

# CONNECTIONS

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VOLUME IV, NUMBER 3

Winter 1981

CURRENT DIRECTORY ISSUE

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# small print

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Please make all remittances payable to INSNA. Subscribers outside North America, please use an International Money Order drawn on a U.S. bank in U.S. currency. Volumes will be sent out only on receipt of payment. These requests are designed to reduce office work and costs.

SOCIAL NETWORKS is published quarterly, in association with INSNA, by North-Holland Publishing Company. Individual INSNA members are entitled to a reduced subscription rate to SOCIAL NETWORKS when combined with a subscription to CONNECTIONS. Subscriptions and renewals to SOCIAL NETWORKS will be accepted through INSNA at \$28.00 per volume only. Back volumes of SOCIAL NETWORKS are offered to individual members of INSNA at a 50% discount off the publisher's standard back-volume price. Orders specifically requesting this discount and explicitly stating present membership of INSNA should be sent directly to: North-Holland Publishing Co., Molenwerf 1, P.O. Box 211, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

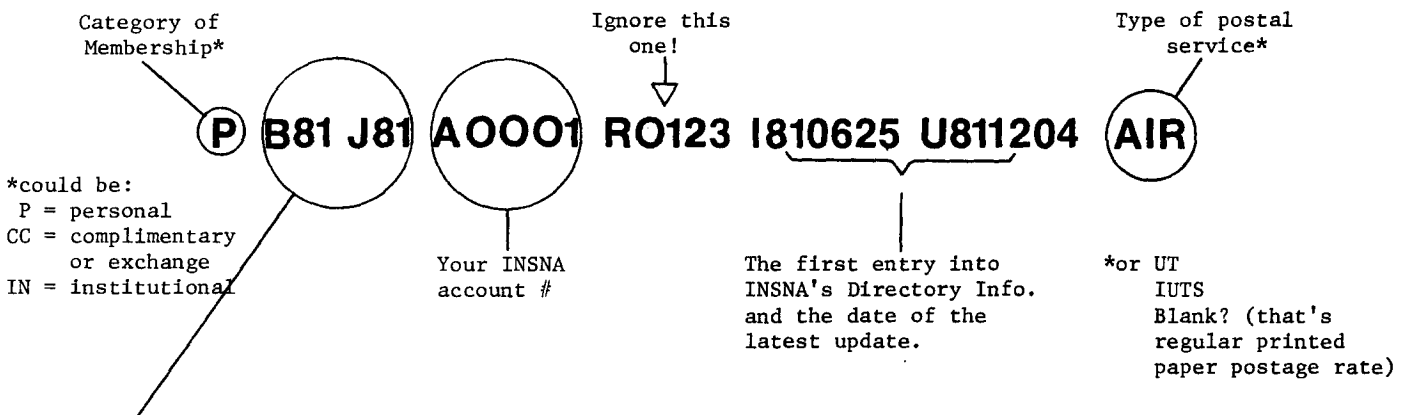
CONTRIBUTIONS are encouraged from members and colleagues: research papers of any length, review of applications of networks in different fields, comments and critiques, survey articles, computer programmes, conference information, abstracts, teaching aids, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS will be found at the back of this issue.

THANKS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THIS ISSUE TO: Maria Moens for typing and language consultation; Alan Hall and Keiko Minai for compilation of the Index; June Corman and Liviana Calzavara for proofreading the Directory; Sigfried Schulte for the computer programme for the final version of the Directory; Ena Dua and Liviana Calzavara for proofreading the issue. Additional thanks to those people who helped stuff envelopes so that this issue could be posted before the Christmas Break.

# Renewal Reminder for 1982: do it now!.....BUT FIRST READ.....

## HOW TO READ YOUR MAILING LABEL OR, what does the line of numbers mean?



MOST IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR MAILING LABEL (besides the correct address)

These two items indicate your membership standing for CONNECTIONS (B) and/or SOCIAL NETWORKS (J). B81 means that your membership is current and will end with this issue. YOU NEED TO RENEW to receive Volume V (B82).

If you see B82 or even B83--congratulations we don't need to remind you, your subscription has already been renewed.

Are you subscribing to SOCIAL NETWORKS too? Read the J# the same way: J81 means you are receiving SOCIAL NETWORKS Volume 3--still got J80? that means you never took advantage of the large discount combined subscribers receive. Take advantage now: back issues of SOC.NETS. can be requested at 50% off, and a new joint subscription will cost you just \$37.00. See the info coming up for renewals and new subscriptions to BOTH publications.

*AND NOW, A FEW WORDS FROM OUR CHIEF:*

RENEW NOW--NOT LATER!!! Or Else...It'll Cost You

This is the last CONNECTIONS of 1981 (Volume 4). You will not get any more issues if you don't renew. DO IT NOW. Please. INSNA is an informal operation, run by people who love to do it, but who resent the imposition on their lives of having to chase people to renew. We have no huge office staff and we have no nifty computer-reminder programmes. So, as soon as you've finished reading this article, fill out the form (at the back) right away. And mail it (with \$9.00 enclosed)!

### Negative Note

It's been such a hassle chasing slow renewers, that we've decided to charge a late fee of \$1.00 for slowpokes. So, all those renewing after MARCH 31, 1982, please send us TEN (\$10) DOLLARS.

### Inflationary Note

We've raised the price to \$9.00. This increase of \$1.00 or 12.5%, just keeps up with inflation (and the hefty Canadian postal rate hike). It's only the second time we've raised rates in five volume years.

Positive Note

If you've stuck with CONNECTIONS this far, you know we have already given you four volumes full of network jokes, inside dope, fascinating articles, summaries of obvious and obscure theses, books, and articles. If you don't hear it first in CONNECTIONS, you surely hear it here second! We've already set a giant Abstract issue for next year--you'll be amazed to find out how many network-ish things are happening out there. And we've secured the rights to Mark Granovetter's original "weak ties" paper--much different than the one later published in the AJS--and many of us think, at least as interesting. Plus lots of hot projects that we are working on, bolstered by our keen, new band of Assistant Editors (see Network Notebook).

SOCIAL NETWORKS MOVES

North Holland Publishing Company (the sister company) is taking over publication of SOCIAL NETWORKS from Elsevier Sequoia (its Swiss subsidiary), as of January 1982.

This change should not visibly affect most subscribers, as the Editorial Offices (for paper submissions) stay with Linton Freeman, at the School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, California 92717, U.S.A. and INSNA members' subscriptions should continue being sent to us. We have enjoyed working with Luke Bergmans and his Elsevier-Sequoia staff, and the new folks at North Holland seem first rate: they have co-operated greatly in minimizing differences between our informal style and their large, corporate way of doing things.

We hope that this change will speed up publication of SOCIAL NETWORKS (Volume 3, No. 2, October 1981 is the last issue we have received) and reduce subscription problems.

*Renewing SOCIAL NETWORKS: Individual INSNA members are entitled to a reduced subscription rate to SOCIAL NETWORKS when combined with a subscription to CONNECTIONS. The reduced rate (\$28 per volume) for new and renewed subscriptions will be accepted through INSNA only--see the Personal Membership/Subscription Form at the back of this issue.*

*BACK VOLUMES of SOCIAL NETWORKS are offered to individual members of INSNA at a 50% discount off the publisher's standard back-volume price. Orders specifically requesting this discount and explicitly stating your present membership of INSNA should be sent directly to: North Holland Publishing Co., Molenwerf 1, P.O. Box 211, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands.*

Sorting Out Subscription Problems

If you have any sort of CONNECTIONS' problems, write INSNA at The Structural Analysis Programme, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada.

Remember that CONNECTIONS comes out three times a year, approximately June, October and December (i.e. this issue). Remember too, that we are amateurs--we do our best, but we are sometimes slow and really don't like answering letters about why we are two weeks late.

If you have any sort of SOCIAL NETWORKS' subscription problem, write to North Holland Publishing Co., Molenwerf 1, P.O. Box 211, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Remember, SOCIAL NETWORKS is a quarterly that has been somewhat late in appearing recently.

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# NETWORK NOTEBOOK

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## In This Issue

We're mostly of sober service, with an all new, updated Directory, and an Annual Index. So you can find out both where all your friends and competitors live, and what they have done. But there's lots more. GRADAP lives (finally!), and we give the first news in COMPUTER PROGRAMS. Plus a batch of conference abstracts from sociologists and gerontologists, and lots of new books--including a murder mystery! On the weightier side, we have a research report from Clyde Mitchell. On the hopeful side, a clutch of thesis summaries. We proudly call your attention to these--they are Toronto people whose work may help broaden horizons as to the diversity of topics which good structural analysis can handle.

## The Institutionalization of INSNA?

Till now, INSNA has been run out of a very few hip pockets (that's why we are so much fun and so inexpensive). Barry Wellman and Barry Leighton started it, Wellman, Jack Richardson, Susan Haggis, Peter Carrington, and Sigfried Schulte have kept it going for the past few years.

But all around us, a group of keen Toronto networkers have been developing, anxious to help keep things connected. So, starting with this issue, we welcome as Assistant Editors: Llviana Calzavara, June Corman, Alan Hall, Stella Kyriazis, Michele Martin and Keiko Minai. In addition to sharing the load, we expect that they will develop even more news and features to keep INSNA folks fully connected and informed. We also note that their addition means that INSNA editors are native speakers of seven languages (Italian, Greek, French, Japanese, English-English, Canadian-English and Bronx-English)--truly an international force to reckon with.

Remember, CONNECTIONS accepts contributions in many languages--although most readers prefer English.

## Computers in Simulations and Games

Papers requested for a special (12/82) issue of SIMULATION & GAMES devoted to simulations and games involving computers, especially microcomputers. Suggested topics are general design problems and principles; innovative theoretical development with microcomputer simulation; microcomputer applications in teaching; validity studies; evaluations of use and impact.

Send papers (by 1 April, 1982) to Ronald Anderson, or John Delany, issue editors, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.

## Socially Mobile Networkers

Lorne Tepperman (Sociology, Toronto) has written and produced three radio programmes for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Ideas Series. "Rise and Fall of Careerism": the first programme, "Merit Is Not Good Enough", includes interviews with Burton Bledstein, Linda Moffat and Richard Easterlin. "Networks, Unions, and Armed Camps", the second programme, includes interviews with Mark Granovetter, Jeffrey Reitz, and Harrison White, while the final programme, "No Invisible Hand" talks with Lorna Marsden, Lester Thurlow and Raymond Breton.

The shows were originally aired in December 1981; they may be re-broadcast later.

## Kinship Data Available

Michal Bodemann and Robin Ostow (Sociology, Toronto) have traced the kin ties of an isolated, highly-endogamous, pastoral community in Central Sardinia from 1975 back to 1800-1850. The community consists of approximately 1,500 inhabitants belonging to one of about 75 self-defined patrilineal kin groups. These data are now available for secondary analysis.

## Two Datasets from Verona (and Florence)

The "Catasto Study" data sets are now available in 31 data files, comprising both surveys and accompanying documentation (\$95). They are: (a) the Census and Property Survey of Florentine Domains in the Province of Tuscany, 1427-1480 (29 data files); (b) the Census and Property Survey (Partial) of the City of Verona, Italy, 1425 and 1502 (2 data files).

These 10% sample surveys consist of coded household data, as defined by the government for the purpose of collecting taxes. They include the name of the household head; type of dwelling; animal ownership; occupation of head; value of public and private investments, deductions and taxes; household members' age, sex, marital status, relationship to HOH; and a commentary. Also available are unedited data from the Diocese of Florence.

Information from Karen Imhof, Data and Program Library Service, 4452 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Telephone (608) 262-7962.

### Giant Publication Opportunity

Mark Granovetter (Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook) will edit a new book series in Structural Analysis for Academic Press (N.Y.). The publisher's announcement explains that:

"Structural analysis refers to social science research that explains social behavior and patterns by analyzing relations among concrete entities (e.g., persons, organizations) and the structure of those relations. The central core of structural analysis is the "social network" approach, but it also includes much broadly structural work in political economy, social conflict, social mobility, organizational analysis, sociology of science, and bio-sociology. Research which is "structural" in the sense used here is rapidly expanding and has reached a stage where accounts of the current state of different sub-areas would be valuable to a wide audience."

"The series is to be a collection of individually edited volumes, each on one sub-topic within structural analysis. These will offer readers an up-to-date account of both theoretical and empirical work. Each essay will present a particular viewpoint or summarize a set of interrelated empirical studies. All important schools of thought in the area, American and foreign, will be represented. Volume editors will provide some overall view of how the different approaches relate to one another, what progress has been made, and what main questions remain to be answered. The General Editor will be assisted by an advisory board representing broad geographic and disciplinary areas."

### Giant Research Opportunity

The International Conference on the Human/Companion Animal Bond was held October, 1981, at the University of Pennsylvania. Aaron Katcher, psychiatrist, head of the University's Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society points out that "half of the families in the country have some kind of pet. Why do they go to the trouble of keeping them?". He suggests that an animal may be the most significant social contact for some elderly persons and children. "Considering the divorce rate, there are many children who have been raised with a constant dog or cat, when they have not had a constant parent". (From New York Times, 13 August, 1981.)

### Categories Meet Networks

The Classification Society is soliciting members. The interdisciplinary group focuses on quantitative techniques used in classification, e.g. fitting tree structures and other network models, clustering, MDS, factor analysis, other ordination procedures, discriminant analysis and conjoint analysis.

Members receive C.L.A.S.S., the annual bibliographic Classification Literature Automated Search Service--it searches thousands of scientific journals by computer and selects relevant articles. Topics covered include taxonomies, family trees, clustering, typologies, and aggregation schemes. There is also a newsletter and annual meetings.

Annual dues (\$10) to Victor Kane, Union Carbide Corporation, Nuclear Division, Mathematics and Statistics Research Department, P.O. Box Y, Building 9704-1, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, U.S.A.

### Info Flows

Louise Tilly elected President of Social Science History Association...Richard Alba appointed Director, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, SUNY-Albany...Barton Hirsch appointed Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois-Champaign...Brian Jones to Sociology, Villanova...James Kelly to Psychology, Illinois-Chicago Circle...Robert Rapoport to William T. Grant Foundation, New York City...Michael Useem returned from leave to Sociology, Boston University.

### Blau Blessed

Peter Blau (Sociology, SUNY-Albany and Columbia) has received the 1981 Commonwealth Award (\$11,000) for "outstanding achievement" as one of the "foremost sociologists of his generation". The awards committee cited, in part, Blau's "constant focus on problems of social structure. A constant theme that runs through his earliest work, The Dynamics of Bureaucracy, to the more recent Structure of Organizations is a concern for the structural framework of social life, the principles that relate elements of social structure to one another and the effects of structure on human behavior."

### German Marshall Fund

The Fund has a Fellowship Program for Advanced Research on Domestic and International Issues of Importance to Industrial Societies. It supports established scholars whose research projects focus on comparative political, economic and social aspects of domestic and international problems--which must encompass the U.S. and at least

one European country. Fellowships (equivalent to salary) from three months to one year. Contact The German Marshall Fund of the U.S., 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington DC 20036, U.S.A., telephone (202) 797 6430; or Wissenschaftszentrum, Ahrstrasse 45, 5300 Bonn 2, West Germany, telephone (0228) 378650.

#### Grant Getting

Michael Loukinen (Sociology, Northern Michigan)--a Fulbright to Finland, 1981-82.

Immanuel Wallerstein (Sociology, SUNY-Binghamton)--a \$22,382 National Endowment for the Humanities grant to compare 20th century South African miners with 19th century Philadelphia workers to analyse changes in the form of household structures and their position in the world economy.

Charles John Humphrey (Sociology, Liverpool)--a (US) SSRC Postdoc. to study Brazilian labour markets and the utilization of labour in the industrial sector.

William Parish (Sociology, Chicago)--a SSRC Postdoc. to study women, work, and marriage in rural China.

Peter Carrington (Sociology, Toronto)--a \$9,655 SSHRCC grant for a network analysis of Canadian economic roles.

Barry Wellman (Sociology, Toronto)--a \$15,031 SSHRCC grant to study "the place of neighbourhood in the overall community" - East Yorkers revisited.

#### Sobering Food for Thought

"In the end, we are all dependent on putzes". (Beverly Meyrowitz, after reading comments on a grant proposal.)

#### New Journals

Ageing and Society will publish papers "on the basis of their contribution to the scholarly foundations of ageing studies, to empirical knowledge, or to policy applications, and for their readability by a multi-disciplinary audience". It will also include book reviews, review articles and an abstracts service. Send papers to Malcolm Johnson, ed., Policy Studies Institute, 1/2 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR. Subscriptions (\$25) to Cambridge University Press, 32 E 57th Street, New York, New York 10022. U.S.A.

Alternative Lifestyles will publish articles dealing with communes, open relationships, singlehood, jealousy and intimacy. Send papers to Barry Singer, Psychology Department, California State University, Long Beach, California 90840.

Two Thirds is interdisciplinary, English-language, focusing on writings and work relating to the Third World. Many of their papers are "works already established as major pieces in their own native tongues but have not yet been translated for the English speaking community". Works include scholarly papers, interviews, and literature. Send papers and subscription (\$12) to Jorge Gilbert, Department of Educational Planning, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6, Canada.

Studies in Political Economy: A Socialist Review is a semi-annual periodical focusing on Canadian, international and comparative research "within the tradition of historical materialism/marxism". Send papers and subscription (\$6.50) to R. Whitaker, Studies in Political Economy, P.O. Box 4729, Station E, Ottawa, K1S 5N9, Ontario, Canada.

Comparative Research is a quarterly newsmagazine of the Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section of the International Studies Association. It reports new developments in cross-cultural, cross-national, and comparative research throughout the world: summaries of research projects, research institute programmes, abstracts of books, articles and papers, conference information, fellowship and grant programmes, research and educational resources available. For information, write to Judith Cain, James F. Byrnes at the International Center, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, U.S.A.

Revista Critica de Ciencias Sociais is a new Portuguese social science review which will carry summaries in English and French. Subscriptions (U.S. \$15) to R.C.C.S., Apartado 416, 3008 Coimbra Codes, Portugal.

Architecture & Comportement/Architecture & Behaviour is a new international, interdisciplinary journal. Subscriptions (SwFr 60) to Georgi Publishing Co., 1813 Saint-Saphorin, Switzerland.

Citizen Participation is a bimonthly newspaper reporting information about mainstream U.S. government-linked citizen participation groups. Subscription (\$12) from Civic Education Foundation, Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155, U.S.A.

What We've All Always Suspected

In a little-known American programme, transplanted brains are now being sold to those who wish to improve their station. They are sold by weight, under the assumption that more is better. While an ordinary brain costs \$2,500 per pound, a Nobel prize-winning brain costs \$6,000 per pound. Most astonishing, "Deans' brains" cost \$20,000 per pound. When asked why, a spokesman said, "You should see how many Deans we had to scrape together to make one brain!" (revised version of a contribution by Patrick Doreian to the First Sunbelt Conference).

(Note: for cooking hints, see the Moose Brains recipe in Volume III.)

Decoupling Power and Computers

Richard Conniff (free-lance researcher for Science Digest) writes:

"It is my contention that new technologies, particularly computers, are changing the way people play office politics....When (Boston Mayor Kevin) White wanted to transfer government funds without consulting the City Council, he simply changed access codes on the municipal computer. By the time Council members got the new code, the transfer was a fait accompli.

"In emergencies, White can be even brassier. During key moves, his administration has been known to pull the plug on the City Council's terminal."

# Moving?

## Did you know that the Post Office does not forward Third Class Printed Paper mail?

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Send to: CONNECTIONS/INSNA, Structural Analysis Programme, University of Toronto,  
563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada



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# MEETINGS CALENDAR

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## *SUNBELT BECKONS!!!!*

The second annual Sunbelt Social Network Conference will be held, pool-side, at the Bay Harbor Inn, Tampa, Florida 12-14 February 1982. Co-organizers are Alvin Wolfe (Anthropology, South Florida) and H. Russell Bernard (Anthropology, Florida). INSNA members pay a reduced \$30 registration fee (\$15 for students).

### Sessions (and Organizers)

- 12 Feb: Keynote address by J. A. Barnes (Cambridge)  
 "Bridging Theory and Applications" (Peter Mariolis, S. Carolina)  
 "Network Representation Models: Blockmodels and Beyond" (Phipps Arabie, Bell Labs, Murray Hill NJ 07974)
- 13 Feb: "Collecting and Processing Network Data" (John Sonquist, California - Santa Barbara)  
 "Communications Networks" (Everett Rogers, Stanford)  
 "Combinatorial and Algebraic Models (Stephen Seidman, George Mason Univ., Fairfax VA 22030)  
 "Health and Mental Health (Muriel Hammer, N.Y.S. Psychiatric Institute, New York NY 10032)
- 14 Feb: "Networks and Attitudes (Bonnie Erickson, Toronto)  
 "Family, Kinship and Demography (Nancy Howell, Toronto & H. Russell Bernard, Florida).

Plus concurrent Poster Sessions, wherein all participants may present current network interests through easels or bulletin boards.

### Future Sunbelts Warm Up:

The 1983 Sunbelt conference will be held in La Jolla, California (one of the most beautiful places in the USA), while the 1984 conference is scheduled for Tempe, Arizona. Suggestions for 1983 conference sessions should be sent to H. Russell Bernard, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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## *STRUCTURES AND STRATEGIES CONFERENCE - AT HARVARD*

Harvard Sociology graduate students are sponsoring a conference on "Structures and Strategies: Intentional and Contextual Sources of Control." (Conference dates will be in Spring, 1982.)

Papers welcomed from graduate students (only) in the social sciences which:

. discuss patterns of control in distinct contexts (cooperative, competitive, conflictual) and in concrete forms of social organization (e.g., states, markets, firms, professions, networks, informal groups);

. discuss constraints on the emergence of strategic avenues and embed strategic actions and choice behaviors (e.g., bargaining, collusion, manipulation, rational choice) in specific settings and/or in broader context;

. address repertoires of power, ideology, rhetoric and culture in the context of control processes.

Papers should be 30 pages or less, plus abstract. Submit two copies to Editorial Board, Parsons Conference, Dept. of Sociology, Harvard Univ, Cambridge Mass 02138.

All persons submitting papers will be grouped into thematic workshops for discussion. In addition, 4 student papers will be selected for presentation to the entire conference, with a possible honorarium.

Historical note: This conference is "supported by a fund in honor of the late Professor Talcott Parsons."

*An INSNA prize for the best translation of this announcement into English! (Ed. note)*

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## *ALBANY CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY AND PUBLIC POLICY*

1 - 2 April 1982, Albany, NY.

The purpose of this conference is to bring together the dual thrusts of organizational theory and analyses of public affairs/public policy. A unified conclusion is not expected; rather, the intent of the conference is to examine a diversity of perspectives. For information, contact Richard Hall, Dept. of Sociology, SUNY-Albany; Albany, NY 12222 by 15 Jan 1982.

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*CHEIRON*

The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences, annual meeting, 22-26 June 82, Newport College-Salve Regina, Newport, Rhode Island.

Papers solicited which deal with topics in the history of any of the behavioral or social sciences, or with related historical and social science methodology. Send 3 copies by 1 Feb 82 to James Reed, History Dept., Rutgers Univ, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

*PAST CONFERENCES**STRUCTURAL SOCIOLOGY WORKSHOP*

Toronto, 29 Nov 81, Structural Analysis Programme, Dept of Sociology

Harriet Friedmann, "Form and content in the analysis of the world economy."

Y. Michal Bodemann, "Relations of production and class rule: the hidden basis of patron-clientage."

Bonnie Erickson, "The relational basis of attitudes."

Nancy Howell, "Kinship networks in simple societies."

Charles Tilly (Sociology & History, Michigan), "Misreading, then rereading, 19th century social change."

Robert Brym, "A structural theory of intellectual radicalism and divergence."

*GERONTOLOGY*

Selected papers of the annual meetings of the Gerontological Society of America and the Canadian Association on Gerontology (8 - 12 Nov 81, Toronto) are abstracted in the Abstracts section.

*SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (21-24 Aug 81, Toronto)*Selected Paper Titles:

Leonard Benson (North Texas State), "Male friendship behavior and the sociology of emotions."

Teresa Donati Marciano (Farleigh Dickinson), "Lesbian friendship networks and intimacy."

Murray Strauss & Arnold Linsky (New Hampshire), "Social stress in the U.S.: some preliminary findings."

David Willer (Kansas) & Kichiro Iwamoto (Santa Clara), "The structural characteristics of bureaucratic coercion."

Robert Perrucci & Dena Targ (Purdue), "Network structure and reactions to primary deviance of mental patients."

Peggy Thoits (Princeton), "Identity accumulation and psychological well-being: a reformulation and test of the social isolation hypothesis."

Richard Child Hill (Michigan State), "The international reorganization of the automobile industry and the urban crisis."

Christopher Chase-Dunn (Johns Hopkins), "Trends in spatial inequality: the world city system over the long run."

Jeffrey Kentor (Johns Hopkins) & Michael Timberlake (Memphis State), "The world division of labor and changes in urban labor force composition."

Evelyn Nakano Glenn (Boston U), "Family strategies of Chinese Americans."

Janet Salaff (Toronto), "Women's role in the industrial process: contributions of Chinese women to the household economy in Hong Kong and Singapore."

Kathleen Coughy (Temple), "Divorced but not alone: a study of divorced women's social networks."

Helen Hacker (Adelphi), "The influence of gender roles on reciprocal ratings in same-sex and cross-sex friendship dyads."

Sharlene Hesse-Biber & John Williamson (Boston C), "Critical perspectives on modernization theory and the status and power of the elderly."

Judith Wittner (Loyola), "Non-market labor segmentation: women and work."

Neena Chappell (Manitoba), "Peer and intergenerational support networks among the elderly."

Victor Marshall (Toronto), "The family as a health service organization for the elderly."

*INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, UNIV. OF OTTAWA (12th International Conference, 29-31 Oct 81).*Selected Paper Titles:

Tomasson Jannuzi (Texas), "The relationship between agrarian structural change and problems of rural development in Bangladesh."

Horacio Martorelli (Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Sobre el Desarrollo, Montevideo), "Trabajo femenino rural y emigración rural--Uruguay."

Alfredo Mendez-Domínguez (Univ. del Valle de Guatemala), "Indian migration to Guatemala City."

Roger Southall (Ottawa), "The Bantustan strategy and the marginalisation of the South African periphery."

Tiker-Tiker (Zaire), "La rétention de la population rurale au Zaire par la transformation totale de la philosophie actuelle de la création des milieux urbans."

LATE ADDITION TO MEETINGS CALENDARTENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY (16-21 August 82, Mexico City)

We have just received detailed information on Research Committee sessions and organizers. Please note that the deadlines for submission of abstracts and papers is, in many cases, quite soon.

Selected Sessions (and Organizers) - all Sociology Departments unless notedEconomy and Society Research Committee

1. Capitalist Economies and Societies: New Contradictions (Arnauld Sales, Montreal).
4. Agents of Economic Reorganization and Impact in Class Structure (Harry Makler, Toronto).
5. Private and Public Entrepreneurships: New Forms and Strategies (Neil Smelser, California-Berkeley).
7. Socialist Economies and Societies: Emerging Contradictions (Mark Selvin, SUNY-Binghamton).

Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations

2. Class and National Perspective on Intergroup Relations (Malcolm Cross, Research Unit on Ethnic Relations, Aston-Birmingham).
3. Ethnic and Race Relations in Capitalist Societies (Alejandro Portes, Social Relations, Johns Hopkins).

Family Relations

2. Kinship in Industrialization and Industrialized Countries (Bernard Farber, Arizona State).
3. Work Roles and Family Roles (Helen Znaniecka-Lopata, Loyola-Chicago).
6. New Developments in Theory (Jean Kellerhals, 353 Route de Chancy, Benex (Genève) 1233, Switzerland).

Futures RC

6. Society Design: A New Approach to the Future (Bart van Steenberg, Utrecht).
8. Social Indicators for the Year 2000 (Igor Bestushev-Lada, Societ Sociological Association, Novocheremushkinkaya UC 46, Moscow 117418).

Aging (all papers to Harold Orbach, Kansas State)

1. The Sociology of Aging Today: Theoretical Issues and Social Practices. Attempts for a Sociology of Gerontological Knowledge.
2. The State, the Social Structure and Old Age Policies
5. Aging in the Life Course Perspective: Micro- and Macro-Sociological Perspectives.
6. Aging, Health Status and Health Care.

Organizations

2. Innovation, Organization and Social Change (Wolf Heydebrand, NYU).
3. Macro-Sociological Theory and Organizations (William Evan, Pennsylvania).
4. Power Conflicts in Organizations (Franco Ferraresi, Scienza Politica, Torino).
5. Strategic Decision-Making and Organizations (Charles McMillan, Administrative Studies, York, Canada).

Mental Health (all papers to Paul Schnabel, Box 14084, Utrecht)

2. Deinstitutionalization and its Sequelae.
6. Psycho-social Stress: Trends in Theory and Research.
8. Sociological Theory and Sociological Practice in Mental Health Research.

Social Stratification

1. Contemporary Theories of Class Structure and Social Stratification (W. Wesolowski, Lab. of Socio-Environmental Studies, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20205, U.S.A.).

Migration

5. Refugees as Migrants (C. Michael Lanphier, York, Canada).

Women in Society (session organizers not announced for various sessions on research, women and the changing economy, women and social policy. Contact: Deniz Kankiyoti, 68 Batholomew Road, London NW5).

Logic and Methodology in Sociology

1. Methodological Issues for the 1980s (Charles Jones, McMaster).
3. Metaconcepts in Sociology and Other Social Sciences (Vittorio Capecchi, Magistero, Bologna).
4. Methodological Issues in the Study of Complex Organizations (Viviane Marquez, Mariscal 19-2, México City, DF 20).
6. Mathematical Models (Dan Tweed, Maryland).

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# RESEARCH REPORTS

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*ETHNOGRAPHY AND ANALYSIS: A TEST OF SOME ALGORITHMIC PROCEDURES*

*J. C. Mitchell, Nuffield College, Oxford*

One of the features of the present stage of network analysis is the proliferation of procedures of formal analysis. These procedures are usually, though not necessarily, incorporated into algorithms upon which computer programs may be based. Typically these contrasting methods of analysis proceed from somewhat different axioms relating to the network structure and therefore may achieve different results. Compare, for example, the results from approaches based on graph theory, structural balance, structural equivalence and algebraic topology.

At the present stage of development the emphasis seems to be on the methods of analysis themselves rather than on the use of the procedures to make manifest the otherwise latent patterns in empirical data. In order to illustrate the potential use of differing procedures in the analysis of a set of empirical data it was decided to subject the same set of data to as many contrasting methods of analysis as were available to the author on the computer to which he had access. These were necessarily limited but nevertheless represent three very different ways of analysing network data.

The data chosen for analysis were those in B. Kapferer's study of the events leading up to a strike in an African clothing factory. They are contained in Strategy and Transaction in an African Factory (1972), Manchester, Manchester University Press. Factors in favour of the choice of this material were that the data were presented in a form suitable for formal analysis (i.e., in adjacency matrices), the data were multiplex, they were originally analysed using techniques which by modern standards are relatively simple, the patterns in the data are not immediately apparent or obvious and the data are presented in terms of a specific hypothesis which links the proliferation of specific types of network ties with the establishment of sufficient conditions for a strike to take place.

Since the composition of the work force in the factory changed between an initial time point some six months before the strike took place and a subsequent time just before the strike did in fact occur, only those members of the factory who were present at both time periods are included in this analysis. Kapferer's basic hypothesis was that ties linking different types of operative, ranking in prestige from the Supervisors and head tailors at the top to the Cotton boys at the bottom, were insufficient at time 1 to command general support for industrial action. Due to the activities of particular individuals in the factory, however, the authority of the Supervisors was undermined and through an expansion of ties among workers who were formerly isolated from one another, sufficient common interest was established to enable joint action to take place. Kapferer distinguishes between two different components in social relationships. The first which he calls sociational relationships are those that are basically convivial ties amongst workers. These ties are less important for subsequent action than those links he calls 'instrumental' which imply the establishment of an obligation between actors. The latter are inherently asymmetric and against sociational relationships which are inherently symmetric.

The author conducted three different types of analysis. These were

1. Procedures based on graph theoretical notions such as star size, point centrality, span, etc.

This type of analysis concentrates on the graph theoretical attributes of individual actors in the network, that is on what Burt calls 'relational' aspects rather than on the morphology of the network as a whole, or on what Burt calls positional aspects.

The change in first order star size from time 1 and time 2 for sociational relationships showed that Supervisors and Button machiners increased their star size more than the over-all change, while most operatives lower in prestige than the line 1 tailors did not increase their star size as much as the over-all change. For instrumental links, however, the supervisors decreased their star size as against the line 1 tailors who were challenging their authority. In general similar patterns emerge for point centrality for both sociational and instrumental relationships. The pattern, however, is displayed most clearly for 'span' that is, the proportion of relationships mobilized by each member of the network. The gain or loss in instrumental links in order of prestige as compared with the linear trend between times 1 and 2 was Supervisors = -7.94; line 1 tailors = +5.50; line 2 tailors = +0.71; line 3 tailors = -4.10; button machiners = -0.36; ironers = -0.86; cotton boys = -4.47. This reflects the extent to which the line 1 tailors were expanding their instrumental links between times 1 and 2 and hence building up obligations for support when in due course the strike eventuated.

This analysis, conducted in terms different from that which Kapferer originally made, nonetheless in general supports his hypothesis.

## 2. Clustering

This is the procedure of aggregating individual members of the network to relatively dense clusters. When this has been achieved it is then possible to examine the extent to which these dense sets of social relationships coincide with structural variables of the members such as occupational status. The particular clustering procedure chosen here was basically Hubbell's 'clique detection' algorithm into which a hierarchical linkage procedure was incorporated.

Clusters were selected for use in the analysis in the light of the dendrogram produced from the linkage procedure. The composition of these clusters for both sociational and instrumental ties at both time 1 and 2 show relatively close alignment with the occupational stratification of the work force (as measured by an asymmetric 'proportional reduction in error' tau-b) but the extent to which links had been spread between time 1 and time 2 is reflected in the reduced alignment of occupational alignment at time 2 for both sociational and instrumental relationships. Once again this is consistent with Kapferer's hypothesis.

## 3. Structural Equivalence

The data were analysed finally by CONCOR procedures. Since the object was to compare changes in links in blocks between time 1 and time 2 a blocking was established over both types of relationships at both time periods simultaneously. Changes between time 1 and time 2 for each type of relationship were then explored. The partitioning of the original matrices in terms of five block sets was used for analysis. The blocks thus isolated correlated well with occupational composition as measured by the PRE tau-b. The prediction of block membership from occupational category at time 1 suggested a 63 per cent reduction in error and a 57 per cent reduction at time 2. The drop in tau-b would be consistent with Kapferer's hypothesis. The change in block images between times 1 and 2 for both sociational and instrumental relationships show that while there is little change in sociational relationships, instrumental relationships show an extension of links between line 1 tailors and the blocks containing members from the lower end of the occupational ladder. There is also a diminution of links within blocks at the lower end of the occupational prestige scale suggesting an over-all decrease of polarization.

A more detailed analysis of the changes in density of intra- and inter-block ties based on the liner trend between times 1 and 2 showed that particularly for instrumental relationships the density of links between blocks with members from the upper end of the prestige scale increased in respect of those at the lower end of the scale whereas the inter-block and intra-block densities among members from the lower end of the prestige scale tended to decrease.

Once again this is consistent with Kapferer's basic hypothesis but the analysis using notions of structural equivalence isolated a block of five particular individuals of middle prestige ranking who dramatically increased their intra- and inter-block densities between times 1 and 2. Recourse to the detailed descriptive material is needed in order to explain why this should be so.

The general conclusion, pending further more detailed analysis is that Kapferer's original formulation has stood up well to reanalysis using very different techniques of analysis. These analyses however have thrown up some secondary problems suggesting the need for some elaboration of the original analysis.

*STUDY OF THE "CONNECTIONS" NEWSLETTER AND THE "SOCIAL NETWORKS" JOURNAL\**

*Renate Breithecker-Amend, Gerti Hornig and Annemarie Wolf, Mannheim*

Our seminar analyzed the structure, extent and inter-relations of network research, using CONNECTIONS and SOCIAL NETWORKS as sources.

We first compared the two "Special Directory Issues" of CONNECTIONS, I, 1 and II, 3. We found that the number of INSNA members has almost tripled and that the number of disciplines represented has doubled. We believe that INSNA has succeeded in expanding and integrating new branches of science. However, our analysis of keyword descriptions reveals that there is still "a lot to be done" and that some of the subject's main points have shifted. We also did a specialized analysis of the relationships between disciplines and keywords in CONNECTIONS II, 3.

We then analyzed SOCIAL NETWORKS, reflecting upon the authors' disciplines and the theoretical, empirical and methodological classification of the papers. We came to the conclusion that the authors of many disciplines are not represented in SOCIAL NETWORKS to the extent desired. We found that the original emphasis on methodology has given way to more intense network research reports.

*\*The original, longer paper, is available from the authors. This version has been edited for readability by Barry Wellman.*

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# SPECIAL JOURNAL ISSUES

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Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 3, (No. 1), 1981

MARSDEN, Peter V. (North Carolina - Chapel Hill). *"Models and Methods for Characterizing the Structural Parameters of Groups."*

This paper outlines and illustrates the application of loglinear models for characterizing the structural parameters of groups, as conceptualized by Blau (1974, 1977). Models for nominal parameters are those in which an ingroup-outgroup distinction is embodied. Models for graduated parameters introduce distance effects. These models appear to be useful supplements to spatial techniques for identifying patterns of differential association, and they have implications for the calculation of proximity estimators in the use of those techniques.

HARARY, Frank, and Mark F. BATELL (Michigan). *"What is a System?"*

A new definition and model of a system is presented utilizing graph theoretic concepts and introducing nested graphs. By a comprehensive search of the literature, this abstract formulation of a system is shown to incorporate extant theory. The approach of Emery and Trist using open and closed systems, the system-environment model of Cartwright and Harary, and the structural role system of Oeser and Harary are all subsumed as special cases. The value of such a theory is discussed in statistical terms by considering correlational problems and Simpson's paradox. A general problem-solving algorithm is presented, using this model of a system, suggested by a simultaneous generalization of the statistical procedures of cluster analysis and stagewise regression. An example is interpreted in the nested network framework, illustrating the applicability of the model to empirical situations.

FRIEDKIN, Noah (California - Santa Barbara). *"The Development of Structure in Random Networks: An Analysis of the Effects of Increasing Network Density on Five Measures of Structure."*

The density of ingroup relations continues to be proposed as an indicator of structural cohesion. Network density is obviously a misleading indicator of structural cohesion when a group has subgroups; in such circumstances, the cohesion may be entirely internal to the subgroups. However, it is plausible that network density is a useful indicator of structural cohesion when it can be assumed that a group lacks subgroups. In order to analyze this possibility, I construct a set of random networks, increase the density of relations in these networks, and observe how the networks' structure develops in terms of five measures. The results show that low densities in large networks may be associated with more structural cohesion than higher densities in smaller networks; it is suggested that in field studies, attempts to control for network size will encounter problems of nonlinearity and heteroscedasticity. I conclude that network density is not a useful indicator of structure and that direct measurement of structure is to be preferred.

TRUEX, Gregory F. (California State - Northridge). *"Kinship and Network: A Cognitive Model of Interaction."*

This research utilizes aspects of informants' cognition of their kinship relations to generate a hypothetical model of mobilization of kinsmen for the accomplishment of tasks. Informants produced rankings of the relative strengths of expected norm fulfillment with respect to various kinsmen. These rankings were then scaled. The correlations among the resulting scales were factor analyzed to reveal clusters of kinsmen. These clusters reflect general levels of normative expectation of the kinsmen and, thus, their relative likelihood of recruitment in mobilizations.

BURT, Ronald S. (California - Berkeley) and Wm. M. BITTNER (SUNY - Albany). *"A Note on Inferences Regarding Network Subgroups."*

The evidence presented in Bernard et al. (1980) does not warrant their conclusion. We comment on their lack of concern with the substance of social differentiation in the systems they use as evidence. The substance of social structure is argued to affect the scope, adequacy and power of conclusions drawn from a network analysis and is accordingly a factor to be explicitly considered in justifying those conclusions. With these ideas in mind, our reanalysis of one system on which good data are available, ostensibly supporting the Bernard et al. conclusion, illustrates how their conclusion regarding network subgroups in that system is unwarranted.

