canterbury
England
(0227) 66822
Sociology
community, friendship, political
Analysis of material collected in intensive
study of a single voluntary association fo-
cussing on use of networks in mobilization
of resources for association activities, and
role of association in creating new inter-
personal ties.

[114] Forrest R. Pitts
Dept. of Geography
University of Hawaii
2424 Maile Way
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
U.S.A.
(808) 373-0521
Geography
community
Have just published a paper on "Daily Move-
ment Patterns and Communication in Rural Ko-
rea," KOREAN STUDIES, vol. 1 (1977). Plan

to do sabbatical research (June 1978 to Au-
gust 1979) on space-time budgets, including
data-gathering on social networks (probable
locales: Manila, Taipei, Osaka, Seoul).

[115] Ithiel deSola Pool
E53-401 MIT
Cambridge, Massachusetts 2139
U.S.A.
(617) 253-3124

[116] Nicholas Poushinsky
Dept. of Sociology
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 1700
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2
Canada
Sociology
methods, technological impacts
Conceptual clarification & measurement de-
velopment of network "knittedness." Partic-
ipation in computer assisted conference of
an international network of networkers.
Work on methods for generating network data.

[117] Robert N. Rapoport
Institute of Family & Environmental Research
7a Kidderpore Ave.
London NW3 7SX
England
01 435 5919
Anthropology
community, kinship
Using network concept in an empirical study
of Leisure Provision & Human Need in an Ur-
ban Borough. People and their networks are
being used as a sampling base for intensive
case studies.

[118] Rhona Rapoport
Institute of Family & Environmental Research
7a Kidderpore Ave.
London NW3 7SX
England
01 435 5919
Psychiatry
community, kinship
Using network concept in an empirical study
of Leisure Provision & Human Need in an Ur-
ban Borough. People and their networks are
being used as a sampling base for intensive
case studies.

[119] William D. Ratcliffe
11143-80 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 0R4
Canada
433-0256
Psychology
mental health, phenomenology
Reviewing existing literature concerning the
social network antecedents and consequences
of psychopathology, developing a theoretical
structure concerning the above, and devel-
oping clinical procedures designed to assess
social network characteristics primarily
from a learning-behavioral perspective.

[120] William D. Richards, Jr.
Dept. of Communication Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6
Canada
(604) 291-3595
Communication Science
methods
I have written NEGOPY--a network analysis
program which accepts data for networks as
large as 4095 nodes and 64000 links. Links
may be valued and directed.

[121] Everett M. Rogers
Institute for Communication Research

Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305
U.S.A.
Communication Science
information flows
Research on interpersonal networks in the
diffusion of family planning innovations in
Korea.

[122] Rheta Rosen
Family Studies, W175
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
50 Gould St.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
595-5136
Sociology
kinship
Divorce and Social Networks

[123] Bengt G. Rundblad
Sociologiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet
Karl Johansgatan 27 A-B
S-414 59 Göteborg
Sweden
031-12 48 50
Sociology
community
At present engaged in a project called "Life
Styles in a Region," in which we as one
aspect of "life style" study the forms and
functions of social networks in different
types of communities within a region.

[124] Jean Francois Saucier
Psychiatrie - Hôpital Ste Justine
3100 av Ellendale
Montreal, Québec
Canada
(514) 731-4931, local 663
Psychiatry
friendship, mental health, support
Interested in the study of the support sys-
tems of individuals and families facing the
stress of illness. Doing current research
on Adolescents' concern with prevention:
part of it is investigation of their net-
works of friends

[125] Jacqueline Scherer
Dept. of Sociology
Oakland University
Rochester, Michigan 48063
U.S.A.
(313) 375-0973
Sociology
community, educational
Paper on "School and Community Linkages in
Socialization: Avenues of Alienation" for
the National Council on Crime and Delin-
quency. Working on a community study in
Pontiac, Michigan.

[126] Huibert Schijf
Sociologisch Instituut
Korte Spinhuissteeg 3
Amsterdam
Netherlands
Sociology
dynamic changes, inter-organizational,
methods
1) Research on the development of networks
in the industrial area in the Netherlands
between 1880-1940, 2) Member of project
GRADAP (a program-package for the analysis
of social networks)

[127] Michael Schwartz
Sociology Dept.
SUNY
Stony Brook, New York 11794
U.S.A.
(516) 246-8412

Sociology
inter-organizational
Network analysis of interlocking directorate

[128] John Scott
Dept. of Sociology
University of Leicester
Leicester
England
0533-50000
Sociology
inter-organizational
Interlocking directorships and cross-
shareholdings.

[129] Stephen B. Seidman
Dept. of Mathematics
George Mason University
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
U.S.A.
(703) 323-2262
Mathematics
community, methods
Joint work with Brian Foster on a computer-
aided graph-theoretic analysis of social
networks in four Thai villages; development
of algorithms and computer programs for
such analysis

[130] Sheila Shaver
School of Behavioural Sciences
Macquarie University
North Ryde, New South Wales 2113
Australia
888-8000
Sociology
community, friendship, support
Ph.D. thesis "Networks of Personal Assis-
tance, A Study in Three Melbourne Municipa-
lities" submitted for examination in Feb.
1977 to La Trobe University, Melbourne.
Interests: community, social welfare,
theory

[131] Malcolm Shookner
217 Balsam Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
(416) 694-7953
Community Development
community, inter-organizational
Development of a network of people in On-
tario and across Canada who are working on
youth problems and providing services to
young people. Developed the Youth Services
Network of Metropolitan Toronto as a model
for human service systems.

[132] Francis M. Sim
Dept. of Sociology
206 Liberal Arts
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802
U.S.A.
(814) 865-5001
Sociology
macro-structure, methods, phenomenology
Principal interests are in role systems
analysis; present emphasis is on reciprocity
and cumulativity in multi-relational net-
works, and their application to studying
boundaries, cohesion, balance and other sys-
tem properties.

[133] Eunice J. Skinner
Dept. of Sociology
York University
4700 Keele St.
Downsview, Ontario
Canada
667-3819
Sociology
friendship, occupational
Informal social networks in military

settings.