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Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 3, (No. 2), 1981

COHEN, Carl I. (NYU Medical Center) and Jay SOKOLOVSKY (Maryland). "A Reassessment of the Sociability of Long-Term Skid Row Residents: A Social Network Approach."

Despite more than one hundred and fifty empirical studies completed on the subject of skid row, no issue remains so completely muddled than that of the sociability of skid row men. Utilizing network analysis techniques developed in previous work with inner-city populations, the authors interviewed 48 elderly residents of the Bowery. The data dispelled the notion that skid rowers are completely isolated, incapable of intimacy and complex social formation, and unable to enlist the support of their compeers in response to deteriorating health. Nonetheless, as contrasted with other urban populations, they had markedly constricted social worlds. A reinterpretation of the literature is proffered based on these findings.

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DOREIAN, Patrick (Pittsburgh). "Polyhedral Dynamics and Conflict Mobilization in Social Networks."

A representation of social networks in terms of polyhedral dynamics is used to study the mobilization of individuals in a specific social network. By making use of the distinction between backcloth and traffic, the analysis shows there are compelling structural reasons for the outcome of the mobilization process in the particular network studied.

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GLAZER, Amihai (California - Irving). "A Solution to the Constant Frame of Reference Problem."

Let some individuals selected from a population form a subgroup. Let each individual name those individuals whom he considers to be the best members of his subgroup. Based on the number of times an individual was so named, we wish to find the probability that the individual is the best, second best, third best, etc. member of the population. This paper presents a method for the calculation of such probabilities. In so doing, it also offers a solution to the constant frame of reference problem in which individuals from different subgroups must be compared.

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ERICKSON, Bonnie H. (Toronto), T. A. NOSANCHUK (Carleton), and Edward LEE (Toronto). "Network Sampling in Practice: Some Second Steps."

Network sampling is a potentially invaluable method of studying density of large networks, but its feasibility in practice is largely unknown. Two pretests of a network sampling instrument in a favourable setting (a network with moderate size, high density, and cooperative respondents) with a relatively representative population are reported in this paper. The results indicate that network sampling is indeed viable in such settings. Some suggestions for successful applications are offered.

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FARARO, Thomas J. (Pittsburgh). "Biased Networks and Social Structure Theorems."

It is shown that the part of Peter Blau's theory of social structure bearing on heterogeneity can be imbedded within the framework of biased networks, thereby clarifying conceptual aspects of the theory as well as providing a mathematical proof of the most central heterogeneity theorem for a class of networks. The key step is the postulation of a mathematical concept of salience, called an 'inbreeding bias' in prior work, which corresponds to Blau's fundamental axiom. In addition, there are derivations and discussions bearing on related topics in the analysis of social structure.

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# THESIS SUMMARIES

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## *EMOTIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS OF WORKING-CLASS WOMEN*

*Sharon Kirsh (Ph.D. Thesis, Psychology, OISE, Toronto, 1981)*

### Excerpts from Chapter One

This study focuses on working-class married women who, through their own descriptions, suggest the meaning of emotional support in their lives and in the lives of others. The purpose of the investigation is fourfold: first, to enrich our understanding of emotional support; second, to expose the class basis of specific stressors; third, to elucidate the types and sources of emotional support that are available to women who experience these stressors; and fourth, to situate emotional support systems in the context of other support systems and their class bases.

The first section encompasses Chapters I and II. Chapter I reviews the literature pertaining to psychological investigations of social networking and support systems, and then argues for an approach to the study of support as a class-based phenomenon. From this vantage point, Chapter II discusses the appropriateness of a phenomenologically-oriented methodology with the theoretical underpinnings of a feminist orientation. The latter part of the chapter includes a socio-demographic description of the sixteen participants in the present study, a rationale for the form and content of the interview schedule, and an explanation of the process of data analysis. In essence, Section I sets the stage for Section II by explicating the specific nature of the problem dealt with in this study and by differentiating its underlying assumptions from those found in comparable investigations.

(The second) section includes Chapters III and IV. Chapter III focuses on the experience of the full-time houseworkers in the present sample, examining particularly the types of stress which arise from housework and the work of mothering. Similarly, Chapter IV deals with those experiences of paid workers which are potentially stressful. These include the wage labour they perform, and the responsibilities associated with domestic labour and mothering. In both chapters the dialectic between participants' lived experience and their position within the nuclear family and within the class structure is articulated.

Having identified in Section II the types of stressors experienced by working-class women and their experiencing of these stressors, Section III examines the definition of emotional support and the process of support selection; that is, to whom do women turn and on what bases do they formulate their selection? Chapter V deals with the conjugal relationship, explicating participants' reasons, and the meaning they attribute to these reasons, for the selection or avoidance of selection of their spouse as a source of emotional support. Chapter VI explores participants' reasons for selecting females as friends/confidantes, and attempts to bring into focus the significance of material conditions as one basis upon which types of friendship supports are determined. In a parallel manner, Chapter VI deals with kin. Chapter VIII examines the structural obstacles to selection from among neighbours and co-workers; in addition, it attempts to explicate participants' preference for physicians rather than psychiatrists and clergy as formal sources of emotional support.

Chapter IX, in looking at voluntary associations as potential avenues for mutual support and collective action, underscores the need for, and importance of, women's conscientization.

In summarizing the major findings of this study, Chapter X urges a dialectical approach (the individual psychological-and-macrosocial) to the investigation of human phenomena.

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## *MAPPING SOCIAL SPACE: A SOCIAL NETWORK APPROACH*

*Robin P. Armstrong (Ph.D. Thesis, Geography, University of Western Ontario, 1981)*

### *ABSTRACT*

Social space can be defined as a region within which residents tend to internalize the system of orientation and behavioural norms of a particular social group. This study examines the problem of mapping social space for social organizations that are roughly the equivalent of "local community", here termed dominant social group.



A review of relevant literature reveals that the practice of mapping social space in terms of functional areas and areas defined by social area analysis and factorial ecology is unsound primarily because of the poor correspondence between the variables employed in delineating these areas and the concept of social space. Citing the relationship between group social interaction and the adoption and maintenance of systems of orientation and norms of behaviour, it is argued that there exists a correspondence between group composite interaction fields and group social spaces. The problem of mapping social space is defined as a social network problem of mapping composite interaction fields of dominant social groups.

Comparing the social networks of individuals associated with dominant social groups to the networks of others, it is found that the former are characterized by higher density and relatively localized spatial configurations. These networks contain higher proportions of multi-strand relationships and relationships with neighbours. The study indicated that the analysis of spatial configurations of social network linkages would be sufficient to identify and map the composite interaction fields of dominant social groups.

Two procedures are developed for mapping the social space of dominant social groups. Each involves the collection and analysis of sampled social network data, and yields surface configurations representative of group composite interaction fields. The first is designed for application in populations of less than 1000 units. Groups and individuals associated with groups are identified from a factor analysis of network data and social space is mapped in terms of networks maintained by group "members". The second method, designed for application in large populations, identifies "group areas" on the basis of a search for localized concentrations of linkages. Mappings of spatial configurations of linkages emanating from group areas reveal social space configurations. Both methods perform adequately when applied.

*GENDER, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY, 1287-1349*

*Judith MacKenzie Bennett (Ph.D. Thesis, Medieval Studies, University of Toronto, 1981)*

*ABSTRACT*

This dissertation provides data for integrating the medieval experience into historical theories about domestic and family organizations. The manorial records of three English communities, each characterized by distinctive economic and manorial structures, were analyzed. Brigstock, a Northamptonshire forest village, was part of the ancient demesne. Iver, a Buckinghamshire sheep-farming community, was controlled by a local family. The Huntingdonshire village of Houghton was owned by Ramsey Abbey. The data collections of these three villages were used to analyze three basic topics: (1) marriage practices, (2) commercial pursuits, and (3) female activities.

In Brigstock and Iver, young adults achieved considerable independence from their parents prior to marriage. The absence of such pre-marital autonomy in Houghton might have resulted from the inflexible distribution of landed resources in that farming community. The effects of marriage expanded out in weakening waves from the conjugal couple through their parents and siblings. Women radically altered their social orientations after marriage, focusing upon their husbands to the exclusion of natal kin. For married men, the social importance of affinal ties never rivaled the influence of sibling relationships.

Brewing, the major commercial activity in each village, was controlled by married persons with substantial economic resources who had been long resident in their communities. Female participation in the ale industry varied widely between the three villages; these different ratios of male/female brewing might reflect the labor intensity of each local economy. In all three villages, female participation in commercial activities increased during the early fourteenth century.

Because women were denied access to legal and political organizations, female activities were curtailed. Participation in brewing did not alter the strong familial orientation of all rural women. The stages of the female life cycle defined the activities of women. Single women enjoyed rights and pursuits roughly parallel to those of unmarried men. Widows, as heads of households, were almost as independent as adult males. Marriage, however, strongly contracted female options at the same time that it expanded the activities of men.

*PEASANT CRAFTS IN OTAVALO: A STUDY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL ECUADOR*

*Peter C. Meier (Ph.D. Thesis, Sociology, University of Toronto, 1981).*

*ABSTRACT*

This dissertation deals with the peasant-craftsmen of Otavalo, Ecuador. Although it is very specific, it addresses one of the most general questions concerning rural development and socio-economic change, namely, what are the conditions for the persistence and transformation of the peasantry?

Long before the arrival of the Spanish conquerors the Otavaleños had engaged in a combination of agriculture and crafts. Today this combination persists as a specific form of household production. Neither the transformation of the haciendas nor the modernization of the industrial sector has forced these producers to abandon their old livelihood strategies. Their agriculture has remained almost unchanged. Their crafts, however, have undergone a series of changes. New raw materials, instruments, and forms of co-operation have been introduced, and a new social division of labor has emerged. The producers have become more specialized. Productivity increased. Crafts have been adapted to the new requirements of the market. Although the Otavaleños have become more and more integrated into national and even international markets, this has not led to a general dissolution of household production.

Since they are both agriculturalists and craftsmen, the present study attempts to analyze the conditions and fate of these producers by using concepts from two different bodies of theory, the Agrarian Question and theories of industrial development. While integrating these two perspectives we have tried to avoid both the populist view of "isolated peasant communities" and the neo-Marxist assumption of the inevitability of capitalist class formation. Otavalo contradicts both these stereotypes. The peasant-craftsmen have been integrated into the market for at least four hundred years. Yet, expropriation, proletarianization, and capitalist accumulation have occurred in a few branches only. Where the peasant-craftsmen have managed to increase their productivity and where capital has been unable to completely revolutionize the labor process, household production remains dominant. The traditional combination of agriculture and crafts, therefore, proves to be a viable survival strategy for many Otavaleños.

*ESTATE AGRICULTURE, CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT AND THE STATE: THE SPECIFICITY OF CONTEMPORARY COSTA RICA*

*Anthony Winson (Ph.D. Thesis, Sociology, University of Toronto, 1981)*

*ABSTRACT*

The integration of Central and South America into an expanding world capitalist economy after 1850 or so entailed the emergence of a modernizing estate-owning class organizing agricultural production for the European market, in much of this region. Even today, this landowning bourgeoisie continues to have considerable economic weight and political influence in a number of countries. This study proceeds from a re-examination of Lenin's concept of the landlord or "Prussian" path of capitalist development in agriculture with a view to determining its usefulness for the study of Latin American agrarian development. The analytical themes derived from this discussion are utilized to help structure the investigation of estate agriculture in Costa Rica, and its impact on class formation, economic development, and the State.

In more specific terms, the study is focused on the relationship of capitalist estate owners in Costa Rica to (i) the social and economic transformations that came with integration into the 19th century world market; (ii) the limited nature of this transformation with the "blocking" of capitalist development in this economy and; (iii) the reorganization of the Costa Rican social formation after the Second World War with the emergence of demands from other social classes for participation in economic expansion, and in national politics. It is argued that in Costa Rica, as elsewhere in Central America, the dominance of an agrarian bourgeoisie was central in shaping the economic and social structure of a society that grew up around the commercial production of coffee, and this class later constituted a barrier to a more diversified capitalist development involving the expansion of local manufacturing. However, the Costa Rican experience is viewed as unique in terms of the contemporary success of the State in strengthening liberal democratic political structures by politically subordinating the landowning oligarchy to other class interests. Integral to the efficacy of this contemporary political project was the state-promoted modernization of agriculture in which the large agrarian interests continue to play a significant role. The study examines in some detail the emergence of an interventionist form of State in this context. It then attempts to analyse the class content of the modernization and rationalization of the system of coffee production and processing, which remains a vital feature of the national economy.

*SUGAR PLANTERS AND SLAVES: A STUDY OF ECONOMIC CHANGE IN 19th CENTURY COLONIAL CUBA*

*Anton Allahar (Ph.D. Thesis, Sociology, University of Toronto, 1981)*

*ABSTRACT*

The history of economic development in 19th. century Cuba is largely the history of the evolution of that country's sugar industry. The bulk of the existing literature on this topic, however, has tended to be of a descriptive nature, especially in relation to (a) the types of changes taking place and (b) the role played by the main protagonists of the period in promoting development. More specifically, the sugar planters are portrayed as a group which lacked initiative and know-how, capable of offering only passive responses to the concrete challenges facing them. The general absence of a 'progressive' and 'enterprising spirit' on the part of the planters, therefore, is seen as the main explanation for the backwardness which characterised the Cuban economy during the colonial period.

Continued on page 19.

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# NEW BOOKS

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*S. D. Berkowitz (Sociology, Vermont). 1982. An Introduction to Structural Analysis: The Network Approach to Social Research. Scarborough, Ontario: Butterworths. 228 pp. \$16.95.*

This book is intended as a brief and relatively non-technical introduction to the key concepts, central intellectual themes, and principal methodological techniques of a new approach to social science: "structural analysis" or, as it is sometimes called, "network analysis". Its purpose, as a result, is quite different from those of other texts which focus on the "content" or subject matter of a particular discipline. . . .

. . . The larger objective of this book, then, is not simply to introduce the reader to structural analysis, but to invite him/her to start thinking structurally. It begins by describing the origins of this new paradigm in a set of historic problems in sociology, economics, anthropology and general systems theory which cannot be adequately dealt with by traditional approaches or models. It then outlines how graphic devices, called networks, may be used to resolve or at least to clarify these issues. This discussion is followed by a brief focused overview of the broad objectives of scientific inquiry and the role of structural analysis within them.

The chapters which follow examine a series of substantive areas in which the application of structuralist concepts and methods has yielded new and sometimes strikingly different results: studies of 'kinship' and 'friendship', markets and the economy, communities, stratification, and large-scale social processes. Each of these is intended to acquaint the reader with important theoretical and methodological dimensions of structural analysis, as well as its specific substantive contributions to social inquiry. . . . (from Author's Preface).

Contents: 1. What is structural analysis? 2. Kin, friends, and community: the structure of interpersonal communication. 3. Corporations and privilege: economic structure and elite integration. 4. Community-elite networks and markets: structural models of large-scale social processes. 5. The future of structural analysis: some conclusions.

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*John Lachs. 1981. Intermediate Man. Indianapolis: Hackett. \$12.50.*

'Intermediate man' is any individual who performs an action on another's behalf. All of us have our actions mediated and all, in turn, are intermediate men. While accepting the fact that in large-scale society many of the actions necessary for life, comfort, and self-expression must be mediated, Lachs shows the heavy price we pay for such mediation . . . one of the most serious afflictions of contemporary interpersonal life. (from publisher's blurb).

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*Leslie Milroy. 1980. Language and Social Networks. New York: Oxford University Press. 230 pp. \$17.50.*

Social networks--those informal and formal social relationships of which any human society is composed--are distinguished by their own patterns of language use. This book is concerned with the manner in which patterns of linguistic variation characterize particular groups (social and cultural, geographic, male and female) within a complex urban community. This is the first book to appear from the team carrying out the important and exciting sociolinguistic work in Belfast, and is based partly on the Belfast research and partly on work performed by others in many parts of the world. It represents a novel synthesis of Labov-type work in social dialectology, Gumperz-type work in the social anthropology of language, and work in the social psychology of language (publisher's blurb. For contents, see III, 3, p. 17).

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*Jeffrey T. Bergner. 1981. The Origin of Formalism in Social Science. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 160 pp. \$16.00.*

Prevailing opinion asserts that social science entered its modern phase as a result of the ascendance of positivist philosophies. In this pithy essay, however, Bergner argues that the defining features of modern social science--the formal nature of its theory and concern with methodology--originate from the spirit of neo-Kantian philosophy. Bergner traces the rise of formalism to the work of late nineteenth-century social theorists such as Weber, Simmel, and Toennies and shows how the work of these pioneers--the "fact-value distinction, the centrality of confirmation, the importance of methodology, and so forth--informs the whole of modern social science (publisher's blurb).

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Barry Schwartz. 1981. *Vertical Classification: A Study in Structuralism and the Sociology of Knowledge*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 232 pp. \$17.00.

In this study Schwartz attempts to document the universality of vertical classification in its various forms and then considers this phenomenon as a case study in the perennial debate between functionalist and structuralist approaches to the sociology of knowledge. Schwartz considers the classical positions of Durkheim and Levi-Strauss and the work of Robert Hertz, Victor Turner, Rodney Needham, and Mary Douglas, developing a notion of "experiential prototypes" that transcends the clash between functionalism and structuralism by merging both within a perspective that connects mind and society through a process of social interaction (publisher's blurb).

David Willer (Sociology, Kansas) and Bo Anderson (Sociology, Michigan State), eds. 1981. *Networks, Exchange and Coercion: The Elementary Theory and its Applications*. New York: Elsevier North Holland. 240 pp. \$26.50.

Contributors are Bo Anderson, John Brennan, Manuel Carlos, Nanette Davis, Steven Gilham, Knud Hansen, Richard Hurst, Michael Loukinen, Ann Morris, Frank Southard, David Willer.

This book contains a step-by-step presentation of a scientific theory of social relationship and social structure. The theory is a synthesis of classic Marx and Weberian concepts and network geometry. This "elementary theory" contains formulations for exchange, conflict, coercion and for social structures containing those and other relationships.

The elementary theory is a tool for research design, interpretation and analysis which can be used in experimental, ethnographic, institutional and historical research.

This is the first social theory that has general procedures for modeling social structure. The authors of the chapters use these procedures to form dynamic models for social interaction. Because they use a common theory their research forms an integrated project.

The authors apply the theory to a number of different empirical cases and theoretic issues including community systems, economic structures, legal relations and political networks. The applications are groundings for the elementary theory and illustrations of how it can be used in different kinds of research.

**Contents:** 1. Microsystems: The Basic Concepts of the Elementary Theory; Normatively Controlled Social Exchange Systems; "Black" Exchange and Its System of Social Control; Social Exchange Networks; The Theory of Mutual Benefit Systems. 2. Macrosystems: Quantity and Network Structure; State, Law and Modern Economic Exchange; Structurally Determined Networks; Political Brokerage and Network Politics in Mexico: The Case of a Dominance System; Some Experimental Structures; On Boundary Crossing in Social Networks: On Some Unfinished Business for Exchange Theorists. Outlooks and Prospects. A Glossary of Terms of the Elementary Theory.

CHARLES TILLY (Sociology & History, Michigan). 1982. *As Sociology Meets History*. New York: Academic Press.

**Contents:** Sociology, meet history. Computing history. Homans, humans, and history. Useless Durkheim. War and peasant rebellion in 17th-century France. How (and, to some extent, why) to study British contention. Proletarianization: theory and research. States, taxes, and proletarians. Looking forward . . . into a rear-view mirror.

IVAR BERG (Sociology, Pennsylvania), ed. 1981. *Sociological Perspectives on Labor Markets*. New York: Academic Press. 400 pp. \$31.00.

We invite our readers to regard the chapters herein as working papers or as exercises in the quantitative study of the United States. In these markets, employed Americans, their job-seeking peers, and the employers who hire, promote, lay off, and discharge them enter into and adapt their exchanges, bargains, and agreements (from Editor's Preface).

**Contents:** 1. Ivar Berg, Introduction: sociological and institutional perspectives on labor markets. 2. Mark Granovetter, Toward a sociological theory of income differences. 3. Aage B. Sørensen and Arne Kalleberg, An outline of the matching of persons to jobs. 4. Michael Wallace and Arne Kalleberg, Economic organization of firms and labor market consequences: toward a specification of dual economy theory. 5. Robert Althausser and Arne Kalleberg, Firms, occupations and the structure of labor markets: a conceptual analysis. 6. Paul Schervish, The structure of employment and unemployment. 7. Toby Parcel, The development and functioning of the American urban export sector, 1947-1972. 8. Daniel Cornfield, Industrial social organization and layoffs in American manufacturing industry. 9. Alice Abel Kemp and E. M. Beck, Female under-employment in urban labor markets. 10. Paula England, Assessing trends in occupational sex segregation, 1900-1976. 11. Robert Miller, Jr., Patterns of employment difficulty among European immigrant industrial workers during the great Depression: local opportunity and cultural heritage. 12. Teresa Sullivan. Sociological views of labor markets: some missed opportunities and neglected directions. 13. Ivar Berg, et al., Towards model specification in the structural unemployment thesis: issues and prospects.

Jean-Louis Flandrin. 1979. Families in Former Times: Kinship, Household and Sexuality. New York: Cambridge University Press. \$8.95.

"A highly specialized historical account of early French domestic life in the tradition of the Annales school . . . . Working from documentary evidence, such as diaries, notebooks, and confessional manuals, (he) studies the structure of kinship and households and the accompanying customs, morality, and feelings. . . ." (He asks) how did kinship and families change in character between the 16th and 18th centuries . . . (and finds that) "kinship was inseparable from belonging to a village community . . . and customs relating to private and family life were based on village membership. Neighbors had obligations to and solidarities with one another which were reinforced by kinship and vice versa." (From AJS review by Wini Breines, 7/81.)

Wolfgang Bick, Paul J. Müller and Herbert Reinke. 1981. Historische Sozialforschung 1980. Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta. 320 pp. DM 48.--.

Now historians increasingly make use also of quantitative methods and techniques. Where do we then obtain information about research being done in the field of quantitative historical social research?

With the fourth volume we are presenting the current documentation in this series pertaining to the research field of historical social research. The documentations are part of the services of the Center for Historical Research (QUANTUM-Center). They facilitate cooperation as well as exchange of experience in this field of research. Coming forth every year they serve to keep up their actuality. The extent of the project description presented guarantees a proper understanding.

The documentation 1980 names for each of the 492 projects the authors, title, main research questions, hypotheses, the sources used as well as the methods of analysis applied. An index of names, places and subject matter of the topics facilitates the use. Additional information is supplied about the state of development of historical social research.

Rachel Warren and Donald Warren (Sociology, Oakland). 1982? The Neighborhood Organizer's Handbook. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press. 256 pp. \$4.95.

Drawing on years of grass roots experience in studying neighborhoods, the authors provide a scheme for classifying 6 predominant types of neighborhoods, the kinds of leadership that are predominant in each, the strengths and weaknesses which must be considered in attempting to organize the neighborhood to achieve a particular goal, and the tactics which will be most effective in bringing the neighborhood together. Each chapter ends with a set of organizer's exercises which help the reader to apply the material (from publisher's blurb).

Contents: 1. What's in a neighborhood? 2. Why organize? When to organize leadership resources. 3. Leadership resources: who organizes? 4. Reaching out for your neighborhood: "foreign policy". 5. Which neighborhood are you talking about? 6. The neighborhood-activist role: domestic policy on "home turf". 7. The bridging role of the neighborhood activist. 8. How to diagnose your neighborhood. 9. Neighborhoods and democracy: some comments on societal change.

Starr Roxanne Hiltz (Sociology, Upsala, New Jersey) and Elaine Kerr. 1981. Studies of Computer-Mediated Communication Systems: A Synthesis of the Findings. Research Report 16. Newark, NJ: Computerized Conferencing and Communications Center, New Jersey Institute of Technology. 550 pp+.

Final report of a workshop sponsored by the (US) NSF Division of Information Science and Technology.

To be published in book form (1982) by Academic Press as Computer-Mediated Communication Systems: Status and Evaluation, by Elaine B. Kerr and Starr Roxanne Hiltz.

Report Contents: 1. Introduction. 2. System and task characteristics. 3. Acceptance and usage of computer-mediated communication systems. 4. Impacts of computer-mediated communications upon individuals and groups. 5. Peter and Trudy Johnson-Lenz, Consider the groupware: design and group impacts on communication in the electronic age. 6. Ronald Rice and James Danowski, Issues in computer conferencing evaluation research. 7. Conclusions.

Edna Bonacich (California-Riverside) and John Modell. 1981? The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community. Berkeley: University of California Press. \$18.95.

This book explores the relationship between class and ethnic solidarity. Using middleman minority theory, the authors analyze the history of the Japanese American community until the wartime evacuation. The study then turns to the second generation, and analyzes a segment of the theory in more detail (publisher's blurb).

John Kennedy. 1981. *Holding the Line: Ethnic Boundaries in a Northern Labrador Community*. St John's, Newfoundland: ISER, Memorial University. 250 pp. \$6.50.

More than a decade after Inuit inhabitants of a northern Labrador village were forced to relocate south to the predominantly Settler community of Makkovik, both groups still have little to do with each other. This situation stems less from overt conflict or competition for resources than from each people's pride in its perceived cultural heritage. The author of this re-study of Makkovik describes the ways in which Settlers and Inuit attach ethnically specific and symbolic meanings to past and present cultural traits. By this process, separate ethnic boundaries are maintained in a situation of sudden culture contact (publisher's blurb).

M. Silverman and R. F. Salisbury, eds. 1977. *A House Divided? Anthropological Studies of Factionalism*. St John's, Newfoundland: ISER, Memorial University. 250 pp. \$10.00.

This collection contains a general introduction by the editors, three other theoretical essays (by Bailey, Boissevain and Salisbury, respectively) and seven ethnographic case studies. The theoretical pieces address the 'state of the art' since the writings in the sixties on factionalism. Stress is placed on factionalism as a social process, and the argument of the book is that the key element in assessing whether 'divided houses' fall is not the presence of factions themselves but the course taken by factionalism, particularly in situations of change and crisis.

The form of factionalism--its rules, logic, and symbols--varies cross-culturally, and a sense of this variation is provided in the case studies, whose cultural subjects range from African pastoralists to English academics. At the same time the case studies illustrate how network manipulation, transactional strategies of factional leaders, and class and ideological concerns recur in regular enough combinations to be characterized as sequences within a wider dialectical process of factionalism (publisher's blurb).

Jacob Black-Mihaud. 1981 (1975). *Feuding Societies*. New York: Oxford University Press. 298 pp. \$15.75.

This book, originally published in hardback in 1975 under the title *Cohesive Force*, now appears in paperback for the first time. A feud is a state of bitter and lasting mutual hostility, usually between two families, tribes, or individuals. It is characterized by violence and murder in revenge for some previous insult or wrong. This book is a study of the feud in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, the two areas where it has been and remains most prevalent (publisher's blurb).

D. F. Hannan and L. Katsianouni. 1977. *Traditional Families? From Culturally Prescribed to Negotiated Roles in Farm Families*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute. 227 pp. US\$10.00.

A detailed study of interaction patterns within farm families, based on interviews with 400 married couples in the West of Ireland. Wide variation now exists in familial roles, and the study attempts to explain that variation (publisher's blurb).

D. F. Hannan. 1979. *Displacement and Development: Class, Kinship and Social Change in Irish Rural Communities*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute. 231 pp. \$10.00.

Ellen Godfrey. *The Belshaw Case*. 1981. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin. 208 pp. \$15.95.

"Godfrey is meticulous in organizing her material, fastidious in her documentation. She writes with spirit, and she properly emphasizes two elements that were very important in the case--the cultural differences between British colonials such as the Belshaws, and the Swiss, and the difference between Swiss and Canadian law" (from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* review by William French, 21 Nov 81).

Graham S. Lowe. 1980. *Bank Unionization in Canada: A Preliminary Analysis*. Toronto: Centre for Industrial Relations, University of Toronto.

Chapter I provides a theoretical perspective on the questions of why individual workers join unions and how unions as a form of collective organization emerge. The purpose of the chapter is to review the industrial relations literature for theoretical insights that may help us explain why bank employees in Canada have now begun to unionize. Because the discussion is directed at an academic audience, those readers specifically interested in an account of how Canadian bank unions emerged are advised to skip the chapter.

Chapter II presents a brief overview of the history of unionism in Canadian banks. This provides the background against which the current union drive is best understood. Readers should also refer to Appendix I for a detailed chronology of attempts by bank employees to establish collective bargaining in the industry.

Chapters III, IV, and V constitute the core of the study. Chapters III and IV respectively examine the origins of the two pioneering unions in chartered banks--the Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada and the Canadian Union of Bank Employees. Building on these case studies, Chapter V offers a detailed comparative account of how the Canadian Labour Congress' Union of Bank Employees, now a leading bank union (see Appendix II), successfully organized seven different branches. Interviews with a number of employees in each of these branches document the events and issues which sparked union activity. The chapter concludes by offering some generalizations, based on interviews with bank union organizers, on the causes of bank unionizations.

Chapter VI examines how bank management responded to the union challenge. Interviews with bank personnel officials--supplemented by documentary evidence from unions, management and the Canada Labour Relations Board--helped to illuminate the relationship between the banking industry's orientation to employee relations and the development of unionism.

The Conclusion summarizes the key findings of the study. The main theoretical perspectives on the origins of unionization reviewed in Chapter I are briefly reassessed in light of these findings. Finally, some suggestions for future research are made.

*Thesis Summaries: continued from page 19*

In the present study, I seek to show where the Cuban planters were neither passive nor unenterprising. Rather, as a group they often acted very rationally in pursuing and defending their own interests. To say that their passivity led to economic backwardness, is quite a different matter from stating that they did try to promote the development of the productive forces in sugar, but were not always successful. In this study, then, my aim is to outline those concrete obstacles which frustrated the developmental plans of the planters, and the types of strategies which they devised to combat them.

The general period covering the years 1790 to 1868 is divided into three distinct sub-periods: the first (1790-1820) represented the planters' rise to wealth and prominence; the second (1833-34 - 1855) saw the beginning of their decline; and the third (1857 - 1868-78) witnessed their final demise. In each of these sub-periods, a number of different developments occurred, which, at various times were related more directly to either the economy (i.e., the sugar industry), the political situation of the planters, or to some combination of both. And, in responding to these objective changes, we shall see how the planters often devised and implemented strategies aimed at preserving or improving their conditions of existence. These strategies, however, though not always meeting with the same degree of success, nevertheless showed that the planters were more than just the passive tools of foreign domination.

Throughout the analysis, attention is paid to the institution of slavery, the impact of the presence of the colonial state and the Spanish merchants, changes in prices, market demand for sugar, technology and competition, as central factors in explaining the downfall of this class. In other words, far from emphasising the psychological and attitudinal 'determinants' of backwardness, I point to the concrete, objective obstacles to the development of the productive forces in the sugar sector. And in this context, a central theme which is explored, is that of the rational behaviour of the planters. Their rationality, as I discussed, was not always a sufficient condition for their survival. In fact, the more rational they became, the less capable they appeared of dealing with their problems.

**No recipes exchanged  
at network meetings**

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# ABSTRACTS

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SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE 76th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, AUGUST 1981 (FROM "PROCEEDINGS").

ALTHAUSER, Robert, and Arne L. KALLEBERG (Indiana). *"Studying Labor Markets and Careers in Firms: Strategies, Issues, Implications."*

Recent quantitative studies of careers (by Rosenbaum, Gaertner, Spilerman, and Otto et al.) have by various methods identified well-traveled paths of movement between jobs or occupations. While useful to our study of internal labor markets within firms, these methods do not draw upon labor market or other theoretical conceptions, and the resulting paths or "career lines" have not been associated with labor markets. We review the wide variety of job history data encompassed by the studies above and our own work and offer a reconstruction of the analysis of job history data, where such analysis attempts to identify organization-level or system-level networks of job movement. We show how differences in the type of job history data analyzed introduces variations in the methods used, and consider how often implicit theoretical conceptions of job movement, job hierarchies and occupational mobility affect this initial analysis of job histories. We then consider possible ways of linking segments of job networks to conceptions of labor markets.

BACK, Kurt W., Max A. WOODBURY, and Sharon S. POSS (Duke). *"Individual and Group Changes in Panel Studies: The Use of Fuzzy Sets."*

Difficulties in the interpretation of panel studies occur because exact numerical results represent excessive, even spurious accuracy for questions phrased in larger, more meaningful terms. Fuzzy set theory is a means to investigate panel studies with the same degree of looseness and accuracy as the corresponding concepts. Small changes which correspond to changes within a conceptual category are ignored, but the essential transition steps keep their due importance. The actual application of fuzzy sets to research procedure is done by GOM (Grade of Membership) technique which assigns individuals with a grade of membership (i.e., fuzziness) to a certain class, allowing tracing of persons over time. The computer programs of applications are described.

BARON, James N., and William T. BIELBY (California - Santa Barbara). *"Economic Segmentation and the Division of Labor Within Firms."*

Studies of inequality reflect an increasing interest in work arrangements within and between firms, a long standing focus of organizational research. Some analysts attribute ever-greater technical differentiation and specialization to efficiency gains, while others view deskilling and fragmentation of work as control strategies. Recently, "segmentation" perspectives have differentiated center firms--in which specific skills, sophisticated technologies, and complex bureaucracies effect a differentiation of tasks--from periphery ones, in which control is purportedly entrepreneurial or dictated by simple technologies, and is therefore more easily exercised over a homogeneous (unskilled) labor force. This paper examines the veracity of such perspectives by analyzing the technical organization of work within several hundred establishments studied in California between 1959 and 1978. These analyses underscore the importance of studying organizational structures and processes in examining both "economic segmentation" and its effects on individual labor market experiences.

BENSON, Jan S., Nancy WHITELAW, and Kris A. BULCROFT (Minnesota), John E. O'BRIEN (Portland State) and Theodore R. ANDERSON (Minnesota). *"Organizational Networks: A Comparative Study of Six Small Cities."*

This paper reports on a study of an aspect of the decision-making process in small cities. In particular, we asked the leaders of key community organizations to generate local network data for two types of issues: (1) planning for economic development and (2) planning for human services. The same methodology was applied in each of six Minnesota cities with populations between 10,000 and 20,000 people. In each city interviews were conducted with leaders of approximately 30 organizations, including those of the 10 largest businesses/banks; the 10 largest service-providing organizations; and the 10 largest integrating organizations (associations, churches, local governments, and newspapers).



Our major objectives for this paper were to compare the network position of each organizational type and to compare the structure of these networks across the six communities. These two comparisons were carried out for each of the two planning issues.

To make these comparisons, we utilized smallest space analysis. Two-dimensional solutions were sufficient in all cases. Each two-dimensional space was divided into four quadrants and two concentric rings. Thus we identified the sector in which each organization was located and its centrality. We then counted the number of organizations of each type appearing in each of the eight resulting regions of the space. Indices of similarity (percent overlap) were calculated to make the comparisons.

Our results include the following findings. First, for each of the two planning issues, organizations of a single type are concentrated in certain sectors and rings. Second, businesses and banks, on the one hand, and service-providing organizations on the other, occupy very dissimilar locations with the space. Integrating organizations, on the average, are closer to businesses on economic planning and closer to service-providing organizations on human service planning. Third, the most variable relationship between the cities involved integrating organizations and human service organizations. In two cities there was almost no overlap between these two types of organizations and in other cities the overlap was substantially above average.

These findings emphasize the importance of studying multiple issues in several cities before making generalizations about community decision-making structure. In particular, the position of organization types varies substantially depending upon the issue and the community studied.

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BIRENBAUM, Arnold, and Mary Ann RE (St. John's). *"Family Care Providers: Sources of Role Strain and its Management."*

Family care providers for the developmentally disabled, like all role incumbents, must function with some degree of role performance ambiguity, and reconcile different expectations from role partners. Interviews were conducted with twenty caretakers, involving 51 open-ended questions. The discussion of the day-to-day management of this role focused on three inherent difficulties and mechanisms used by incumbents to cope with them: (1) a need to negotiate the altered relationship with the community at large which results from the voluntary assumption of the care of a stigmatized person; (2) the role strains resulting from the adoption of a natural parent analogy, the selection of which is almost inevitable, given the situation of foster care applicants; and (3) the necessity to manage the incompatibility of subordinating parent discretion to agency supervision, by means of redefining relations with the agency in the person of the case manager. The directions in which this conceptualization of the role of the family care provider might take this service are discussed, particularly in the light of other human service occupational ideologies.

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BLAU, Judith R. (SUNY - Albany). *"Organizational Networks and the Emanation of Rank."*

Colleague consultation in professional organizations is both important and commonplace. One consequence of consultation is that some individuals acquire more prominence than others in the work contact networks. The literature suggests that variation in prominence--rank centrality--depends on individual-level characteristics, such as occupation, education, ascribed traits, and involvement in occupationally-relevant activities both inside and outside the organization. Using sociometric data for the staff members of a psychiatric hospital for children, various hypotheses dealing with the effects of individual-level attributes are examined. An alternative explanation is that relations within and between organizational subunits influence the likelihood that subunit members will be prominent in the hospital-wide communication network. The analysis indicates that these subunit relations have direct effects on rank centrality and also mediate the effects of certain individual-level characteristics.

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BLAU, Judith R. (SUNY - Albany) and Katharyn LIEBEN (Colby). *"Organizational Failure: A Longitudinal Study of Architectural Firms."*

Why some organizations fail during an economic recession and others survive is the question addressed in this paper. The research is based on a panel study of Manhattan architectural firms, data for which were collected in 1974 and 1979. During this period of severe economic conditions 40% of the original 152 firms closed their offices. Because there are various degrees of organizational health, the analyses are based on a comparison of highly effective and surviving firms, less effective and surviving firms, and firms that fail. For each of four discriminate function analyses, the two categories of survival incorporate a parameter that reflects a five-year change with respect to one of the following indicators of organizational effectiveness: productivity, profits, design quality, and size.

The results are complex in two ways: first, what conditions may increase effectiveness on one dimension may have no effect or even reduce it on another; second, some conditions appear to have paradoxical consequences, pushing on organization either towards failure or to most great success. It is concluded that certain organizational factors produce fulcrum effects that entail high-risk success reflected in greater likelihood of either success or failure.

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BLUM, Terry (SUNY - Albany). "Racial Inequality and Salience: Specification of Blau's Macro Theory."

A substantive concern of Peter Blau's (1977) macro-sociological theory, set forth in *Inequality and Heterogeneity*, is the effect of social differentiation on intergroup relations. This analysis concerns this substantive issue, examines the relationship between racial inequality and the preponderance of racial inmarriages across SMSAs, and suggests a specification of Peter Blau's macro theory of social structure.

A positive relationship is found between racial inequality and racial salience, the predominance of observed inmarriage rates relative to that expected based on the marginal distributions of spouses' racial categories. This relationship is stronger in the non-southern than in the southern SMSAs.

A modification of Blau's theorems is suggested based on the finding. It is posited that inequality between the races suppresses the positive effect of heterogeneity on intermarriage. Further, when inequality is higher, rates of conflict are likely to increase for given levels of heterogeneity. Blau's prediction of an inverse relationship between racial inequality (consolidation) and intergroup association is corroborated.

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BLUMBERG, Rae Lesser, and Alexandra Dundas TODD (California - San Diego). "'Women in Development' in the Wake of the World Economy: From Paradigm to Policy."

The "women in development" issue has risen with meteoric speed from paradigm to policy. "Women in development" (WID) is the most common (and politically neutral) term for the growing focus of concern on how various groups or classes of Third World women are differentially--and often negatively--affected by the forces of economic change sweeping through developing countries. These changes stem from both the generally dependent position of these countries in the world economy and their efforts to escape from the resulting underdevelopment. The WID focus arose from evidence that in many instances, these changes hit harder at women than men, and in particular, tended to worsen women's economic well-being.

The basic paradigm was conceptualized in 1970 in Ester Boserup's pioneering book, *Woman's Role in Economic Development*. Following this model, social scientists quickly provided considerable additional evidence of the negative impact of development trends and programs on diverse groups of Third World women. . .

This paper focuses on the existing dissociation of women's roles as producers (often the emphasis of WID efforts) from women's roles as reproducers (generally the emphasis of the medically-oriented family planning establishment). The latter has been the target of far greater resource allocation and institutional action. In short, there has been a tendency both among WID proponents and mainline "medical model" family planning proponents to dissociate women's production (and their control over it) from their reproduction (and their control over it).

Here we argue the connection between these two areas on theoretical, as well as empirical, grounds and draw out policy implications. The theory is generated from a combination of Blumberg's paradigm of sex stratification and Todd's theoretical analysis of Western scientific medicine's "diseasing of reproduction". Empirical evidence linking the two areas is brought to bear. Additional evidence is presented to show that the narrow family planning focus on women's reproduction as a mechanical, biological process divorced from socioeconomic context in some instance has exacerbated some of the very problems treated under the WID focus--and sometimes caused additional health problems for the women family planning "acceptors" as well. . .

Events, however, may be overtaking this narrow emphasis on women as reproducers: the world food problem is intensifying faster than the now-slowing population explosion. Spurred by WID studies, it is becoming recognized in development circles that women grow about half the world's food supply--often, under increasingly marginalized conditions. . . . Thus, even though the present dissociation between reproduction and production serves the short term interests of powerful family planning groups, it threatens the possibility of "development with equity" for women as well as the food supply for much of the Third World. Fusing the realms of women's production and reproduction in the emergent WID paradigm should enhance its relevance and facilitate the building of policy and programming bridges between them. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy issues that emerge from such a fusion.

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BONACICH, Phillip, Oscar GRUSKY, and Mark PEYROT (California - Los Angeles). "Coalitions in Families: A Test of Some Theories."

In this study a number of theories of coalition formation were applied and tested in a family context. New measures of power and coalition based on family arguments were developed and utilized. Interviewed for this study were 21 four-person families of middle or upper middle socioeconomic status, each with two parents and two children (younger children aged 8-11 and older children aged 12-16). All families had a child of each sex, nine with an older boy and twelve with an older girl. Three to four hour interviews were conducted in the home using a variety of interviewing and observational techniques.

Based on an analysis of reports from all family members, the coalition formation theories of Gamson and Caplow were rejected. A social system approach was developed and a number of hypotheses were articulated. The data provided moderate support for the claim that coalitional support in the family functions to maintain the existing status order, especially parental superiority. A second major finding was that family members of higher power and ranking were more "conservative" in their patterns of support.

BOWKER, Lee H., and Kristine MacCALLUM (Wisconsin - Milwaukee). "What Works? A Study of Husbands' and Partners' Reactions to Strategies and Help-Sources Utilized by Battered Women."

This paper is based on in-depth interviews with 150 volunteers who had been victims of spousal violence and who found a way to end the marital violence in their lives. The strategies, techniques, and help-sources utilized by these women are briefly described, including the frequency and duration of services received from formal and informal help-sources. The major focus of the paper is on the women's reports of the effects of these efforts upon their husbands or partners. Our results imply that there is much to be learned about combating spousal abuse, both by the victims of the abuse and by potential help-sources. More importantly, our data establish beyond any question that spousal abuse is not necessarily a hopeless situation. Some women do free themselves from it without terminating their relationships with the abusers. Finally, our results bring into question the stereotype of the beaten wife as a passive recipient of abuse. The women in our sample tried many different techniques, strategies, and help-sources to end the abuse, continuing their experimentation until they found a combination of factors that worked for them and eliminated violence in their lives.

BRANNIGAN, Augustine and Richard A. WANNER (Calgary), and James M. WHITE (Brandon). "Explanations of Scientific Innovation and the Frequency Distribution of Multiple Discoveries."

In this paper, we reanalyze and reinterpret existing data on multiple discoveries in science and find strong evidence that the Poisson model of their distribution is not incompatible with the *Zeitgeist* theory of discovery. In fact, we find that there are ample grounds for rejecting the alternative "chance" theory advanced by Simonton (1978, 1979), among others. We further discuss the issues of validity and reliability in the measurement of multiple discoveries and their implications for testing alternative theories, explore some elements of the *Zeitgeist* theory which appear to provide a more plausible interpretation of the phenomena, and suggest an approach to testing this theory.

BURAWOY, Michael (California - Berkeley). "Factory Politics in the United States and Britain."

Data from two monopoly sector workshops--one in Britain and the other in the United States--are presented to unravel two distinctive forms of "production politics". Differences are then located in the specific relations between apparatuses of the factory and of the state in the two countries. More specific remarks are offered to explain these differences in terms of patterns of industrialization, in particular the relationship between the development of working class organizations and of capital accumulation.

BURT, Ronald S. (California - Berkeley). "A Note on Corporate Philanthropy."

Corporate philanthropy is described as a cooptive relation, akin to advertising, directed at persons as an economic sector. Using data on donations by American manufacturing firms, and holding price and income effects constant, those corporations most involved in philanthropy are found in industries most dependent on consumption by persons and providing their constituent firms the structural autonomy to be able to do something about eliminating uncertainty in the demand for their product. Moreover, the same market incentive determining corporate philanthropy is a significant determinant of corporate advertising expenditures; advertising being a more blatant type of self-interested relation from corporations to persons, a type of relation nicely complementing corporate philanthropic activities.

CANCIAN, Francesca (California - Irvine). "Perspectives on Family Life and Intimacy from Social Critics: Arguments and Evidence."

Social critics like Christopher Lasch and Russell Jacoby make two important contributions to family sociology. First, they relate personal life to social structure, and provide another approach to linking personality, family, and society besides the Parsonian functionalist approach. Their focus is on how capitalism and bureaucracy undermine the family and all social bonds except market relations. Second, social critics use concepts like "genuine intimacy" that correspond to people's everyday concerns about relationships. In contrast, much family sociology has little relevance to people's quests for satisfying relationships. On the negative side, although social critics ask good questions, they often ignore the evidence in formulating their answers. For instance, available evidence indicates that social critics exaggerate the decline of social bonds, and are incorrect in dismissing the current interest in intimacy and personal growth.

CHAN, Janet B. L. and Richard V. ERICSON (Toronto). "Re-Examining Decarceration: Some Recent Trends in Criminal Control Policy."

In the theoretical tradition of linking state control efforts to social and economic structures, Scull (1977) recently analyzed the "decarceration" movement, a state-sponsored policy to control criminal offenders and mental patients by means other than incarceration. In this study, the origin, impact and consequences of this policy are examined through an analysis of time-series data on government expenditure, criminal control agency employment and incarceration rates in Canada. The analysis suggests the limitations of Scull's interpretation, which emphasizes the overriding influences of the economic structure. Criminal control expenditure and employment rates have shown an uninterrupted pattern of increase in face of growing government deficits. The burgeoning of community alternatives to imprisonment has not resulted in a decrease in the prison population, but is coincidental with the growth of other forms of social control, especially the state's police. These findings reflect the competitive, and often contradictory, demands on the state in its perpetual efforts to reproduce order, preserve its legitimacy and satisfy the demands of the organizations which constitute the control industry.

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CHASE-DUNN, Christopher (Johns Hopkins). "Testing Theories of World-System Development."

The world-system perspective has yet to produce a theory of the dynamics of the capitalist world-economy. This is in part an intended consequence of a methodologically historicist approach adopted by its main proponents, Immanuel Wallerstein and his colleagues at the Fernand Braudel Center. For them the world-system itself is seen as only loosely conforming to a systemic dynamic, and the situation and history of each locale must be considered in its historical specificity in order to understand the way in which its particularity combines with the tendencies of the larger system. This has proven to be a fruitful way of interpreting the history of capitalist development, but it may be possible to be more exact and explicit about the underlying structural tendencies which are the logic of capitalist accumulation. I will argue that by expanding Marx's accumulation model as explicated in *Capital* we can formulate a theory of the deep structure of capitalist development, and that competing versions of this formal theory may be subjected to empirical test by analyzing data on the dynamics of world-system processes.

Distinctions among descriptive, causal and deep-structural models of world-system development are developed and the appropriate methods for testing these models are discussed.

Only the outlines of a deep-structural theory are yet visible, but I contend that such a theory is possible and its usefulness will only be known after the attempt is made to construct it. If in fact the historicists are right the proof should be in the eating.

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CLARK, Melissa (Bishop's). "Continental Capital Accumulation: The Role of the State and Industrial Resources in the Post W.W. II Period."

The dependency of the Canadian political economy upon U.S. investment has been addressed by a number of Canadian sociologists, historians, and political economists over the past several decades. It is often suggested that the peculiarity of the Canadian class structure, in particular the mercantile or sector-specific character of the bourgeoisie, is a result of international capital accumulation in the colonial and ex-colonial context. Such analyses attempt to demonstrate either the frailty of the Canadian bourgeoisie or its integration within the continental (North American) context and to relate this aspect of class to increasing drains on Canadian industrial resources, imbalances in international trade, and capital drains out of Canada, as well as to increasing regionalism. The usual solutions to such a dilemma or dependency situation are said to be protection of native industry and/or state intervention to mediate the negative affects of continental linkages. The present paper suggests, on the basis of extensive archival documentation in the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce, that the Canadian and American federal governments have been particularly active in maintaining and facilitating a pattern of "continental resource capitalism" in Canada. With regard to the forest, mine and energy industries, in the post World War II period, evidence is presented which demonstrates that state roles of accumulation and legitimation have sustained and increased the penetration of U.S. capital into Canadian industrial resources (or staples) and the repatriation of profits derived from such development. In addition such state roles, in both Canada and the United States, have facilitated the concentration of capital in the three industrial resource sectors addressed. Not only the peculiar interlocking of the continental bourgeoisie, but the active intervention of the Canadian state sustains Canadian dependency and monopolistic industrial resource development.

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COHN, Steven F. and Thomas D. DUCHESNEAU (Maine - Orono). "External Communications Linkages and Innovation."

A body of innovation research indicates that organizations with more extensive communications linkages to their external environments show higher rates of innovation. This paper examines the effects of six external linkages on the adoption of process innovations in the domestic footwear industry. The results support the importance of external communication linkages as each of the linkages displays the hypothesized positive relationship with the likelihood of adoption of a specific innovation and with the number of innovations adopted. More importantly, linkages deliberately initiated and established by footwear firms display stronger relationships with adoption than communications linkages initiated and established by the manufacturers of the process innovations. Thus, our findings indicate that the information-innovation relationship involves more than simply the quantity of information. Specifically, communications linkages deliberately initiated and established by the firm, in contrast to linkages initiated by the suppliers of process innovations, are more closely related to innovation.

CRAWFORD, Albert G. (Center for Research on the Acts of Man and Pennsylvania) and Brian J. JONES (Villanova). "Toward a Theory of Social Support and Health."

This paper reviews the research literature in order to derive hypotheses about how social support promotes physical and mental health. One such hypothesis concerns links between specific types of stresses, supports, and health outcomes. Another is a reformulation of the buffering hypothesis, along with some ideas about the conditions under which support is mobilized. This discussion offers a resolution of the apparently contradictory conclusions about buffering reached by LaRocco et al., and Gore. A third hypothesis deals with the impacts of specific types of family structures and social networks. Certain factors thought to promote health service utilization and health, such as emotional support, norms about utilization, and information flow, are associated with family characteristics such as traditional vs modified extended family structures and paternal vs egalitarian authority structures and network factors such as connectedness and strong vs weak ties. And the latter variables, in turn, vary by social class. Thus, knowledge about these connections may provide interpretations about class differences in health service utilization and health. However, a careful research design must be employed in order to avoid confounding the effects of class with those of cultural and psychological factors and family and network characteristics. The paper concludes with recommendations that further research focus on developing more precise concepts and indicators of social support, that it examine more than just emotional support, that it include qualitative as well as quantitative analyses, and that it build on the foundations provided by existing theories of family structures and social networks.

CRYSTAL, Stephen (New York City Human Resources Admin. and Harvard). "Age-Group Relations, Social Change, and Financial Help."

A long-standing sociological debate concerns the extent to which societal changes have eroded traditional functions of the extended family. This paper addresses the issue with respect to one important function, financial help. It is shown that financial help from adults to their aged parents, important until mid-century, has become a remarkably rare phenomenon. An analysis of changing attitudes on the subject of inter-generational financial help shows a dramatic change from the 1950s to the 1970s; people are far less likely to believe that children should provide financial help to elderly parents. Cohort analysis shows that none of this change is due to cohort replacement; the change reflects changes in opinions by individuals. Improved pension systems, public and private, appear to have largely displaced family help both as income sources and in the value orientations and expectations articulated by the public.

DELANY, John L. (Minnesota). "Social Networks and Efficient Resource Allocation: A Computer Model of Job Matching through Contacts."

When modeling the efficient allocation of scarce resources, either in the marketplace or in the formal organization, traditional analyses have generally skirted the role played by informal social structure in the allocation process. Obstacles to assessing the influence of social structure on efficient resource utilization include the difficulties of formally posing resource transfers in social settings, defining measures of efficiency, and modeling resource allocation among interdependent actors.

This research offers one line of inquiry for investigating the effect of network social structure on the efficient allocation of insider information and scarce economic resources. Selected and well defined resource allocations mediated by personal contacts are envisioned as donative transfers (donated without expectation of immediate reciprocal obligation). Abstract multiperiod computer models are used to model resource transfer processes among a moderately large number (300) of interdependent actors. The primary output of the simulations is a set of statistics that summarizes network performance for the speed with which it funnels unemployed individuals back to work and for the percentage of job vacancies filled in a simulation run.

The central computer model is called JOBMATCH. It depicts the process of matching unemployed individuals to job vacancies where the primary source of job vacancy information is the donative transfer of a job tip from an employed actor to his unemployed contact. Network efficiency is gauged principally by varying the number of contacts allocated simultaneously to all actors (the network density) and measuring the effect of differential densities on the average duration of unemployed job search and the proportion of vacancies filled. Another simulation called JOBRELAY is also commented on which permits network density to vary along with rules for the relay of a job tip. A principal finding of the network simulation research is that quite sparsely connected networks (density=5%) perform with approximately the same efficiency as completely connected ones (density=100%).

A variety of closing comments are offered on the potential of abstract stochastic simulations of network resource transfers. Attention is directed towards problems of internal underemployment in the firm, allocation processes in hierarchical and clustered networks, and in networks where discriminatory allocations occur. Mention is also made of donated capital in networks of non-profit organizations.

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DIAMOND, Larry (Vanderbilt). *"Class, Ethnicity and the Democratic State: Nigeria, 1950-1966."*

This paper discusses the relationship between ethnic conflict and emergent class structure in the distinctive context of electoral competition for political power. The traditional views of ethnic conflict as the natural outcome of poorly integrated polities, and as the fundamental cause of endemic political instability are challenged. While recognizing the real explosive force of cultural conflict and socioeconomic competition between peoples, I argue that ethnic conflict in Nigeria cannot be understood apart from the class forces that expressed ethnicity in political terms and used it for class ends. Tracing the emergence of the modern system of stratification from the final phase of colonial rule, we find that the one reliable avenue for the accumulation of wealth in a highly underdeveloped, colonially dependent economy was the state. Hence it was control over the means of power, not production, that determined the process of class formation and regulated entrance into the dominant class. In a democratic state, embodying ongoing competition for political power, and in an ethnically divided society, competition for the scarce resources of class formation became an intense, recurrent political struggle between deeply divided cultural sections of the emerging dominant class, which mobilized and inflamed mass ethnic antagonism through ethnic political parties. An historical review and analysis of the major political conflicts and crises of the period concludes that the fundamental root of political instability and democratic failure was not "tribalism" per se, but class action.

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DOREIAN, Patrick (Pittsburgh) and Ronald S. BURT (California - Berkeley). *"Testing a Structural Theory of Perception: Conformity and Deviance with Respect to Journal Norms in Elite Sociological Methodology."*

We describe the interests of elite experts in sociological methodology as of 1975 with respect to core journals publishing such work. These interests are analyzed as evaluations of significance made in the context of a stratified invisible college. Two structural theories are compared. The traditional relational approach in sociometry predicts that two experts would have similar perceptions of significance, as a normative standard, to the extent that they have strong socializing relations with one another. An alternative, proposed, approach predicts that two experts would have similar perceptions as an emergent norm to the extent that they perceive one another as structurally equivalent in the network of strong socializing relations among experts. This positional model extends the relational model's focus on dyadic communication to symbolic interaction more generally; scientists putting themselves in the position(s) of others structurally equivalent to themselves within an invisible college in order to arrive at an ostensibly impersonal evaluation. Overall, the positional model is more accurate than the relational model in describing journal norms in elite sociological methodology. Furthermore, it avoids systematic errors the relational model makes in predicting similar perceptions of journal significance by leaders and followers. As predicted by the positional model, followers jointly occupying a position tend to create their own journal norms which, in some cases, differ from those to which their leaders adhere. We conclude that journal norms are more clearly defined by the positions scientists occupy within an invisible college than by actual communication between them. Additionally, and unsurprisingly, we find that publishing and editing a journal tends to increase an expert's interest in it, but this effect is weak for the most prominent journals. Moreover, there is no systematic tendency for an expert to express deviant interest in a journal because he or she publishes there or has editorial control over it. The theoretical and methodological implications of our analysis for future network analyses of social norms and evaluative perceptions are discussed.

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DURBIN, Nancy (Washington). *"The Effect of Labor Strength on Immigration: A Test of the Split Labor Market Model."*

This paper examines the relationship between internal labor strength in the U.S. and exclusion of immigrant labor from the U.S. as a partial test of Bonacich's Split Labor Market Model. The analysis uses aggregate data from the U.S. Dept. of Vital Statistics and the U.S. Dept. of Immigration and Naturalization during the years 1931 to 1962. Strength of labor is indicated by the percentage of the total labor force unionized, unemployment is indicated by the percentage of the total labor force unemployed. The dependent variable, exclusion movements, is indicated by deportations and requirements to depart since these are more responsive to political pressure than exclusion at entry. The hypothesis tested is that as the % of labor union membership rises deportations and requirements to depart will also rise. A Pearsonian correlation of .45 ( $s=.005$ ) was found between these two variables, supporting this hypothesis. An alternative hypothesis, that unemployment increases deportation activity, was also tested. A correlation of  $-.39$  ( $s=.01$ ) caused us to reject this hypothesis and speculate that unemployment can be used as a measure of labor weakness and that the strong negative correlation may be seen as supporting our original hypothesis. Other variables, immigration, GNP, the depression and war (WWII, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts) were examined in partial correlations as possible causes for the correlation between labor union membership and deportations/requirements to depart. Although each of these had some effect, the direction and the significance of the relationship remained. The McCarthy era is discussed since the highest levels of deportations and requirements to depart occur during this period. We conclude that this relationship is an interesting one despite the limitations of this type of analysis and that it merits further investigation.

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EDWARDS, Patricia K., and John N. EDWARDS (Virginia Polytechnic and State) and Ann D. WATTS (Syracuse Research Corp.). *"Working Women and Social Participation: The Diminishing Importance of Gender."*

Traditionally, it has been found that males participate more extensively than females and are more involved in instrumental activities, females being more apt to engage in expressive pursuits. But investigators have ignored the potential impact of female labor force participation, a phenomenon of increasingly significant proportions, and the effects it may have on women's participation patterns. Using data from NORC General Social Surveys, an examination of the formal and informal activities of women is made. Contrary to the patterns generally noted in the past, sex differentials in overall associational participation are found to have declined. Working women, and especially females with high occupational status, are increasingly affiliating with instrumental organizations. No differences between men and women are observed in the extent of their expressive involvement. However, it is noted that the blurring of sex role distinctions in participation patterns has been somewhat less dramatic in informal types of activities, such as neighboring, interacting with friends, and socializing with relatives. The implications of these changes are discussed.

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ENNIS, James G. (SUNY - Plattsburgh). *"Varieties of Role Differentiation in Small Groups: A Blockmodel Study of Cores and Peripheries."*

The interplay of qualitative and quantitative role differentiation in five small groups is examined by combining two methods with complementary analytical strengths: blockmodel analysis and SYMLOG. Blockmodel analysis aggregates individuals into structurally similar subgroups, examines the patterns of relations among these aggregates, and depicts the varieties of these relations. Bales' SYMLOG represents an interactional field and locates persons within it based on their characteristic behaviors. In this study, blockmodel analysis operationalizes the interpretive frame identifying typical attributes of position occupants, and axes of differentiation among subgroups. Analysis of systematic observation of six distinct types of interactions yielded a structural pattern of core and periphery in each group. Within a given group, core and periphery occupied distinct and homogeneous locations within the SYMLOG field, but these locations varied by group. One basis of differentiation was dominance versus submissiveness of members, while the other reflected analytical versus emotional orientations. These alternate bases of positional differentiation corresponded to striking differences among groups in their interaction structures, particularly on networks of positive sentiment. Some implications of these alternate structures are considered.

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ENSEL, Walter M. (Albany Medical College). *"Life-Stage in the Relationship of Gender and Marital Status to Depression."*

Research on sex and marital status differences in depression has grown rapidly in the last decade, due primarily to the work of Gove and his associates. The current paper attempts to add to this collection of research by examining these relationships in a life course perspective.

Unmarried females are found to be the most depressed of all sex-marital status groupings, a finding that runs contrary to that of Gove. However, among the married, controlling for age, young married females (17-24) are found to be contributing the most to the rate of depression in married women. Excluding this subgroup from computations, there is no significant difference in mean level of depression between married men and women.

A specific test of Gove's sex-role hypothesis of mental illness fails to support his theory. The implications of these and other findings are discussed.

ENSEL, Walter M. (Albany Medical College) and Nan LIN (SUNY - Albany). "Gender Differences in the Use of Social Resources in Occupational Status Attainment."

Utilizing a random sample of adults 18-74 in New York State, males and females are compared with regard to the instrumental use (i.e., providing information or influence leading to a job seeker obtaining a job) to which social relations (ties to contacts) are put in the context of the status attainment process. The characteristics of these social resources are incorporated into the basic model of status attainment, and their effects on first and current job status are compared for males and females.

The results show that when contact are used, the socioeconomic characteristics of the ties are significantly and independently related to occupational status eventually attained. These and other findings regarding male-female differences are presented and discussed.

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GIBBONS, Jacqueline (Victoria). "The Social and the Symbolic in the Occupation of Art Dealing."

The art dealer carves out a role that involves evaluations of a world that comprises the social and the symbolic. Such a person is involved in a variety of kinds of interaction as he goes about his work. We may ask, "How does this balancing of interactional dealings effect his way of viewing and acting in his world?" And, "How are motives of altruism balanced with motives of self interest?" The worlds of art and of money involve different sorts of value allegiance which make for some interesting implications for all occupational worlds.

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GLASBERG, Davita Silfen (SUNY - Stony Brook). "The Significance of Corporate Board Interlocks: The Case of Leaseo Corp. Vs. Chemical Bank."

A great deal of research has been done tracing the networks created by interlocking corporate boards, producing a wealth of statistical data indicating the central position which banks occupy in these networks. Many bank control and finance capital theorists have assumed this central position of banks to indicate power; however, the actual meaning of these interlocking relationships has never been demonstrated. This paper focuses on a case study in order to examine the process of the relationship between a bank and a nonfinancial and the role played by corporate interlocks in that relationship. The results suggest that the relative power of banks derives not from their central location in corporate interlocks, but from their command of capital flows. In this case, interlocks served as mechanisms of information about the nonfinancial firm for the banks (but not vice versa), which would not necessarily provide power to banks over nonfinancials without bank control over capital flows.

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GORTMAKER, Steven and John ECKENRODE (Harvard School of Public Health) and Susan GORE (Massachusetts). "Daily Stress and the Utilization of Health Services."

The present study is a replication and extension of earlier work of Roghmann and Haggerty (1973) which examined the relationships between stressful life events and the utilization of health services. Utilizing a diary methodology with a random sample of 96 women who were users of a neighborhood health center, bivariate analyses resulted in findings similar to those found in the earlier Rochester study. The presence of stress on a given day was associated with an approximate doubling of the probability of a health care contact on that day. When controls were introduced into these analyses for a variety of background characteristics of these families, the daily stress/utilization relationship persisted, independently of reported symptoms. In addition, a measure of stressful life events reported prior to the diary period also predicted utilization independently of both the daily "minor" stresses and reported symptoms. The diary data were also aggregated to approximate a retrospective research design, and substantial evidence of aggregation bias was found.

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GRUSKY, Oscar, Phillip BONACICH, and Mark PEYROT (California - Los Angeles). "Family Composition and Family Conflict."

This study related family composition (sex distribution, sibship size, and sibling birth order) to family conflict level. Twenty-one four-person families of middle or upper middle socioeconomic status, each with two parents and two children (younger child was 8-11 and the older child was 12-16) were studied. Average age gap of children was less than three years. Forty of the forty-two parents had never been married before. None had children by previous marriages. Family composition differed in that in nine families the older child was male and the younger female and in twelve the older child was female and the younger male. Three- to four-hour interviews were conducted in the home. Family members were interviewed individually and collectively.

Two hypotheses were tested: (1) Older children experience more conflict with parents than younger children. (2) Male older child families experience more conflict in all their dyads than female older child families.

Data from the arguments index of conflict supported the hypotheses. However, the pattern for the physical aggression index was different. It followed the culturally-stereotyped pattern involving male children.

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HALLINAN, Maureen (Wisconsin - Madison). *"The Formation and Stability of Instructional Groups in the Classroom."*

The assignment of students to groups, such as grades, classrooms, tracks and ability groups, is an integral part of education in schools. Patterns of grouping are deliberately designed by school authorities to achieve administrative ends, to certain pedagogical results and, on occasion, to satisfy groups of parents and other influentials. The purpose of this research is to provide a detailed examination of the practice of grouping students for instructional purposes in elementary school classrooms, and the consequences of grouping children's academic achievement.

Utilizing a longitudinal data set on 1477 students in 48 classrooms, the research first will determine the extensiveness of grouping for reading and mathematics instruction as well as the number and size of instructional groups in these classrooms. While ability is believed to be the primary criterion for grouping, other factors such as sex, age, ethnicity and language skills, may also be employed and can be expected to correlate with the assignment to groups even when not explicitly employed. The research will examine the basis on which teachers assign students to groups as well as the resulting between and within group variations in background characteristics and abilities of students. Grouping is likely to have enduring effects on children only when instructional groups are stable over a school year; consequently, the stability of the groups and of their membership will be examined. Finally, the effects of ability groups on academic achievement will be investigated by comparing within group and between group variance in standardized achievement scores over a school year, and relating these outcomes to the characteristics of group formation and the stability of grouping.

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HAMMOND, Michael (Toronto). *"Durkheim's Causal Model for the Sociology of Emotions in Primitive Classification, and the Analysis of Social Differentiation."*

Durkheim argues that not only is affective interaction crucial to reality construction, but also that emotions form the basis for the division of all social worlds through hierarchical classification. His implicit assumption is that although emotions have an unlimited generality of object, they resemble any other physiological force in being a limited resource and require a restricted scope or range of application. Thus, in order to generate sufficient intensity to be meaningful, affective forces must be focused on a relatively few individuals, ideas, or behaviors from among the vastly greater spectrum of potential objects for affective expression. This affective principle of limitation leads to the emergence of hierarchical classifications, which differentiate, rank, and exclude structural alternatives by creating social distance between potential objects for affective focusing. The sacred-profane distance in totem classification represents one arbitrary but necessary transformation of the natural world in terms of a social division of groups within which range specific affective tools can be focused. Durkheim's analysis of the transformation of the agricultural and industrial division of labor into a differentiated social hierarchy is based upon the same affective principle of limitation. Hence, Durkheim's historical model can be seen as an evolutionary one based on a linkage between changes in social density and social structures capable of generating distance through differentiation and stratification. With increasing density, the emergence of various social phenomena can be predicted in terms of their distancing potential. This avoids the ethnocentric pitfalls of evolutionary measures such as progress, adaptive upgrading, or economic efficiency. It also creates a new measure of social inequality in terms of social distance.

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HAVENS, A. Eugene (Wisconsin - Madison). *"Peasants and Peasant Movements in Peru and Nicaragua."*

There are a number of issues that need to be addressed concerning peasants and peasant movements given the continued contradictory social reproduction of the peasantry in the 1980s. These issues include: (1) peasantry in terms of class relations rather than cultural or even static class structure definitions of the "peasantry"; (2) immediate class interests of class fractions of the "peasantry"; (3) capacities to struggle; (4) worker-peasant alliances and their contradictory character; (5) rural women's struggles and class struggle; (6) role of "peasantry" in socialist transformation; and (7) the incapacity of the "peasantry" to place socialist revolution on the agenda for struggle. Evidence from case studies of Peru and Nicaragua will be employed to specify the terms of the debate vis-à-vis peasants and peasant movements.

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HEIMER, Carol A. (Arizona) and Nicholas WILMOT (Bergen). *"The Transfer of Oil Insurance Expertise from London to Norway."*

Norwegian insurers are now equipped to insure mobile rigs without the assistance of the British, but British cooperation is still crucial in the insurance of the fixed installations. This contrast between the rapid transfer of insurance technology in the first case and the relatively slow transfer of expertise in the second lays the foundation for a discussion of the conditions of technology transfer. The British seem to have been willing to instruct Norwegian insurers in the first case partly because British insurers were quite certain to lose their monopoly on drilling rig insurance anyway. That is, the willingness to transfer expertise seems to have been motivated partly by an interest in cutting inevitable losses. Because the insurance policies on the fixed installations are so large, there is no possibility that the Norwegian

insurers would be able to manage them alone. The British have been able to delay the transfer of insurance expertise, in this case, partly because Norwegian independence in this area is simply not a possibility. Norwegian dependence stems from the shortage of information about likely losses in this new area and also from the size of the policies. Since the policies are so large, large numbers of insurers must be persuaded to cooperate both in the primary insurance agreements and in the reinsurance contracts. The British stamp of approval is a prerequisite for the cooperation of other foreign insurers. With this strong bargaining position, British insurers have not had to concede much to the Norwegians in the insurance of fixed installations. One result of these two different patterns of technology transfer is a difference in the rates of innovation in the two areas. While the insurance conditions for mobile rigs have changed dramatically over the last few years, the conditions for the insurance of fixed installations have remained the same.

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JOHNSON, Kenneth M. (Upsala College), Starr Roxanne HILTZ (Upsala College and New Jersey Institute of Technology), and Murray TUROFF (New Jersey Institute of Technology). "The Success of Group Decision-Making in Face-to-Face vs. Computerized Conferences."

A computer mediated communication system facilitates discussion in a typing and reading mode among geographically distributed groups. Just beginning to reach the status of a "mass medium", these systems are widely assumed to be cheaper and more convenient than face-to-face meetings, but less satisfactory in terms of process and outcome. This laboratory experiment directly compared the two communications modes in terms of the outcome of group problem-solving discussions.

Sixteen groups of five members conducted decision-making discussions in face-to-face and computerized conferences. There was no difference in quality of group decisions reached in the two media. The face-to-face groups were significantly more likely to reach total consensus. There was no relationship between quality of decision and degree of consensus.

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JONES, Charles (McMaster). "Path Analysis Using Exploratory Regression Diagnostics."

Applications of path analysis to aggregate data have been popular in Sociology but little attention has been paid to the possibility that estimates of path coefficients may depend crucially on one or two influential observations. Tukey's "exploratory data analysis" approach to statistics leads to robust regression, to robust estimation of the covariance matrix or to a direct search for non-linear transformations of the independent and dependent variables. The "regression diagnostics" paradigm defines various indices for the sensitivity of regression estimates to the exclusion of each observation. Partial regression plots give a useful graphic check on the possibility of "one point partial correlations". The various approaches are discussed with reference to a re-analysis of previously published demographic data on 52 countries.

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JULES-ROSETTE, Bennetta (California - San Diego). "Women's Work in the Informal Sector: A Zambian Case Study."

This paper will examine women's motivations for urban migration and their subsequent socioeconomic adjustment in Lusaka, Zambia. The Zambian case has been selected because of its especially high rates of urban migration and the restricted opportunities that it offers for formal employment among women. The exclusion of women by virtue of education and opportunity from the urban wage labor force has resulted in the creation of alternative occupational options. For many women, these options entail self-employment as petty traders, craft producers, and small entrepreneurs. Much of the literature on development proposes an inaccurate dichotomy between the situations of rural and urban women rather than regarding their "career" patterns holistically.

In 1975, Zambian Labor Exchange figures listed 45% of Lusaka's adult female population as unemployed and seeking wage labor. Entrepreneurial activities initiated by unemployed squatter women in the city are usually intended to fulfill economic needs on a temporary basis. These women pursue types of self-employment with which they claim to have acquired familiarity in the rural milieu. The success of these endeavours, however, depends upon the woman's degree and length of experience with urban life. Small marketeers, beer brewers, and potters are among the women in the present study who have managed to earn their livelihood through the commercialization of "traditional" skills. An in-depth analysis of these women's socioeconomic adaptations in the Zambian case suggests an important conceptual link between urban and rural development processes and emphasizes the necessity for policy planning that takes into account the short-term entrepreneurial options that migrant women generate in the urban context.

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KENNEDY, Leslie W., and Robert A. SILVERMAN (Alberta). "Primary Versus Secondary Support in Influencing Fear of Crime."

In a multivariate study of fear of crime among the elderly, it was found that, consistent with previous findings, elderly women are more fearful than elderly men. Married people are less fearful than singles, widows and widowers. Also, those living in single-family dwellings for longer periods of time express high levels of fear. Surprisingly, though, social interaction with relatives raises fear of crime while primary support from their neighbors, friends, and police has the opposite effect. This finding is explained in terms of the elderly's desire to be free of familial constraints and to maintain autonomy in the face of concerns for their safety expressed by their relatives.

MEYER, Marshall W. (California - Riverside). *"Persistence and Change in Bureaucratic Structures."*

Three propositions about bureaucratic organizations are established: (1) change in bureaucratic structures is endemic; (2) rates of structural change increase with organizational hierarchy; (3) the presence of substructure and structural change in subunits promote stability in more inclusive units of organization. These results tend to discredit Weberian and classical organizational theories emphasizing permanence and stability of bureaucratic structures and may sustain alternative models of organizations.

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MILLER, Robert K., Jr. (North Carolina - Wilmington). *"The Relationship Between Economic Organization and Labor Market Structure."*

A growing body of theory and research suggests the need to consider the effects of social and economic macrostructure in explanations of social inequality in general, and variation in individual labor force participation outcomes in particular. Two theoretical frameworks for examining the effects of socioeconomic macrostructure on the generation of inequality are dual economy theory and dual labor market theory. While these theories have developed somewhat independently and focus on conceptually distinct dimensions--the former on the economic organization of production and the latter on labor market structure--they are clearly related. Dual economy theory and dual labor market theory are summarized and the relationship between firm economic organization and labor market structure is examined. Conceptual ambiguity and multidimensionality have frustrated attempts to specify their relationship, as well as the relationship of each to labor force participation outcomes. Indicators of firm economic organization and labor market structure are suggested, and an attempt is made to specify their relationship. Finally, a tentative theoretical model of the relationships among firm economic organization, labor market structure, worker characteristics, and labor force participation outcomes is presented.

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MIZRUCHI, Mark S. (Albert Einstein College of Medicine). *"The Institutionalization of Intercorporate Relations: A Note on the U.S. Corporate Network, 1904-1974."*

This paper outlines the debate over corporate ownership and control, focusing on the managerialist thesis of growing corporate independence. Studies based on stockholding data are criticized, and the need for an interorganizational approach is discussed. After briefly reviewing evidence on interlocking directorates among 167 large corporations between 1904 and 1974, I argue that while the corporate system is no longer dominated by a few individuals as it was in the early 1900's, the structure of relations among the corporations has continued basically unaltered into the 1970's. Implications of this finding for theories of class and power in American society are discussed.

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MUTRAN, Elizabeth (Akron). *"Social Exchange Within the Family and its Effect on the Well-Being of the Elderly."*

Exchange theory is applied to an analysis of helping behavior within the family to explore the relationship between exchange notions and morale in old age. Earlier research had interpreted a negative correlation between family support activities and morale as indicating role reversal and dependency for the elderly parent. The present data do not show a great deal of dependency on the part of the elderly, and its existence appears more likely among the widowed. Marital status also conditions the relationship between helping behavior and morale. Among those still married, giving assistance to their children raises morale. However for widowed parents, receiving help has a positive impact on morale. Exchange theory alone proved inadequate in explaining the pattern of results.

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NEUMAN, W. Lawrence (Wisconsin - Madison). *"Historical Variation in the Social Class Composition of Federal Trade Commission Leadership: When do Capitalists Enter the State?"*

This study addresses the theoretical question of, when do members of the capitalist class migrate into the state apparatus? A theory is presented to explain why individuals with social characteristics associated with membership in the social community of the "upper class" take top government posts in certain historical periods. Migration into specific agencies occurs when the agency is an object of political struggle (e.g., a threat to dominant class interests) or undergoes a major policy shift. It is especially likely in periods of intensified class-political struggle over issues covered by an agency. The hypothesis is tested with data on the social background characteristics of Federal Trade Commission commissioners between 1915 and 1970 and various political economy indicators. General support is found for an association between rising political conflict and an increased appearance of "upper class" characteristics in the commissioners' social composition. Under historical conditions of rising third party voting, worker political mobilization and political party polarization, the proportion of commissioners with "upper class" social connections or who have directly managed a bank or corporation increases.

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NOLAN, Patrick D. (South Carolina). *"Status in the World Economy and the Socioeconomic Structure of Nations."*

Employing a measure of status in the world economy derived from a network analysis by Snyder and Kick (1979), this paper explores the effects of position in the world economy on four basic dimensions of socio-economic structure and development: (1) income distribution, (2) level and rate of economic development, (3) communication technology and distribution, and (4) sociodemographics. The consistent and strong relationship between the status measure and indicators of these dimensions is argued to support the validity of the network-based status measure, and to provide additional support for some fundamental hypotheses derived from "world system/dependency" theories.

ORNSTEIN, Michael D. (York). *"The Basis of Interlocking Directorates in Canada: Evidence from Replacement Patterns."*

Cross-sectional studies of interlocking directorates cannot adequately address the question of whether the network is primarily an accumulation of planned liaisons between specific pairs of firms or whether it reflects a more diffuse collective interest of the capitalist class. By examining the outcomes when ties are broken, it is possible to discover if ties between specific firms are replaced, as would be if planned liaisons dominated the network. Replacement patterns are examined for interlocks among all firms ever among the one hundred largest Canadian firms between 1946 and 1977. Only about 15% of the broken ties are replaced by ties between the same pair of firms. Ties involving an executive of one of the firms ("insider ties") and ["outsider"] ties are more likely to be replaced when two or more interlocks connect a pair of firms. These findings are likely to be replaced when two or more interlocks connect a pair of firms. These findings are incompatible with the argument that interlocks are primarily vehicles of intercorporate control or for collusive practices. They lend support to a class interpretation of interlocks.

SALAFF, Janet W. (Toronto). *"Work and the Family under Conditions of Rapid Industrialization: Singapore Women."*

Fifty-two wage working women from 100 Singapore Chinese families were studied in 1974-1976 and restudied 5 years later for an understanding of the contribution of several factors to women's continued labor force participation. These factors are: economic structure of dependent development; increased penetration of money economy; organization of domestic activities; family life cycle; and role models.

SELL, Ralph R. (Rochester). *"Market and Monopoly Allocation of Labor through Migration."*

Since the rise of industrial capitalism, geographic differences in wages and salaries have been accepted as the major stimulus for migration and the allocation of labor. Recent research suggests that the relationship between migration and the allocation of labor has changed in two dimensions. First a greater proportion of migration is not job-related and second there is an increasing proportion of job-related migration which is directly controlled by employers in the form of job transfers. In this paper data from the 1973 to 1977 United States Annual Housing surveys are used to compare characteristics of market-induced and job-transfer types of migration. Although both forms of labor allocation occur among all income, education and age groups, the income attainment process indicated by these variables suggests that relocations are used mainly in the primary sector described by the dual labor market theory of labor force structure. Since many of the benefits of the primary sector are age related, both the increasing frequency of occupational relocations and weakening of the American economic position suggest that the benefits expected by those relocated may be difficult to provide.