[134] Christopher J. Smith
Dept. of Geography
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73019
U.S.A.
(405) 325-5325
Geography
community, ethnicity, health,
inter-organizational, mental health,
migration, support
Investigating self-help groups and social
networks as informal counterparts to formal
service agencies in the urban community--
with particular emphasis on the provision of
informal health and mental health services.
Recently begun a study of urban assimilation
and social network construction, amongst
recently migrated Native Americans into
Oklahoma City; and another project investi-
gating the network characteristics of small
urban coalitions organized to effect or pre-
vent local land-use changes.

[135] M. Estellie Smith
Dept. of Anthropology
SUNY-Oswego
Oswego, New York 13126
U.S.A.
(315) 524-7412
Anthropology
ethnicity, migration, phenomenology
Working with Hispanic networks in New Mexi-
co. Working with Portuguese immigrant net-
works in USA and Canada. Working within a
framework of integrating General Systems
Theory with network analysis

[136] John A. Sonquist
Sociology Dept.
University of California
Santa Barbara, California 93106
U.S.A.
(805) 961-3138; 2954
Sociology
inter-organizational, methods
Research on Interlocking directorates and
methodology of network research and computer
software development for network research

[137] William B. Starnes
Office of the Post Chaplain
Fort Ord, California 93941
U.S.A.
Psychology, Theology
educational
Working on Ph.D. at University of Southern
California. Plan is to determine correla-
tion between quality and functions of stu-
dent's network and grade point average
(learning motivation and ability).

[138] Harvey Stevens
Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
501-177 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0W6
Canada
(204) 943-2561
Social Work
information flows, inter-organizational
Development of record-keeping systems for
private social service agencies which, among
other information, document referrals to and
from the agencies--hence permit the descrip-
tion of the referral networks operative
within the social service system.

[139] Dorrian Sweetser
35 Leslie Rd.
Aburndale, Massachusetts 02166
U.S.A.
(617) 353-3422
Sociology

occupational, kinship
Fraternal occupational mobility.

[140] Deborah Tannenbaum
40 Albermarle Ave.
Toronto, Ontario M4K 1H7
Canada
Sociology
kinship

[141] Lorne Tepperman
Dept. of Sociology
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Canada
(416) 978-3413
Sociology
information flows, migration, political
Analyzing the social basis for regional sub-
cultures in Canada, utilizing data on migra-
tion, travel and information flow among
Provinces.

[142] David M. Todd
Dept. of Psychology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003
U.S.A.
(413) 545-0664
Psychology
mental health, support
Study of social network correlates of social
support; use of social network concepts to
enhance person's ability to develop a
supportive network.

[143] Christopher Tolsdorf
211 Villanova Pl.
Matawan, New Jersey 07747
U.S.A.
(201) 842-8260
Psychology
kinship, mental health, support
Social network research in the area of so-
cial support and coping, and family therapy
using a social network orientation.

[144] Nancy Brandon Tuma
Dept. of Sociology
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305
U.S.A.
(415) 497-4461
Sociology
dynamic changes, educational, kinship,
occupational
Models of change in children's friendships;
Models of job mobility; Models of formation
and dissolution of marriages

[145] K. Victor Ujimoto
Dept. of Sociology
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
Canada
(519) 824-4120, ext. 3912; 821-7877 (res.)
Sociology
community, ethnicity, inter-organizational,
migration
Ethnic Social Networks in Asian Canadian
Communities. Post-War Japanese Immigrants:
Participation in Voluntary Organizations and
in the Network of Social Affiliations.

[146] Michael Useem
Dept. of Sociology
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
U.S.A.
(617) 353-2591
Sociology
elites, occupational
Informal networks among the business elite

[147] Mary L.S. Vachon
Community Resources Service
Clarke Institute of Psychiatry
250 College St.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1R8
Canada
(416) 979-2221, ext. 613
Psychiatry
community, friendship, kinship,
mental health, support
Analysis of support networks in widowhood
and breast cancer.

[148] Lois M. Verbrugge
Dept. of Biostatistics
School of Public Health
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
U.S.A.
(313) 764-5450
Sociology
community, friendship, health,
information flows
Structure of adult friendships. Lay re-
ferral (health and medical advice from
friends and acquaintances).

[149] Gerald Walker
11264 White Oak Ave.
Granada Hills, California 91344
U.S.A.
Geography
community, friendship, mental health
(1) Analysis of rural and exurban network
patterns north of Toronto, especially in
King Township, (2) Social networks in the
working class west end of Toronto, (3) So-
cial networks among the heroin and methadone
users of Toronto. On sabbatical from York
University.

[150] Harry Wasserman
School of Social Welfare
UCLA
Los Angeles, California 90024
U.S.A.
(213) 825-2892; 825-2993
Social Work
community, friendship, religion, support
Doing studies of the Havurah phenomenon in
Los Angeles synagogues. Havurot (pl.) are
groups of 10 families (non-kin) which meet
regularly and take upon themselves the pro-
perties and functions of modified extended
families.

[151] Th. v. d. Weegan
Adelbertuslaan 4
Nijmegen
Netherlands
080-512009
Sociology
methods
Social network analysis: clique-detection,
blockmodeling analysis, status models. At
the moment we try to develop a series of
computer programs: clique-detection,
status and a basic computer program
following the classic work STRUCTURAL
MODELS of Harary, et al.

[152] Michael G. Weinstein
Dept. of Sociology
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U.S.A.
(808) 948-8413 (off.); 737-5809 (home)
Sociology
community, information flows, methods,
phenomenology
1) Participant-observation study of the
Hawaii Health Net. 2) Solidarity in net-
works (networks as communities). 3) Inten-
tionality & reflexivity in networks and as

methods for studying networks.

[153] Thomas S. Weisner
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Los Angeles, California 90024
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Anthropology
migration
Rural-urban migration and social ties in
East Africa.

[154] Barry Wellman
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University of Toronto
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Canada
(416) 978-5263
Sociology
community, dynamic changes, friendship,
kinship, support
Analysis of quantitative and qualitative
data on the structure and use of urban net-
works (intimacy, neighbouring, kin, work,
friends) in East York, Toronto.