SOIFFER, Steven, and Gary Nigel HOWE (SUNY - Cortland). *"Patrons, Clients and the Articulation of Modes of Production."*

The patron-client complex is one social form taken by the relationship between rural masses and the proximate elite class fraction. Much space in social science literature has been devoted to consideration of this social institution--especially in Latin American countries--but the discussion has generated far more heat than light in its two opposite and equally erroneous perspectives. One position, championed by Ernest Laclau, argues that the continuity of social forms such as the patron-client complex demonstrates the inability of the agrarian sector of the Latin American countries to break out of its feudal past. The other position, commonly taken by dependency theorists, correctly denies that Latin American agriculture is in any way feudal, but falsely sees the patron-client complex as no more than a static portion of the bankrupt Latin American rural politics produced by dependent integration into the capitalist world system.

In contrast, this paper asserts that the patron-client complex is neither static nor feudal. Relying largely on data collected in a small community in northeastern Brazil, it argues that this social institution can best be understood as an ever changing representation of the dynamics of the articulation of contradictory modes of production both within the rural community and between that community and the rising Brazilian national

capitalist mode of production. Changes in the articulation of these modes result in nine discrete forms of patronism over the last century, a typology explored at some length.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the necessity of the rise of the corporatist state in dependent capitalist countries such as Brazil. A subtle redefinition of patronism substituting the state as patron makes the patron-client complex a crucial aspect of the exertion of control by the corporatist state bureaucracy, but simultaneously it creates a space within which rural mass class consciousness may well develop. The role of patron to the rural masses necessary to the corporatist state may ultimately be its destruction.

STEVENSON, Paul (Winnipeg). *"Imperialism and Unequal Developments: The Political Economy of U.S.-Canadian Relations."*

This paper examines the penetration of the Canadian political-economy by American corporate capitalism and the negative consequences that penetration has had for Canada. The basic laws of motion of monopoly capitalism are discussed in conjunction with some analysis of capitalist imperialism. This discussion and analysis is offered from within the framework of a Wallersteinian world-economy model.

The specifics of Canada's role within the capitalist international division-of-labor and the effects of foreign investment on Canada's economic and industrial structure at both the national and regional levels are detailed. The historical origins of American imperialism in Canada are outlined and the varying political responses to that imperialism are discussed.

STONEALL, Linda (California - Berkeley). *"Support Systems of De-Institutionalized Mentally Ill Clients: Positive and Negative Aspects."*

A study of clients from a day treatment center for the mentally ill shows the limitations of their networks in providing support. The methods of the study were two years of participant observation in the center and in the community, interviews of twenty clients and their families about their life histories, and documentation of case records. Support systems make it possible for people with mental problems to exist in communities. However, the narrow character of networks; the commands, threats, and labels that accompany help; and the resultant anger from supporters that improvement does not occur, create frustrations, dependencies, and many times, more problems for clients.

THOITS, Peggy A. (Princeont). *"Conceptual, Methodological, and Theoretical Problems in Studying Social Support as a Buffer against Life Stress."*

The buffering hypothesis suggests that social support can mediate, or buffer, the impacts of life events upon mental health. This paper reviews recent empirical work on the buffering hypothesis and raises several problems which have yet to be resolved in this literature. First, social support has been inadequately conceptualized and operationalized. Therefore, the specific dimensions of support which reduce event impacts cannot as yet be identified. Second, measures of life events and social support may be operationally confounded since many life events themselves represent social support changes or may cause other changes in social support systems. Such operational confounding may have biased the results of several studies in favor of the buffering hypothesis. Finally, the relationships between life events, social support, and psychological disturbance have not been clarified theoretically. Thus, the possibility that social support is an important etiological factor in its own right has been overlooked. The paper outlines alternative conceptualizations and operationalizations of social support, presents a refined hypothesis and model for analysis, and suggests two theoretical approaches which may be used to explain the interrelationships between support, events, and disturbance.

TIANO, Susan (Michigan State). *"The Separation of Women's Remunerated and Household Work: Theoretical Perspectives on 'Women in Development.'"*

A major assumption of modernization theory, the perspective which has directed U.S. development policy in recent decades, is that socio-economic development leads to women's equality, liberation, and material well-being. While socialist-feminist sociologists have repeatedly challenged this thesis, they have yet to present a comprehensive, empirically grounded theory of women in developing societies. On the presumption that a fruitful starting point for such a theory is the separation of women's remunerated from household work, this paper outlines these two contrasting perspectives on this process and suggests a research paradigm for studying women's roles in Third World societies.

According to modernization theory, removing remunerated work from the household increases women's power and influence by allowing them to manage their own sphere, the home, and by giving them exclusive control over the family's consumption patterns. The proliferation of labor-saving devices supposedly reduces the duration and drudgery of housework, thereby increasing women's leisure time and freeing them for work outside the home to supplement family income. Modernization presumably permits women to enter the labor force on terms equal to those of men, since occupational roles come to be filled on the basis of personal achievement rather than ascribed characteristics such as gender.

Socialist feminists, by contrast, argue that with the development of class society and the spread of capitalism, women's increasing isolation from the means of production increases their oppression and subordination. The confinement of many women to household labor increases their economic dependence on men, thereby reducing their autonomy in the household and their power in the community. Women working for wages outside the home participate in segregated labor markets which confine them to low-paying, often menial service sector jobs, in part because patriarchal ideologies rationalize discrimination in hiring and promotion.

Resolving these conflicting claims requires data desegregated by sex and class, from urban and rural areas in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. A possible paradigm for organizing such information concludes this discussion.

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*UPTON, James N. (Ohio State), and Mary Margaret FONOW (Otterbein College). "Project Networking: Citizen Participation in School Desegregation."*

This study provides an analysis of interorganizational networking strategies employed by community organizations during the implementation phase of school desegregation in Columbus, Ohio. The case study approach is used to examine the exchange of resources between community organizations active in the local educational policy process. Specifically, we examine the relationship between community organizations and their overall relationship to various formal educational policy agencies charged with the responsibility of monitoring school desegregation. Our research attempts to document the following: the extent to which community organizations possess information about other community organizations active in their organizational environment; the expressed willingness of community organizations to exchange information and resources with other community organizations; and the nature and quality of actual contact between community organizations.

The major assumption underlying much of the research is that community organizations which interact with one another and exchange information and resources are likely to have greater success in achieving policy goals. Preliminary analysis of data collected at the end of the first year of a two-year study suggests the following: community organizations possessed little knowledge of the nature, scope and resources of various formal educational policy agencies publically charged with the responsibility of monitoring school desegregation; community organizations possessed little substantive knowledge about other community organizations similarly concerned with educational policy; there was limited cooperation between community organizations; conflict between community organizations impeded the employment of networking as a strategy to affect educational policy; and networking was most successful when employed on an ad hoc basis. Our ultimate aim is to develop a typology of successful networks based on the following organizational characteristics: membership; structure; function; origin; geographic scope; orientation; and auspices.

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*WELLMAN, Barry (Toronto). "Community Networks and Mobilization of Resources."*

Community network research has usefully argued the utility of treating communities as social structures (and not local areas), of seeking explanations in terms of structured access to resources (and not internalized norms), and of translating personal attributes into relational characteristics. Our New East York study (Toronto) tries to take some next steps. It combines large-scale survey data with in-depth re-interviews conducted 10 years later with a small subsample. These data suggest the importance of situating small-scale community networks within large-scale divisions of labor. We gain analytic power by unravelling community ties into differentiated component strands and by treating such strands asymmetrically. We find that many ties are not voluntary but "structurally embedded" in larger networks. We argue that these networks need to be described by structural measures more complex than network density.

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*SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY (NORTH AMERICAN BRANCH), TORONTO, JUNE 1981.*

*ANDREWS, David F. (Toronto). "Uses of Motion in the Display of Multivariate Data."*

Three dimensional rotations may be simulated on relatively inexpensive terminals. The use of the three dimensions permits new forms of statistical display. In addition to exhibiting three dimensions of the structure of point clouds such displays may be used to exhibit more complex properties of statistical models. Rotations are a convenient method for exhibiting the differences between two statistical models. Attention is directed to the differences as the display changes smoothly from a display of one model to the display of another. The relations between models may have a structure that may be described in three or more dimensions. Rotations permit the display of this structure. The talk will be illustrated with examples.

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BLASHFIELD, Roger K., and Robin MORRIS (Florida). "Directions of Monte Carlo Research About Cluster Analysis."

There are at least two ways to use Monte Carlo methods in cluster analysis research. In the first, data sets are generated with an a priori structure. In the second, data sets are generated whose characteristics mimic those of a real data set.

In data sets with a priori specified structures, different Monte Carlo approaches and parameters have been used which influence the ultimate cluster properties of the created data. Important issues under current investigation will be discussed by example. These will include the "cliff-effect" related to cluster overlap and factorial design problems involving shape and distance parameters.

In data sets developed to mimic characteristics of actual data, the parameters mimicked are also important. Through such mimicry, researchers can begin to use Monte Carlo methods to test the internal validity of a cluster solution from actual data.

BOZDOGAN, Hamparsum (Illinois). "Use of Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) in Cluster Validity and Identification Problems."

The statistic which is called Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) is introduced. This criterion is an estimate of a measure of fit of a statistical model one might consider. Its utility is shown by applying it to data-clustering problems in the identification and verification of the results from clustering algorithms.

BRENNAN, Tim (Human Systems Institute, Inc.). "An Evaluative Comparison of Several Clustering Techniques Across Different Data Structures."

This study examines the performance of several different cluster analysis methods on the recovery of known cluster structures. The methods selected for comparison are K-means (utilizing both trace W and det W as clustering criteria), UPGMA, Ward's method and Wishart's HMODE. This selection is justified firstly on the basis of their relatively frequent use in the applied literature and, secondly, by the fact that they are representative of three major classes of clustering methods (iterative relocation, average linkage and natural mode-seeking methods). A third set of reasons for this selection stems from the results of prior comparative studies (Milligan, 1980). Some interesting inconsistencies appear in terms of the rank order of performance of different clustering methods in prior comparative studies. Many comparative studies have suggested that Ward's minimum variance procedure may be the "best" clustering algorithm. About an equal number of past studies suggest that the Group Average Method is best. In those comparative studies where the K-means method has been included it has generally been found superior to the other algorithms tested (Mezzich 1978, Milligan and Isaac 1980). The relative performance of these methods, therefore, may partially depend upon the kinds of data structures and errors that are present and the kind of evaluative criteria that are utilized. The present study subjects these above methods to four data sets characterized by quite different data structures and evaluates their success from different perspectives, e.g., in dealing with outliers, in indicating the correct number of clusters and in producing a classification that is most similar to the known cluster structure.

Four coefficients, i.e. Rand, Jaccard, Cramer and the Goodman and Kruskal Lambda were also computed to compare recovered partitions with a known underlying structure of classification.

CARROLL, J. Douglas, Sandra PRUZANSKY (Bell Laboratories) and Amos TUERSKY. "Trees vs. Spaces: A Computational Analysis."

We investigated two of the most common types of representations of proximities, two-dimensional spaces, or planes, and trees. Our purpose was to develop guidelines for comparing these representations, using traditional measures of goodness-of-fit, and to discover properties that could be used to diagnose which representation is more appropriate for a given set of data.

We describe a simulation study in which we generated, randomly, both additive similarity (or path length) trees and two-dimensional configurations of points. Interpoint distances from these data sets were analyzed using two popular scaling methods, KYST, which produces a spatial representation of proximities data, and ADDTREE, which represents such data as an additive tree. We found that tree data were always fit better by ADDTREE than by KYST and, conversely, plane data were always fit better by KYST than by ADDTREE. In general, the appropriate model accounted for 10 to 20 percent more variance than did the inappropriate model. Two additional properties of the data proved useful in distinguishing between trees and planes: skewness, based on the third central moment, and elongation, measured by the proportion of elongated triangles in a set of interpoint distances. Results of the simulation showed that trees were quite negatively skewed while plane data exhibited slight positive skewness. The elongation measure was higher for trees than for planes.

We describe, also, the results of applying KYST and ADDTREE to judgments of proximity between stimuli collected by other investigators. Most data sets could be clearly classified as favoring either a tree or a two-dimensional representation. Furthermore, the indices were generally compatible. The data that were better described by the plane yielded positive or small negative skewness and lower elongation.

ARTER, Randy L., Robin MORRIS, and Roger BLASHFIELD (Florida). "On the Clustering of Multivariate Longitudinal Data."

While cluster analysis techniques have received a great deal of attention in the literature, few authors have addressed the problem of clustering longitudinal data. In the present paper we investigate two similarity measures (squared Euclidean distance and total absolute difference) that may be useful when clustering cross sectional-temporal data. It is shown that the squared Euclidean distance between two 2-dimensional profiles can be partitioned into four meaningful parts analogous to main effect and interaction sum of squares in a 2-way analysis of variance. The usefulness of the partitioning for characterizing derived classes is demonstrated. Finally, the results of a Monte Carlo study are used to compare the performance of the two newly suggested similarity measures to those previously used.

FRANCIS, Ivor (Cornell). "A Taxonomy of Statistical Software."

Computers, both large and small, now play a major role in the practice of statistics. Beginning some twenty years ago computer programs for statistical analyses began to invade the statistical environment, germinating and spreading without control or management.

This invasion was seen at first by some as a plague that threatened our accustomed habitat, but now, not only have most statisticians learned to live with this invader, but many have experienced a very productive synergism with it. Furthermore, many researchers who have not had training in statistics can now perform their own statistical analyses, requiring only the guidance of a statistician and not his computational assistance.

Little has been known of the number of these programs, their detailed characteristics, and which ones were dangerous. This paper describes a classification scheme for organizing information about statistical software, and a taxonomy that emerges. This has been used to design and to present in a comprehensible form the results of a comparative survey of all varieties of existing statistical software.

GOWER, John (Rothamsted Experimental Station). "Is Classification Statistical?"

When some ten years ago Richard Cormack read his paper "A Review of Classification" to the Royal Statistical Society, I noted that although statisticians were very ready to criticize what they tended to regard as amateur work directed at constructing classes, they did little to rectify matters. Except for developments of models of the mixture type, I think that the current position is little better. Statisticians have developed the model with which they are most familiar and have largely ignored other interesting, and I think more rewarding, problems. In 1975 I put forward a non-probabilistic classification model that was deliberately chosen to be as simple as possible, while remaining of practical relevance. This work has had less notice taken of it than I think it deserved. There have been applications (some surprising) but no developments in the statistical literature. Could this be because the model is not a probabilistic one? To try to stimulate interest, I shall put forward a probabilistic version of my model, which raises interesting theoretical and formidable computational problems.

JANOWITZ, M. F. (Massachusetts). "Rank Correlation Coefficients as Optimality Measures for Monotone Equi-variant Cluster Techniques."

Evidence will be presented to show that these coefficients may be used to: (i) decide which of several hierarchical classifications best fits a given input similarity measure, and (ii) with the proper formulation of a null hypothesis, to decide whether a given output reflects actual structure or whether it might be due to random noise; however, they should not be used to decide between competing similarity measures. The answers to these questions involve an examination of the distributions on random binary attribute data of the simple matching coefficient, the coefficient of Russell & Rao, and Jaccard's coefficient.

KEFKOVITCH, L. P. (Agriculture Canada). "A Globally Optimal Dendrogram."

Many sequential agglomerative numerical clustering (SAHN) methods are based on the locally optimal "greedy" algorithm, and differ in only the location of a newly-formed cluster. If this location is considered to represent a hypothetical object, then a globally optimal procedure can be described as:

given  $n$  real objects, locate  $m$  hypothetical objects to minimize the length of the spanning tree constructed on the  $n + m$ , subject also to  $m$  being a minimum.

This is the Generalized Steiner Problem (GSP) of operations research, for which the various centroid paired grouping, neighbour and linkage methods can be regarded as providing a heuristic solution. An algorithm ensuring a solution to the GSP has not been found, although some give very good approximations; one such will be described. The minimum spanning tree plays a central role in these algorithms, and so it is important to determine how much shorter is the Steiner Bounds for their relationship [to] have been published. In addition, it is important to know to what extent the topology of the tree is sensitive to the pairwise measures of relationship; a solution to this problem will be described. A numerical example will be presented.



LANDWEHR, James M. (Bell Laboratories). "Data and Clusters: Some Examples of the Need for Graphics."

Hierarchical clusterings from several two dimensional artificial data sets are presented, along with the raw data. These suggest that looking only at hierarchical clusterings can give extremely misleading impressions about the data. Additional analysis is required for accurate interpretation, and some simple graphical plots are suggested.

LATTIN, James M. (M.I.T.). "Partitioning the Corporate Network: An Application of a High-Density Clustering Model on a Graph."

The directors shared by the boards of the Fortune 800 define a set of "corporate interlocks" which enables the investigator to view the corporate data as a large network configuration. In past analyses, investigators have treated the interlock as a similarity measure, and have sought to represent the corporate network in some space of minimal dimensionality in order to better understand its structure and explain the social phenomenon of interlocking. The prohibitive size of the network, however, has required extremely costly analysis, and the complexity of the solutions has for the most part prevented investigators from drawing meaningful conclusions from their results.

In this analysis, we investigate the interlocking phenomenon among industrial corporations using a high-density clustering model defined on a graph. The model enables us to locate the regions of "high-density interlocking" in the corporate network: regions where any group of industrials is quite heavily interlocked, and where any one industrial in the group is not highly linked outside the group. The model also enables us to account for links between industrials through a financial intermediary. Using this model, we form the tree of high-density clusters, using a very rapid and computationally efficient maximal spanning tree algorithm, and examine the patterns and structure of corporate interlocking.

Our preliminary results indicate that the high-density clustering model is conceptually appealing, requiring much less time and computational expense than the methods traditionally employed. The solution seems not to be distorted by the influence of the financial intermediaries, which occurs in several previous studies. Overall, the hierarchical nature of the clustering solution is easily interpretable, and suggests a convenient partitioning of the industrial network for further in-depth analyses.

LEFKOVITCH, L. P. (Agriculture Canada). "Conditional Clustering and Probability."

One objective of clustering is to form optimal subsets of the objects; the conditional clustering procedure (Lefkovitch, 1980) restricts the choice to subsets formed in stages, as follows: if  $S(t)$  denotes the subset formed at stage  $t$ , then include object  $i$  in  $S(t+1)$  if it is in the neighbourhood of  $S(t)$ . Only the distinct pairs of objects need to be considered for  $S(1)$ , so that the maximum number of subsets is  $n(n+1)/2$ ; not all generated need be distinct.

An object if belonging to all generated subsets gives no information about which of the latter will be in the optimal solution while if belonging to just one subset, the latter is certainly included. If the probability of a subset being part of the optimal solution depends partly on the information given by the objects it contains and partly on the requirement that each object must be somewhere, then these probabilities may be estimated by the maximum weighted entropy principle, where the weight given to each subset depends on the information given by its members. To obtain these weights requires the simultaneous solution of the dual problem, that of set representation of the complementary problem.

Given the estimates, subsets may be chosen to maximize the joint probability, ensuring that each object is located in (or in no more than) one subset. A numerical example is described.

McQUITTY, Louis L. (Miami). "Toward Uniformity of Clusters Across Methods by Reducing Errors in Data."

Clustering methods generally differ in the structures which they yield from a common set of data. Errors in data have considerable and different effects in various methods.

Iterative Intercolumnar Correlational Classification (IICC) was designed and has been proven to reduce error variance. The method first computes the correlations for the entries of every column of a matrix with those of every other column of the matrix to yield a new matrix. It iterates the process until a matrix is generally realized of only two clusters in which every object of each cluster has a mediate between objects across clusters. The method goes, however, to an extreme: all of the objects of each of the two clusters are required to have identical characters.

The following hypotheses derive from the above facts: (1) errors in data are a major cause of differences in structures from various methods when applied to common data; if the errors are reduced conformity in results across methods is increased; (2) the indices of the middle iteration of IICC are relatively valid and have discarded only a few, if any, valid characters; (3) clustering of these indices by several methods yields nearly identical results, and (4) these structures and those from original indices are all approximately equal in validity when assessed in terms of the original indices, even though the latter structures differ amongst themselves across methods.

All of the above hypotheses are substantiated.

MARGUSH, T. (Beloit College). "Distances Between Phylogenetic Trees."

Several phylogenetic trees representing plausible estimates of the evolutionary history of a collection of species may result from the application of different cladistic methods to one data set. In this paper, an axiomatic formulation of distances between phylogenetic trees is presented, providing a quantitative method for comparison of these structures. It is shown that two different representations of phylogenetic trees result in different distance functions, both of which satisfy the list of distance axioms. Differences between the two distances and the basic geometric properties leading to them are discussed.

MICHALSKI, R. S., and R. STEPP (Illinois). "A Method of Organizing Data Into Conceptual Hierarchies."

In many applied sciences there is often a problem of revealing a structure underlying a given collection of objects (situations, measurements, observations, etc.). A specific problem of this type is that of determining a hierarchy of meaningful subcategories in such a collection. This problem has been studied intensively in the area of cluster analysis. The methods developed there, however, formulate subcategories ("clusters") solely on the basis of pairwise "similarity" (or "proximity") of objects, and ignore the issue of the "meaning" of the clusters obtained. The methods do not provide any description of the clusters obtained. This paper presents a method which constructs a hierarchy of subcategories, such that an appropriately generalized description of each subcategory is a single conjunctive statement involving attributes of objects and has a simple conceptual interpretation. The attributes may be many-valued nominal variables or relations on numerical variables. The hierarchy is constructed in such a way that a flexibly defined "cost" of the collection of descriptions which branch from any node is minimized.

Experiments with the implemented program, CLUSTER/paf, have shown that for some quite simple problems the traditional methods are unable to produce a structuring of objects most "natural" for people, while the method presented here was able to produce such a solution.

MILLIGAN, Glenn W. (Ohio State). "A Discussion of Procedures for Determining the Number of Clusters in a Data Set."

A review and discussion of techniques for determining the number of clusters in a data set is presented. Literature from numerous academic disciplines revealed a wide variety of strategies designed to detect the optimal number of clusters, yet little or no validation research on these methods has been conducted. A Monte Carlo analysis to determine the validity of the techniques is being planned for the summer of 1981. Conference participants are urged to bring to the attention of the author any technique which has been overlooked.

MILLIGAN, Glenn W. (Ohio State). "A Review of Monte Carlo Tests of Cluster Analysis."

The literature on Monte Carlo tests of cluster analysis roughly can be divided into three periods. The early Monte Carlo studies, dating up to 1974, were fairly limited in terms of the number of algorithms examined and the number of test data sets. The second period covers the years of 1975 to 1978 and included several major Monte Carlo experiments. The studies in this period typically used a fairly extensive sampling of data sets and algorithms. The most recent period from 1979 to date included several large scale experiments conducted by researchers who were generally aware of the previous research.

A detailed review of the literature indicates several inconsistent findings between experiments. The literature up to 1979 seemed to suggest that Ward's minimum variance method gave the best overall recovery of cluster structure. Of six studies published in the most recent period, none of the experiments determined that Ward's procedure dominated all of the other methods which were tested. Some inconsistencies can be reconciled by noting the effect of various design factors, such as the extent of cluster overlap, coverage level, and similarity measure. A small Monte Carlo study was conducted to confirm the effect of these specific factors.

Four principal components were identified. The contributing variables on these were: (1) cutoff velocity, peak response, receptive field area, spontaneous activity, (2) tuning width, orientation selectivity, ocular dominance ratio, obliquity, (3) direction selectivity, monocularly, variability, (4) width to length ratio, variability, sideband ratio. We hypothesize that the components represent underlying mechanisms which generate the physiological properties of the cells. Two of the principal components can be identified with relationships described previously by other workers. The remaining two components identify relationships that have not been described previously. The results of the principal components analysis also show that variables used in two competing schemes for classifying cortical cells (the "simple/complex" classification and the "W/X/Y" classification) can all be incorporated into a unified scheme for classifying cortical cells. (Supported by NIH grant R01EY01268 to H.V.B.H.)

MORE, William W. (Catholic University of America). "Principal Component Analysis to Identify Multivariate Outliers Prior to Clustering."

Because statistical outliers can affect the accuracy of clustering algorithms (Milligan, 1980), the use of PCA to identify those cases, prior to clustering, is proposed. The assessment of a case's location enables one to identify the outliers by statistical test. In addition the use of component scores, as opposed to original variables, results in improved recovery of the mixture structure.

Data consisted of Fisher's iris plants, a subset of Blashfield's plasmodes, and psychiatric patients evaluated using the Present State Examination. Clustering algorithms used were Ward's method and a "k-means" partitioning program. Results indicated that component scores led to more accurate recovery of the structure than did original variables. The removal of multivariate outliers resulted in a significant increase in the recovery measure ( $\kappa$ ) over component scores.

MOREY, Leslie C. (Florida). "Comparison of Clustering Techniques in a Validation Framework."

Given the experimental nature of most cluster analytic techniques, it is imperative that the investigator attempt some form of validation when doing applied research. In this study, 27 different clustering solutions were compared, using 9 algorithms, 3 similarity measures, and 3 criteria for determining number of clusters. For these solutions, a design was used including three phases of validation: (1) replication on an independent set of subjects; (2) MANOVA on assigned subjects from a different data set using different variables; and (3) test classification discriminant analyses comparing algorithm assignment to discriminant function assignment on six independent variable domains. This design was used to select the most useful clustering solution for the population being considered.

MOREY, Leslie C., and A. AGRESTI (Florida). "An Adjustment to the Rand Statistic For Change Agreement."

The Rand statistic (Rand, 1971) is a measure of classification agreement which is frequently used in cluster analysis studies. In this study, Monte Carlo techniques were used to show that this statistic is highly dependent upon the number of clusters in the classifications being compared. As such, the statistic is not useful for comparing agreement across different levels of  $k$ , where  $k$  equals number of clusters. Using an analogous adjustment to the one used in the "kappa statistic, where

$$R_t = \frac{R_{\text{observed}} - R_{\text{chance}}}{1 - R_{\text{chance}}}$$

a metric is obtained which is useful in comparing clustering replication across differing levels of  $k$  by correcting for chance agreement.

Rand cleverly suggested evaluating the relationship of pairs of cases rather than examining the classification of individual cases. His technique avoids some of the problems encountered when comparing two nominal scale classifications derived by differing methods. Cohen suggested a statistic similar to Rand's coefficient, but calculated on the cases rather than the pairs and with chance agreements removed. Rand's coefficient is a linear transformation of Kendall's  $\tau_b$  ( $\tau$  corrected for ties), and Cohen's  $\kappa$ , when calculated on the  $n(n-1)/2$  unique pairs, is also a transformation of  $\tau$ .

This paper demonstrates the relationships among these three statistics and shows how, by violating the assumption of independence of the cases, they all can be calculated on the pairs. It attempts to demonstrate the information gained by so doing.

It also deals with the problem of determining a stopping point in hierarchical grouping, demonstrates the usefulness of the point-biserial correlation coefficient for that purpose, and suggests calculating Mojena's Rule 1 on the acceleration (or rate of change) in increment of the criterion vector as an improved use of his rule. A packet of Fortran computer programs for calculating the statistics will be available.

NISHISATO, Shizuhiko (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education). "Dual Scaling and Classification Based on Categorical Responses."

Dual scaling quantifies responses of a two-way table in such a way that the between-row and the between-column sums of squares, relative to the total sum of squares, are simultaneously maximum. Duality (symmetry) of this quantification technique presents an interesting possibility for classification of categorical responses. Considering that the same set of responses can be represented in different forms of a table (e.g., one of the row variables can be transferred to a column without destroying the information), one can carry out and expect different forms of multiple discriminant analyses by dual scaling. This paper will discuss a variety of ways in which dual scaling can classify subjects, objects, or both, and investigate in particular what one may call incidental classification, designed classification and their hybrid. Numerical examples will be used to illustrate and compare different approaches of dual scaling to the classification problem.

BRUZANSKY, Sandra and J. Douglas CARROLL (Bell Laboratories). "An Analytical Approach to Fitting Multiple Hierarchical Tree Structures."

Several years ago we reported a procedure for fitting multiple hierarchical tree structures using mathematical programming techniques. Interesting results were obtained by representing proximities data as two or more separate hierarchies. However, there were many problems with the computational procedure; it had serious local minimum problems and was costly in terms of computer time. We have recently found that we could approximate the results of this approach with a much simpler procedure.

In this approach, the first hierarchical tree and associated "height" values can be obtained using the single linkage, complete linkage or weighted average method. We then obtain the best least-squares fit to the original data for that tree. (A theoretical and practical advantage of the weighted average method is that the "heights" calculated as part of that method are, in fact, the least squares estimates for the associated tree.) Another hierarchical tree is obtained by applying the same clustering method to the residuals based on the difference between the data and the least-squares approximation. Additional trees may be obtained by computing the residual as the difference between the data and the sum of the least-squares estimates.

We constructed various sets of artificial data by differentially weighting two trees. Errors in the typology of the tree were obtained when the trees were equally weighted. The approach described above produced the best result when one of the original trees accounted for most of the variance in the data.

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RUSPINI, Enrique H. (Logicon, Inc.). "The Extension of the Concept of Cluster."

Axiomatic bases for the definition of clusters as fuzzy subsets of the sample set having certain special properties were proposed by the author in 1977. In that work, the notion of cluster was formally separated from that of clustering (the partition of a sample into clusters) and conditions for the existence of both clusters and clusterings were identified.

The results to be presented extend and enhance that axiomatic formulation in a number of directions.

Embedding of the original sample set into a larger space will be shown to lead to a useful extension of the concept of cluster where prototypes are points in the enlarged space. The extension will also be shown to be a generalization of conventional agglutination methods. The extension of similarity formulas to the embedding space will be shown to be unique when certain desirable properties of the extension are postulated as needed axioms. Further, under the assumption of existence of clusters in the original sample, the extension will be proved to have the required properties to assure existence of clusters in the embedding space. The concept of prototype will be briefly discussed and alternative formulations will be commented upon.

The concept of fuzzy cluster will be related to results in Multivalued Logic, notably Lukasiewicz's Aleph-1 logic. These results will be related to similar results using classical two-valued logic.

Further extensions will be presented linking the cluster concept extensions with hierarchical clustering, fuzzy ISODATA and the definition of theoretical measures of sample set clusterability.

Finally, applications of the above concepts to the classification and analysis of the components of dynamic, volatile data bases will be presented.

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TIDMORE, F. Eugene and Danny W. TURNER (Baylor). "A Comparison of Clustering Using Chernoff-Type Faces With Several Common Hierarchical Methods."

Many clustering procedures are based on a specific criterion or philosophy of clustering. Hence, a partition obtained by such a procedure would satisfy the criterion defining the procedure. However, for certain graphical clustering methods specific properties of a constructed partition may not be so predictable. The purpose of this report is to present a comparison of the results of clustering using the graphical method based on Chernoff-type faces generated on a line printer with the results obtained using several hierarchical methods such as single, complete and average linkage, and Ward's minimum variance method.

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UNDERHILL, Les G. (Cape Town). "On the Folklore of Multidimensional Scaling."

In recent years Kruskal (1977) and Graef and Spence (1979) have commented on the "folklore of multidimensional scaling", namely that the local arrangement of points within a scaling configuration is not meaningful and cannot be interpreted.

This paper tackles this problem. It points out that the fault lies in the Kruskal-Shepard stress function, which minimizes the sums of squares of absolute residuals. Two new stress functions, sensitive to relative residuals, are developed and implemented. Results from both simulated and real data demonstrate clearly that improved local arrangements are obtained when the new stress functions are used. Two families of stress functions are proposed, which include the Kruskal-Shepard stress function and the new stress functions as special cases.

The paper also considers the related problem of the stability of the point estimates obtained by multidimensional scaling. A non-parametric procedure that involves jack-knifing and procrustes analysis is used to obtain what may be called "stability loops" for each point in the configuration.

WHITE, Howard D. (Drexel). "Co-citation Maps of Intellectual Space."

Author co-citation counts from Social Scisearch, the online Social Sciences Citation Index, are used to compute similarity coefficients (Pearson  $r$ 's) for input to multidimensional scaling and other automatic classification routines. The output is then plotted as maps of the fields from which the authors are drawn. Highly intelligible results have been obtained in the fields of information science (39 authors), human judgment and decision making (41 authors), studies of science, technology, and society (71 authors), and social indicators (36 authors). The technique groups authors who are closely related in subject matter and approach as specialities within the field, and shows the relative centrality and peripherality of specialities. Factor analysis of the data yields additional insights, such as the degree to which authors are useful across specialities, and inter-specialty correlation. The use of SYMVU mapping on raw co-citation counts that have been automatically clustered is a dramatic way of presenting author pairs who are highly co-cited, i.e. on whom much subsequent work has been based.

WINDHAM, Michael P. (Utah State). "Cluster Validity for Fuzzy Clustering Algorithms."

The Uniform Data Functional is a function which assigns to the output of the Fuzzy c-Means (Fc-M) or Fuzzy Isodata algorithm a number which measures the quality or validity of the clustering produced by the algorithm.

For a preselected number of clusters,  $c$ , the Fc-M algorithm produces  $c$  vectors in the space in which the data lie, called cluster centers, which represent points about which the data are concentrated. It also produces for each data point  $c$  membership values, numbers between zero and one which measure the similarity of the data points to each of the cluster centers. It is these membership values which indicate how the point is classified. They also indicate how well the point has been classified, in that values close to one indicate that the point is close to a particular center, but uniformly low memberships indicate that the point has not been classified clearly. The Uniform Data Functional combines the memberships in such a way as to indicate how well the data has been classified and is computed as follows. For each data point compute the ratio of its smallest membership to its largest and then compute the probability that one could obtain a smaller ratio (indicating better classification) from a clustering of a standard data set in which there is no cluster structure. These probabilities are then averaged over the data set to obtain the values of the Uniform Data Functional. By constructing the functional in this way one obtains a measure which is insensitive to parameters used to initialize and implement the Fc-M algorithm and respond only to differences in the quality of the clustering produced by the algorithm.

WONG, M. Anthony and Tom LANE (MIT). "A  $k^{\text{th}}$  Nearest Neighbour Clustering Procedure."

Due to the lack of development in the probabilistic and statistical aspects of clustering research, clustering procedures are often regarded as heuristics generating artificial clusters from a given set of sample data. In this paper, a clustering procedure that is useful for drawing statistical inference about a population from the sample is developed. It is based on the uniformly consistent  $k^{\text{th}}$ -nearest neighbour density estimate, and is applicable to both case-by-variable data matrices and case-by-case similarity matrices. The proposed clustering procedure is shown to be asymptotically consistent for high-density clusters in several dimensions, and its small-sample behavior is illustrated by empirical examples.

A real application in which this method is used to analyze the gait-patterns of persons with Cerebral Palsy is also included to demonstrate its practical utility.

SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (CANADIAN ASSOCIATION ON GERONTOLOGY) MEETINGS, TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1981.

BASTIDA, E. (Wichita State) and L. REDFORD (Kansas). "Socio Cultural Definitions of Illness and Functionality as Mediating Factors in the Use of Informal Networks."

The degree to which a chronic illness is perceived to be functionally impairing to the individual may be differentially defined across ethnic groups. It was hypothesized that the need to draw on informal networks would vary according to both the extent to which health conditions are perceived as impairing and the social definition of an emergency or ordinary life situation shared by the older person. Intensive interviews as strategy for assessing health conditions and functionality were conducted on a sample of 300 elderly from four ethnic backgrounds (white vs non-Mennonite background, Mennonites, Hispanics and Blacks) in urban and rural areas of the Midwest.

Findings suggest that socio-cultural definitions of problematic life situations play a large role in the differential use of informal networks and their accessibility to the older person. Size of the informal network varies by ethnicity and urban/rural residence. Additionally, social definitions of health and functionality vary by ethnicity as does the social construction of need.

BOWLING, C. A. (Virginia Center on Aging). "Family Support for Impaired Elderly: A Closer Look at the Male Caregiver."

This paper will compare the configuration of services provided to impaired elderly by male versus female family caregivers. Interviews were conducted with a family caregiver of 300 nursing home applicants (2/3's of whom were admitted to a nursing home) and 100 community residents who had not applied, but suffered significant mental or physical impairment. Each older person was interviewed first, if possible, which aided the selection of the family member. 379 caregivers completed the interview, 87 were males. Both groups tended to be married (77% M, 68% F); middle-aged ( $\bar{X}$ =56 yrs) and adult child (58% M, 50% F). Only 34% of the females worked, 60% of the males did. Females averaged slightly more hours providing crucial in-home services than males. The major sources of help of all types of services were informal (65-80%). In 40-50% of cases, the family member interviewed was the sole provider of care. Few used both formal and informal services (1-5%). Further analysis of use of informal versus formal networks and the stresses associated with caregiving will be presented to contrast male and female caregivers.

BROWN, B. Bradford (Wisconsin - Madison). "Self-Sufficiency or Network Deficiencies? Examining an Age-Related Decline in Seeking Help for Stressful Life Events."

Although studies show the elderly are not inevitably lonely and isolated, the likely depletion of social supports thru deaths, disabilities and relocations may deprive older persons of valuable resources for coping with stressful life events. Thus, it seems disconcerting that in a recent cross-sectional study of a representative sample of Chicago-area adults aged 25-75, R's over 60 reported seeking help for stressful events less often than young & middle-aged R's. The present study examined whether this age decline in help-seeking reflected age differences in social networks or stemmed from other factors. ANOVA's revealed that while the elderly reported less diverse & intimate social ties, their networks were just as active & dependable as among younger R's. Further, older R's reported fewer stressful events and harbored more effective psychological coping strategies for dealing with such events. The findings suggested that the elderly's delimited help-seeking stemmed more from their self-sufficiency than from social isolation or network deficiencies.

CICIRELLI, V. G. (Purdue). "Adult Children's Attachment and Helping Behavior to Elderly Parents: A Path Model."

Adult children of elderly were studied to understand factors sustaining helping behavior. Following life-span attachment theory, it was hypothesized that the attachment bond to parents leads to attachment behavior (e.g., visiting) and in turn to helping behavior to elderly parents. Helping behavior may be modified by filial obligation, conflict with parents, and parental dependency, but should be sustained if attachment is strong. In contrast, exchange theory predicts that as parents become older and more dependent, the cost of helping behavior becomes greater and help is reduced. A causal path model based on these theories was constructed and tested using data gathered from 164 adult children of elderly parents. Evidence demonstrated that attachment (indicated by feelings of attachment) had an effect on helping behavior which was primarily indirect and mediated by attachment behaviors. Effect of parental dependency was direct and filial obligation indirect. Implications for practice and comparisons with other cultural subgroups are suggested.

CORIN, E. E. (Laval). "Social Networks of Elderly People and Their Functioning in the Daily Life."

The social network concept permits to describe the social integration of elderly people simultaneously in its structural aspect and in its dynamics. In reality, data on social links contents and on their meaning for elderly are generally scarce in most empirical studies, although all researchers argue that such data are of primary importance.

The present study uses various complementary methods for collecting data, stressing however a behavioral approach; data analysis is performed within the social network framework. Comparisons made between results obtained through these approaches demonstrate that social integration works as an adaptive strategy within the constraints imposed on the persons. This strategy embodies idiosyncratic and socio-cultural dimensions.

Sex, socio-econological and socio-economic factors appear to have specific influences on "social integration strategies."

DOUGLAS, Barbara E. (Oregon State). "Relationships among Coping Styles, Personal Contact Networks and Selected Demographics among Rural Elderly Women."

Psychological and sub-cultural variation needs to be considered in studies of rural elderly. To address this problem, the relationship between two theories was tested: psychologist O. J. Harvey's conceptual systems theory and anthropologist Jules Henry's theory of contact networks, "Personal Community." Interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of 122 uninstitutionalized elderly women in four rural Oregon towns. Coping styles were unlike those found in younger populations and varied across towns: very "traditional" personality functioning combined with a strong anti-authority tendency was most common. In addition, contact patterns were unlike those which characterize the major urban culture according to Henry. Contacts varied as a function of marital status and the interaction between coping style and the community in which the elderly woman lived.

DUNKLE, R. E. (Case Western Reserve), and A. M. MORGANSTERN (Benjamin Rose Institute). "The Effect of Increasing the Elder's Resources on the Exchange Relationship with a Care Providing Relative."

This paper examines the elder's perception of the nature of the care-giving relationship when residing in the home of a care providing relative. Results indicate that when the elder's self perception of health was poor, their perception of negative care provider behaviors was high. This relationship remained significant even when the elder contributed to the household in the form of finances, advice giving, housework and companionship. The zero order relationship was mitigated only for those elders who made no contribution to the household. These results indicate variability in the elder's expectations of caregiver's behavior when contributions were made. The analysis proceeded to explore the congruence between elder and caregiver's perception of elder contribution. An incongruity appears to exist. Results are discussed in relation to Dowd's exchange theory (Dowd, 1975, 1980) and Hill's et al. notion of reciprocity. The purposive sample of care-giving families (N=647) was drawn from greater Cleveland, Ohio. The study was conducted to determine the nature of care-giving relationships.

GLEASON, T., J. KARUZA, Jr., and M. A. ZEVON (State University College - Buffalo). "Personal Responsibility in Coping."

The role of assuming personal responsibility in the coping of elderly and young adults was investigated. Four basic coping styles were derived that varied on the extent to which individuals assume responsibility for the cause of and solution to their problems. The coping style and the positive and negative effect of 106 elderly and young adults was measured. Elderly assumed less responsibility for the cause of and solution to their problems, compared to young adults and preferred the two low responsibility for the solution coping styles (i.e., feeling weak and dependent on others; or feeling out of control needing the discipline and support of authorities). Young adults preferred the two coping styles that stressed responsibility (i.e., self help, or an active problem solving orientation). Further, taking responsibility for solutions to problems was related to increased positive affect. Adopting passive coping styles that stress low responsibility was related to increased negative affect. Active problem solving coping style was related to increased positive affect. Results indicated the advantages of maintaining personal responsibility in coping, yet found elderly were less likely to do so.

JOHNSON, J. L., and T. A. REVENSON (N.Y.U.) "Life-Span Perspectives on Loneliness: A Model and Empirical Test."

Each stage of the life cycle confronts the individual with different developmental tasks and adjustment criteria. Middle-aged individuals, for example, are faced with particular considerations not prominent among the young, young-old or old-old, e.g., planning for retirement, "empty nest." The way in which these various tasks affect social and emotional well-being is a major issue of life-span theory. One specific aspect of well-being--loneliness--will be the focus here.

Sets of loneliness predictors were developed in the following categories: demography, family relationships, social support, stress, personality, and coping resources. Data was collected on over 2000 adults, ages 18-87, in three North American cities (Anchorage, Rochester, Winnipeg) to test the hypothesis that these predictors have differential impacts on loneliness during each life-stage. Results of path analyses and tests of coefficient equality confirmed this hypothesis and indicated that differences were clearly related to stage-specific developmental tasks. The results also offer an explanation for the recent finding that loneliness is greater among the young than the old.

MARSHALL, Victor W. (Toronto). "Female Security in Later Life: Choice or Constraint?"

Economic security in later life depends in great measure on past, paid labour force participation. Some researchers, such as Sylvia Ostry, suggest that female labour force participation is primarily determined by the individual choice of women who, as a group, are relatively free to engage in various activities whether paid employment, volunteer work or other more leisurely pursuits. This paper suggests that women have considerably less choice in their labour force participation than the above position maintains. Focusing on two cohorts of Canadian women, one constituting very old women and the other approaching retirement, the analysis describes relevant individual and structural features. Individual variables examined include marital and family characteristics, describing a pattern of alternatives or supplements to labour force participation. Relevant social, structural, and historical factors depict the social and economic conditions under which these cohorts have worked and grown older. Data limitations necessitate using Ontario rather than Canadian data in some instances.

MORGAN, L. A. (Maryland - Catonsville). "Dual Dependencies: Family Responsibilities of Retirement Age Males, 1971-1974."

Males near retirement age may have both surviving parents and young adult children. Either generation might require or receive financial assistance from the pre-retired, limiting the resources available for his/her own retirement.

This analysis, utilizing data on males from the Longitudinal Retirement History Study in 1971 and 1975, estimates the population at risk of this dual dependency problem, and the proportion who are providing support to other generations. The hypothesis that those providing support to kin are less satisfied with their own financial situation is tested with analysis of variance.

The descriptive analyses suggest that the proportion at risk is low, due to mortality among parents. Of those at risk, most are not involved in support of other generations, especially simultaneously.

Further, those providing support change substantially between 1971 and 1975, so that much dependency may not be a long-term problem. Support providers are not significantly different than other respondents in their evaluation of satisfaction with their financial situation.

MORGENSTERN, A. M. (Benjamin Rose Institute) and R. E. DUNKLE (Case Western Reserve). "The Elder's Decision-Making Role in the Care-Giving Family."

Recent work by Sharp and Matheson (1981); Nye and Grecas (1976) explored the relationship between power of elder and levels of tension within the care-giving relationship. This paper goes one step further to explore characteristics of the care-receiving elders and what effect these have on the elder's perception of the burden associated with the care received.

A sub-sample of 397 impaired elders residing in care-giving household with with a relative were interviewed as part of the total care-giving relationship.

Results of the crosstabular analysis showed that even though more impaired elders felt a greater degree of care receiving burden within the family, the burdens appeared greater for those not involved in decision-making. The decision-making role was not related to health of elder but was related to sex. In general, involvement in decision-making most frequently coincided with elders feeling that they had made a contribution to the household in the form of helpful advice, companionship, etc.

MUTRAN, Elizabeth (Akron). "Family Support and the Well-being of the Widowed: Black-White Comparisons."

Past research has often pointed out that the family is a major source of support for older persons; but other data show no family effect on morale. This study examines the role of family support in the case of the widowed parent. Support is measured in a variety of ways: adult children as confidants, family visiting, and the giving and receiving of mutual aid. The manner in which the various types of support relate to well-being is also examined. Since it is often hypothesized that extended family ties are greater among Blacks than Whites, racial differences are a prime concern. Data are derived from the 1974 NCOA Survey with the variables placed in a causal framework. Results show considerable racial differences. White widow/ers report seeing their children more recently, confide in them, and give aid to their children. Black widow/ers are more likely to receive financial assistance and to give advice. It is concluded that family exchange is quite complex, especially among Blacks where the giving of aid is associated with higher levels of affect, both positive and negative.

PITSIOU, Helen N. (California State - Los Angeles). "Social Networks of Older People in Urban Greece."

Research on social support networks for older people points to the importance of family and friendship bonds for better adjustment and fewer complexities for adaptation during the later years of a person's life.

In this study the social support system of 550 older Greeks living in an urban setting was examined. Also, the importance of anticipatory socialization in relation to potential role changes was tested. Further, social support was viewed in terms of both its objective and subjective aspects.

The major hypothesis is that objective social support influences morale indirectly, primarily, through subjective definitions of social support.

A structural equation model was developed in which both the objective and subjective aspects of social support networks were considered.

Results revealed that objective components of social support were indirectly related to morale, while subjective aspects of social support were related both directly and indirectly. The relationship was more significant for family networks.



PROHASKA, T. R. and W. J. McAULEY (Virginia Commonwealth). *"The Role of Family Care in Acute Care Discharge Placement Recommendations."*

Prior studies have stressed the importance of social supports, especially living arrangements, in reducing the likelihood of institutionalization among otherwise vulnerable older persons. This study examines patient functional and service factors which influence acute care (AC) discharge placement recommendations (live alone, family/friends, home for adults, nursing home) among elderly with different living arrangements prior to AC admission; living alone (LA) living with family/friends (LFF). Analysis was based on 1128 AC discharged patients that were 60+ and deemed institutionally vulnerable.

An ANOVA between the two groups (LA, LFF) indicated that the LA group had significantly better functioning than the LFF group. The LFF group had significantly more available family care. Assessment within each group by type of placement revealed that among both groups, those recommended for homes for adults possessed higher or equivalent functioning compared to community recommended persons. However, the available family care for community groups was higher than the HFA recommended groups. The importance of available family care to patterns of AC discharged placement recommendations is discussed.

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RICHARDSON, V. (Ohio State). *"The Effects of Age, Year, and Cohort on Perceptions of Friendships and Peer Relations."*

No previous study has examined age changes in subjective preferences for friends and peers within the context of cohort and historical influences. In this study, the effects of age, year, and cohort on involvement in friendships and peer relations are explored through a representative national sample of 1,428 respondents randomly selected from two larger representative national samples of American adult men and women utilized in a 1957 study and a replication of that study in 1976. Data are based upon a thematic apperceptive procedure in which projective stories are coded for perceptions of status differences, friendships, and peerships. These concepts are validated with selected variables from a questionnaire. A significant relationship appears between age and perception of status differences, friends and peers in group affiliative settings. Sex differences are apparent in the developmental patterns and in needs for friendship which have important clinical and social policy implications. Contributions are made to theories concerned with social networks, role theory, and ego changes in adulthood.

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ROSENTHAL, C. J. (McMaster), V. MARSHALL (Toronto), and J. SYNGE (McMaster). *"Maintaining Intergenerational Relations: Kinkeeping."*

Gerontologists have stressed the importance of intergenerational relations for older people. "Kin-keeper" is defined here as a person who works harder than others at keeping family in touch, thereby preserving intergenerational relations. Two-thirds of respondents identify this role in their family. Women are designated kin-keeper most often, and are more likely than men to name a woman. Siblings are most often designated (39%), followed by self (18%) and other relatives. Self-designations appear most frequently in the "caught generation" age group.

Kinkeeping activities include writing, phoning, and supervising family rituals and gatherings. The role is stable in many families, with median duration of incumbency 28 yrs, and a range to 75 yrs.

Although this study confirms American findings of female dominance in kin-keeping, a large proportion of males are designated and name themselves. In addition to sex, we report differences by age, generational level, birth order and related variables.

Data are from 464 random interviews.

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ROWLES, G. D. (West Virginia). *"Spatial Dimensions of Social Support in Rural Appalachia."*

This paper, based on a three-year participant observation study of a panel of elderly persons in a rural Appalachian community, utilizes the philosophy and methodology of humanistic geography to explore spatial and environmental dimensions of social support. An array of both explicit (formal and informal) and implicit (taken-for-granted) sources of support are described and shown to have important spatial manifestations. A hierarchy of spaces focused on the old person's home is identified from which different forms and intensities of support are derived. This hierarchy comprises home, surveillance zone, vicinity, community, sub-region, region and nation. Considering this spatial hierarchy in relation to the available array of supports it is shown that each panel member has evolved a dynamic socio-spatial support system consonant with his or her own changing personal needs and environmental circumstances. The uniqueness of such support systems raises questions regarding the efficacy of standardized publicly supported service programs.

SATARIANO, W. (*Michigan Cancer Foundation*), M. MINKLER, and C. LANGHAUSER (*California - Berkeley*). "Supportive Exchange: A Missing Link in the Study of Social Networks and Health Status in the Elderly."

This study provides evidence that both the giving and receiving of advice, assistance, and other forms of social support are significantly related to health status in the elderly.

The influence of "supportive exchange" on health was examined in a sample of approximately 900 non-institutionalized residents of Alameda County, aged 60 and over.

Through a structured questionnaire, it was found that elderly people who both sought and provided advice and other forms of assistance were in better health than those who did not engage in such reciprocal exchanges. The measures of "supportive exchange" used in this study were found to be important predictors of health comparable to traditional measures of social ties.

SCHOOLER, K. K., T. PASTORELLO, A. COMEN, and C. CLARK (*Syracuse*). "The Relative Impact of Objective and Subjective Social Integration on Morale: A Replication."

Secondary analysis of four data sets by Kahana, Liang, Dvorkin and Mazian explore the relative importance of objective integration (e.g., frequency of social visiting) and subjective integration (e.g., perceived salience and closeness of friendships) on morale. Their most recent report given primacy to subjective integration, arguing that objective integration has only an indirect impact on morale. This paper reports the findings of a path analytic replication, employing Schooler's National Data Set on the non-institutionalized aged, compiled in the same year as the other 4 data sets and encompassing scales nearly identical to those used by Kahana, et al., including those for health, financial satisfaction, and SES. In contrast to the replicated study, the replication's path analysis gives primacy to objective integration. In an expansion to the replication, evidence is presented to support the conclusion that objective and subjective integration are best viewed as working independently of each other to affect morale in old age.

WARD, R., M. LAGORY, S. SHERMAN, and D. TRAYNOR (*SUNY - Albany*). "Neighborhood Age Structure and Support Networks."

Research on retirement housing suggests that the age density affects support networks. This is studied in more normal neighborhoods for 1185 60+ residents of the Albany, NY SMSA, focussing on several dimensions of support. Children are favored for instrumental aid, with neighbors substituting in their absence. Neighbors and children are chosen equally as confidants, but less access to children leads to choosing other relatives rather than neighbors. Confidant neighbors tend to be 60+, though all ages are turned to for instrumental aid. Closest neighbor ties are also with 60+ neighbors. Greater neighborhood interaction is related to using neighbors for instrumental aid, naming them as confidants, and having a 60+ neighbor as a confidant. Such interaction is associated with greater age density, especially in central-city neighborhoods, and interaction and aid are more likely to involve 60+ neighbors in such neighborhoods. These differences are not large, however, suggesting that normal residential age segregation is a less powerful factor than in specifically age-segregated settings.

WOOD, L. A. (*Guelph*). "Loneliness and Life Satisfaction Among the Rural Elderly."

Little information is available about the rural elderly in Canada, even though many rural areas have relatively high concentrations of older people. The present paper reports the results of an intensive, structural study of the social lives of a small group of rural elderly men and women, selected from the participants in a previous survey project to represent different types of rural settings and different levels of life satisfaction. Methods employed to obtain both qualitative and quantitative information include interviews, structured questionnaires and diaries. Data analyses are still in progress because of the cyclical, participatory nature of the research. The analysis to be completed for the conference will concern: concepts and experiences of loneliness and isolation; the relationship of loneliness to overall life satisfaction, to various features of social networks, to social interactions in daily life, to health and to life events; and the effects of research participation. Finally, an emerging theory of loneliness developed within the framework of ethogeny will be presented.

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# COMPUTER PROGRAMS

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## GRADAP - At Last

The long-awaited, and often announced, GRADAP package for graph/network analysis seems finally to be available. The User's Manual (Volumes 1 and 2) has just arrived at INSNA. It is available for US\$13.00 from Technical Center, FSW, The University of Amsterdam, P.O. Box 20-239, 1000 HE Amsterdam, The Netherlands (tel.: 020-5222720).

For those of you who have forgotten, GRADAP is a "graph definition and analysis" package with claimed compatibility with SPSS and SIR. (No mention made of SAS.) Thus it can send and receive data from these programmes. In addition, it is written in an SPSS-like user language. It can be used on both IBM and CDC mainframes.

GRADAP can generate new graphs three ways: the combination of lines, the condensation of points, and "inducting" a link when two points are previously linked to a common neighbour. A number of graph analysis routines are announced, including SUBGRAPHS, ADJACENCY, DISTANCE, CENTRALITY, RUSH, and REDUCE.

GRADAP's editors are F.N. Stokman (Sociology, Groningen, The Netherlands) and F.J.A.M. van Veen.

For more information on GRADAP, see CONNECTIONS 4-1 p. 76.

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"Ivan Ivanovich sent me."

From *Russia With Connections*. (Network humour from *Krokodil*, reprinted in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, 27 November 1981.)

*INDEX TO VOLUME IV*

This Index brings CONNECTIONS up to date. (The first three volumes are indexed in III, 3.) It tells you where to find Computer Programmes, Course Outlines/Teaching Aids, New Book listings, Research Papers, Research Reports and Thesis Summaries. (There are just too many paper abstracts for us to handle.) The Index is organized alphabetically by sections, and alphabetically by author within sections. Each listing gives issue number and page numbers.

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Our thanks to Alan Hall and Keiko Minai for compiling this cumulative record of network achievement.

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# DIRECTORY

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The Directory lists all those INSNA members, in alphabetical order, who are current subscribers to CONNECTIONS/INSNA. Each listing includes the name, address, telephone number, disciplinary affiliation, keyword descriptors, and a brief description of current network activities as submitted by members.

Following the alphabetical listing, you will find a breakdown by country, by discipline, and by keyword. (The four-digit number preceding each name in these listings is INSNA's account number for each member.)

Use the Directory listing to correct your own entry, if necessary, to update your current research activity, or to make new contacts/connections with those people in your field.

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\*\*\*\*\*

The computer programme for the Mailing List and Directory was written by Sigfried Schulte. Susan Haggis did the compilation and editing. The finished printout was done on Xerox 9700, located at the University of Toronto.

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of Connections.

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Janet Abu-Lughod  
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Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.  
(312) 492 3358

SOCIOLOGY

community, demography, macro-structure, migration

P B81J81 A0370R0012I790416U810731

Terrance L. Albrecht  
Dept. of Speech Communication  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98195  
U.S.A.  
206 543 6844

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows, organizational  
support, survey research

Currently engaged in the study of information  
networks in organizations and in the study of  
family network patterns.

P B81 A0103R0114I790725U811214

Howard Aldrich  
Cornell University  
ILR 387 Ives Hall  
Ithaca, New York 14853  
U.S.A.  
(607) 256-3048

SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational, organizational

Research on relations between social service  
organizations involved in community manpower  
training systems.

CC B81 A0582R0566I810317U810731

Journal of Alternative Human Services  
1172 Marina Blvd.  
San Diego, California 92110  
U.S.A.

Exchange subscription with Connections  
(Tyrell Collins-Conway)

P B81 A0014R0117I790725U800916IUTS

Grace M. Anderson  
Dept. of Sociology  
Wilfrid Laurier University  
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N2C 1N6  
(519) 884 1970 Ext. 404

SOCIOLOGY

ethnicity, migration, occupational

Student networks

P B81J81 A0514R0015I800520U810309AIR

Jeanine Anderson  
Apartado 949  
Lima 100  
PERU

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, kinship, sex differences

Research on informal social network of  
low-income urban Peruvian women in relation  
to survival strategies. Will begin  
approximately September 1980.

P B81 A0527R0523I810115U810316

Jeffrey Anderson  
Inst. of Human Development  
and Family Studies  
MAI 2300  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas 78712  
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512 471-1017

PSYCHOLOGY

community, dynamic changes, mental health  
methods, religion, social services  
support, survey research

Person and community variables associated with  
the use of formal helping services, roles of  
religious groups in selected communities.

P B81J79 A0340R0118I790725U810731UT

Howard F. Andrews  
Child in the City  
University of Toronto  
455 Spadina Avenue  
Suite 424  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 6895

P B81 A0631R0617I811002

Helmut K. Anheier  
Dept. of Sociology  
Yale University  
Yale Station 1965  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520  
U.S.A.

## SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, criminology, dynamic changes  
elites, exchange systems, inter-organizational  
kinship, macro-structure, methods, migration  
occupational, stratification, survey research

Self-help organizations in African urban slum  
area; formal structure of complex statutes;  
organized crime.

P B81 A0372R0020I790416U811005AIR

Jac M. Anthonisse  
Mathematisch Centrum  
Kruislaan 413  
1098 Amsterdam  
NETHERLANDS  
592 4088

## MATHEMATICS, COMPUTER SCIENCE

methods

Methodology and computer software.

P B81J81 A0428R0011I790613U810731

Phipps Arabia  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Illinois  
Champaign, Illinois 61820  
U.S.A.  
217 333 0631

## PSYCHOLOGY

criminology, inter-organizational

Blockmodelling; overlapping clustering  
(ADCLUS).

P B81 A0251R0119I790725U810525

Robin P. Armstrong  
Dept. of Geography  
Mount Allison University  
Sackville, New Brunswick  
EOA 3C0  
506 536 3680

## GEOGRAPHY

community, phenomenology, methods

Social network approaches to conceptualizing and  
mapping social space.

P B81 A0503R0489I800418U810525UT

Kathryn Asbury  
Centre of Criminology  
University of Toronto  
Robarts Library  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 8679

## SOCIOLOGY, CRIMINOLOGY

children, friendship, organizational

P B81 A0385R0021I790416U810731

Carolyn L. Attneave  
5206 Ivanhoe N.E.  
Seattle, Washington 98105  
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206 522 1202

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, children, epidemiology  
ethnicity, kinship  
gerontology, health, inter-generational  
mental health

1. Core network interventions in mental  
health center population. 2. Teaching, graduate  
school (interdisciplinary).

P B81 A0488R0496I800418U810316

Ross Baker  
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Administration  
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403 432 6546

## SOCIOLOGY

health, information flows  
inter-organizational, occupational  
mental health, technological impacts  
organizational

P B81J81 A0525R0517I800627U810525

William J. Banis  
Director of Career Planning  
and Placement  
Old Dominion University  
Norfolk, Virginia 23508  
U.S.A.  
804 440 4388

## MANAGEMENT STUDIES

occupational, recruitment, teaching

PAGE 3

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John A. Barnes  
Churchill College  
Cambridge  
ENGLAND CB3 ODS  
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SOCIOLOGY

methods

QUIESCENT

P B82 A0556R0524I810115U811208

James Baron  
Department of Sociology  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, California 93106  
U.S.A.  
805 961-4468

SOCIOLOGY

occupational, organizational  
stratification

Positional networks of advancement  
and authority within work organizations.

P B81 A0341R0122I790725U810731

Manuel Barrera (Jr.)  
Dept. of Psychology  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
U.S.A.  
602 965 3826

PSYCHOLOGY

community, ethnicity, mental health  
support

Social support as a moderator of  
stress; assessment; residential  
relocation and changes in social  
support networks.

P B81 A0295R0123I790725U810731AIR

Michael Batty  
Dept. of Town Planning  
University of Wales  
Institute of Science & Technology  
Cardiff, Wales  
WALES CF1 2NU  
0222 42522 X224

PLANNING

exchange systems, inter-organizational  
macro-structure

Work on Coleman's model of social  
exchange and design methods.

P B81J81 A0613R0594I810525U810731

Roger Beach  
6013 84th Avenue  
New Carrollton, Maryland 20784  
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301 577 7367

SOCIAL WORK

community, educational, exchange systems  
social services, support, teaching

Social networks and help-seeking behaviours  
of deaf and hearing impaired students  
graduating and integrating into the  
community (Maryland).

P B81 A0314R0081I790516U811208

Bruce Becker  
26 Marjory Avenue  
Toronto  
M4M 2Y3  
416 469 0253

COMPUTER SCIENCE

community, inter-organizational, methods  
political, technological impacts

Development of computerized inter-library  
communication systems and database access.

P B81J81 A0274R0125I790725U810731

Christian Beels  
865 West End Ave.  
New York, New York 10025  
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(212) 866-3016

PSYCHIATRY

community, ethnicity, exchange systems  
mental health, methods, support

Devising investigation of community sup-  
ports of discharged mental patients, es-  
pecially schizophrenics.

P B81J81 A0181R0128I790725U810731

David C. Bell  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Houston  
Houston, Texas 77004  
U.S.A.  
(713) 749-4976

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, elites, political  
sex differences

Investigating links between  
and among economic and  
political sectors. Links include  
directorates, campaign contribu-  
tions, investment and employment.  
Nodes are corporate actors and  
persons

P B81 A0058R0130I790725U810731

James R. Beniger  
Dept. of Sociology  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544  
U.S.A.  
609 452 4533

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, educational, information flows  
inter-organizational, macro-structure, methods  
exchange systems, technological impacts

Mathematical theory involving communication  
and exchange networks; principle of least  
interest and stratification; separate survey  
research projects on networks among admini-  
strators in higher education, scientists in  
nuclear waste management, and photovoltaics,  
officials at different levels of state and  
local government.

P B81J81 A0094R0132I790725U810316

H. Russell Bernard  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
U.S.A.  
904 392 2031

## ANTHROPOLOGY

information flows, migration  
methods, organizational  
technological impacts

Reverse small world experiments, and a  
search for the rules governing who people  
know and why/how they know them.

P B81J81 A0269R0134I790725U811214

Robert Bezilla  
The Gallup Organization Inc.  
53 Bank Street  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540  
U.S.A.  
(609) 924-3540

## PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH

elites, information flows, organizational  
methods, phenomenology, political  
survey research, technological impacts

P B81 A0036R0135I790725U811214AIR

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Stadtverwaltung Duisburg 12-2  
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4100 Duisburg  
WEST GERMANY

## SOCIOLOGY

community, friendship  
inter-organizational, methods

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

P B81J81 A0564R0525I810115U811005

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412 624-1713

## SOCIAL WORK

ethnicity, mental health, social services  
teaching

Co-author of two forthcoming books:  
Community Support Systems and Mental Health;  
and Mental Health on a Human Scale.

P B81 A0349R0136I790725U810731AIR

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## PSYCHOLOGY

dynamic changes, friendship, information flows  
methods

Research project: "analysis of social network:  
micro-structure", development methods; data  
collection methods; analysis methods; "network  
unfolding".

P B81 A0621R0607I810731

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313 769 1457

## PSYCHOLOGY

dynamic changes, exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, mental health, occupational  
social services, support

Developing a consulting business and workshops  
in social networks development.

P B81J81 A0068R0139I790725U810731

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SOCIOLOGY

elites, friendship, inter-organizational

Algebra of networks

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ANTHROPOLOGY

community, elites, ethnicity  
kinship, macro-structure, mental health  
organizational, political, recruitment  
religion, social services, stratification

Scandinavian - interdisciplinary

P B81J81 A0203R0082I790516U810525

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SOCIOLOGY

community  
inter-organizational

Study of disarmament, world order networks.

CC B81 A0586R0565I810317U810731UT

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150 St. George Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Complimentary subscription

P B81J81 A0102R0142I790725U811005

John Boyd  
School of Social Sciences  
University of California at Irvine  
Irvine, California 92651  
U.S.A.  
714 833 5427

ANTHROPOLOGY

friendship, kinship

Currently writing a book on semi-groups and  
social relations.

P B81J81 A0316R0143I790725U810731

Raymond Bradley  
Dept. of Sociology  
1114 Social Science Tower  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
U.S.A.  
612 373 2616

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, community, dynamic changes  
exchange systems, information flows  
inter-organizational, macro-structure, methods  
organizational, stratification, survey research  
teaching

1) The identification of multiplex  
structural properties of relation-  
ships among the members of charismatic  
communes in six American cities.  
2) Longterm goal is the develop-  
ment of a relational theory of social  
structure

P B81 A0571R0572I810318

Christopher Bradshaw  
P.O. Box 3405  
Station D  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P6H8  
613 563 2645

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

community, exchange systems, information flows

Currently teaching evening course--"Networking",  
founder of two local networks: Friends of the  
Future; Community Workers; and starting  
Process: Citizen Participation Practitioners  
and Students; continual reading programme:  
Personal Information Environments and Mental  
Models.

P B81 A0323R0145I790725U811208

Ronald L. Breiger  
Dept. of Sociology  
Cornell University  
323 Uris Hall  
Ithaca, New York 14853  
U.S.A.  
607 ~~256-4266~~ <sup>256</sup> 4325 ~~4325~~ <sup>4325</sup>

SOCIOLOGY

community, elites  
exchange systems, friendship  
information flows  
macro-structure, methods  
phenomenology, political

Community elites; economic  
interdependence among nations  
network structure of self  
analytic groups; stability  
of joint homomorphisms

CISER

June 25/6 4/80

P B81 A0597R0554I810317

Terry Bunston  
310 Cranbrooke Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5M 1N1  
416 782 0565

## SOCIAL WORK

children, community, mental health  
organizational, social services  
survey research

P B81J81 A0222R0150I790725U811005

David Bunting  
Dept. of Economics  
Eastern Washington University  
Cheney, Washington 99004  
U.S.A.  
(509) 359-7947

## ECONOMICS

elites

Economic effects of inter-locking,  
longitudinal studies of corporation  
networks.

P B81J81 A0048R0154I790725U810525

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 coop-  
tation via interlocking, freedom and net-  
work structure, relational equilibrium,  
mathematical models of network structure

P B81J81 A0060R0310I790725U811214UT

Liviana Calzavara  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 5405

## SOCIOLOGY

ethnicity, information flows, occupational

Doctoral thesis: Effect of personal networks  
on the method of job referral and on-job  
quality (based on sample of white-collar  
and blue-collar males and females who are  
members of 5 ethnic groups).

P B81 A0115R0155I790725U810525

Margaret Lee Campbell  
School of Human Development &  
Family Studies  
MVR-NGOB  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York 14853  
U.S.A.  
607 256 3229

## SOCIOLOGY

community, friendship  
stratification  
survey research

Analysing dissertation data, gathered as  
part of the "comparative ecologies of  
human development" (Bronfenbrennen, Cochran  
1978). Dissertation title: "Economic  
Participation, networks and Well-Being: The  
Impact of Class Cultures vs Occupational  
Cultures on Parents' Social Network  
Characteristics and Perceptions of Role-  
Related Stress".

P B81J81 A0215R0156I790725U811214

Jairo Cano  
1618-G Spartan Village  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823  
U.S.A.  
517 355 9818

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

educational, exchange systems  
technological impacts

Study of transnational, third cultural  
networks of science, based on empirical data  
from Latin American agricultural researchers.

P B81J80 A0276R0157I790725U810525

Michael Capobianco  
St. John's University  
Staten Island, New York 10301  
U.S.A.  
(212) 447-4343

## MATHEMATICS

teaching, educational

Research in statistical inference in graphs  
("stagraphics").

P B81J81 A0644R0628I811208

Steven Carlton-Ford  
1449 Wynne Avenue  
Apt. 10  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
U.S.A.  
612 376 7277

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, exchange systems



P B81J81 A0508R0500I800418U810731IUTS

Thomas Carney  
Dept. of Communication Studies  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ontario  
N9B 3P4  
519 253 4232

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

community, organizational, support

Evolving a form of sociomatrix based on the individual to map personal circle work group and larger associational self types of inter action-connectivity patterns.

P B81J81 A0088R0158I790725U810525UT

Peter J. Carrington  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 3412

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational

Analysis of structure of ownership and control relationships among Canadian (and related foreign) companies.

P B81 A0647R0631I811208

William K. Carroll  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Victoria  
Victoria BC  
604 477 6911 Ext. 7573

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational  
stratification

An inter-organizational study of large-scale capital and the state in post-war Canada.

P B81J81 A0602R0597I810525U810731AIR

Raul Carvajal  
IIMAS-UNAM  
Apartado Postal 20-726  
Mexico City D.F.  
MEXICO 20  
525 548 54 65

## PLANNING

exchange systems, organizational, political

P B81J81 A0038R0159I790725U811208

Douglas Caulkins  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Grinnell College  
Grinnell, Iowa 50112  
U.S.A.  
515 236-8182

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, inter-organizational  
organizational, teaching

Completing a comparative study of inter-organizational networks in two towns (population 8,000 each) in Western Norway.

IN B81 A0626R0604I810731U811208

Tulsa Psychiatric Center Inc.  
1620 East 12th Street  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74120  
U.S.A.  
918 582 2131

## PSYCHIATRY

Dr. James A. Allen, Director

P B81J81 A0492R0485I800418U810309

David A Chapin  
Boys Town Center for the  
Study of Youth Development  
Boys Town  
Nebraska 68010  
U.S.A.  
402 498 1523

## SOCIOLOGY

educational, inter-generational  
methods, occupational

P B81J81 A0318R0161I790725U810525

Nancy J. Chapman  
School of Urban Affairs  
Portland State University  
Portland, Oregon 97213  
U.S.A.  
503 299 4043

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, gerontology  
social services, teaching

Co-principal investigator of national study of human services agencies that are making links with the informal support network in delivering services

P B81 A0518R0511I800527U810525

Ivan D. Chase  
Department of Sociology  
SUNY - Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, New York 11794  
U.S.A.  
516 246 7728

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes

Dynamics of hierarchy formation in small groups, models of co-operation.

P B81J81 A0628R0611I811002

Jharna Chatterjee  
110 Elvaston Avenue  
Nepean ONT  
K2G 3X9  
613 820 8099

PSYCHOLOGY

support

P B81J81 A0413R0076I790516U810731AIR

Antonio M. Chiesi  
Istituto Superiore de Sociologia  
via G. Cantoni, 4  
20144 Milano  
ITALY  
02-4986187

SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational, macro-structure

Coordinator of the Italian team in the international project on Interlocking Directorates directed by Prof. Stokman.

P B81J81 A0561R0527I810115U810731AIR

Yehoshua S. Cohen  
Department of Geography  
The Hebrew University  
Jerusalem  
ISRAEL 91904  
02 535-694

GEOGRAPHY

community, friendship  
kinship

Friendship networks and attachment to place.

P B81J81 A0374R0026I790427U810731

Karen S. Cook  
Dept. of Sociology  
Univ. of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98105  
U.S.A.  
(206) 543-4065

SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, inter-organizational

Experimental research on exchange networks.

P B81J81 A0623R0603I810731 AIR

Albedo Cooperativa  
Lungotevere Dante  
c/o Centro S. Tarcisio  
Rome  
ITALY 00100

PUBLIC HEALTH

children, dynamic changes, educational  
gerontology, inter-generational, kinship  
mental health, social services

P B81J80 A0033R0164I790725U810525

David Cooperman  
Dept. of Sociology  
1114 Social Sciences Building  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
U.S.A.  
(612) 373 2642

SOCIOLOGY

community

Monograph: new suburban networks.

P B81J81 A0652R0623I811208

Ellen Corin  
2491 Des Hospitalieres  
Sillery, Quebec QUE  
G1T 1V6  
418 651 1669

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, gerontology, health, mental health  
phenomenology, sex differences, social services  
support

Survey on old people's social networks, natural  
support systems and help-seeking behaviours in  
various socio-cultural environments. A pilot  
project in the field of social network inter-  
vention with the elderly.

P B81 A0142R0165I790725U811214UT

June Corman  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
(416) 978-5263

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, elites, inter-organizational  
organizational, macro-structure, political  
stratification

Impact of state-ownership on state-owned  
corporations: The Potash Corporation of  
Saskatchewan.

CC B81 A0591R0555I810317U811214UT

Rosalinda Costa  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 5405

SOCIOLOGY

information flows, inter-organizational  
stratification, survey research

PAGE 9

P B81 A0529R0518I800915U810525

Charles Costello  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Calgary  
2500 University Drive, N.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2N 1N4  
403 284 5220

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, epidemiology, friendship  
kinship, mental health, sex differences  
social services, support

Social support systems of women at risk  
for anxiety and depression.

P B81J79 A0116R0084I790517U810309AIR

Diana Crane  
13 Rue Cassette  
75006 Paris  
FRANCE  
222 0824

## SOCIOLOGY

Sociology of art styles

P B83 A0482R0493I800418U810731AIR

R.W. Crocket  
4 Queensdale Road  
London  
ENGLAND W11 4QD  
01 229 5214

## PSYCHOLOGY

dynamic changes, mental health  
political, survey research

Social psychiatric research group  
participation

P B81J81 A0417R0074I790516U810525AIR

Peter D'Abbs  
c/o Dept. of Social Sciences  
Western Australian Inst. of Technology  
Hayman Rd., Bentley South  
Western Australia  
AUSTRALIA 6102  
09 350 7700

## SOCIOLOGY

community, exchange systems  
friendship, methods, phenomenology

A study of the processes by which people  
establish and maintain and utilize support  
networks.

P B81J81 A0172R0169I790725U811208

James Danowski  
School of Journalism &  
Mass Communication  
5138 Vilas Hall  
821 University Avenue  
Madison, Wisconsin 53705  
U.S.A.  
608 262 3691

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, methods, organizational  
community, friendship, gerontology  
survey research, technological impacts

Computer-communication networks; conferencing;  
private messaging; studying relationships  
between message content and network structure.

P B81J81 A0485R0479I800115U811214AIR

Werner Degenhardt  
Unertlstrasse 13  
8000 Munich 40  
WEST GERMANY  
089 8126502

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

exchange systems, information flows  
methods, technological impacts

P B81J81 A0406R0032I790427U810309

John Delany  
Department of Sociology  
1114 Social Science Bldg.  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
U.S.A.  
612 373-5477

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, information flows  
organizational, methods

Developing computer simulation models  
of resource allocation through social networks  
and measures of the allocative efficiency  
of network allocation processes.

P B82 A0505R0490I800418U811208

Forrest A. Deseran  
Department of Sociology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803  
U.S.A.  
504 388 5101

## SOCIOLOGY

community, elites, phenomenology

Networks of part-time farm families  
in Louisiana.

P B81J81 A0127R0173I790725U810525

Patrick Doreian  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260  
U.S.A.  
412 624 3766

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, macro-structure  
methods  
  
Building models of structural effects  
and MLE procedures; Polyedrae Dynamics.

P B81J81 A0553R0529I810115U810525

Malcolm Dow  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.  
312 492-5402

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, epidemiology  
demography, health, stratification  
  
Adapting spatial autoregressive average  
models to network generality.

IN B82 A0497R0556I811208 AIR

Gesamthoschsul-Bib, Duisburg  
Zeitschriftenstelle  
Buergerstrasse 15  
4100 Duisburg  
WEST GERMANY  
0711 241152

P B81J81 A0358R0174I790725U811005AIR

Klaus Echterhagen  
Gesamthochschule Wuppertal  
Fb-Wirtschaftswissenschaft  
M13 33 Gausstrasse 20  
5600 Wuppertal 1  
WEST GERMANY

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, information flows  
macro-structure  
  
Member of the research project: "Structural  
development and processes of information in  
a population of university students", (main  
area: diffusion theory).

P B81J81 A0603R0595I810525U811005

Sheldon Eklund-Olsen  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas 7871D  
U.S.A.  
512 471 1122

SOCIOLOGY

criminology, dynamic changes, friendship  
information flows, kinship, mental health  
methods, recruitment, support, teaching

Relational disruptions and micro-structural  
adjustments: deviance, micro-structural  
approach, life change, support and stress.

P B81 A0190R0177I790725U810525

Richard M. Emerson  
Department of Sociology  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98195  
U.S.A.  
(206) 543-5882

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, exchange systems  
stratification

P B81J81 A0455R0257I791108U810731

James Ennis  
Department of Sociology  
SUNY Plattsburgh  
Plattsburgh, New York 12901  
U.S.A.  
518 564 3000

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, exchange systems  
information flows, inter-organizational  
organizational, stratification

Investigating multiple networks; structure of a  
group of biomedical researchers; exchange  
networks among small groups.

P B81J81 A0001R0178I790725U810309UT

Bonnie H. Erickson  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
(416) 978-5263

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, information flows, methods  
  
Problems of inference from chain data;  
structure of secret societies, the  
structure of urban voluntary networks and  
its effects on subcultural attitude  
structures, information diffusion and  
access to resources.

P B81J81 A0360R0179I790725U810731

Heinz Eulau  
Dept. of Political Science  
Bldg. 160  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
415 497 4974

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

authority flows, exchange systems  
information flows, political, stratification  
survey research

Study of political representation.

P B81J79 A0330R0181I790725U810309AIR

Andre Fache  
Economische Hogeschool Limburg  
Broekweg 1  
B-1881 Merchtem-Brussegem  
BELGIUM

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

dynamic changes, educational  
exchange systems, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, political

Planning processes in inter-organizational  
networks.

P B81J81 A0296R0182I790725U811005

Richard V. Farace  
Dept. of Communication  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824  
U.S.A.  
(517) 355-3478

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows, inter-organizational  
organizational, technological impacts

Analysis of communication networks in large  
social systems; development of network struc-  
ture indices; computerized literature searches  
on network topics.

P B81 A0110R0183I790725U810525

Thomas J. Fararo  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260  
U.S.A.  
412 624 5595

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, information flows  
macro-structure

My most recent network-related work is a  
paper (Social Networks, in press) which  
embeds Blau's heterogeneity theorms in a  
framework of random and biased nets  
developed from Rapoport's work.

CC B81 A0589R0563I810317U810731

Louise Farkas  
Journal of Graph Theory  
John Wiley & Sons  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10158  
U.S.A.

Complimentary subscription to Connections:  
exchange with Journal of Graph Theory.

P B81J81 A0221R0184I790725U811208

Robert R. Faulkner  
Social & Demographic Research  
Institute  
W-34 Machmer Hall  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003  
U.S.A.  
413 545 3417

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, organizational, phenomenology

Freelance labor markets; the  
Hollywood film industry, 1964-  
1980. An analysis of craft  
production as a loosely-coupled  
system.

P B81J81 A0050R0185I790725U811214

Sylvia F. Fava  
34-13 80th Street  
Apt. 41  
Jackson Heights NY 11372  
U.S.A.  
212 458 8194

## SOCIOLOGY

community

P B81J81 A0283R0187I790725U811005

Scott L. Feld  
Dept. of Sociology  
State University of New York  
Stony Brook, New York 11794  
U.S.A.  
(516) 246-6720

## SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, friendship, information flows  
macro-structure, methods

Investigating the individual and social charac-  
teristics that form the basis for organizational  
patterns in social networks in various contexts.