[155] Douglas R. White
575 Social Science Tower
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, California 92717
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(714) 833-5893; 7137
Sociology
kinship, methods
Empirical Analysis of "Generating Equations"
for Social Networks (i.e., an improvement
over BLOCKMODELING); Project on Social Net-
works in Mexico; Development of "NETWORKER,"
an interactive program for network analysis.
Cross Cultural network studies of kinship
behavior, etc.

[156] Harrison C. White
Dept. of Sociology
William James Hall
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
U.S.A.
Sociology
inter-organizational, kinship, methods

[157] Norman E. Whitten, Jr.
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Illinois
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(217) 344-1828
Anthropology
community, ethnicity, exchange systems
A study of Canelos Quichua - Achuara Jiva-
roan exchange systems in a context of rapid
change in eastern Ecuador.

[158] Rolf T. Wigand
Communication Program
472 Stauffer Building
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281
U.S.A.
(602) 965-5707 (direct); 965-5096 (message)
Communication Science
dynamic changes, information flows,
inter-organizational, methods
Focusing on predictors of network structure,
network metrics, empirical as well as theo-
retical work on interorganizational communi-
cation networks, algorithms partitioning
networks, the study of networks and struc-
ture over time, the diffusion of information
and, generally, flow of communication with-
in social networks, modeling various com-
munication aspects within social networks.

[159] David Willer
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(913) 864-5238
Sociology
methods
Geometric modeling with networks

[160] Jim Williams
141 Elm St. #3
Somerville, Massachusetts 02133
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exchange systems, information flows,
political, technological impacts
I am currently with the Science Resource
Office of the Massachusetts General Court.
Our office is developing an example "Science
Resource Network." I am also participating
on the ELES system, and expect to be devel-
oping a Legislative Information Exchange
experiment.

[161] Peter Willmott
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Sociology
community, kinship

[162] Alvin W. Wolfe
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Project
University of South Florida
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U.S.A.
(813) 974-2150
Anthropology
exchange systems, teaching
Teaching graduate seminar "Transactions in
Exchange Networks"; research on network
models of human service systems.

[163] Rolf Ziegler
Institut für Soziologie
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Alserstr. 33
A - 1080 Wien
Austria
(222) 42 44 02
Sociology
educational, inter-organizational,
methods
1) Trend-report on methods, models and sub-
stantive areas of interest in social network
analysis, 2) secondary analysis of socio-
metric data on school classes, 3) network
analysis of interorganizational relations

LATE ENTRIES

[164] Colin Bell
School of Sociology
University of New South Wales
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Australia
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Sociology
community; kinship; political
Community theory linkages to
network theory; Community action
groups in urban areas.

[165] Mathilde E. Boon
O.Z. Achterburgwal 12^o
Amsterdam
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(020) 220147
Sociology
information flows; inter-organizational
Networks of double functions in arts
and art education

[166] Marc Fried
Laboratory of Psychosocial Studies
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(617) 969-9100, ext. 4095
Sociology
community, kinship, occupational,
friendship
Research on diverse issues with much
attention throughout to networks and
particularly to effects of location
(in several senses but, among others,
close-distant locations) on networks

[167] Mark Granovetter
Dept. of Sociology
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Sociology
community, methods, occupational,
information flows, political
Models of collective behavior; studies
of role of networks in income
determination

[168] Herbert Menzel
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Sociology
teaching; information flows
Revamping curriculum for a course on
communication

[169] Norman Shulman
Human Environment Group
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
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Canada
(613) 993-1567
Sociology
community, migration, friendship,
kinship
Networks of internal migrants;
changes in personal networks; interpersonal
support networks.

[170] Sheldon Smith
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Anthropology
community; elites
Ethnographic research on leadership
systems in moderate sized cities.

[171] Frej Stambouli
University of Tunis
Boulevard 9 Avril
Tunis
Tunisia
Sociology
community
Vicinity in North African slums

[172] Herman Turk
Department of Sociology
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007
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(213) 741-2658
Sociology
inter-organizational
Organizations in Modern Life: Cities and
Other Large Networks (San Francisco:
Jossey-Bass 1977). I am extending the
theoretical model in this book and plan
further empirical analyses of macrosocial
units as interorganizational networks.

INSNA MEMBERS BY COUNTRY

Australia

16 47 51 69 80 103 130 164

Austria

163

Belgium

70

Brazil

109

Canada

4 5 8 11 13 24 28 31 32 34 36 45 48 61 68 72 73 75
82 84 86 90 99 104 106 111 112 116 119 120 122 124 131 133 138 140
141 145 147 154 169

England

7 53 76 97 110 113 117 118 128 161

Finland

62

Mexico

89

Netherlands

19 40 98 126 151 165

Norway

57

Scotland

35

Sweden

43 123

Tunisia 171

U.S.A.

1 2 3 6 9 10 12 15 17 18 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 30
33 37 38 41 42 44 46 49 50 52 54 55 56 58 59 60 63 64
65 66 67 71 74 77 78 79 81 83 85 87 88 91 92 93 94 95
96 100 102 105 107 108 114 115 121 125 127 129 132 134 135 136 137 139
142 143 144 146 148 149 150 152 153 155 156 157 158 159 160 162 166 167
168 170 172

Wales U.K.

29

West Germany

14 39 101

INSNA MEMBERS BY DISCIPLINE

Anthropology

7 20 25 42 48 50 63 65 73 84 89 97 117 135 153 157 162 170

Communication Science

120 121 158

Community Development

67 131

Computer Science

19 67

Geography

51 56 91 114 134 149

Information Science

79 81

Mathematics

76 129

Political Science

6 86 98 109

Psychiatry

118 124 147

Psychology

18 39 55 64 119 137 142 143

Social Work

108 111 138 150

Sociology

1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 21 22 23
24 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 40 41 44 45 46
49 52 54 57 58 60 61 62 66 68 69 70 71 72 74 75 78 80
82 83 85 88 90 92 93 94 95 96 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106
107 110 112 113 116 122 123 125 126 127 128 130 132 133 136 139 140 141
144 145 146 148 151 152 154 155 156 159 161 163 164 165 166 167 168 169
171 172

Statistics

43 59

Theology

137

Urban Affairs

26 77

INSNA MEMBERS BY KEYWORDS

authority flows

6 22 36 45 46 112

community

1 3 7 9 14 16 18 20 22 26 27 31 32 35 38 41 42 46
 48 49 50 51 52 56 63 66 67 69 75 77 78 80 81 83 84 86
 89 91 92 95 97 99 101 103 108 110 111 113 114 117 118 123 125 129
 130 131 134 145 147 148 149 150 152 154 157 161 164 166 167 169 170 171

dynamic changes

12 31 33 50 54 55 59 76 112 126 144 154 158

educational

4 54 55 125 137 144 163

elites

11 15 21 22 24 57 71 83 112 146 170

ethnicity

2 4 13 16 20 48 51 52 73 78 94 99 134 135 145 157

exchange systems

5 34 67 157 160 162

friendship

14 15 20 26 31 41 49 50 51 54 58 62 63 67 69 71 77 89
 97 110 113 124 130 133 147 148 149 150 154 166 169

health

134 148

information flows

10 11 13 29 30 36 45 55 58 67 79 81 82 83 88 90 102 104
 121 138 141 148 152 158 160 165 167 168

inter-organizational

3 11 14 15 22 24 25 28 35 45 46 57 60 64 70 71 72 80
 83 87 92 95 96 98 101 107 109 111 112 126 127 128 131 134 136 138
 145 156 158 163 165 171

kinship

7 17 23 31 49 61 66 69 77 82 89 94 97 100 106 117 118 122
 139 140 143 144 147 154 155 156 161 164 166 169

macro-structure

5 10 11 34 45 60 88 132

mental health

5 34 41 60 63 77 78 108 119 124 134 142 143 147 149

methods

2 8 10 11 12 14 17 18 19 22 29 33 36 37 39 40 42 43
 44 59 61 67 68 70 76 85 87 91 97 100 101 105 107 116 120 126
 129 132 136 151 152 155 156 158 159 163 167

INSNA MEMBERS BY KEYWORDS

migration

1 13 51 60 62 69 73 106 134 135 141 145 153 169

occupational

3 10 13 27 29 30 52 58 60 71 79 82 83 87 90 99 102 104
105 106 133 139 144 146 166 167

phenomenology

12 68 69 70 72 76 97 104 112 119 132 135 152

political

5 21 34 35 45 46 84 103 109 113 141 160 164 167

recruitment

50 54 55

religion

65 150

support

63 77 108 124 130 134 142 143 147 150 154

teaching

26 65 162 168

technological impacts

58 79 81 116 160

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

... cont'd from page 2

A NETWORK OF NETWORKERS

We think it would be fun and intellectually interesting to construct a network of network analysts. Enclosed in this issue is a separate sheet of paper in which you are asked to fill out your network connections and mail the results back to us. Several members have already agreed to analyze the data and publish the results in a future newsletter. Other analysts, wishing to play with the data, are welcome--please write us immediately. For this to work, ALL of you must fill the form out--so do it immediately. Be the first on your block to have a blockmodel.

WHAT IS NETWORK ANALYSIS?--statements wanted

By this time, most of us have been asked to explain "what is network analysis?" We have probably given wildly divergent answers. While an overemphasis on standardized definitions is one of the surest ways to kill an emerging field, we are asking members to send in short statements dealing with this key question as a way of stimulating thought and debate. To start things off, we reprint the following description, submitted to the University of Toronto Department of Sociology when it accepted Social Network Analysis as one of sixteen "core areas":

"This core area of social network analysis focuses on patterns of relations between individuals and collectivities. It gives analytic attention to (a) social structural properties, and not aggregates of individual units; (b) the allocation of scarce resources through concrete systems of power, dependency, and coordination; (c) complex network structures, rather than dyadic ties; (d) questions of network boundaries, clusters and cross-linkages; (e) complex structures and not simple hierarchies of power and dependency. To deal with network analytic issues, distinctive methods, using algebraic techniques and graph theory will be utilized. A series of substantive issues are dealt with, including inter-organizational structures, urban networks and kinship systems."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A closely-related issue is what shall we call ourselves? The current name, THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS, was hotly debated. Many people wanted to say "Structural Analysis" to show that we were interested in broader structural issues and not just in certain techniques. This was not used, regrettably, because of the possibility of cognitive confusion with Chomskyites, Levi-Straussians, Radcliffe-Brownians (and perhaps even Parsonians). "Network" was adopted over "Society" or "Association" to emphasize to ourselves (and others) our intention to be a loose coordinating and informing body. "Social" was inserted to distinguish ourselves from Electrical Engineers and Physical Geographers, both of whom also look at "networks".

The Newsletter went through similar naming traumas. "The Network Newsletter" was dismissed as being too prosaic; "Ties and Bonds" was dismissed as being too exciting--it might attract the s&m/leather crowd. "CONNECTIONS" sounded good to those consulted; some untenured members suggested a second half that would look impressive on vitas:

"The Bulletin of the International Network for Social Network Analysis."

Names can be changed, though. Feedback is definitely wanted.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL NETWORKS???

A respected international publisher has approached INSNA inquiring about publishing a Journal of Social Networks. The advantages of this are perhaps self-evident: a coherent focus for our work, less arguing with unconvinced editorial boards, another place to publish, and a visible statement to the rest of the social sciences. The disadvantages are perhaps more subtle: the danger of only writing to (and for) the already-committed; the possibility that other journals would be less likely to take our work, as there already would be a specialized outlet. In short, ghettoization. The Advisory Committee has already been discussing this among themselves; we invite your comments.

MEETING CALENDAR

American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, September 5-9, 1977. Chicago, Ill. USA. Conrad Hilton Hotel. Details on network sessions below.

Invited conference, sponsored by the Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, with the cooperation of INSNA. Sessions on "Structuralism and Marxism: Towards a convergence," "Multiple Social Circles: networks and community", "Inter-organizational linkages", "Ethnicity and networks," "Network Models," and "The Use of Statistics in Network Analysis" March 17-18, 1978. More details in next issue of the newsletter.