P B81J81 A0467R0188I790725U810731AIR

A.J.A. Fellin  
Sociologisch Inst.  
Katholieke Universiteit  
Comeniuslaan 4  
Nijmegen  
NETHERLANDS  
080-512009

## SOCIOLOGY

methods

At present, we are developing a series of computer programmes: clique detection, status models and a basic computer programme following the classic work STRUCTURAL MODELS of Harary, et al.

P B81J80 A0354R0035I790427U810731AIR

Meindert Fennema  
Univ. of Amsterdam  
Herengracht 528  
1017 Amsterdam  
NETHERLANDS

## HISTORY

information flows, inter-organizational

(1) International networks of banks and industry. (2) Dissolution of Dutch colonialism networks of Dutch enterprises in Indonesia: 1946-63. This research also includes investigating into the relations of these enterprises with Dutch ministeries of Overseas Territories, Economic Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

P B81 A0620R0608I810731

Joseph Fiksel  
Arthur D. Little Inc.  
Acorn Park  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140  
U.S.A.  
617 864 5770

## MANAGEMENT STUDIES

dynamic changes, macro-structure, organizational

Management consulting, mathematics.

P B81 A0173R0189I790725U810527

Gary A. Fine  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
U.S.A.  
(612) 376-1591

## SOCIOLOGY

children, dynamic changes, friendship  
information flows, phenomenology

Present research: symbolic interactionist  
approach to network analysis

P B81J81 A0031R0190I790725U811005

Claude Fischer  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720  
U.S.A.  
(415) 642-4287; -5668

## SOCIOLOGY

community, technological impacts

As centerpiece of a study on urbanism, social networks, and mental health, we will be administering a networks survey instrument to 1,000 respondents in fifty Northern California 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 Regional Development, Berkeley. Our report on another network study--Fischer, et al., NETWORKS AND PLACES (Free Press)--is due out this summer.

P B81 A0599R0602I810525U810731

Susan Foley  
19 Edwards Road  
Portland, Connecticut 06480  
U.S.A.  
203 342 3049

## PUBLIC HEALTH

epidemiology, health, mental health  
methods, survey research

Self-reported social contacts and health.

P B81J81 A0144R0193I790725U810731

Brian L. Foster  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
U.S.A.  
607 965 7650

## ANTHROPOLOGY

ethnicity, exchange systems  
kinship, methods

Social exchange networks in village Thailand;  
methodological work (with Stephen Seidman).

P B81J80 A0022R0086I790517U810309AIR

Ove Frank  
 Department of Statistics  
 University of Lund  
 Box 7008  
 S-22007 Lund  
 SWEDEN  
 046 107000

## STATISTICS

methods

Survey sampling and statistical inference  
 in graphs (networks), methodological problems  
 and models.

P B81J81 A0560R0531I810115U811005

Robert Freeman  
 Department of Health Care  
 Administration  
 University of Mississippi  
 University, Mississippi 38677  
 U.S.A.  
 (601) 232-7262

## MEDICINE

health, information flows, occupational  
 organizational

Innovation diffusion-network analysis in  
 postgraduate medical education (family medicine  
 residency programmes).

P B81 A0386R0038I790427U811005

Sue & Linton Freeman  
 School of Social Sciences  
 Univ. of California-Irvine  
 Irvine, California 92717  
 U.S.A.  
 (714) 833 6801

## SOCIOLOGY

macro-structure  
 methods

Co-Evaluator NSF computer networker network

P B81J81 A0281R0198I790725U810309

Noah E. Friedkin  
 Dept of Education  
 University of California  
 Santa Barbara, California 93106  
 U.S.A.  
 805 961 2840

## EDUCATION, SOCIOLOGY

educational, information flows  
 organizational

Completing a book on intraorganizational  
 networks structure and information flows  
 in science at Columbia University and  
 the University of Chicago; study with  
 Charles Bidwell on social network structure  
 and consensus on resources allocation issues  
 in school districts.

P B82 A0006R0199I790725U811208UT

Harriet Friedmann  
 Dept. of Sociology  
 University of Toronto  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M5S 1A1  
 416 828 5317

## SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, inter-organizational  
 macro-structure, political, migration

Member of Univ. of Toronto Structural  
 Analysis Programme group.

P B81J81 A0371R0040I790427U810731

John N. Fritz  
 1065 East Bryan Avenue  
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84102  
 U.S.A.  
 (801) 466-3001

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, gerontology, health  
 information flows, support

Network research related to the utilization  
 of health care in rural communities, social  
 support among the elderly and the flow of  
 health information in rural communities.

P B81J79 A0331R0200I790725U811005

Charles G. Froland  
 3481 C Beaverton Valley Road  
 Friday Harbour  
 Washington 98250  
 U.S.A.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

demography, epidemiology, friendship  
 health, mental health, support

Diachronic analysis of cross-sectorial exchange  
 equilibria with sub-rosa service  
 economics, Project Director for "Natural  
 Helping Networks and Service Delivery".

P B81J81 A0073R0201I790725U811214

Joseph Galaskiewicz  
 Department of Sociology  
 University of Minnesota  
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
 U.S.A.  
 612 376 9344

## SOCIOLOGY

community, elites, exchange systems  
 inter-organizational, organizational

I am currently engaged in a study of corporate  
 support of non-profit organizations in a metro-  
 politan setting.

P B81J81 A0391R0041I790427U811005

Vivian Garrison  
College of Medicine and  
Dentistry of New Jersey  
New Jersey Medical School  
100 Bergen Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07103  
U.S.A.  
212 456 4252

## ANTHROPOLOGY

demography, epidemiology, ethnicity, community  
friendship, health, kinship, mental health  
methods, migration, support, religion

Studies of social networks and support  
systems of chronic and non-chronic patients  
in general medicine and psychiatry by  
ethnicity (Black American, Puerto Rican,  
White American).

P B81J81 A0617R0581I810525U811005

David Gartrell  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Victoria  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V8W 2Y2  
604 47 6811

## SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, friendship, information flows  
organizational

P B81J81 A0601R0598I810525U810731AIR

Jorge Gil  
Apartado Postal 20-763  
Mexico 20, D.F.  
Mexico City  
MEXICO  
905 550 0047

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

dynamic changes, elites, exchange systems  
technological impacts

Study of the Mexican scientific structure;  
technological impact: mini and micro computers  
in Mexico's educational systems.

P B81 A0624R0605I810731U811214

James A. Gilmer  
P.O. Box 22802  
SUNY - Albany  
Albany, New York 12222  
U.S.A.

## CRIMINOLOGY

community, criminology, ethnicity  
kinship

Dissertation research examining dispute  
settlement of criminally sanctionable behaviour  
on American Indian reservation, with and with-  
out invocation of the criminal justice system.

P B81J80 A0138R0206I790725U810309IUTS

Gerald L. Gold  
Dept. of Anthropology  
York University  
4700 Keele St.  
Downsview, Ontario  
M3J 1P3  
416 667 2355

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, dynamic changes  
ethnicity, occupational

Analysis of data from three regions of  
French-speaking South Louisiana: commencing  
study of inter-ethnic relations in a  
Northern Ontario mining centre.

P B81J81 A0325R0209I790725U810731

Marc B. Goldstein  
Dept. of Psychology  
Central Conn. State College  
Stanley Street  
New Britain, Connecticut 06050  
U.S.A.  
203 827 7392

## PSYCHOLOGY

friendship, occupational  
mental health, support, survey research

Evaluation of a women's occupational network.

P B81 A0400R0042I790427U810731IUTS

Benjamin H. Gottlieb  
Department of Psychology  
University of Guelph  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1G 2W1  
519 824 4120 ext 3539

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, epidemiology, mental health  
social services, support, survey research

Social networks and social support in the  
health fields

P B81J81 A0157R0214I790725U810731

Mark Granovetter  
Dept. of Sociology  
State University of New York  
Stony Brook, New York 11794  
U.S.A.  
516 246 7728

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, friendship, information flows  
inter-organizational, macro-structure  
political, recruitment, stratification

Sociometric analysis of family-  
planning, adoption process.



P B81 A0592R0553I810317

Susan Greenbaum  
3-A Cornish Square  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044  
U.S.A.  
913 842 0451

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, ethnicity, friendship, kinship  
religion

Currently writing up results of comparative  
study of networks in four urban neighbourhoods;  
and re-analyzing results of a study of net-  
works in a Slavic-American enclave.

P B81 A0648R0630I811208

Kathleen Gregory  
2400 Brown Avenue  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.  
312 328 1460

## ANTHROPOLOGY

inter-organizational, methods, occupational  
organizational, recruitment, survey research  
teaching, technological impacts

Research on career mobility in Silicon Valley  
among computer professionals for Ph.D.  
dissertation.

P B81J81 A0614R0593I810525U811005

Bernard Grofman  
School of Social Sciences  
University of California-Irvine  
Irvine, California 92717  
U.S.A.  
714 833 5439

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

exchange systems, political

Middleman exchange networks in non-  
market economies.

P B81 A0457R0438I791108U810309

Penny Gross  
80 Hazelton Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5R 2E2  
416 961 0608

## SOCIOLOGY

kinship

Current interest in  
networks involving re-marriage  
families.

P B81 A0641R0634I811208 AIR

Lea Hagoel  
18 Har'el St.  
Haifa  
ISRAEL 34555  
04 256316

## SOCIOLOGY

community, ethnicity, friendship, support

P B81J81 A0366R0043I790427U810731

Muriel Hammer  
Psychiatric Institute  
722 West 168 Street  
New York, New York 10032  
U.S.A.  
(212) 928-6111

## ANTHROPOLOGY

mental health, methods, sex differences  
support

Analysis of overlap in linked personal  
networks, analysis of role of children in  
linking adults.

P B81J81 A0404R0044I790427U811005AIR

Mitsuyo Hanada  
6-39-15 Todoriki  
Setagaya-ku  
Tokyo  
JAPAN  
03 704 1111

## SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational  
macro-structure, organizational

Inter organizational network of U.S. cities)  
Organizational Networks of corporate groups  
among Japanese business firms.

P B81J81 A0054R0222I790725U810731

Stephen Hansell  
Centre for Social Organization  
of Schools  
Johns Hopkins University  
3505 N. Charles Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
U.S.A.

## PSYCHOLOGY

dynamic changes, educational  
information flows, recruitment

Ego development and peer friendship  
networks; co-op learning effects on inter-  
racial friendship networks; influences of  
multiple school settings on peer friendship  
networks, student friendship and status.

PAGE 16

P B82 A0171R0108I790613U800418

Frank Harary  
 Dept. of Mathematics  
 University of Michigan  
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109  
 U.S.A.  
 313 764 6485

## MATHEMATICS

macro-structure

Member of Editorial Board of 2 journals with  
 the word "networks".

1. Networks
2. Social Networks

P B82 A0268R0466I791204U811208IUTS

Peter Harries-Jones  
 Bethune College  
 York University  
 4700 Keele Street  
 Downsview, Ontario  
 M3J 1P3

## ANTHROPOLOGY

ethnicity, information flows, political  
 recruitment, technological impacts

MS in progress on impact of micro-electronics  
 on social thought including "networking".

P B81J81 A0230R0087I790517U810731

J. David Hawkins  
 School of Social Work  
 JH-30  
 University of Washington  
 Seattle, Washington 98195  
 U.S.A.  
 (206) 543 1485

## SOCIAL WORK

educational, health, support  
 survey research

Study of networks of drug treatment clients  
 before, during, and after participation in a  
 residential drug treatment programme.

P B81 A0604R0591I810525U810731

Winnie Hazou  
 126 Mt. Hope Boulevard  
 Hastings-on-Hudson, New York 10706  
 U.S.A.  
 914 478 3659

## SOCIOLOGY

community, demography, ethnicity  
 migration

Ethnographic study of minority group.

P B81 A0510R0498I800418U810316

Douglas Heckathorn  
 Departments of Sociology and  
 Administration of Justice  
 University of Missouri-Kansas City  
 Kansas City, Missouri 64110  
 U.S.A.  
 816 276 1602

## SOCIOLOGY

criminology, exchange systems

Using modern mathematical decision  
 theory especially mathematical  
 bargaining theory to analyze the  
 dynamics of exchange networks (see  
 Behavioral Science 25:266-84 July 1980).

P B82J82 A0332R0232I790725U811208

Donald C. Hildum  
 Communication Arts Department  
 Oakland University  
 Rochester, Michigan 48063  
 U.S.A.  
 313 377-2156

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows

Study of relations between structural  
 descriptions of social networks and  
 semantic networks.

P B81J80 A0293R0088I790517U810731

Barton J. Hirsch  
 Dept. of Psychology  
 University of Illinois  
 603 E. Daniel Street  
 Champaign, Illinois 61820  
 U.S.A.  
 217 333 8156

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, dynamic changes, exchange systems  
 friendship, health, mental health, methods  
 sex differences, social services, support

Studies of social networks and psychological  
 social adaptation among adolescents and adults:  
 development of network-related interventions.

P B81 A0540R0536I810115U810731AIR

Ursula Hoffmann-Lange  
 Lehrstuhl fuer Politische  
 Wissenschaft  
 Universitaet Mannheim  
 Seminaregebaende A 5  
 6800 Mannheim 1  
 WEST GERMANY  
 0621 2925579

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational, political  
 survey research

National elite survey including questions  
 about relations with other elite members.

P B81J81 A0090R0089I790517U810731

Paul Holland  
Education Testing Service  
T 252  
Rosedale Road  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540  
U.S.A.  
609 734 5149

STATISTICS

dynamic changes, educational, friendship  
information flows, methods

Development and application of stochastic  
models to the analyses of network data.

P B81J81 A0649R0629I811208

Douglas Hooper  
Mountain West Research Inc.  
512 North 29th  
Billings, Montana 59101  
U.S.A.  
406 259 8982

SOCIOLOGY

community, dynamic changes, exchange systems  
friendship, macro-structure, methods

Changes in social networks and establishment  
of new networks in rapidly developing  
communities.

P B81 A0651R0624I811208

Sarah Horwitz  
120 Deepwood Drive  
Hamden CT 06517  
U.S.A.  
203 432 4304

PUBLIC HEALTH

children, epidemiology, health, support

IN B81 A0643R0632I811208

James House  
Survey Research Center  
University of Michigan  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106  
U.S.A.  
313 764 6526

SOCIOLOGY

epidemiology, health, mental health  
sex differences, support, survey research  
teaching

P B81 A0109R0236I790725U810731

Leslie Howard  
Department of Sociology  
Whittier College  
Whittier, California 90608  
U.S.A.  
213 693 0771

SOCIOLOGY

community, ethnicity, friendship  
inter-organizational, mental health  
occupational, stratification

Research on relation of industrialization to  
transformations in patterns of interdepen-  
dence in India and on the intersections of  
interpersonal and interorganizational struc-  
tures and individual careers in the mental  
health field. Interested in interorganiza-  
tional structure as skeletal social struc-  
ture in complex societies.

P B81J80 A0004R0237I790725U810309UT

Nancy Howell  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978-8898

SOCIOLOGY

kinship

Kinship as a network with demographic gener-  
ators of nodes and culturally defined links;  
computer simulation of kinship.

P B81 A0653R0636I811214

Edith Hughes  
652 Markham Street  
Toronto ONT  
M6G 2L9  
416 536 0273 (home)

MEDICINE

community, friendship, health  
mental health, social services, support

Thesis: Friendship as a Personal Support  
During Recovery (library research). Working  
as a community occupational therapist.

P B82J82 A0355R0238I790725U811208AIR

Hans Hummell  
Dept. of Sociology  
Univ. of Duisburg  
Duisburg 1  
D4100  
WEST GERMANY

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, educational, friendship  
information flows, methods

research project on the evolution of the  
structure of interpersonal relations  
among university freshmen.

P B81 A0303R0239I790725U810731

John E. Hunter  
2122 Coolidge Street  
Lansing, Michigan 48906  
U.S.A.  
(517) 323-7929

PSYCHIATRY

dynamic changes, friendship, information flows  
organizational

Models of sentiment in small groups derived  
from models of attitude change--models of  
decision making in juries--small world  
technique--EIES member.

P B81 A0273R0242I790725U810309

Nancy Jabbra  
Dept. of Sociology/Social Anthropology  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 1T2  
(902) 424 6589

ANTHROPOLOGY

ethnicity

Ethnic groups in Nova Scotia:  
immigration assimilation, acculturation,  
identity.

P B81 A0063R0243I790725U810527

David Jacobson  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Brandeis University  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154  
U.S.A.  
(617) 647-2858

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, exchange systems, friendship  
gerontology, occupational, mental health

Research on geriatric support systems,  
with special emphasis on support  
mobilization.

P B81J81 A0345R0090I790517U811208

John Jessen  
Institute for Communications  
Research  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
415 497 2753

ANTHROPOLOGY

authority flows, community, elites  
epidemiology, exchange systems, health  
information flows, mental health, methods

Research among commercial day boat fishermen  
in New England. Investigating relationships of  
social networks attribute data with stress  
symptomology.

P B81J80 A0007R0248I790725U810731

Peter & Trudy Johnson-Lenz  
695 Fifth Street  
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 international networks devoted to  
social change. We are interested in  
governance networks: citizen activists,  
neighborhoods, and science resource networks  
for elected officials.

P B82 A0546R0537I810115U811208

Brian Jones  
Dept. of Sociology  
Villanova University  
Villanova  
Pennsylvania 19085  
U.S.A.  
215 645 4784

SOCIOLOGY

epidemiology, exchange systems  
health, information flows, occupational  
religion, survey research

Analysis of a panel study of poor and non-  
poor males in Camden, New Jersey, focusing on  
network effects upon occupational behaviour;  
cross-sectional survey exploring the network  
dimensions most critical for personal health  
maintenance.

P B81 A0005R0249I790725U810527IUTS

Charles L. Jones  
Dept. of Sociology  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8S 4M4  
(416) 525 9140 X 4481

SOCIOLOGY

methods, occupational  
stratification, survey research  
teaching

Re-entry of married women into the labor force.

P B82J82 A0113R0253I790725U811208

Charles Kadushin  
Room 1612 Graduate Center  
33 West 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10036  
U.S.A.  
212 790 4296

SOCIOLOGY

elites, epidemiology, exchange systems  
friendship, inter-organizational, mental health  
organizational, social services, survey research

Comparative international elites, networks  
of Vietnam era men, networks of publishers

P B81J79 A0337R0254I790725U810309

Denise Kandel  
722 West 168th Street  
New York, New York 10032  
U.S.A.  
212 568-2570

P B81 A0125R0092I790517U810527

Fred E. Katz  
2214 Ian Oak Road  
Baltimore, Maryland 21209  
U.S.A.  
(301) 542 3579

SOCIOLOGY

health, inter-organizational  
organizational, recruitment

Social movement research, health care  
research and structural theory.

P B81J81 A0383R0046I790427U810527

Hugh Kawabata  
Computer Center  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, California 93106  
U.S.A.  
(805) 961-3521

SOCIOLOGY

methods

Applications of quadratic assignment  
procedures to social network data; sampling  
measurement errors in social network data.

P B81J80 A0168R0440I791108U811208

James G. Kelly  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Illinois  
Chicago Circle, Box 4348  
Chicago, Illinois 60680  
U.S.A.

PSYCHOLOGY

community, political, support

Analysis of social support structures  
of community influentials.

P B81J81 A0569R0569I810317

Robert V. Kemper  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Southern Methodist University  
Dallas, Texas 75275  
U.S.A.  
214 692 2753

ANTHROPOLOGY

migration

Study of rural community and migrants  
as a socio-economic network. Data base:  
Tzintzuntzan, Michoncan, Mexico, 1945-1980.

P B81 A0548R0538I810115U810527

Mary Beth Kenkel  
California School of Professional  
Psychology-Fresno  
1350 M. Street  
Fresno, California 93721  
U.S.A.  
(209) 486-8420

PSYCHOLOGY

community, friendship, mental health  
sex differences, support

Uses of social networks in rural areas for  
the provision of mental health services.

P B81 A0095R0260I790725U810309AIR

Peter D. Killworth  
Dept. of Applied Mathematics  
Silver Street  
Cambridge  
ENGLAND CB3 9EW  
(0223) 51645

MATHEMATICS

friendship, information flows  
macro-structure, methods

"Physics of People", reverse small-  
world and INDEX procedures.

P B81J80 A0262R0093I790517U810527

Joung-Im Kim  
Cypress Hall  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
415 497 2910

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

community, demography, dynamic changes  
health, friendship, information flows  
survey research

P B81 A0069R0261I790725U811208

Priscilla J. Kimboko  
4987 S.W. Evelyn  
Portland, Oregon 97219  
U.S.A.  
503 229 4040

URBAN AFFAIRS

friendship, kinship  
support

Presently in the data collection phase of study of step-families in which some network data on mother, father, and adolescent child is being collected.

P B82J82 A0392R0047I790427U811208AIR

Raymond King  
11 Gwendale Cres.  
Eastwood, Sydney  
New South Wales  
AUSTRALIA 2122  
02 858 4543

SOCIOLOGY

friendship

Study of inter-organizational networks  
family networks.

P B81 A0584R0561I810525U810731

Sharon Kirsh  
27 Walmer Road  
Apt. 308  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5R 2W7  
416 923 8244

PSYCHOLOGY

exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, macro-structure  
mental health, phenomenology, political  
survey research

Completed dissertation on "Emotional Support  
Systems of Working-class Women".

P B81J81 A0027R0264I790725U810527AIR

Alden S. Klovdah1  
Dept. of Sociology  
Faculty of Arts  
Australian National University  
P.O. Box 4  
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600  
AUSTRALIA

SOCIOLOGY

methods, macro-structure, support

Analyzing data on large urban networks, planning  
a study of community and support in large-scale  
networks.

P B81J81 A0313R0265I790725U810309

David Knoke  
Dept. of Sociology  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47405  
U.S.A.  
812 337-0083

SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational  
political

"Social organization of national policy  
domains", NSF-sponsored project on health  
and energy policy-making networks (with  
Ed Laumann).

P B81 A0637R0614I8111002

Barbara Kohl  
826 S. 22nd Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43206  
U.S.A.  
614 252 2747

SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational, macro-structure

Agrarian transformation, social change.

P B81J81 A0409R0067I790516U811208

David R. Kohut  
Dept. of Anthropology  
SUNY Binghamton  
Binghamton, New York 13901  
U.S.A.

ANTHROPOLOGY

ethnicity, inter-organizational, religion

Studing the effect of religious conversion on  
social networks.

P B81J81 A0188R0269I790725U810527

Jerrald D. Krause  
Dept. of Sociology  
Humboldt State University  
Arcata, California 95521  
U.S.A.  
(707) 826 3139

SOCIOLOGY

community, friendship  
inter-generational, phenomenology  
stratification, support

Analysis of community affiliation data  
from interview survey of Arcata, California.

P B81J81 A0357R0094I790517U810309AIR

Lothar Krempel  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Duisburg  
D-4100 Duisburg  
WEST GERMANY

PSYCHOLOGY

dynamic changes, friendship

Development of structure and information flows in a population student beginners

P B81 A0412R0077I800520U810309AIR

Hanspeter Kriesi  
Soziologisches Inst. der  
Universität Zurich  
Sandstrasse 7  
8003 Zurich  
SWITZERLAND

SOCIOLOGY

elites, political

Networks of political elites and organizational units in Switzerland

P B81 A0636R0622I811002

Ping-Yin Kuan  
126 South Cherry Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23220  
U.S.A.  
804 782 1058

SOCIOLOGY

friendship, information flows  
inter-organizational, kinship, macro-structure  
occupational, phenomenology, stratification  
survey research

P B81J81 A0605R0585I810525U810731

James Kuklinski  
Department of Political Science  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
U.S.A.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

dynamic changes, elites, macro-structure  
political

Study of political representation.

P B81 A0596R0568I810317U810527

Wen Kuo  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Utah  
Salt Lake, Utah 84112  
U.S.A.  
801 581 6153

SOCIOLOGY

community, epidemiology, ethnicity  
friendship, health, kinship  
mental health, migration, support  
survey research

P B81J81 A0501R0486I800418U811208

Ronnie Kurchner-Hawkins  
1324 Pepper Hill Dr.  
Lansing, Michigan 48917  
U.S.A.  
517 321 8014

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows, organizational

P B81 A0494R0497I800418U810309UT

Olga Kuzmochka  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 3412

SOCIOLOGY

P B81 A0196R0270I790725U810316UT

Camille Lambert  
Faculty of Social Work  
University of Toronto  
246 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
(416) 978-4176

SOCIAL WORK, SOCIOLOGY

community, exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, inter-organizational  
kinship, support

Coordinating development of series of Faculty projects related to inter-face between natural helping networks and social service delivery system

P B81 A0414R0072I790516U810309AIR

Rolf Langeheine  
Ahlmannstr. 15  
D-2300 Kiel 1  
WEST GERMANY  
0431/562638

PSYCHOLOGY

children, educational, friendship, methods

Social-emotional structures in schools (substantive, perceptual, stability) computer programs

P B81 A0108R0271I790725U810527

Simon Langlois  
Dept. de Sociologie  
Universite Laval  
Laval, Quebec  
G1K 7P4  
418 656 2226

SOCIOLOGY

information flows, occupational, stratification

Reseaux d'information sue le emplois et  
mobilite occupationnelle; choix du  
conjoint; sociabilite des couples.

P B81J81 A0481R0467I791204U810316

David Lansky  
2304 S.E. Main Street  
Portland, Oregon 97214  
U.S.A.  
503 233 2174

HISTORY

elites, inter-organizational  
kinship, political

Dissertation analyzing urban social  
networks among political elite of  
17th century French province.

P B81J81 A0473R0459I791204U811208

Norris Larson  
811 Brummel Street  
Evanston, Illinois 60202  
U.S.A.  
312 328 5764

SOCIOLOGY

methods, organizational, occupational

Chicago Transit Authority.

P B81 A0630R0616I811002

James Lattin  
E53-336 Sloan School of  
Management  
50 Memorial Drive  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139  
U.S.A.  
617 253 6682

MANAGEMENT STUDIES

information flows, macro-structure

Clustering techniques on networks; examining  
overall structure of social networks;  
network flows.

P B81 A0047R0272I790725U810527

Edward O. Laumann  
University of Chicago  
1126 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60649  
U.S.A.  
(312) 753-2366

SOCIOLOGY

community, authority flows, elites  
friendship, information flows, methods  
macro-structure, organizational

Preparing two monographs:  
Social structure of the legal  
profession with J.P. Heinz; Inter-  
organizational network analysis with P.  
Marsden and J. Galaskiewicz.

P B81J81 A0600R0600I810525U810731

Francine Lavoie  
Ecole de Psychologie  
#1140 Tour des Arts  
Universite Laval  
Quebec, Quebec  
G1K 7P4  
418 656 4088

PSYCHOLOGY

community, friendship, health  
information flows

Network analyses of widows and parents;  
use of self-help groups.

P B81J81 A0012R0273I790725U810731

Normand Leavy  
691 rue Gingras  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G1X 3T5  
(418) 651-1079

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, political

A Ph.D. thesis in anthropology: Network  
analysis applied to the political anthropo-  
logy of a village

P B81 A0141R0275I790725U810527

Barry N. Leighton  
Dept. of Criminology  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, British Columbia  
V5A 1S6  
604 291 3213

SOCIOLOGY

community

1. Patterns of personal network communities.  
2. Legal networks and structures. 3. Interest  
groups/networks in local politics.



P B81 A0136R0276I790725U810731

Samuel Leinhardt  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
(School of Urban & Public Affairs)  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213  
U.S.A.  
412 578 2173

## SOCIOLOGY

children, criminology, dynamic changes  
elites, exchange systems, health  
information flows, methods, organizational

Stochastic models, present editor of  
Sociological Methodology

P B81 A0079R0277I790725U810527

Vincent Lemieux  
Dept. de Science Politique  
Universite Laval  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G1W 3N2  
(418) 656-3879

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

community, organizational  
political

Opposition between apparatus and  
networks, structural analysis of  
politics

P B81J81 A0347R0279I790725U811005

Lauren B. Leveton  
c/o E. Bazan  
219 Ladera, Apt. 3  
Santa Barbara, California 93101  
U.S.A.  
216 221 1640

## ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

children, community, epidemiology  
friendship, gerontology, health  
methods, support

Social support systems, friendship development  
and policy decisions.

P B81J80 A0152R0280I790725U810731

Joel H. Levine  
Box 6104  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755  
U.S.A.  
(603) 646 3213

## SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, dynamic changes  
elites, friendship, information flows  
inter-generational, macro-structure  
stratification

P B81 A0634R0620I811002U811214

Bonnie L. Lewis  
Dept. of Sociology &  
Anthropology  
Stone Hall  
Purdue University  
West Lafayette, Indiana 47905  
U.S.A.  
317 743 3832

## SOCIOLOGY

community, elites, exchange systems  
inter-organizational, organizational  
survey research

I am currently beginning my Ph.D.  
dissertation on the resource exchange that  
determines stability and change in community  
power structures.

CC B81 A0583R0559I810317U811005

Serials Librarian  
Sociological Abstracts  
P.O. Box 22206  
San Diego, California 92122  
U.S.A.

## EDUCATION

educational, exchange systems  
information flows, inter-organizational  
survey research

Complimentary exchange with Sociological  
Abstracts (all issues).

CC B81 A0585R0558I810317U810527UT

The Librarian  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 6835

## SOCIOLOGY

educational, exchange systems  
information flows, inter-organizational  
support, teaching

Complimentary subscription to  
Connections (all issues).

IN B81 A0435R0474I791206U810731UT

The Librarian  
The Reading Room  
Faculty of Social Work  
University of Toronto  
246 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

## SOCIAL WORK

community, gerontology, health, kinship  
mental health, support

Support networks among elderly and other  
clients of the social work discipline.

CC B81 A0587R0564I810317U810527UT

The Librarian  
The Research Library  
Centre for Urban and Community  
Studies  
University of Toronto  
150 St. George Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Complimentary subscriber to Connections  
(all issues).

IN B81 A0618R0610I810731U811208

The Library  
Benjamin Rose Institute  
636 Rose Building  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
U.S.A.  
216 621 7201

P B81J81 A0128R0282I790725U811005

Nan Lin  
Dept. of Sociology  
SUNY-Albany  
Albany, New York 12222  
U.S.A.  
518 457 8468

## SOCIOLOGY

epidemiology, health, macro-structure  
mental health, methods, occupational  
stratification, support, survey research  
teaching

Social resources, social support in  
networks.

P B81 A0606R0588I810525U810731

Richard Lobban  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Rhode Island College  
Providence, Rhode Island 02908  
U.S.A.  
401 456 8005

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, demography, dynamic changes  
ethnicity, friendship, kinship, methods  
stratification

Urban Social Network Analysis of Sudan  
Urbanization (three towns).

P B81 A0437R0442I791108U810731

Kathleen Love  
Project for Public Space  
I.N.C.  
875 Avenue of Americas  
New York, New York 10001  
U.S.A.  
212 564 2906

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, friendship, support  
survey research, teaching

P B81J80 A0438R0478I800115U810527

Peter A. Lupsha  
617 Dartmouth NE  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106  
U.S.A.  
505 266 0330

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

authority flows, inter-generational  
organizational

Analysis of linkages in organized  
criminal groups.

P B82 A0449R0453I791119U811208

Margo MacLeod  
5274 Yale Station  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520  
U.S.A.  
203 777 6364

## SOCIOLOGY

community, dynamic changes  
ethnicity, health

Study of voluntary agencies and social  
and economic developments; utopian community  
structure.

P B81 A0008R0288I790725U810309UT

Dennis William Magill  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978-4416

## SOCIOLOGY

educational, elites, stratification

Network relations among academics

P B81J81 A0214R0290I790725U810528

Peter Mariolis  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208  
U.S.A.  
803 777 6649

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, methods  
political

Methods for analyzing subgroups; hyper networks.

P B81J81 A0024R0291I790725U810528

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, elites, exchange systems  
inter-organizational, organizational  
methods, political, stratification

Methods for analysis of tables of differential  
associates; incorporation of network constraints  
into models of power and collective decision-  
making.

P B81J81 A0607R0596I810525U811208

H. Gilman McCann  
3950 Via Real #149  
Carpinteria, California 93013  
U.S.A.  
805 684 1839

SOCIOLOGY

criminology, elites, information flows  
macro-structure, stratification

Networks among 18th century scientists;  
triplets and macro-structure in graphs.

P B81 A0534R0520I800915U810528

Christine McElroy  
59 Magazine Street  
Apt. 37  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
02139  
U.S.A.  
617 547 4720

PSYCHOLOGY

mental health, social services, support

Social support in networks of psychiatrically-  
disabled clients of a community mental health  
centre.

P B81J81 A0479R0456I791204U811005AIR

Kayleen M. McNeil  
8 Hunter Street  
Yarralumla, Canberra  
ACT 2600  
AUSTRALIA  
813836

ANTHROPOLOGY

dynamic changes, elites, ethnicity  
political, recruitment

Ph.D. research, New Zealand. Socio-political  
organization among contemporary Maori elites.

P B81J81 A0335R0297I790725U810309

J. Miller McPherson  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208  
U.S.A.  
803 777 2633

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, methods  
organizational, sex differences  
survey research

Sex differences in organizational size  
--some network consequences, (AJS);  
Dynamic properties of organizations  
with some network implications (Social  
Forces); Network properties of voluntary  
organizations (ed. Blau and Merton).

P B81J81 A0193R0300I790725U810309

J. Hunter Mica  
4010 Windsor St.  
Apt. 1  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217  
U.S.A.  
(412) 521-6556

SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, macro-structure  
methods, stratification, information flows  
technological impacts

Dissertation research: blockmodels  
of a scientific research group.

CC B82 A0580R0567I811208 AIR

Mr. K Michielsen  
North-Holland Publishing Co.  
P.O. Box 103  
1000 AC Amsterdam  
NETHERLANDS

Publisher for Social Networks.

P B81J81 A0194R0096I790517U810528

Jon Miller  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, California 90007  
U.S.A.  
213 743 2658

SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational, organizational  
sex differences, social services  
stratification

Access to organizational and inter-  
organizational networks as resultants of  
location in external systems of stratification.

P B81 A0472R0458I791204U810309UT

Keiko Minai  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

SOCIOLOGY

P B81J81 A0577R0570I810317U811005

Michael Minor  
Pacific Institute for Research  
and Evaluation  
125 University Avenue  
Berkeley, California 94710  
U.S.A.  
415 548 8724

PSYCHOLOGY

criminology  
exchange systems  
friendship, health, kinship, mental health  
methods, support, survey research

Principal investigator of grant from  
National Institute on Drug Abuse:  
Social networks and re-entry: a  
panel study of former heroin addicts.

P B81 A0077R0303I790725U810528

Beth Mintz  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Vermont  
31 S. Prospect Street  
Burlington, Vermont 05405  
U.S.A.  
(802) 656-3236

SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational, elites  
political

Network analysis of interlocking director-  
ates

P B81 A0129R0304I790725U810309AIR

J. Clyde Mitchell  
Nuffield College  
Oxford OX1 1NF  
ENGLAND  
0865-48014

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, friendship, kinship, methods  
phenomenology

general theoretical, and formal analytical  
(computer) procedures

P B81 A0541R0542I810115U810528

Roger Mitchell  
Social Ecology Laboratory  
Dept. of Psychiatry  
TD-114  
Stanford University Medical  
Center  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
(415) 858 3996

PSYCHOLOGY

community, mental health, support

Research on determinants of social support  
and social networks among a sample of depressed  
patients.

P B81 A0476R0462I791204U810309

Mark Mizruchi  
Scientific Computing Center  
Albert Einstein College of Medicine  
Bronx, New York 10461  
U.S.A.  
212 430-2579

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, elites  
inter-organizational, methods, political

Historical analysis of interlocking  
directorates; comparison of clique  
identification techniques.

P B81 A0118R0305I790725U810528AIR

Robert J. Mokken  
Central Bureau for Statistics  
Princese Beatrixlaan 42B  
Voorburgh 2273X2  
NETHERLANDS  
070 694341 (2302)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

dynamic changes, elites, information flows  
inter-organizational, organizational, methods  
survey research

Acquaintance networks; network software; inter-  
locking directorates; inter-organizational  
networks.

P B81J81 A0446R0444I791108U810528AIR

Angel Monti  
Pedro Goyena 2437  
1640 Martinez  
Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA  
792-2 519

ECONOMICS

dynamic changes, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, methods

Interdisciplinary analysis

P B81 AO209R0307I790725U811005

Gwen Moore  
Dept. of Sociology  
SUNY-Albany  
Albany, New York 12222  
U.S.A.  
518 457 8468

SOCIOLOGY

elites, political, sex differences

Study of the impact of networks on the career of women managers.

P B81J81 AO225R0308I790725U811208

David L. Morgan  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of California-Riverside  
Riverside, California 92521  
U.S.A.  
812 787 5442

SOCIOLOGY

community, gerontology, health methods

(1) Continuing work from dissertation which uses network data collected over time in an old age home to speak to issues of community life; (2) Use of block models to examine group structure in some experimental data; (3) Theoretical work on categories of contacts in large populations

P B81J80 AO427R0472I791206U810309

Daniel Mueller  
Wilder Foundation Planning and Development Office  
355 Washington Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
U.S.A.  
612 292-4270

SOCIOLOGY

community, epidemiology  
friendship, kinship, mental health  
social services, support, survey research

Survey research: personal support networks and social service needs in young adults.

P B81 AO035R0312I790725U811005AIR

Paul Mueller  
Institute for Applied Social Research  
University of Cologne  
Greinstrasse 2  
D-5000 Cologne 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.

P B81J81 AO410R0069I790516U810731

James Mulherin  
203 Palo Verde Ter.  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
U.S.A.  
(408) 427-2219

SOCIOLOGY

educational, mental health, occupational  
organizational, survey research

Consultant

P B81 AO133R0313I790725U811214

Nicholas C. Mullins  
Department of Sociology  
Indiana University  
1022 E. Third St.  
Bloomington, Indiana 47405  
U.S.A.  
(812) 337-1189

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, dynamic changes, elites  
information flows, inter-organizational  
methods

P B81 AO037R0314I790725U810528AIR

Patrick Mullins  
Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology  
University of Queensland  
St. Lucia, Queensland 4067  
AUSTRALIA  
07 377 3918

SOCIOLOGY

community, political, macro-structure

Class analyses.

P B81 AO028R0315I790725U810731

Stephen Murray  
Language Behavior Research  
Laboratory  
Univ. of California-Berkeley  
Berkeley, California 94120  
U.S.A.  
415 642 6906

ANTHROPOLOGY

community, ethnicity, health  
information flows, migration

African and gay North American chain  
migration; scientific theory groups;  
Mexican-American speech community.

CC B81 A0059R0321I790725U810731

N.O.R.G.  
Workshop in Political Theory  
and Policy Analysis  
Indiana University  
814 East Third Street  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
U.S.A.  
(812) 337-0441

POLITICAL SCIENCE

exchange systems, inter-organizational  
organizational, methods, political

Exchange subscription: all issues.

P B81 A064OR0635I811208 AIR

Emiel Nelissen  
Kuringersteenweg 52  
B3500 Hasselt  
BELGIUM

PSYCHOLOGY

mental health

P B81 A0566R0577I810318

Rodney Nelson  
1570 Oak Avenue  
Apt. 615  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.  
312 328 0495

SOCIOLOGY

educational, occupational, recruitment

Communication networks in the humanities.

P B81 A0441R0473I791206U810115AIR

Beryl Nicholson  
12 Lavender Gardens  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
ENGLAND NE2 3DE

SOCIOLOGY

migration, macro-structure, stratification

Application of network ideas to migration theory.

P B81J79 A0021R0097I790517U810528

Bruce M. Nickum  
1025 Wood Avenue  
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042  
U.S.A.  
(215) 253-6792

SOCIOLOGY

elites, epidemiology  
mental health  
stratification

Patterns of referral in mental health agency

P B81 A0244R0318I790725U810316

Joanne M. Nigg  
Department of Sociology  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
U.S.A.  
602 965 4505

SOCIOLOGY

community, information flows  
political, technological impacts

Currently engaged in dissertation  
research, part of which focuses  
on the pre-existing, informal and  
formal networks in various Southern  
California communities and their  
relationship to recently emerging  
grass roots groups/organizations

P B81J81 A0474R0460I791204U810528

William Norris  
Department of Sociology/  
Anthropology  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, Ohio 44074  
U.S.A.  
216 775 8374

SOCIOLOGY

community, exchange systems  
stratification

P B81J81 A0396R0050I790502U810115AIR

Astrid Nypan  
Institute of Sociology  
University of Oslo  
P.O. Box 1096  
Blindern,  
Oslo 3  
NORWAY  
(2) 46 68 00

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, community, elites, friendship  
information flows

Study of elite structures, information flows  
and friendship networks in two villages in  
Tanzania.