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

International Sociological Association. Ninth World Congress, August 12-19, 1978. Uppsala, Sweden. Ad Hoc Group 21 is "Advances in Network Analysis." At least one session is scheduled: more have been requested (but with no ISA response.) Send papers to INSNA by December 31, 1977.

American Sociological Association. Annual meeting, September 4-8, 1978. San Francisco, Calif., USA. One session on Social Network Analysis, to be chaired by Barry Wellman. Papers due by December 31, 1977.

Networks Sessions at American Sociological Association meetings, Conrad Hilton, Chicago

Session 4, Monday, 8:30--Sociology of the World System

Theda Skocpol & Eilan Kay Trimberge, "Revolutions & the world-historical development of capitalism"
Charles Ragin & Jacques Delacroix, "Comparative advantage, size, & primary commodity dependence"
Randall Stokes & Alan Sica, "External dependency & internal inequality"
Nancy Esteb, "Methods for world system analysis"
Arthur Vidich, "Imperialism, capital accumulation, and the third world"

Session 31, Monday, 12:30--Linkage Phenomena: Individuals, Occupations, Organizations

Adrian Aveni, "Movement organization linkages and resource mobilization"
Arnold Herzog, "Career patterns of scientists in peripheral communities"
John Tinker, "Social mobility and social isolation"
Jeanne Kohl Jenkins, "A control strategies model for assessing public school principals' relations with their school-community advisory councils"
Irving Leif, "A methodological technique for locating secondary community leaders"

Session 37, Monday, 2:30--Mathematical Sociology

J. Lynn England, "A semi-lattice structure for stratified role systems"

Session 44, Monday, 4:30 Panel on the Utility of Mathematical Models of Human Behavior

Hubert Blalock, Jr., Harrison White, Samuel Goldberg, Clyde Coombs

Session 63, Tuesday, 8:30--Neighborhoods, Networks and Local Community Systems

Barry Crump, "The portability of urban ties"
Michael Gordon & Helen Downing, "The Bott hypothesis in an urban Irish context"
Leslie Howard, "Workplace & residence in the communities of Indian factory & nonfactory workers"
Donald & Rachelle Warren, "The helping roles of neighbors"

Session 72, Tuesday, 10:30--Theory: Problems of Construction

David Willer, Douglas Heckathorn, Robert Hingers, "A network theory for certain social structures & social interactions"

Session 93, Tuesday, Roundtable Discussions

#10 (2-3:20)--Herman Turk, "Alternative formulations of urban networks"
#2 (3:30-4:50)--Albert Hunter & William Kornblum, "The loss of community"

Session 104, Tuesday, 4:30--Social Relations in the School

Maureen Hallinan, "The development of children's friendship cliques"

INSNA ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING--Wednesday 9:30, Room 521

Session 135, Wednesday, 2:30--Advances in Quantitative Models and Methods

Ronald Burt, "Relational equilibrium in a social topology"

Session 159, Thursday, 12:30--Urban Sociology

Margaret Peil, "Social networks in West African towns"

Session 163, Thursday, 12:30--Social Networks

Joel Levine, "The network of corporate interlocks in the United States"
Joseph Galaskiewicz & Peter Marsden, "Interorganizational resource networks"
Michael Farrell, "Male friendship & the life cycle"
Richard Alba & Ronald Kessler, "Patterns of interethnic marriage"
J. Dennis Willigan, "The discovery of deep structure in categorical networks"

... ASA program, cont'd

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

Session 172, Thursday, 2:30--Issues in Ethnic Relations
Howard Aldrich, "Testing the middleman minority model of Asian entrepreneurial behavior"

Session 174, Thursday, 2:30--Historical Sociology
Harriet Friedmann, "World market and state 1873-1935"

Session 184, Thursday, 4:30--The Generation of Political & Class Consciousness
Theodore D. Kemper & Angela Ryan, "Comparing 'fair' & actual distributions of income"

Session 197, Friday, 9:30--Informal Discussion
#107 Henry Travers, "Social exchange"

Session 200, Friday, 10:30--Voluntary Action
J. Miller Pckerson, "The intermembership structure of voluntary affiliation"

POETRY ANALYSIS CONTEST

The following was published in the Spring 1977 issue of "Net Notes," edited by Harry Stevens (reprinted by permission):

"The Networker's Creed"

I'd rather be a Node in a network Than a cog in the Gear of a machine. A node is involved With things to resolve, While a cog must mesh With cogs in between.	A cog in a niche Can never question An instruction from A superior. It does what it's told And seldom acts bold, Except when bossing An inferior.	A node's a crossing Of lines of action, And in the center There is inner peace, Where choices are born And memories form. Mutual respect Makes tyranny cease.
--	--	--

Contest: In 200 words or less, outline what fallacious structural assumptions are contained in this program. Super-Contest: Construct a structural system which would fit the poem's ideal (hint: Semi-lattice).

The most interesting entries will be reprinted in a future CONNECTIONS issue. First prize is a Roast Duck dinner for one at the Continental Restaurant, Bloor Street, Toronto.

CHICKEN SOUP NETWORKS

The "Interpersonal Support Network," recently formed in California (with hopes of expanding throughout North America) attempts to bring together networks of approximately fifteen people with diverse interests and backgrounds. Members of each network "family" are supposed to help each other (a) "give and receive support in making life 'work', (b) open and expand relationships, (c) experience diverse realities, (d) have fun and enjoy life." "Members commit themselves to a specific family for a set period of time after which they may join a different family, continue within the same family, or remain unassigned in the Network." (Quotations from promotional literature.) INSNA members not feeling connected enough should contact James Boulden, Room 700, 311 California St., San Francisco California 94104, U.S.A.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Peter & Trudy Johnson-Lenz prepared the Directory, using their handy-dandy computer systems. They have also designed much of our "Network of Networkers" and "Feedback" questionnaire. Barry Crump designed the INSNA logo. Peter Carrington, June Corman, Barry Crump, Karin Moeller & Livianna Mostacci-Calzavara helped put this issue out.

We are grateful to the Centre for Urban & Community Studies, University of Toronto and its Director, Larry S. Bourne, for their giving INSNA a supportive home.

ABSTRACTS

Six Abstracts by Ronald S. Burt, University of California, Berkeley

Autonomy in a Social Topology:
An Analysis of the Structural Determinants of Profits
for Manufacturing Industries in the 1967 American Economy

An analysis of profits made by manufacturing industries in the 1967 American economy demonstrates that different levels of profits are a function of the pattern of relations defining an industry as a jointly occupied network position. Using interindustry differences in profits as an indicator of interindustry differences in "autonomy" defined metaphorically as an ability to pursue interests without constraint from other actors within a system, three hypotheses are examined: (1) autonomy is a function of collusion among structurally equivalent actors jointly occupying a position as a sector of the economy--an "oligopoly" hypothesis, (2) autonomy is a function of not having extensive transactions with those sectors of the economy that themselves form oligopolies--a "group-affiliation" hypothesis, and (3) autonomy is a function of both the "oligopoly" and "group-affiliation" hypotheses conjointly since the two hypotheses merely attend to different aspects of the pattern of relations defining a jointly occupied position in a network--a "structural" hypothesis. Both the "oligopoly" and "group-affiliation" hypotheses provide significant prediction of interindustry differences in profits; however, conjointly they provide significantly better prediction than either can provide alone. The structural hypothesis consequently emerges as the most adequate of the alternatives thereby demonstrating that inherent in the pattern of relations defining a position in a system of actors is a given level of autonomy for occupants of the position.

Cooptive Interlocking Corporate Directorates and Profits
in Manufacturing Industries

A research strategy is proposed for assessing hypotheses concerning interlocking directorates among firms in manufacturing industries in the American economy. Interlocking directorates are cast as strategically created constraints on those sectors of the economy most problematic for obtaining profits in an industry. The extent to which each sector of the economy is problematic for obtaining profits in a given industry is estimated from research linking the profits obtained in an industry with the form of the pattern of relations defining the industry as a position in the economy as a network of economic transactions based on the 1967 Input-Output Study. Two classes of hypotheses are specified: (1) Levels of interlocking between sectors should be in proportion to the extent to which the sectors are problematic for one another in obtaining profits. (2) Controlling for production and market structure differences, the ability of firms in an industry to obtain unusually high profits reflects their success in creating interlocks with those sectors most problematic for obtaining profits in the industry.

Positions in Multiple Network Systems, Part One:
A General Conception of Stratification and Prestige in a
System of Actors Cast as a Social Topology
(FORTHCOMING in SOCIAL FORCES, 1977)

Extending the conception of positions in networks to the case of a multiple network system, a general conception of stratification and prestige in a system of actors is outlined. The status/role-set duality is preserved by defining these concepts as features of positions occupied by actors. Actors jointly occupying a status provide interchangeable representations of the role-set defining the status and accordingly provide interchangeable indicators of role distance to the status. The actor-status epistemic linkage is thus isomorphic with the indicator-concept epistemic correlation and can be analyzed via structural equation models specifying actors as indicator variables and statuses as unobserved variables. Conceptual issues are addressed here. Part Two, appearing in the next issue of this journal, applies the conception to a system of elite community decision-makers.

...Abstracts cont'd

Positions in Multiple Network Systems, Part Two:
Stratification and Prestige Among Elite Decision-Makers
in the Community of Altneustadt
(FORTHCOMING in SOCIAL FORCES, 1977)

Three basic research issues are addressed concerning the structure of relations among elite community decision-makers as an illustrative application of the conception of a system of actors as a social topology given in Part One (appearing in the previous issue of this journal): (1) What is the form of the role-sets defining statuses across which the elite are stratified? (2) What is the content of these role-sets, i.e., what is the substance of the relations differentiating the community elite? (3) How is the possession of resources associated with the distribution of prestige among the community elite? The application to elite decision-makers in a small German community illustrates the explicit epistemic linkage between abstract and empirical structure inherent in casting a system of actors as a social topology and the hypothesis testing capabilities arising from this explicit linkage.

Relational Equilibrium in a Social Topology

I wish to transform the implicit equilibrium assumption endemic to network analysis into an explicit instrument for such analysis. Once its equilibrium assumption is made explicit, reliable network analysis of observed relations among actors in a system is faced with two problems: (1) How would the observed relations be structured if they were in an equilibrium state? (2) If the relations are not in an equilibrium state, how different would the structural analysis of the relations be if they were in such a state? In order to address these two questions, Coleman's restriction on the general equilibrium model is used to derive from one or more networks of observed relations a class of relational equilibria that explicitly take into consideration the stratification of actors in a system. Particular equilibria within the class defined are obtained by assuming particular conceptions of how social and role distances among actors stratify the system. Statistical tests are defined for assessing the discrepancy between observed and equilibrium structure. Numerical illustration is provided by analyzing the system of elite experts in methodological/mathematical sociology as such a system existed in 1975.

Structural Action

A micro-analytic model of action is outlined that is compatible with the use of network concepts in empirical research yet bridges two heretofore irreconcilable micro-analytic models of action in social theory; one or the other of which is usually assumed in empirical applications of network concepts. "Atomistic action" assumes that individuals act independent of the preferences stated by others. "Normative action" assumes that individuals act interdependently with other individuals due to their common exposure to socialization processes. In terms of postulates of purposive action and marginal evaluation, these models differ in their interpretations of how individuals evaluate action in a social context. Stevens' law provides a rigorous functional form describing how individuals make subjective evaluations. Network analysis provides rigorous description of the social context of action. Modifying Stevens' law so as to take into account a social context of perception, that context being a structure of distances between actors in a system as insured by an inevitable division of labor, a "structural" law of perception is proposed. "Structural action" is then a synthetic concept of action assuming this structural law of perception as the evaluative element of action. In contrast to an assumption of atomistic or normative action, an assumption of structural action yields necessary and sufficient conditions for the occurrence of social norms in a group and specific functional form for relative deprivation effects. As derived implications of structural action, the propositions are in accord with, and generalize, classic empirical studies of social norms and relative deprivation. The relative advantages of the three concepts of action are discussed.