P B81 A065OR0625I811208

Angela O'Rand  
Dept. of Sociology  
Duke University  
Durham NC 27706  
U.S.A.  
919 684 2915

SOCIOLOGY

P B81 A0148R0320I790725U811208UT

Robin Ostow  
c/o M. Bodemann  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 8718

SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, elites, ethnicity  
kinship, migration, occupational, political

Network of migration from south to north  
Europe and return migration; role of net-  
works in development of English and French  
Canadian sociology: patronage and class.

P B81 A0124R0322I790725U810528

Diane L. Pancoast  
Regional Research Institute for  
Human Services  
Portland State University  
P.O. Box 751  
Portland, Oregon 97207  
U.S.A.  
503 229 4040

SOCIAL WORK, URBAN AFFAIRS

gerontology, mental health  
support, social services

Research on support networks of  
epileptics.

P B81 A0210R0018I790613U810731AIR

Franz Urban Pappi  
Institut für Soziologie  
Universität Kiel  
Olshausenstrasse 40-60  
D-2300 Kiel  
WEST GERMANY

SOCIOLOGY

community, exchange systems  
political, stratification

Community power structures and decision  
making.

P B81J81 A0239R0323I790725U810528

E. Mansell Pattison  
Dept. of Psychiatry  
Medical College of Georgia  
Augusta, Georgia 30904  
U.S.A.  
404 828 3284

PSYCHIATRY

community, dynamic changes, epidemiology  
ethnicity, exchange systems, health  
kinship, macro-structure, mental health  
methods, support

Methodology and empirical data and  
clinical application

P B81J81 A0411R0078I790516U810316AIR

Philippa E. Pattison  
Department of Psychology  
University of Melbourne  
Parkville, Victoria  
AUSTRALIA 3052  
03 341 6371

PSYCHOLOGY

methods

Algebraic analysis for local and  
global role systems.

P B81 A0291R0324I790725U810316AIR

Clive Payne  
Computing Unit, Social Sciences  
Faculty Centre  
University of Oxford  
George Street, Oxford  
ENGLAND  
0865 724747

COMPUTER SCIENCE

technological impacts

Development of SNAP computer package

P B81 A0326R0098I790517U810528AIR

Edmund R. Peay  
School of Social Science  
Flinders University of  
South Australia  
Bedford Park,  
South Australia  
AUSTRALIA 5042  
275 3911

PSYCHOLOGY

methods

P B82 A0018R0326I790725U811214AIR

Margaret Peil  
Centre of West African Studies  
Birmingham University  
Birmingham B15 2ZT  
ENGLAND  
021-472-1301, ext. 2331

SOCIOLOGY

community, dynamic changes, friendship  
kinship, migration, occupational  
sex differences, stratification, support  
survey research

Survey research on three towns in Sierra  
Leone. Publication: My Cities and Suburbs:  
Urban Life in West Africa, 1981.

P B81J81 A0594R0550I810317U811208AIR

Olle Persson  
Sociologiska Institutionen  
Umea Universitet  
901 87 Umea  
SWEDEN

## SOCIOLOGY

information flows, inter-organizational  
survey research

Studies of interpersonal communication among  
scientists and engineers in Sweden.

P B81J81 A0030R0332I790725U811005AIR

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).

P B81J81 A0300R0333I790725U810731AIR

Narciso Pizarro  
Andres Mellado 53, 2-0  
Madrid - 15  
SPAIN  
1 - 2444282

## SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, elites, information flows  
inter-organizational, macro-structure  
organizational

Currently preparing a book (in Spanish)  
on network analysis in Sociology.

P B81 A0633R0619I811002U811208

Brenda Platt  
117 Old Forest Hill Road  
Apt. 26  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5P 2R8  
416 783 6922

## SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, dynamic changes  
information flows, technological impacts

Currently M.A. in Sociology--interest in  
network analysis.

P B81J81 A0559R0583I810525U811005

Stanley Pokras  
Public Interest Media Project  
P.O. Box 14066  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19123  
U.S.A.  
215 922 0227

## INFORMATION SCIENCE

community, educational, exchange systems  
survey research, technological impacts

We provide an inexpensive file-card networking  
service :small world, allowing exchanges in  
skill/services, interest/ideas and teaching/  
learning similar to a "learning network",  
but not limited to teaching and learning.  
We also publish Other Networks, a newsletter  
about networking.

P B81J81 A0608R0586I810525U810731AIR

Dorian Powell  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of West Indies  
Mona, Kingston 7  
JAMAICA  
92 70949

## SOCIOLOGY

demography  
survey research, teaching

In the preliminary stages of preparation  
for a study of network relationships among  
West Indian men and women.

P B81J81 A0166R0337I790725U810316

Mitchell A. Pravatiner  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Illinois  
Box 4348  
Chicago, Illinois 60680  
U.S.A.  
312 996 5304

## SOCIOLOGY

community, information flows  
occupational, survey research

Dissertation research on social networks  
and job finding among urban working-class  
women.



P B81J81 A0625R0445I811002

David Prensky  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Chicago  
1126 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
U.S.A.  
312 753 3386

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational, macro-structure  
methods, organizational, political  
survey research

Inter-organizational networks in health and  
energy policy domains.

P B81 A0547R0543I810115U811005

Richard Price  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Michigan  
580 Union Drive  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109  
U.S.A.  
(313) 763 0264

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, exchange systems, health  
mental health, organizational  
social services

Theoretical interest in exchange systems.

P B81 A0642R0633I811208 IUTS

Ian Pringle  
Linguistic Survey of the  
Ottawa Valley  
Dept. of Linguistics  
Carleton University  
Ottawa, Ontario

K1S 5B6  
613 231 5573

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

P B81 A0289R0338I790725U810528

Roger Pritchard  
1514 McGee Street  
Berkeley, California 94703  
U.S.A.  
(415) 527-5604

## SOCIOLOGY

community, educational, exchange systems  
friendship, information flows  
inter-organizational, organizational  
recruitment, social services  
technological impacts, support

Consultant/analyst assisting  
initiation and development of support,  
resource-exchange, and information networks  
locally, regionally, nationally and inter-  
nationally; with special reference to  
organization and financial support.

IN B81 A0616R0582I810525U811005

Network Therapy Project  
Mt. Tom Institute for  
Human Services Inc.  
507 Appleton Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts 01040  
U.S.A.  
413 536 5473

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

community, educational, epidemiology  
exchange systems, information flows  
health, mental health, social services  
support

P B81J80 A0237R0339I790725U811005

Stephen Radecki  
Box 24B90  
Los Angeles, California 90049  
U.S.A.  
213 226 7038

## SOCIOLOGY

community, occupational, survey research

Currently Project Director of U.S. Dept.  
of Labor Study: "Social networks,  
occupational mobility and orientation  
to work".

P B81J81 A0645R0627I811208 AIR

Silvina Edith Ramos  
Hipolito Yrigoyen 1156  
Buenos Aires  
Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA 1086  
37-1956

## ANTHROPOLOGY

exchange systems, health, kinship  
phenomenology

CC B81 A0192R0340I790725U810528AIR

Anatol Rapoport  
Institute of Advanced Studies  
56 Stumpergasse  
Vienna 1060  
AUSTRIA

## MATHEMATICS, PSYCHOLOGY

Complimentary subscription to  
Connections, all issues.

P B81J81 A0087R0341I790725U811208

Robert N. Rapoport  
c/o William T. Grant Foundation  
919 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10022  
U.S.A.  
212 752 0071

## ANTHROPOLOGY

children, mental health

P B81 A0044R0342I790725U810316

William D. Ratcliffe  
Longwoods Research Group Ltd.  
Suite 200  
2161 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 3A6  
416 481 3311

## PSYCHOLOGY

mental health, phenomenology

Reviewing existing literature concerning the social network antecedents and consequences of psychopathology, developing a theoretical structure concerning the above, and developing clinical procedures designed to assess social network characteristics primarily from a learning-behavioral perspective.

P B82 A0359R0099I790517U811208AIR

Michael Rath  
Santa Rosa 1651  
Vincente Lopez  
Prov. of Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA  
795-1836

## SOCIOLOGY

dynamic changes, macro-structure, mental health political

Social and Social-Psychiatric Field

CC B81 A0588R0560I810317U810528UT

Jeffrey Reitz  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 3411

## SOCIOLOGY

Complimentary subscription to Connections, all issues.

P B81 A0638R0613I811002

Darla Rhyne  
21 Bernard Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5R 1R3  
416 967 4352

## SOCIOLOGY

community, kinship, phenomenology survey research

Perceived quality of life.

P B82J82 A0380R0054I790502U811214

Ronald Rice  
Institute for Communication Research  
Cypress Hall, Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
(415) 323-6405

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

dynamic changes, exchange systems information flows, inter-organizational methods, organizational, technological impacts

Over-time analysis of computer-monitored network data.

P B81J81 A0049R0344I790725U810528

William D. Richards Jr.  
Dept. of Communication  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, British Columbia  
V5A 1S6  
604 291 3687

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

information flows, methods, organizational technological impacts

Currently working on a study of communication/information patterns in Alberta Dept. of Agriculture as part of planning for a major computer/communication network.

P B81 A0552R0544I810115U811208

Brad Richardson  
Dept. of Sociology  
1184 Social Science  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454  
U.S.A.  
(612) 376 2740

## SOCIOLOGY

criminology, health, methods organizational

Nurse "turnover" in neo-natal intensive care units.

CC B81 A0253R0345I790725U810731UT

R. J. Richardson  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
416 978 5405

## SOCIOLOGY

elites, information flows inter-organizational macro-structure, occupational organizational

Assistant Editor: Connections

P B81 A0235R0346I790725U810528

Stephanie Riger  
Center for Urban Affairs &  
Policy Research  
2040 Sheridan Road  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.  
312 492 3395

PSYCHOLOGY

community, criminology  
organizational, sex differences

Co-principal investigator of NIMH  
Grant, investigating the impact  
of the fear of rape and other  
crimes on the lives of women and  
men in urban communities. Includes  
investigation of the relationship  
among social networks, fear levels,  
and precautionary strategies to prevent  
victimization

P B81 A0639R0612I811002

Dave Riley  
HDFS Department  
MVR Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York 14850  
U.S.A.  
607 256 3229

PSYCHOLOGY

community, social services, support

Developmental psychology outcomes: graduate  
research, the social networks as an environment,  
and as a mediating influence, in human  
development.

P B81 A0609R0589I810525U810731

Paul Robinson  
300 Garibaldi Avenue  
Apt. 3B  
Lodi, New Jersey 07644  
U.S.A.  
201 773 3599

PSYCHOLOGY

community, mental health, social services

Examining role of networks in psychiatric  
patients; planning study of role of networks  
in coping with single parenthood.

P B81J81 A0039R0348I790725U810731

Everett M. Rogers  
Institute for Communication Research  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305  
U.S.A.  
415 497 2753

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

friendship, information flows, organizational  
survey research, technological impacts

Research on interpersonal networks in the  
diffusion of family planning innovations in  
Korea.

P B81J81 A0111R0350I790725U810731

Rheta Rosen  
Family Studies  
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute  
50 Gould Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5B 1E8  
(416) 595 5136

SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, friendship, gerontology  
kinship, support

Social and kin networks and adjustment  
to aging.

P B81 A0247R0351I790725U810528

William G. Roy  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90405  
U.S.A.  
(213) 825-3633

SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, political

Inter-locking directorates of  
major U.S. corporations, 1886-1905.

P B81J81 A0595R0551I810317

Paul Ruff  
Family Networks  
720 E. 26th Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404  
U.S.A.  
612 872 2345

SOCIAL WORK

children, community, friendship  
inter-organizational, mental health

Working with the families of emotionally  
disturbed adolescents who are in Family Networks  
day treatment programme; to build for those  
adolescents and families the social supports  
(formal and informal) they need to meet  
their identified needs.

P B81 A0075R0353I790725U811214AIR

Bengt G. Rundblad  
Sociologiska Institutionen  
Goteborgs Universitet  
Karl Johansgatan 27 A-B  
S-414 59 Goteborg  
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.

P B81 A0611R0590I810525U811005

Ramon Luis Saavedra  
Nez Perce J.35  
Pullman, Washington 99163  
U.S.A.  
509 334 7522

PSYCHOLOGY

ethnicity, kinship, mental health  
migration, sex differences

Adaptation and normalization for selected Puerto Rican populations of Pattison's Psychosocial Network Inventory.

P B81J81 A0266R0354I790725U810731

Lee Sailer  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Univ. of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260  
U.S.A.  
412 624 3388

ANTHROPOLOGY

exchange systems, information flows  
kinship, methods

Currently concentrating on processes by which "networks" are learned by individuals.

P B81J81 A0378R0017I790613U810316

Benjamin A. Saltzer  
3205 Talbot St.  
San Diego, California 92106  
U.S.A.  
(714) 225-9961

MANAGEMENT STUDIES

information flows, organizational  
technological impacts

Finishing a study of information flows among scientists and engineers and impact of a formal computer-based system on these lines.

P B81 A0234R0101I790517U810528

Samuel F. Sampson  
215 South Cove Road  
Burlington, Vermont 05401  
U.S.A.  
(802) 864-6751

SOCIOLOGY

organizational

Currently working on MS on structural sociology (forthcoming).

P B82 A0436R0475I791206U811208

William Saur  
School of Social Work  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514  
U.S.A.  
919 962 1225

SOCIAL WORK

health, mental health, social services, support

Networks of families of handicapped children.

P B81 A0065R0102I790517U811214

Jacqueline Scherer  
Dept. of Sociology  
Oakland University  
521 Varner Hall  
Rochester, Michigan 48063  
U.S.A.  
(313) 377-2420

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, community, educational  
ethnicity, information flows  
inter-organizational, organizational

Just received 2-1/2 year grant to study School-Community Social Networks during a decade of desegregation in Pontiac, Michigan. (National Institute of Education)  
Also, examining female social networks in urban situations.

P B81J81 A0520R0194I800527U810528AIR

Per Morten Schiefloe  
Institutt Fur Sosiologi og  
Samfunnskunnskap  
Universitetet i Trondheim  
7000 Trondheim  
NORWAY  
075 15100

SOCIOLOGY

community, friendship, kinship, teaching

Studies of neighbourhood qualities and planning in cities.

P B81J81 AO132R0358I790725U810528AIR

Huibert Schijf  
Sociologisch Instituut  
Amsterdam  
NETHERLANDS 1012 CE

SOCIOLOGY

elites, inter-organizational

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)

CC B81 AO627R0579I810505U810731UT

Siegfried Schulte  
c/o Department of Geography  
University of Toronto  
Sidney Smith Building  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

GEOGRAPHY

teaching

Computer programme advisor  
to INSNA and Connections.

P B81J81 AO445R0446I791108U810528

Donald F. Schwartz  
216 Highgate Road  
Ithaca, New York 14850  
U.S.A.  
607 257 7581

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

authority flows, information flows  
organizational, survey research

Research on communication networks in  
organizations--liaison roll studies

P B82J82 AO398R0058I790502U811208AIR

Thomas Schweizer  
Institut für Völkerkunde  
Albertus-Magnus-Platz  
5000 41 Cologne  
WEST GERMANY

ANTHROPOLOGY

elites, ethnicity, exchange systems  
community, kinship, friendship, religion

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of  
anthropological fieldwork data on the social  
structure (class, factions, religious  
networks and neighbourhood); economic relation-  
ship in a Javanese village and region.

P B81 AO121R0361I790725U810731AIR

John Scott  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Leicester  
Leicester  
ENGLAND LE1 7RH  
0533-50000

SOCIOLOGY

elites, information flows, inter-organizational  
kinship, macro-structure, occupational  
organizational, stratification

Interlocking shareholdings and interlocking  
directorships; kinship networks in upper  
class.

P B81 AO041R0362I790725U810528

Stephen B. Seidman  
Dept. of Mathematics  
George Mason University  
Fairfax, Virginia 22030  
U.S.A.  
703 323 2232

MATHEMATICS

demography, ethnicity, exchange systems  
friendship, kinship, methods

Developing hypergraph models of non-dyadic  
networks, application to exchange networks.

P B81 AO202R0364I790725U810316UT

Ben Zion Shapiro  
Faculty of Social Work  
University of Toronto  
246 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, Ontario  
416 978 3268

SOCIAL WORK

community, ethnicity, exchange systems  
friendship, inter-organizational, kinship  
mental health, phenomenology, support

Research on helping networks

P B82 AO061R0366I790725U811208

Malcolm Shookner  
217 Balsam Ave.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4E 3C4  
(416) 694-7953

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

authority flows, children, community  
exchange systems  
information flows, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, social services

Organization of local childrens' services  
committees in Ontario to allocate  
funds for and co-ordinate services for  
children with special needs.

P B81 A0469R0452I791119U811005

Wesley Shrum  
Dept. of Sociology  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544  
U.S.A.  
609 452 4743

SOCIOLOGY

exchange systems, information flows  
inter-organizational, organizational  
technological impacts

Comparative study of socio-technical systems  
in energy research.

P B81J81 A0051R0371I790725U810731

Francis M. Sim  
Dept. of Sociology  
502 Liberal Arts  
Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16801  
U.S.A.  
814 865 4812

SOCIOLOGY

methods, phenomenology

Programmes for role systems mappings.

P B81 A0610R0592I810525U811005AIR

Hugh Smith  
Dept. of Psychology  
Nottingham University  
Nottingham  
ENGLAND NG7 2RD  
602 56101 Ext. 3193

COMPUTER SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY

information flows, occupational  
technological impacts

Social and psychological impacts of  
computer based message systems.

P B81 A0134R0377I790725U810528

M. Estellie Smith  
Dept. of Anthropology  
SUNY-Dswego  
Dswego, New York 13126  
U.S.A.  
(315) 524-7412

ANTHROPOLOGY

ethnicity, migration, phenomenology

Working with Hispanic networks in New Mexico.  
Working with Portuguese immigrant networks  
in USA and Canada. Working within a  
framework of integrating General Systems  
Theory with network analysis

P B81J81 A0187R0379I790725U810731

Ted C. Smith  
Dept. of Sociology  
303 SBS Building  
University of Utah  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112  
U.S.A.  
(801) 581-7876

SOCIOLOGY

community, dynamic changes, support  
inter-organizational, teaching  
technological impacts

Structural capacity of small communities'  
co-ordinating involvement in mitigating  
problem-solving in development impacted  
western regions.

P B81J81 A0248R0380I790725U810528AIR

Wolfgang Sodeur  
Ostlandstrasse 72  
5000 Koln 40 (Weiden)  
WEST GERMANY

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, dynamic changes  
information flows

Development of social networks;  
information and influence processes  
within social networks

P B81J81 A0114R0381I790725U810731

John A. Sonquist  
Sociology Dept.  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, California 93106  
U.S.A.  
805 961 3118

SOCIOLOGY

methods, survey research, technological impacts

Univ. of California-Santa Barbara  
social networks seminar; development of  
applications of relational database  
theory to data management problems  
in social network analysis.

B81 A0578R0599I810525

Harold Sosnowitz  
1007 - 360 Cumberland Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 1T4  
204 943 6293

SOCIAL WORK

children, community, mental health

Mental health self-help groups.

P B81 A0205R0383I790725U810316

Ross V. Speck  
120 Kenilworth Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147  
U.S.A.  
(215) WA3 9399

PSYCHIATRY

exchange systems, friendship  
mental health, phenomenology  
support

Network therapy, teaching social network  
intervention

P B81 A0579R0557I810317

Philip J. Stone  
Dept. of Sociology  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 021380  
U.S.A.  
617 495 3812

COMPUTER SCIENCE

authority flows, dynamic changes  
exchange systems, information flows

P B81 A0629R0615I811002

Kenneth Studer  
Dept. of Sociology  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
820 W. Franklin Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23284  
U.S.A.  
804 257 0349

SOCIOLOGY

community, support

P B81J81 A0285R0390I790725U810731AIR

Parsudi Suparlan  
Departemen Antropologi  
Fakultas Sastra, Univ. of Indonesia  
Rawamangun, Jakarta  
INDONESIA

ANTHROPOLOGY

authority flows, community, dynamic changes  
ethnicity, exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, inter-generational, kinship  
political, recruitment, religion  
technological impacts

I am using network analysis to assess the socio-cultural effects of television in rural Indonesia. This research is being conducted by a team in seven Indonesian provinces for a three month period of field-work, from January until March, 1978. I am the team member who made the research design and who is supervising the field work in three provinces. The project is financed by the Indonesian government and the East-West Center of Hawaii. The final report is expected to be released in June 1978.

P B81 A0055R0392I790725U810528

Dorrian Sweetser  
35 Leslie Rd.  
Auburndale, Massachusetts 02166  
U.S.A.  
(617) 353-3422

SOCIOLOGY

gerontology, kinship, stratification  
Fraternal occupational mobility.

P B81 A0484R0482I800115U810731IUTS

Jane Synge  
Dept. of Sociology  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8S 4M4  
416 525 9140 Ext 4481

SOCIOLOGY

gerontology, kinship

P B81J81 A0555R0546I810115U810316

Charles Tardy  
Dept. of Speech Communication  
University of Southern  
Mississippi  
Box 5131  
Hattiesburgh, Mississippi 39401  
U.S.A.  
(601) 266-7198

COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

friendship, health, information flows  
political, support

Recently completed dissertation examining communication channels used by high school students in selecting a post-secondary educational institution.

P B81 A0002R0395I790725U811208UT

Lorne Tepperman  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Toronto  
563 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1  
(416) 978-3413

SOCIOLOGY

elites, occupational

Analyzing the social basis for regional sub-cultures in Canada, utilizing data on migration, travel and information flow among Provinces.

P B81J80 A0619R0609I810731

Roger Tessier  
76 Corcelette  
Outremont, Quebec  
H2V 3A6  
514 270 3417

PSYCHOLOGY

authority flows, community, epidemiology  
friendship, health, kinship, support  
survey research

IN B81 A0489R0506I800425U810731AIR

The Librarian  
University of Kent  
Canterbury, Kent  
ENGLAND CT2 7NU

P B81 A0622R0606I810731

Peggy Thoits  
Dept. of Sociology  
Green Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544  
U.S.A.  
609 452 4557

SOCIOLOGY

epidemiology, mental health, support

Testing the "buffering" hypothesis  
that social support mediates the effects  
of life events on mental health.

P B81J80 A0557R0547I810115U810528

Charles Tierney  
Canadian Forces Personnel Applied  
Research Unit  
4900 Yonge Street  
Suite 600  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2N 6B7  
416 224 4972

SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, demography, educational  
elites, ethnicity, exchange systems  
inter-organizational, occupational  
organizational, recruitment, survey research

Research officer (CFPARU); demographic  
accession and attrition research.

P B81 A0189R0397I790725U811005

Charles Tilly  
Center for Research on Social  
Organization  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  
U.S.A.

SOCIOLOGY, HISTORY

political, dynamic changes  
elites, information flows  
community, methods  
macro-structure

P B81 A0632R0618I811002

Barbara Tinsley  
1201 S. Race Street  
Urbana, Illinois 61801  
U.S.A.

PSYCHOLOGY

P B81J81 A0126R0398I790725U810731

David M. Todd  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003  
U.S.A.  
413 545 0662

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.

P B81J81 A0261R0401I790725U810731

David W. Trimble  
P.O. Box 38-206  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
U.S.A.  
617 491 1112

PSYCHOLOGY

community, epidemiology, health  
inter-organizational, mental health  
social services, support

Community clinical practice of social  
networks therapy; research on network  
therapy outcomes. Consultant and  
professional training.

P B81 A0456R0447I791108U810115IUTS

David J. Tucker  
Faculty of Social Work  
McMaster University  
1280 Main Street West  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8S 4L8  
(416) 525 X4768

SOCIAL WORK

community, exchange systems  
inter-organizational, social services

Management of inter-organizational social  
services networks. Development of frameworks  
identifying analytical areas and methodological  
problems to address the advancing understanding  
of inter-organizational relationships.



P B82 A0161R0404I790725U811208

Herman Turk  
1437 Palisades Drive  
Pacific Palisades  
California 90272  
U.S.A.  
213 454 8652

SOCIOLOGY

community, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, organizational

Resource constraints and macro-  
inter-organizational change within  
localities.

P B81J81 A0017R0405I790725U810528IUTS

K. Victor Ujimoto  
Dept. of Sociology  
University of Guelph  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1G 2W1  
(519) 824-4120, ext. 3912

SOCIOLOGY

community, gerontology  
migration, survey research

Ethnic Social Networks in Asian Canadian  
Communities. Post-War Japanese Immigrants:  
Participation in Voluntary Organizations and  
in the Network of Social Affiliations.

P B81J80 A0470R0451I791119U810316

Donald Unger  
Department of Psychology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208  
U.S.A.  
803 777 4864

PSYCHOLOGY

community, children, mental health, support

Neighborhood informal support systems: role  
of social network in adjustment of women  
returning to school.

P B81 A0043R0406I790725U811208

Michael Useem  
Dept. of Sociology  
Boston University  
Boston, Massachusetts 02215  
U.S.A.

SOCIOLOGY

elites

Informal networks among the business elite

P B81 A0020R0407I790725U811208

Mary L.S. Vachon  
Clarke Institute of Psychiatry  
250 College Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5T 1R8  
(416) 979-2221, ext. 613

SOCIOLOGY

health, mental health, occupational  
support

Occupational stress in care-givers  
working with critically ill, dying and  
bereaved.

P B81J81 A7218R0409I790725U811214AIR

Michel Vessiere  
European University Institute  
Badia Fiesolana  
Via Del Roccettini  
50016 S. Domenico Di Fiesole  
ITALY  
055 477931

inter-organizational, elites  
macro-structure

Crossnational network analysis  
(interlocking directorates between  
corporations and government in  
Belgium and in the Netherlands)

P B81J81 A0003R0410I790725U810316IUTS

Gerald Walker  
Dept. of Geography  
York University  
Downsview, Ontario  
M3J 2P3  
416 667 3087

GEOGRAPHY

community, ethnicity, friendship  
kinship, migration, stratification

Analysis of social networks among  
farmers.

P B81 A0146R0413I790725U810731

Harry Wasserman  
School of Social Welfare  
UCLA  
Los Angeles, California 90024  
U.S.A.  
213 825 2993

SOCIAL WRK

friendship, kinship, mental health  
social services, support

Current interest in social support  
systems

P B81J81 A018R0414I790725U811214

Stanley S. Wasserman  
 Dept. of Applied Statistics  
 University of Minnesota  
 St. Paul, Minneapolis  
 Minnesota 55108  
 U.S.A.  
 (612) 376-3920

## STATISTICS

dynamic changes, inter-organizational  
 methods

Stochastic modelling; in general  
 statistical analysis of networks

P B81 A0375R0064I790502U810731

Richard B. Weinberg  
 Dept. of Psychology  
 University of South Florida  
 Tampa, Florida 3362  
 U.S.A.  
 813 974 4672

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, mental health, support  
 friendship, social services

Dissertation research on the relationship  
 between social network, support, and other  
 personality and coping variables in a number  
 of populations.

P B81J81 A0465R0449I791108U811208

Janet Weinglass  
 331 East 29th Street  
 New York, New York 10016  
 U.S.A.

## PSYCHOLOGY

friendship, sex differences

The structure of instrumental and  
 expressive networks in male and  
 female adolescents.

P B81J80 A0046R0416I790725U810528AIR

Michael G. Weinstein  
 Dept. of Sociology  
 University of Hawaii at Manoa  
 2424 Maile Way  
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96822  
 U.S.A.  
 808 948 8413

## 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.

CC B81 A0009R0418I790725U810528UT

Barry Wellman  
 Structural Analysis Programme  
 Dept. of Sociology  
 University of Toronto  
 563 Spadina Avenue  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M5S 1A1  
 (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.

P B81J79 A0338R0104I790517U810316

Ms Alayne West  
 1185 Altschul Avenue  
 Menlo Park, California 94025  
 U.S.A.  
 415 854 6689

## SOCIOLOGY

children, friendship, gerontology, health

Dissertation on relationship between social  
 networks of children and their health status.

P B81J81 A0646R0626I811208

Charles Wetherell  
 Lab for Historical  
 Research  
 Dept. of History  
 University of California  
 Riverside, California 92521  
 U.S.A.  
 714 787 5239

## HISTORY

community, friendship, information flows  
 kinship, methods, sex differences  
 stratification

P B81J81 A0522R0580I810528U811208

Charles Whaley  
 Communications Psychology  
 Dept. 2211  
 Bell-Northern Research  
 P.O. Box 3511, Station C  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1Y 4H7  
 613 596 6206

## PSYCHOLOGY

information flows, methods, organizational  
 survey research, technological impacts

P B81 A0105R0435I791105U810528

Douglas White  
576 Social Science Tower  
University of California Irvine  
Irvine, California 92037  
U.S.A.  
714 452 8229

## ANTHROPOLOGY

community, exchange systems, kinship  
macro-structure, methods, sex differences

Community research in Mexico; blockmodelling  
and related methods; computer programme  
development.

P B81 A0156R0420I790725U810528

Harrison C. White  
Dept. of Sociology  
William James Hall  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
U.S.A.  
617 495 3821

## SOCIOLOGY

authority flows, exchange systems, kinship

Models of large population of organizations.

P B81J81 A0612R0587I810525U811005

James K Whittaker  
School of Social Work  
University of Washington  
4101 15th Avenue N.E.  
Seattle, Washington 98195  
U.S.A.  
206 523 1385

## SOCIAL WORK

children, community, mental health  
social services, support

R & D in use of social support networks  
in child, youth and family services.

P B81J81 A0066R0424I790725U810316

Rolf T. Wigand  
College of Public Programs  
231 Wilson Hall  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
U.S.A.  
602 965 1349

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

authority flows, community, educational  
friendship, dynamic changes, information flows  
inter-organizational, methods, organizational

Inter-organizational community networks, support  
networks and networks in organizations.

P B81 A0151R0427I790725U810731AIR

Peter Willmott  
Central Policy Unit  
Greater London Council  
Room 506, The County Hall  
London  
ENGLAND SE1 7PB  
01-633 7755

## SOCIOLOGY

community, friendship, kinship

Long-term interest in subject of social  
network, possibly leading to study of  
explanations for network patterns.

P B81 A0550R0549I810115U810316AIR

Gunter Wolf  
Walddparkstrasse 28a  
Mannheim 1  
D6800  
WEST GERMANY  
0621 817828

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

elites, exchange systems, friendship  
information flows, inter-organizational  
macro-structure, methods, occupational  
survey research

National elite study in the Federal Republic  
of Germany (West Germany).

P B81J81 A0052R0431I790725U810528

Alvin W. Wolfe  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, Florida 33620  
U.S.A.  
(813) 974-2150

## ANTHROPOLOGY

authority flows, community, exchange systems  
information flows, gerontology  
inter-organizational, mental health  
occupational, teaching

Teaching graduate seminar "Transactions  
in Exchange Networks"; research on network  
models of human services, mental health,  
substance abuse, longevity etc.

P B81 A0574R0574I810318

Tim Worden  
Dept. of Psychology  
College of Social & Behavioral  
Sciences  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, Florida 33620  
U.S.A.  
813 977 4054

## PSYCHOLOGY

community, gerontology

Validity study of social support  
instruments using geriatric population.

P B81 A0107R0432I790725U811005AIR

Rolf Ziegler  
Institut für Soziologie  
Konradstrasse 6  
D-8000 Munich 40  
WEST GERMANY  
(089) 21803241

SOCIOLOGY

inter-organizational, methods, organizational

Participation links and interlocking  
directorates among large German and  
Austrian corporations.

IN B81 A0500R0491I800418U810731UT

Suzanne Ziegler  
Child in the City Programme  
University of Toronto  
455 Spadina Avenue  
Suite 424  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 2G8  
416 978 6895

ANTHROPOLOGY

children, ethnicity, health  
migration

P B81J81 A0452R0450I791108U810316 AIR

Erwin Zimmerman  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology  
28 Bd. de Grancy  
Ch-1006 Lausanne  
SWITZERLAND  
021 26 86 15

SOCIOLOGY

community, elites, political

Networks of urban and suburban systems  
in Switzerland.

## I N S N A MEMBERS BY COUNTRY

## ARGENTINA

Monti Angel  
Rath Michael

Ramos Silvina Edith

## AUSTRALIA

D'Abbs Peter  
Klovdahl Alden S.  
Mullins Patrick  
Peay Edmund R.

King Raymond  
McNeil Kayleen M.  
Pattison Philippa E.

## AUSTRIA

Rapoport Anatol

## BELGIUM

Fache Andre

Nelissen Emiel

## CANADA

of Canada National Library  
Andrews Howard F.  
Asbury Kathryn  
Becker Bruce  
Bradshaw Christopher  
Calzavara Liviana  
Carrington Peter J.  
Chatterjee Jharna  
Corman June  
Costello Charles  
Friedmann Harriet  
Gold Gerald L.  
Gross Penny  
Howell Nancy  
Jabbara Nancy  
Kirsh Sharon  
Lambert Camille  
Lavoie Francine  
Leighton Barry N.  
Librarian The  
Librarian The  
Minai Keiko  
Platt Brenda  
Ratcliffe William D.  
Rhyne Darla  
Richardson R. J.  
Schulte Siegfried  
Shookner Malcolm  
Synge Jane  
Tessier Roger  
Tucker David J.  
Vachon Mary L.S.  
Wellman Barry  
Ziegler Suzanne

Anderson Grace M.  
Armstrong Robin P.  
Baker Ross  
Bourne Larry  
Bunston Terry  
Carney Thomas  
Carroll William K.  
Corin Ellen  
Costa Rosalinda  
Erickson Bonnie H.  
Gartrell David  
Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
Harries-Jones Peter  
Hughes Edith  
Jones Charles L.  
Kuzmochka Olga  
Langlois Simon  
Leavy Normand  
Lemieux Vincent  
Librarian The  
Magill Dennis William  
Ostow Robin  
Pringle Ian  
Reitz Jeffrey  
Richards Jr. William D.  
Rosen Rheta  
Shapiro Ben Zion  
Sosnowitz Harold  
Tepperman Lorne  
Tierney Charles  
Ujimoto K. Victor  
Walker Gerald  
Whaley Charles

## ENGLAND

Barnes John A.  
Killworth Peter D.  
Nicholson Beryl  
Peil Margaret  
Smith Hugh  
Willmott Peter

Crocket R.W.  
Mitchell J. Clyde  
Payne Clive  
Scott John  
The Librarian

## FRANCE

Crane Diana

## INDONESIA

Suparlan Parsudi

## ISRAEL

Cohen Yehoshua S.

Hagoel Lea

## ITALY

Chiesi Antonio M.  
Vessiere Michel

Cooperativa Albedo

## JAMAICA

Powell Dorian

## JAPAN

Hanada Mitsuyo

## MEXICO

Carvajal Raul

Gil Jorge

## NETHERLANDS

Anthonisse Jac M.  
Fennema Meindert  
Mokken Robert J.Fellin A.J.A.  
Michielsen K  
Schijf Huibert

## NORWAY

Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
Schiefløe Per Morten

Nypan Astrid

## PERU

Anderson Jeanine

## SPAIN

Pizarro Narciso

## SWEDEN

Frank Ove  
Rundblad Bengt G.

Persson Olle

## SWITZERLAND

Kriesi Hanspeter

Zimmermann Erwin

## U.S.A.

Abu-Lughod Janet  
Aldrich Howard  
Anderson Jeffrey  
Arabie Phipps  
Banis William J.  
Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
Beels Christian  
Beniger James R.  
Bezilla Robert  
Blain Donald  
Boulding Elise  
Bradley Raymond  
Bunting David  
Campbell Margaret Lee  
Capobianco Michael  
Caulkins Douglas  
Chapin David A  
Chase Ivan D.  
Cooperman David  
Delany John  
Doreian Patrick  
Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
Ennis James  
Farace Richard V.  
Farkas Louise  
Fava Sylvia F.  
Fiksel Joseph  
Fischer Claude  
Foster Brian L.  
Freeman Sue & Linton  
Fritz John N.  
Galaskiewicz Joseph  
Gilmer James A.  
Granovetter Mark  
Gregory Kathleen  
Hammer Muriel  
Harary Frank  
Hazou Winnie  
Hildum Donald C.  
Holland Paul  
Horwitz Sarah  
Howard Leslie  
Jacobson David  
Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
Kadushin Charles  
Katz Fred E.  
Kelly James G.  
Kenkel Mary Beth  
Kimboko Priscilla J.Albrecht Terrance L.  
Alternative Human Services Journal of  
Anheier Helmut K.  
Attneave Carolyn L.  
Baron James  
Beach Roger  
Bell David C.  
Bernard H. Russell  
Biegel David E.  
Bonacich Phillip  
Boyd John  
Breiger Ronald L.  
Burt Ronald S.  
Cano Jairo  
Carlton-Ford Steven  
Center Inc. Tulsa Psychiatric  
Chapman Nancy J.  
Cook Karen S.  
Danowski James  
Deseran Forrest A.  
Dow Malcolm  
Emerson Richard M.  
Eulau Heinz  
Fararo Thomas J.  
Faulkner Robert R.  
Feld Scott L.  
Fine Gary A.  
Foley Susan  
Freeman Robert  
Friedkin Noah E.  
Froland Charles G.  
Garrison Vivian  
Goldstein Marc B.  
Greenbaum Susan  
Grofman Bernard  
Hansell Stephen  
Hawkins J. David  
Heckathorn Douglas  
Hirsch Barton J.  
Hooper Douglas  
House James  
Hunter John E.  
Jessen John  
Jones Brian  
Kandel Denise  
Kawabata Hugh  
Kemper Robert V.  
Kim Joung-Im  
Knoke David

Kohl Barbara  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Kuklinski James  
 Kurchner-Hawkins Ronnie  
 Larson Norris  
 Laumann Edward O.  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Lewis Bonnie L.  
 Library The  
 Lobban Richard  
 Lupsha Peter A.  
 Mariolis Peter  
 McCann H. Gilman  
 McPherson J. Miller  
 Miller Jon  
 Mintz Beth  
 Mizruchi Mark  
 Morgan David L.  
 Mulherin James  
 Murray Stephen  
 Nelson Rodney  
 Nigg Joanne M.  
 O'Rand Angela  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Pokras Stanley  
 Prensky David  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Radecki Stephen  
 Rice Ronald  
 Riger Stephanie  
 Robinson Paul  
 Roy William G.  
 Saavedra Ramon Luis  
 Saltzer Benjamin A.  
 Saur William  
 Schwartz Donald F.  
 Shrum Wesley  
 Smith M. Estellie  
 Sonquist John A.  
 Stone Philip J.  
 Sweetser Dorrian  
 Thoits Peggy  
 Tinsley Barbara  
 Trimble David W.  
 Unger Donald  
 Wasserman Harry  
 Weinberg Richard B.  
 Weinstein Michael G.  
 Wetherell Charles  
 White Harrison C.  
 Wigand Rolf T.  
 Worden Tim

Kohut David R.  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Kuo Wen  
 Lansky David  
 Lattin James  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Librarian Serials  
 Lin Nan  
 Love Kathleen  
 MacLeod Margo  
 Marsden Peter V.  
 McElroy Christine  
 Mica J. Hunter  
 Minor Michael  
 Mitchell Roger  
 Moore Gwen  
 Mueller Daniel  
 Mullins Nicholas C.  
 N.O.R.G.  
 Nickum Bruce M.  
 Norris William  
 Pancoast Diane L.  
 Pitts Forrest R.  
 Pravatiner Mitchell A.  
 Price Richard  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Rapoport Robert N.  
 Richardson Brad  
 Riley Dave  
 Rogers Everett M.  
 Ruff Paul  
 Sailer Lee  
 Sampson Samuel F.  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Seidman Stephen B.  
 Sim Francis M.  
 Smith Ted C.  
 Speck Ross V.  
 Studer Kenneth  
 Tardy Charles  
 Tilly Charles  
 Todd David M.  
 Turk Herman  
 Useem Michael  
 Wasserman Stanley S.  
 Weinglass Janet  
 West Alayne  
 White Douglas  
 Whittaker James K.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

## WALES

Batty Michael

## WEST GERMANY

Bick Wolfgang  
 Degenhardt Werner  
 Echterhagen Klaus  
 Hummell Hans  
 Langeheine Rolf  
 Pappi Franz Urban  
 Sodeur Wolfgang  
 Ziegler Rolf

Bien Walter  
 Duisburg Gesamthoschsul-Bib.  
 Hoffmann-Lange Ursula  
 Krempel Lothar  
 Mueller Paul  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Wolf Gunter

## I N S N A MEMBERS BY DISCIPLINE

## ANTHROPOLOGY

Anderson Jeanine  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Caulkins Douglas  
 Dow Malcolm  
 Fritz John N.  
 Gold Gerald L.  
 Gregory Kathleen  
 Harries-Jones Peter  
 Jacobson David  
 Kemper Robert V.  
 Leavy Normand  
 McNeil Kayleen M.  
 Murray Stephen  
 Rapoport Robert N.  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

Bernard H. Russell  
 Boyd John  
 Corin Ellen  
 Foster Brian L.  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Greenbaum Susan  
 Hammer Muriel  
 Jabbra Nancy  
 Jessen John  
 Kohut David R.  
 Lobban Richard  
 Mitchell J. Clyde  
 Ramos Silvina Edith  
 Sailer Lee  
 Smith M. Estellie  
 White Douglas  
 Ziegler Suzanne

## COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

Albrecht Terrance L.  
 Carney Thomas  
 Degenhardt Werner  
 Farace Richard V.  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Pringle Ian  
 Richards Jr. William D.  
 Schwartz Donald F.  
 Wigand Rolf T.