... Abstracts cont'd

Abstract by Alden S. Klodahl, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, Dept. of Sociology (Arts), Social Networks Project, Working Paper No. 6, unpublished, 1976

Networks in Society: The Random Walk Strategy

The theoretical importance of networks in society has long been recognized, but there have been virtually no studies of social networks qua networks in urban areas. The most plausible explanation for this anomaly is the lack of methods suitable for studying social networks on an urban scale.

A procedure for studying large-scale social networks, the random walk strategy, is outlined. Further, two attempts to test this strategy are briefly described, and some preliminary results reported.

The research suggests that the problem of studying structural properties of social networks of the scale found in urban areas is much less difficult than commonly believed and that in consequence a vast theoretical and methodological frontier awaits exploration.

Abstract by Joel Levine, Dartmouth College

Joint-Space Analysis of "Pick-Any" Data: Analysis
of Choices from an Unconstrained Set of Alternatives

Social and naturally occurring choice phenomena are often of the "pick any" type in which the number of choices made by a subject as well as the set of alternatives from which they are chosen is unconstrained. These data present a special analytical problem because the meaning of non-choice among pick any choice data is always ambiguous: A non-chosen alternative may be either unacceptable, or acceptable but not considered, or acceptable and considered but not chosen. A model and scaling method for these data are introduced, allowing for this ambiguity of non-choice. Subjects are represented as points whose coordinates are proportional to the centroids of the points representing their choices. Alternatives are represented at points whose coordinates are proportional to the centroids of the points representing subjects who have chosen them. This centroid scaling technique estimates multidimensional joint spaces from the pick any data.

Abstract by Robert L. Moxley, North Carolina State University

Past "relative centrality" measures are appropriate only for those contrived or hypothetical communications networks which involve the linking of separate points into a totally connected network. A methodology is proposed for a more common problem encountered by social scientists, that of determining the relative centrality of points within a current empirical social system containing isolated and separate clusters. Thus the concept "point centrality," as employed in my work, follows Bavelas' (1950) conceptualization of the problem and applies to the relative position of each point in a network rather than to an overall summary indexing the entire network. An approach to analyzing social networks within empirical social organizations is presented whereby a rank ordering as to the relative centrality of each point (point-centrality) can be approximated for each point in the social unit regardless of whether or not they are all part of a single connected network. A computer algorithm for accomplishing this is available in "Determining Point-Centrality in Uncontrived Social Networks", Sociometry (1974) 37:122-130. The computer program is available from the author.

WORKING PAPER

Working Paper by John Scott, University of Leicester.

STRUCTURE AND CONFIGURATION IN INTERLOCKING DIRECTORSHIPS

Perhaps the basic problem in all studies of interlocking directorships is that of accounting for and explaining the patterns which can be observed. Whilst many of those who have studied interlocks have been drawn to this topic because they hold a general theoretical model of a capitalist economy, it is striking that their researches have been predominantly "empiricist" - not to say "abstracted empiricist." Why is it that theory and research have been separated in this way? No doubt part of the explanation lies in the general features of sociology which have been pointed out before by Mills, Merton, Marshall, and others. However, there are, I believe, certain difficulties specific to this area. The study of interlocking directorships is in many ways comparable with studies of "stateless societies" in anthropology. In both situations there is clearly order, structure, and authority, but there is no identifiable agency to which these phenomena can be attributed. Anthropologists have resolved their difficulties through a rigorous conceptualisation of what is meant by "social structure" and so have been able to obtain some understanding of the dynamics of stateless societies. Perhaps if those who study interlocking directorships were to follow this example some progress would be made. It is to this end that the present paper considers the concept of structure and other related concepts.

Interlocking directorships and other such connections between companies create a configuration of individuals and corporations. This configuration comprises multivalent bonds, but the interlock as such is the most obvious and formal manifestation of the basic social relations. The problem for analysis is to determine the 'structure' of this configuration. An analogy may help. In linguistics the structure of a language is codified in a theoretical model of the rules of grammar which are 'structured' or 'coded' into the speaker's linguistic competence. It is on the basis of this structured competence that the speaker is able to produce meaningful sentences.¹ The pattern of sentences produced in a conversation is a formal analogue for the social configuration: it is the particular pattern of relations between linguistic items. What conclusions can be drawn from this analogy?

The structure of a corporate configuration is the formal pattern which "underlies" it. Whilst a particular configuration will exhibit a certain pattern of regularities, the investigator who wishes to analyse its structure must abstract from its particular features so as to discover the underlying structural forms which it manifests. Just as studies of communication in small groups have isolated a limited number of communication patterns (star, chain, etc.), studies of interlocking directorships must aim to do the same. Network and graph models are fruitful instruments for this purpose, but so far their use has been mainly to describe the particular features of specific configurations. Analysis must move on to produce more sophisticated structural analyses of interlocking directorships.

But this is not all. The linguist sees the identification of structures as merely the first phase of research. Structural description must give way to an analysis of the mechanisms capable of generating the structures. The structure(s) of a corporate configuration must be related to a theoretical model which formulates the rules in terms of which directorial links are made - and by extension, the rules in terms of which cross-shareholdings, trading agreements, banking arrangements, etc., occur. It was in this sense that Mike Hughes and I proposed a distinction between "transmission" and "cooptation" processes in an earlier paper.² In terms of the argument proposed here I would rephrase this to say that it is possible to formulate rules which state when a director will be 'transmitted' from one specific company to another and rules which state when a director representing a particular sector of business activity will be 'coopted' onto a specific board. Whilst the validity of these particular suggestions is an empirical question, I would argue that the search for rules capable of generating structures of directorships is an imperative task. We badly need a 'grammar' for corporate configurations.