Cano Jairo  
 Danowski James  
 Fache Andre  
 Hildum Donald C.  
 Kurchner-Hawkins Ronnie  
 Rice Ronald  
 Rogers Everett M.  
 Tardy Charles

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Bourne Larry  
 Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
 Project Network Therapy

Bradshaw Christopher  
 Librarian The  
 Shookner Malcolm

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

Anthonisse Jac M.  
 Gil Jorge  
 Payne Clive  
 Stone Philip J.

Becker Bruce  
 Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
 Smith Hugh

## CRIMINOLOGY

Asbury Kathryn

Gilmer James A.

## ECONOMICS

Bunting David

Monti Angel

## EDUCATION

Friedkin Noah E.

Librarian Serials

## ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Leveton Lauren B.

## GEOGRAPHY

Armstrong Robin P.  
 Pitts Forrest R.  
 Walker Gerald

Cohen Yehoshua S.  
 Schulte Siegfried

## HISTORY

Fennema Meindert  
 Tilly Charles

Lansky David  
 Wetherell Charles

## INFORMATION SCIENCE

Pokras Stanley

## MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Banis William J.  
 Lattin James

Fiksel Joseph  
 Saltzer Benjamin A.

## MATHEMATICS

Anthonisse Jac M.  
 Harary Frank  
 Rapoport Anatol

Capobianco Michael  
 Killworth Peter D.  
 Seidman Stephen B.

## MEDICINE

Freeman Robert

Hughes Edith



## PLANNING

Batty Michael

Carvajal Raul

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Eulau Heinz  
Kuklinski James  
Lupsha Peter A.  
N.O.R.G.Grofman Bernard  
Lemieux Vincent  
Mokken Robert J.  
Wolf Gunter

## PSYCHIATRY

Beels Christian  
Hunter John E.  
Speck Ross V.Center Inc. Tulsa Psychiatric  
Pattison E. Mansell

## PSYCHOLOGY

Anderson Jeffrey  
Attneave Carolyn L.  
Bien Walter  
Chapman Nancy J.  
Costello Charles  
Goldstein Marc B.  
Hansell Stephen  
Kelly James G.  
Kirsh Sharon  
Langeheine Rolf  
Love Kathleen  
Minor Michael  
Nelissen Emiel  
Peay Edmund R.  
Rapoport Anatol  
Riger Stephanie  
Robinson Paul  
Smith Hugh  
Tinsley Barbara  
Trimble David W.  
Weinberg Richard B.  
Whaley CharlesArabie Phipps  
Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
Blain Donald  
Chatterjee Jharna  
Crocket R.W.  
Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
Hirsch Barton J.  
Kenkel Mary Beth  
Krempel Lothar  
Lavoie Francine  
McElroy Christine  
Mitchell Roger  
Pattison Philippa E.  
Price Richard  
Ratcliffe William D.  
Riley Dave  
Saavedra Ramon Luis  
Tessier Roger  
Todd David M.  
Unger Donald  
Weinglass Janet  
Worden Tim

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Cooperativa Albedo  
Froland Charles G.Foley Susan  
Horwitz Sarah

## PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH

Bezilla Robert

## SOCIAL WORK

Beach Roger  
Bunston Terry  
Lambert Camille  
Pancoast Diane L.  
Saur William  
Sosnowitz Harold  
Wasserman HarryBiegel David E.  
Hawkins J. David  
Librarian The  
Ruff Paul  
Shapiro Ben Zion  
Tucker David J.  
Whittaker James K

## SOCIOLOGY

Abu-Lughod Janet  
Anderson Grace M.  
Asbury Kathryn  
Barnes John A.  
Bell David C.  
Bick Wolfgang  
Boulding Elise  
Breiger Ronald L.  
Calzavara Liviana  
Carlton-Ford Steven  
Carroll William K.  
Chase Ivan D.  
Cook Karen S.  
Corman June  
Crane Diana  
Delany John  
Doreian Patrick  
Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
Ennis James  
Fararo Thomas J.  
Fava Sylvia F.  
Fellin A.J.A.  
Fischer ClaudeAldrich Howard  
Anheier Helmut K.  
Baker Ross  
Baron James  
Beniger James R.  
Bonacich Phillip  
Bradley Raymond  
Burt Ronald S.  
Campbell Margaret Lee  
Carrington Peter J.  
Chapin David A.  
Chiesi Antonio M.  
Cooperman David  
Costa Rosalinda  
D'Abbs Peter  
Deseran Forrest A.  
Echterhagen Klaus  
Emerson Richard M.  
Erickson Bonnie H.  
Faulkner Robert R.  
Feld Scott L.  
Fine Gary A.  
Freeman Sue & Linton

PAGE 48

Friedkin Noah E.	Friedmann Harriet
Galaskiewicz Joseph	Gartrell David
Granovetter Mark	Gross Penny
Hagoel Lea	Hanada Mitsuyo
Hazou Winnie	Heckathorn Douglas
Hoffmann-Lange Ursula	Hooper Douglas
House James	Howard Leslie
Howell Nancy	Hummell Hans
Jones Brian	Jones Charles L.
Kadushin Charles	Katz Fred E.
Kawabata Hugh	King Raymond
Klovdahl Alden S.	Knoke David
Kohl Barbara	Krause Jerrald D.
Kriesi Hanspeter	Kuan Ping-Yin
Kuo Wen	Kuzmochka Olga
Lambert Camille	Langlois Simon
Larson Norris	Laumann Edward O.
Leighton Barry N.	Leinhardt Samuel
Levine Joel H.	Lewis Bonnie L.
Librarian The	Lin Nan
MacLeod Margo	Magill Dennis William
Mariolis Peter	Marsden Peter V.
McCann H. Gilman	McPherson J. Miller
Mica J. Hunter	Miller Jon
Minai Keiko	Mintz Beth
Mizruchi Mark	Moore Gwen
Morgan David L.	Mueiler Daniel
Mueller Paul	Mulherin James
Mullins Nicholas C.	Mullins Patrick
Nelson Rodney	Nicholson Beryl
Nickum Bruce M.	Nigg Joanne M.
Norris William	Nypan Astrid
O'Rand Angela	Ostow Robin
Pappi Franz Urban	Peil Margaret
Persson Olle	Pizarro Narciso
Platt Brenda	Powell Dorian
Pravatiner Mitchell A.	Prensky David
Pritchard Roger	Radecki Stephen
Rath Michael	Reitz Jeffrey
Rhyne Darla	Richardson Brad
Richardson R. J.	Rosen Rheta
Roy William G.	Rundblad Bengt G.
Sampson Samuel F.	Scherer Jacqueline
Schiefloe Per Morten	Schijf Huibert
Scott John	Shrum Wesley
Sim Francis M.	Smith Ted C.
Sodeur Wolfgang	Sonquist John A.
Studer Kenneth	Sweetser Dorrian
Synge Jane	Tepperman Lorne
Thoits Peggy	Tierney Charles
Tilly Charles	Turk Herman
Ujimoto K. Victor	Useem Michael
Vachon Mary L.S.	Weinstein Michael G.
Wellman Barry	West Alayne
White Harrison C.	Willmott Peter
Ziegler Rolf	Zimmermann Erwin
STATISTICS	
Frank Ove	Holland Paul
Wasserman Stanley S.	
URBAN AFFAIRS	
Kimboko Priscilla J.	Pancoast Diane L.

## I N S N A MEMBERS BY KEYWORD

## authority flows

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Emerson Richard M.  
 Erickson Bonnie H.  
 Jessen John  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Mullins Nicholas C.  
 Pizarro Narciso  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Shookner Malcolm  
 Stone Philip J.  
 Tessier Roger  
 White Harrison C.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

Bell David C.  
 Burt Ronald S.  
 Ennis James  
 Eulau Heinz  
 Laumann Edward D.  
 Lupsha Peter A.  
 Nypan Astrid  
 Platt Brenda  
 Schwartz Donald F.  
 Sodeur Wolfgang  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Tierney Charles  
 Wigand Rolf T.

## children

Asbury Kathryn  
 Bunston Terry  
 Fine Gary A.  
 Langeheine Rolf  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Ruff Paul  
 Sosnowitz Harold  
 West Alayne  
 Ziegler Suzanne

Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Horwitz Sarah  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Rapoport Robert N.  
 Shookner Malcolm  
 Unger Donald  
 Whittaker James K

## community

Abu-Lughod Janet  
 Anderson Jeffrey  
 Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Beach Roger  
 Beels Christian  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 Burt Ronald S.  
 Carney Thomas  
 Chapman Nancy J.  
 Cooperman David  
 Costello Charles  
 Danowski James  
 Dow Malcolm  
 Fischer Claude  
 Galaskiewicz Joseph  
 Gilmer James A.  
 Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
 Hagoel Lea  
 Hirsch Barton J.  
 Howard Leslie  
 Jacobson David  
 Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
 Kenkel Mary Beth  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Lambert Camille  
 Lavoie Francine  
 Leighton Barry N.  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Librarian The  
 Love Kathleen  
 Marsden Peter V.  
 Mitchell Roger  
 Mueller Daniel  
 Mullins Patrick  
 Nigg Joanne M.  
 Nypan Astrid  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Pitts Forrest R.  
 Pravatiner Mitchell A.  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Radecki Stephen  
 Riger Stephanie  
 Robinson Paul  
 Rundblad Bengt G.  
 Schiefloe Per Morten  
 Shapiro Ben Zion

Anderson Jeanine  
 Armstrong Robin P.  
 Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
 Becker Bruce  
 Bick Wolfgang  
 Boulding Elise  
 Bradshaw Christopher  
 Bunston Terry  
 Campbell Margaret Lee  
 Caulkins Douglas  
 Cohen Yehoshua S.  
 Corin Ellen  
 D'Abbs Peter  
 Deseran Forrest A.  
 Fava Sylvia F.  
 Fritz John N.  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Gold Gerald L.  
 Greenbaum Susan  
 Hazou Winnie  
 Hooper Douglas  
 Hughes Edith  
 Jessen John  
 Kelly James G.  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Kuo Wen  
 Laumann Edward D.  
 Leavy Normand  
 Lemieux Vincent  
 Lewis Bonnie L.  
 Lobban Richard  
 MacLeod Margo  
 Mitchell J. Clyde  
 Morgan David L.  
 Mueller Paul  
 Murray Stephen  
 Norris William  
 Pappi Franz Urban  
 Peil Margaret  
 Pokras Stanley  
 Price Richard  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Rhyne Darla  
 Riley Dave  
 Ruff Paul  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Shookner Malcolm

Smith Ted C.  
 Studer Kenneth  
 Tessier Roger  
 Trimble David W.  
 Turk Herman  
 Unger Donald  
 Weinberg Richard B.  
 Wellman Barry  
 White Douglas  
 Wigand Rolf T.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.  
 Zimmermann Erwin

Sosnowitz Harold  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Tilly Charles  
 Tucker David J.  
 Ujimoto K. Victor  
 Walker Gerald  
 Weinstein Michael G.  
 Wetherell Charles  
 Whittaker James K  
 Willmott Peter  
 Worden Tim

## criminology

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
 Heckathorn Douglas  
 McCann H. Gilman  
 Richardson Brad

Arabie Phipps  
 Gilmer James A.  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Minor Michael  
 Riger Stephanie

## demography

Abu-Lughod Janet  
 Froland Charles G.  
 Hazou Winnie  
 Lobban Richard  
 Seidman Stephen B.

Dow Malcolm  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Powell Dorian  
 Tierney Charles

## dynamic changes

Anderson Jeffrey  
 Beniger James R.  
 Blain Donald  
 Carlton-Ford Steven  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Crockett R.W.  
 Doreian Patrick  
 Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
 Fararo Thomas J.  
 Fine Gary A.  
 Gold Gerald L.  
 Hansell Stephen  
 Holland Paul  
 Hummell Hans  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Kuklinski James  
 Levine Joel H.  
 MacLeod Margo  
 McPherson J. Miller  
 Mokken Robert J.  
 Mullins Nicholas C.  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Platt Brenda  
 Rice Ronald  
 Sodeur Wolfgang  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Wasserman Stanley S.  
 Wigand Rolf T.

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Bien Walter  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Chase Ivan D.  
 Corman June  
 Delany John  
 Echterhagen Klaus  
 Fache Andre  
 Fiksel Joseph  
 Gil Jorge  
 Granovetter Mark  
 Hirsch Barton J.  
 Hooper Douglas  
 Hunter John E.  
 Krempel Lothar  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Lobban Richard  
 McNeil Kayleen M.  
 Mizruchi Mark  
 Monti Angel  
 Ostow Robin  
 Peil Margaret  
 Rath Michael  
 Smith Ted C.  
 Stone Philip J.  
 Tilly Charles  
 Wellman Barry

## educational

Beach Roger  
 Cano Jairo  
 Chapin David A  
 Fache Andre  
 Hansell Stephen  
 Holland Paul  
 Langeheine Rolf  
 Librarian The  
 Mulherin James  
 Pokras Stanley  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Tierney Charles

Beniger James R.  
 Capobianco Michael  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Friedkin Noah E.  
 Hawkins J. David  
 Hummell Hans  
 Librarian Serials  
 Magill Dennis William  
 Nelson Rodney  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Wigand Rolf T.

## elites

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Bezilla Robert  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Bunting David  
 Carrington Peter J.  
 Chiesi Antonio M.

Bell David C.  
 Bonacich Phillip  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 Burt Ronald S.  
 Carroll William K.  
 Corman June

Deseran Forrest A.  
Galaskiewicz Joseph  
Hoffmann-Lange Ursula  
Kadushin Charles  
Kriesi Hanspeter  
Lansky David  
Leinhardt Samuel  
Lewis Bonnie L.  
Mariolis Peter  
McCann H. Gilman  
Mintz Beth  
Mokken Robert J.  
Mullins Nicholas C.  
Nypan Astrid  
Pizarro Narciso  
Richardson R. J.  
Schijf Huibert  
Scott John  
Tierney Charles  
Useem Michael  
Wolf Gunter

Faulkner Robert R.  
Gil Jorge  
Jessen John  
Knoke David  
Kuklinski James  
Laumann Edward O.  
Levine Joel H.  
Magill Dennis William  
Marsden Peter V.  
McNeil Kayleen M.  
Mizruchi Mark  
Moore Gwen  
Nickum Bruce M.  
Ostow Robin  
Prensky David  
Roy William G.  
Schweizer Thomas  
Tepperman Lorne  
Tilly Charles  
Vessiere Michel  
Zimmermann Erwin

## epidemiology

Attneave Carolyn L.  
Dow Malcolm  
Froland Charles G.  
Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
House James  
Jones Brian  
Kuo Wen  
Lin Nan  
Nickum Bruce M.  
Project Network Therapy  
Thoits Peggy

Costello Charles  
Foley Susan  
Garrison Vivian  
Horwitz Sarah  
Jessen John  
Kadushin Charles  
Leveton Lauren B.  
Mueller Daniel  
Pattison E. Mansell  
Tessier Roger  
Trimble David W.

## ethnicity

Anderson Grace M.  
Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
Biegel David E.  
Calzavara Liviana  
Garrison Vivian  
Gold Gerald L.  
Hagoel Lea  
Hazou Winnie  
Jabbara Nancy  
Kuo Wen  
MacLeod Margo  
Murray Stephen  
Pattison E. Mansell  
Scherer Jacqueline  
Seidman Stephen B.  
Smith M. Estellie  
Tierney Charles  
Ziegler Suzanne

Attneave Carolyn L.  
Beels Christian  
Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
Foster Brian L.  
Gilmer James A.  
Greenbaum Susan  
Harries-Jones Peter  
Howard Leslie  
Kohut David R.  
Lobban Richard  
McNeil Kayleen M.  
Ostow Robin  
Saavedra Ramon Luis  
Schweizer Thomas  
Shapiro Ben Zion  
Suparlan Parsudi  
Walker Gerald

## exchange systems

Anderson Jeanine  
Batty Michael  
Beels Christian  
Blain Donald  
Bradshaw Christopher  
Cano Jairo  
Carvajal Raul  
D'Abbs Peter  
Emerson Richard M.  
Eulau Heinz  
Feld Scott L.  
Friedmann Harriet  
Gartrell David  
Grofman Bernard  
Hirsch Barton J.  
Jacobson David  
Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
Kadushin Charles  
Lambert Camille  
Lewis Bonnie L.  
Librarian The  
Mica J. Hunter

Anheier Helmut K.  
Beach Roger  
Beniger James R.  
Bradley Raymond  
Breiger Ronald L.  
Carlton-Ford Steven  
Cook Karen S.  
Degenhardt Werner  
Ennis James  
Fache Andre  
Foster Brian L.  
Galaskiewicz Joseph  
Gil Jorge  
Heckathorn Douglas  
Hooper Douglas  
Jessen John  
Jones Brian  
Kinsh Sharon  
Leinhardt Samuel  
Librarian Serials  
Marsden Peter V.  
Minor Michael

N.O.R.G.  
 Pappi Franz Urban  
 Pokras Stanley  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Ramos Silvina Edith  
 Rosen Rheta  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Shapiro Ben Zion  
 Shrum Wesley  
 Stone Philip J.  
 Tierney Charles  
 White Douglas  
 Wolf Gunter

Norris William  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Price Richard  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Rice Ronald  
 Sailer Lee  
 Seidman Stephen B.  
 Shookner Malcolm  
 Speck Ross V.  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Tucker David J.  
 White Harrison C.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

## friendship

Anderson Jeanine  
 Bick Wolfgang  
 Blain Donald  
 Boyd John  
 Campbell Margaret Lee  
 Costello Charles  
 Danowski James  
 Feld Scott L.  
 Froland Charles G.  
 Gartrell David  
 Granovetter Mark  
 Hagoel Lea  
 Holland Paul  
 Howard Leslie  
 Hummell Hans  
 Jacobson David  
 Kadushin Charles  
 Killworth Peter D.  
 Kimboko Priscilla J.  
 Kirsh Sharon  
 Krempel Lothar  
 Kuo Wen  
 Langeheine Rolf  
 Lavoie Francine  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Love Kathleen  
 Mitchell J. Clyde  
 Nypan Astrid  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Rosen Rheta  
 Schiefloe Per Morten  
 Seidman Stephen B.  
 Speck Ross V.  
 Tardy Charles  
 Walker Gerald  
 Weinberg Richard B.  
 Wellman Barry  
 Wetherell Charles  
 Willmott Peter

Asbury Kathryn  
 Bien Walter  
 Bonacich Phillip  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 Cohen Yehoshua S.  
 D'Abbs Peter  
 Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
 Fine Gary A.  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Goldstein Marc B.  
 Greenbaum Susan  
 Hirsch Barton J.  
 Hooper Douglas  
 Hughes Edith  
 Hunter John E.  
 Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
 Kenkel Mary Beth  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 King Raymond  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Lambert Camille  
 Laumann Edward O.  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Lobban Richard  
 Minor Michael  
 Mueller Daniel  
 Peil Margaret  
 Rogers Everett M.  
 Ruff Paul  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Shapiro Ben Zion  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Tessier Roger  
 Wasserman Harry  
 Weinglass Janet  
 West Alayne  
 Wigand Rolf T.  
 Wolf Gunter

## gerontology

Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Danowski James  
 Jacobson David  
 Librarian The  
 Pancoast Diane L.  
 Sweetser Dorrian  
 Ujimoto K. Victor  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

Chapman Nancy J.  
 Corin Ellen  
 Fritz John N.  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Morgan David L.  
 Rosen Rheta  
 Synge Jane  
 West Alayne  
 Worden Tim

## health

Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Corin Ellen  
 Foley Susan  
 Fritz John N.  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Hirsch Barton J.  
 House James  
 Jessen John  
 Katz Fred E.  
 Kuo Wen  
 Leinhardt Samuel

Baker Ross  
 Dow Malcolm  
 Freeman Robert  
 Froland Charles G.  
 Hawkins J. David  
 Horwitz Sarah  
 Hughes Edith  
 Jones Brian  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Lavoie Francine  
 Leveton Lauren B.

Librarian The  
 MacLeod Margo  
 Morgan David L.  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Richardson Brad  
 Tardy Charles  
 Trimble David W.  
 West Alayne

Lin Nan  
 Minor Michael  
 Murray Stephen  
 Price Richard  
 Ramos Silvina Edith  
 Saur William  
 Tessier Roger  
 Vachon Mary L.S.  
 Ziegler Suzanne

## information flows

Albrecht Terrance L.  
 Baker Ross  
 Bernard H. Russell  
 Bien Walter  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 Costa Rosalinda  
 Degenhardt Werner  
 Echterhagen Klaus  
 Ennis James  
 Eulau Heinz  
 Fararo Thomas J.  
 Fennema Meindert  
 Freeman Robert  
 Fritz John N.  
 Granovetter Mark  
 Harries-Jones Peter  
 Holland Paul  
 Hunter John E.  
 Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
 Killworth Peter D.  
 Kirsh Sharon  
 Kurchner-Hawkins Ronnie  
 Langlois Simon  
 Laumann Edward D.  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Librarian Serials  
 McCann H. Gilman  
 Mokken Robert J.  
 Murray Stephen  
 Nypan Astrid  
 Pizarro Narciso  
 Pravatiner Mitchell A.  
 Project Network Therapy  
 Richards Jr. William D.  
 Rogers Everett M.  
 Saltzer Benjamin A.  
 Schwartz Donald F.  
 Shookner Malcolm  
 Smith Hugh  
 Stone Philip J.  
 Tardy Charles  
 Weinstein Michael G.  
 Whaley Charles  
 Wolf Gunter

Anderson Jeanine  
 Beniger James R.  
 Bezilla Robert  
 Blain Donald  
 Bradshaw Christopher  
 Calzavara Liviana  
 Danowski James  
 Delany John  
 Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
 Erickson Bonnie H.  
 Farace Richard V.  
 Feld Scott L.  
 Fine Gary A.  
 Friedkin Noah E.  
 Gartrell David  
 Hansell Stephen  
 Hildum Donald C.  
 Hummell Hans  
 Jessen John  
 Jones Brian  
 Kim Joung-Im  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Lambert Camille  
 Lattin James  
 Lavoie Francine  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Librarian The  
 Mica J. Hunter  
 Mullins Nicholas C.  
 Nigg Joanne M.  
 Persson Olle  
 Platt Brenda  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Rice Ronald  
 Richardson R. J.  
 Sailer Lee  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Scott John  
 Shrum Wesley  
 Sodeur Wolfgang  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Tilly Charles  
 Wetherell Charles  
 Wigand Rolf T.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

## inter-generational

Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Suparlan Parsudi

Chapin David A  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Lupsha Peter A.

## inter-organizational

Aldrich Howard  
 Arabie Phipps  
 Batty Michael  
 Beniger James R.  
 Bonacich Phillip  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Carrington Peter J.  
 Caulkins Douglas  
 Cook Karen S.  
 Costa Rosalinda  
 Ennis James  
 Farace Richard V.  
 Friedmann Harriet  
 Granovetter Mark

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Baker Ross  
 Becker Bruce  
 Bick Wolfgang  
 Boulding Elise  
 Burt Ronald S.  
 Carroll William K.  
 Chiesi Antonio M.  
 Corman June  
 Danowski James  
 Fache Andre  
 Fennema Meindert  
 Galaskiewicz Joseph  
 Gregory Kathleen

Hanada Mitsuyo  
 Howard Leslie  
 Katz Fred E.  
 Kohl Barbara  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Lansky David  
 Librarian Serials  
 Mariolis Peter  
 McPherson J. Miller  
 Mintz Beth  
 Mokken Robert J.  
 Mueller Paul  
 N.O.R.G.  
 Pizarro Narciso  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Richardson R. J.  
 Ruff Paul  
 Schijf Huibert  
 Shapiro Ben Zion  
 Shrum Wesley  
 Tierney Charles  
 Tucker David J.  
 Vessiere Michel  
 Wigand Rolf T.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

Hoffmann-Lange Ursula  
 Kadushin Charles  
 Knoke David  
 Kohut David R.  
 Lambert Camille  
 Lewis Bonnie L.  
 Librarian The  
 Marsden Peter V.  
 Miller Jon  
 Mizruchi Mark  
 Monti Angel  
 Mullins Nicholas C.  
 Persson Olle  
 Prenskey David  
 Rice Ronald  
 Roy William G.  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Scott John  
 Shookner Malcolm  
 Smith Ted C.  
 Trimble David W.  
 Turk Herman  
 Wasserman Stanley S.  
 Wolf Gunter  
 Ziegler Rolf

## kinship

Anderson Jeanine  
 Attneave Carolyn L.  
 Boyd John  
 Cooperativa Albedo  
 Ekland-Disen Sheldon  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Greenbaum Susan  
 Howell Nancy  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Lambert Camille  
 Librarian The  
 Minor Michael  
 Mueller Daniel  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Ramos Silvina Edith  
 Rosen Rheta  
 Sailer Lee  
 Schweizer Thomas  
 Seidman Stephen B.  
 Suparlan Parsudi  
 Synge Jane  
 Walker Gerald  
 Wellman Barry  
 White Douglas  
 Willmott Peter

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Cohen Yehoshua S.  
 Costello Charles  
 Foster Brian L.  
 Gilmer James A.  
 Gross Penny  
 Kimboko Priscilla J.  
 Kuo Wen  
 Lansky David  
 Lobban Richard  
 Mitchell J. Clyde  
 Ostow Robin  
 Peil Margaret  
 Rhyne Darla  
 Saavedra Ramon Luis  
 Schiefloe Per Morten  
 Scott John  
 Shapiro Ben Zion  
 Sweetser Dorrian  
 Tessier Roger  
 Wasserman Harry  
 Wetherell Charles  
 White Harrison C.

## macro-structure

Abu-Lughod Janet  
 Batty Michael  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 Cornan June  
 Doreian Patrick  
 Fache Andre  
 Feld Scott L.  
 Freeman Sue & Linton  
 Granovetter Mark  
 Harary Frank  
 Killworth Peter D.  
 Klodahl Alden S.  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Lattin James  
 Levine Joel H.  
 Mariolis Peter  
 McPherson J. Miller  
 Monti Angel  
 Nicholson Beryl  
 Pizarro Narciso  
 Rath Michael  
 Roy William G.  
 Shookner Malcolm

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Beniger James R.  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Chiesi Antonio M.  
 Danowski James  
 Echterhagen Klaus  
 Fararo Thomas J.  
 Fiksel Joseph  
 Friedmann Harriet  
 Hanada Mitsuyo  
 Hooper Douglas  
 Kirsh Sharon  
 Kohl Barbara  
 Kuklinski James  
 Laumann Edward O.  
 Lin Nan  
 McCann H. Gilman  
 Mica J. Hunter  
 Mullins Patrick  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Prenskey David  
 Richardson R. J.  
 Scott John  
 Tilly Charles



Turk Herman  
White Douglas

Vessiere Michel  
Wolf Gunter

mental health

Anderson Jeffrey  
Baker Ross  
Beels Christian  
Blain Donald  
Bunston Terry  
Corin Ellen  
Crocket R.W.  
Foley Susan  
Garrison Vivian  
Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
Hirsch Barton J.  
Howard Leslie  
Jacobson David  
Kadushin Charles  
Kirsh Sharon  
Librarian The  
McElroy Christine  
Mitchell Roger  
Mulherin James  
Nickum Bruce M.  
Pattison E. Mansell  
Project Network Therapy  
Ratcliffe William D.  
Robinson Paul  
Saavedra Ramon Luis  
Shapiro Ben Zion  
Speck Ross V.  
Todd David M.  
Unger Donald  
Wasserman Harry  
Whittaker James K

Attneave Carolyn L.  
Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
Biegel David E.  
Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
Cooperativa Albedo  
Costello Charles  
Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
Froland Charles G.  
Goldstein Marc B.  
Hammer Muriel  
House James  
Hughes Edith  
Jessen John  
Kenkel Mary Beth  
Kuo Wen  
Lin Nan  
Minor Michael  
Mueller Daniel  
Nelissen Emiel  
Pancoast Diane L.  
Price Richard  
Rapoport Robert N.  
Rath Michael  
Ruff Paul  
Saur William  
Sosnowitz Harold  
Thoits Peggy  
Trimble David W.  
Vachon Mary L.S.  
Weinberg Richard B.  
Wolfe Alvin W.

methods

Anderson Jeffrey  
Anthonisse Jac M.  
Barnes John A.  
Beels Christian  
Bernard H. Russell  
Bick Wolfgang  
Bradley Raymond  
Burt Ronald S.  
D'Abbs Peter  
Degenhardt Werner  
Doreian Patrick  
Erickson Bonnie H.  
Fellin A.J.A.  
Foster Brian L.  
Freeman Sue & Linton  
Gregory Kathleen  
Hirsch Barton J.  
Hooper Douglas  
Jessen John  
Jones Charles L.  
Killworth Peter D.  
Langeheine Rolf  
Laumann Edward O.  
Leveton Lauren B.  
Lobban Richard  
Marsden Peter V.  
Mica J. Hunter  
Mitchell J. Clyde  
Mokken Robert J.  
Morgan David L.  
Mullins Nicholas C.  
Pattison E. Mansell  
Peay Edmund R.  
Rice Ronald  
Richardson Brad  
Seidman Stephen B.  
Sonquist John A.  
Wasserman Stanley S.  
Wetherell Charles  
White Douglas  
Wolf Gunter

Anheier Helmut K.  
Armstrong Robin P.  
Becker Bruce  
Beniger James R.  
Bezilla Robert  
Bien Walter  
Breiger Ronald L.  
Chapin David A  
Danowski James  
Delany John  
Ekland-Olsen Sheldon  
Feld Scott L.  
Foley Susan  
Frank Ove  
Garrison Vivian  
Hammer Muriel  
Holland Paul  
Hummell Hans  
Johnson-Lenz Peter & Trudy  
Kawabata Hugh  
Klov Dahl Alden S.  
Larson Norris  
Leinhardt Samuel  
Lin Nan  
Mariolis Peter  
McPherson J. Miller  
Minor Michael  
Mizruchi Mark  
Monti Angel  
Mueller Paul  
N.O.R.G.  
Pattison Philippa E.  
Prensky David  
Richards Jr. William D.  
Sailer Lee  
Sim Francis M.  
Tilly Charles  
Weinstein Michael G.  
Whaley Charles  
Wigand Rolf T.  
Ziegler Rolf

## migration

Abu-Lughod Janet  
 Anheier Helmut K.  
 Friedmann Harriet  
 Hazou Winnie  
 Kuo Wen  
 Nicholson Beryl  
 Peil Margaret  
 Smith M. Estellie  
 Walker Gerald

Anderson Grace M.  
 Bernard H. Russell  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Kemper Robert V.  
 Murray Stephen  
 Ostow Robin  
 Saavedra Ramon Luis  
 Ujimoto K. Victor  
 Ziegler Suzanne

## occupational

Anderson Grace M.  
 Baker Ross  
 Baron James  
 Calzavara Liviana  
 Freeman Robert  
 Goldstein Marc B.  
 Howard Leslie  
 Jones Brian  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Larson Norris  
 Mulherin James  
 Ostow Robin  
 Pravatiner Mitchell A.  
 Richardson R. J.  
 Smith Hugh  
 Tierney Charles  
 Wolf Gunter

Anheier Helmut K.  
 Banis William J.  
 Blain Donald  
 Chapin David A.  
 Gold Gerald L.  
 Gregory Kathleen  
 Jacobson David  
 Jones Charles L.  
 Langlois Simon  
 Lin Nan  
 Nelson Rodney  
 Peil Margaret  
 Radecki Stephen  
 Scott John  
 Tepperman Lorne  
 Vachon Mary L.S.  
 Wolfe Alvin W.

## organizational

Albrecht Terrance L.  
 Asbury Kathryn  
 Baron James  
 Bezilla Robert  
 Bradley Raymond  
 Carney Thomas  
 Caulkins Douglas  
 Danowski James  
 Ennis James  
 Faulkner Robert R.  
 Freeman Robert  
 Galaskiewicz Joseph  
 Gregory Kathleen  
 Hunter John E.  
 Katz Fred E.  
 Larson Norris  
 Leinhardt Samuel  
 Lewis Bonnie L.  
 Marsden Peter V.  
 Miller Jon  
 Mulherin James  
 Pizarro Narciso  
 Price Richard  
 Rice Ronald  
 Richardson Brad  
 Riger Stephanie  
 Saltzer Benjamin A.  
 Scherer Jacqueline  
 Scott John  
 Tierney Charles  
 Whaley Charles  
 Ziegler Rolf

Aldrich Howard  
 Baker Ross  
 Bernard H. Russell  
 Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.  
 Bunston Terry  
 Carvajal Raul  
 Corman June  
 Delany John  
 Farace Richard V.  
 Fiksel Joseph  
 Friedkin Noah E.  
 Gartrell David  
 Hanada Mitsuyo  
 Kadushin Charles  
 Kurchner-Hawkins Ronnie  
 Laumann Edward O.  
 Lemieux Vincent  
 Lupsha Peter A.  
 McPherson J. Miller  
 Mokken Robert J.  
 N.O.R.G.  
 Prenskey David  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Richards Jr. William D.  
 Richardson R. J.  
 Rogers Everett M.  
 Sampson Samuel F.  
 Schwartz Donald F.  
 Shrum Wesley  
 Turk Herman  
 Wigand Rolf T.

## phenomenology

Armstrong Robin P.  
 Breiger Ronald L.  
 D'Abbs Peter  
 Faulkner Robert R.  
 Kirsh Sharon  
 Kuan Ping-Yin  
 Ramos Silvina Edith  
 Rhyne Darla  
 Sim Francis M.  
 Speck Ross V.

Bezilla Robert  
 Corin Ellen  
 Deseran Forrest A.  
 Fine Gary A.  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Mitchell J. Clyde  
 Ratcliffe William D.  
 Shapiro Ben Zion  
 Smith M. Estellie  
 Weinstein Michael G.

## political

Becker Bruce

Bell David C.

Bezilla Robert	Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.
Breiger Ronald L.	Carvajal Raul
Corman June	Crocket R.W.
Eulau Heinz	Fache Andre
Friedmann Harriet	Granovetter Mark
Grofman Bernard	Harries-Jones Peter
Hoffmann-Lange Ursula	Kelly James G.
Kirsh Sharon	Knoke David
Kriesi Hanspeter	Kuklinski James
Lansky David	Leavy Normand
Lemieux Vincent	Mariolis Peter
Marsden Peter V.	McNeil Kayleen M.
Mintz Beth	Mizruchi Mark
Moore Gwen	Mullins Patrick
N.O.R.G.	Nigg Joanne M.
Ostow Robin	Pappi Franz Urban
Prensky David	Rath Michael
Roy William G.	Suparlan Parsudi
Tardy Charles	Tilly Charles
Zimmermann Erwin	
recruitment	
Banis William J.	Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.
Ekland-Olsen Sheldon	Granovetter Mark
Gregory Kathleen	Hansell Stephen
Harries-Jones Peter	Katz Fred E.
McNeil Kayleen M.	Nelson Rodney
Pritchard Roger	Suparlan Parsudi
Tierney Charles	
religion	
Anderson Jeffrey	Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.
Garrison Vivian	Greenbaum Susan
Jones Brian	Kohut David R.
Schweizer Thomas	Suparlan Parsudi
sex differences	
Anderson Jeanine	Bell David C.
Corin Ellen	Costello Charles
Hammer Muriel	Hirsch Barton J.
House James	Kenkel Mary Beth
McPherson J. Miller	Miller Jon
Moore Gwen	Peil Margaret
Riger Stephanie	Saavedra Ramon Luis
Weinglass Janet	Wetherell Charles
White Douglas	
social services	
Anderson Jeffrey	Beach Roger
Biegel David E.	Blain Donald
Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.	Bunston Terry
Chapman Nancy J.	Cooperativa Albedo
Corin Ellen	Costello Charles
Gottlieb Benjamin H.	Hirsch Barton J.
Hughes Edith	Kadushin Charles
McElroy Christine	Miller Jon
Mueller Daniel	Pancoast Diane L.
Price Richard	Pritchard Roger
Project Network Therapy	Riley Dave
Robinson Paul	Saur William
Shookner Malcolm	Trimble David W.
Tucker David J.	Wasserman Harry
Weinberg Richard B.	Whittaker James K
stratification	
Anheier Helmut K.	Baron James
Borba da Silva Eduardo J.B.	Bradley Raymond
Campbell Margaret Lee	Carroll William K.
Corman June	Costa Rosalinda
Dow Malcolm	Emerson Richard M.
Ennis James	Eulau Heinz
Granovetter Mark	Howard Leslie
Jones Charles L.	Krause Jerrald D.
Kuan Ping-Yin	Langlois Simon
Levine Joel H.	Lin Nan
Lobban Richard	Magill Dennis William
Marsden Peter V.	McCann H. Gilman
Mica J. Hunter	Miller Jon

Nicholson Beryl  
 Norris William  
 Peil Margaret  
 Sweetser Dorrian  
 Wetherell Charles

Nickum Bruce M.  
 Pappi Franz Urban  
 Scott John  
 Walker Gerald

## support

Albrecht Terrance L.  
 Barrera (Jr.) Manuel  
 Beels Christian  
 Carney Thomas  
 Corin Ellen  
 Eklund-Olsen Sheldon  
 Froland Charles G.  
 Goldstein Marc B.  
 Hagoel Lea  
 Hawkins J. David  
 Horwitz Sarah  
 Hughes Edith  
 Kenkel Mary Beth  
 Klovdahl Aiden S.  
 Kuo Wen  
 Leveton Lauren B.  
 Librarian The  
 Love Kathleen  
 Minor Michael  
 Mueller Daniel  
 Pattison E. Mansell  
 Pritchard Roger  
 Riley Dave  
 Saur William  
 Smith Ted C.  
 Studer Kenneth  
 Tessier Roger  
 Todd David M.  
 Unger Donald  
 Wasserman Harry  
 Wellman Barry

Anderson Jeffrey  
 Beach Roger  
 Blain Donald  
 Chatterjee Jharna  
 Costello Charles  
 Fritz John N.  
 Garrison Vivian  
 Gottlieb Benjamin H.  
 Hammer Muriel  
 Hirsch Barton J.  
 House James  
 Kelly James G.  
 Kimboko Priscilla J.  
 Krause Jerrald D.  
 Lambert Camille  
 Librarian The  
 Lin Nan  
 McElroy Christine  
 Mitchell Roger  
 Pancoast Diane L.  
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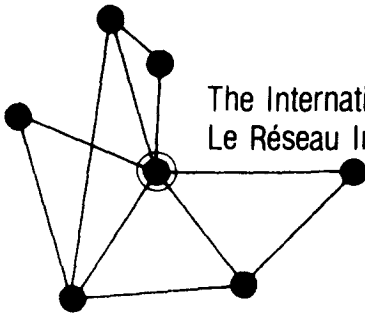
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