There is an obvious objection to my argument: if there are indeed such rules, why has no one yet discovered them? And why have most studies concluded that interlocks occur for a variety of more or less contingent reasons? This objection can easily be answered in terms of the linguistic analogy. Although all competent speakers are able to formulate and understand grammatical sentences, they are rarely, if ever, aware of the rules in terms of which their language can be reconstructed. For the linguist, the speaker's linguistic competence consists of a socialized disposition to act as if the speaker were consciously following rules of grammar. I propose that precisely the same holds in the field of business. Business leaders have a definite 'competence': a tendency to act in business affairs as if they were following conscious rules of business practice. A competence is a structured disposition to act, it is what Bourdieu has termed a 'habitus'.³ Such a disposition may be the

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property of an individual or of a collectivity. Whilst the case of an individual actor appears to be straightforward, the case of collective actors has always seemed a thorny problem for sociology. Collectivities have, however, been analysed in a useful way by James Coleman and, as Jessop argues, they involve a distinct level of calculation which is not reducible to that of its individual supports.⁴ Thus, we see the configuration of interlocking directorships as a pattern of social relations between collective actors (corporations) and individuals. The individual habitus involved will be those of a social class; the class which stands in a relation of effective control to the means of production (since not all shareholders are able to influence the overall configuration). The habitus of a collective actor is embodied in the role expectations of its members - i.e., the competences expected of those who hold dominant positions within the corporation. We may say that when business leaders act in terms of the role expectations placed upon them they will engage in practices of such a kind that directorial links will be made and the structure of the configuration produced. All other things being equal, the structure will be reproduced over time because role definitions generate persistent practices. If an individual dies, retires, or leaves for some reason, he will be replaced in such a way that the basic structure of the configuration is not fundamentally altered.⁵ Of course when other things are not equal (when firms go bankrupt or merge, when the state intervenes, when the general environment alters) then the operation of these same practices will generate a transformation in the structure of the configuration.

As many investigators have emphasised, interlocks seem to occur for a variety of contingent reasons. No satisfactory listing has been arrived at and most investigators seem to agree that no generalisations can be made. This is precisely what should be expected on the basis of the linguistic analogy. Everyday practice, even that of corporations, goes on in a partly conscious way - there is rarely a total awareness of the rules in terms of which the actors are presumed to act. The loosely formulated role expectations attached to business leadership are sufficient to generate dispositions to act in such a way that a particular structure is produced and reproduced. The analyst can go beyond this and formulate the rules in terms of which these dispositions may be reconstructed. In doing so he formulates a theoretical model which codifies the idealised role expectations of a fully 'competent' business leader. It is not to be expected that such a model could be derived from a questionnaire survey of businessmen themselves. It involves an effort of theoretical work.

Most existing interlock studies have focused on the descriptive level - they have employed mathematical techniques to describe the observed patterns in specific configurations. Sometimes this has been sophisticated description complete with diagrams and measures, sometimes it has been a crude frequency count of certain basic parameters of the configuration.⁶ To the best of my knowledge, no investigators have gone on to the explanatory level and come up with structural models in terms of which the configuration could be generated. The study of interlocking directorships awaits its Chomsky.

Interlocks can be seen in terms of the open systems model of a system operating in such a way as to reduce environmental complexity.⁷ The rules codified in the structural model must be defined in relation to this notion of complexity reduction - this is their "function". However, we need not assume that actors consciously attempt to reduce complexity - they merely act as if they were fully cognisant of the consequences of their actions. Social actions on the basis of role defined dispositions have determinate, though frequently unintended and unrecognised consequences.⁸ These consequences result in the reduction of environmental complexity by altering the structure of the configuration.

Owing to the complexity of the power relations involved, no corporation will have the capacity to foresee all contingencies or to carry through its wishes without constraint. The corporate environment is inherently uncertain, and interlocking directorships are a means of reducing this uncertainty by reducing the complexity of the environment. Corporations will interlock with one another up to the particular level of interlocking which is necessary to optimise their relations with one another. Interlocks are a stabilising force in essentially uncertain market conditions.

It is through complexity reduction that the configuration of relations develops over time. It develops as a result of the unintended consequences of human actions. It is not planned in any overall way, although its pattern of development exhibits a "direction"⁹. This direction is defined by the progressive reduction of the complexity of a constantly changing environment. It is in this sense that the development exhibits an "anarchic", "nature like" pattern.

The aim of this paper has merely been to suggest some sociological problems for those who investigate interlocking directorships. It is only through tackling such problems that empiricism can be avoided and that the study of interlocks can be united with the broad sociological phenomena of social class, social structure, and social development.

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NOTES:

1. N. Chomsky, Language and Mind, (New York: Harcourt Brace and Jovanovitch, 1972).
2. J. Scott and M. Hughes, "The Reserve Army of the Self Employed." Paper to the Social Science Research Council International Seminar on Occupational Mobility, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, 1975.
3. P. Bourdieu, Outline of a Theory of Practice, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1977).
4. J. Coleman, Power and the Structure of Society, (New York: Norton, 1975); B. Jessop, "Power and Structural Constraint," mimeo, 1976.
5. See: J. Bearden et al., 'The Nature and Extent of Bank Centrality in Corporate Networks', Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, 1975; J. Levine and W. S. Roy, "A Study of Interlocking Directorships," mimeo, 1975. Pahl and Winkler have rightly argued that not all directors and executives form part of the elite of business leaders: R. E. Pahl and J. Winkler, "The Economic Elite: Theory and Practice", in P. Stanworth and A. Giddens, Elites and Power in British Society (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973).
6. The most impressive work of description is J. A. Sonquist, et al., 'Interlocking Directorships in the top U.S. Corporation', Insurgent Sociologist, 5, 3, 1975.
7. B. Gustavsen, 'The Social Context of Investment Decisions', Acta Sociologica, 19, 3, 1976; M. Hughes et al., 'Trends in Interlocking Directorships: An International Comparison', Acta Sociologica, 20, 3, 1977.
8. In the context of interlocking directorships this has been recognized in R. J. Mokken and F. N. Stokman, "Interlocking Directorships between Large Corporations," European Consortium for Political Research, mimeo, 1974, p.30.
9. For a useful account of this unplanned "compulsive tendency," (Zwangslufigkeiten) as a general phenomenon of social life see N. Elias, Über den Prozess der Zivilisation, Volume 2, (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1976; originally 1939).