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small print

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

NETWORK NOTEBOOK

IN THIS ISSUE

Would you believe that this is our fifth anniversary issue--longer than most marriages!...Clive Payne gives some neat implementations of relational data-bases....The thundering thesis herd from Toronto includes CALZAVARA analyzing ethnic and class differences in job search (weak ties and all that), CORMAN using the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan to test state capitalism theories, HEIL showing a nice, new way to do blockmodeling (yes, you unbelievers, Greg has really finished and is now a doctor), and Ross BAKER looking at the structure of a scientific community. (We'd sure appreciate getting some thesis news from other schools.)...Our many pages of abstracts includes lots from the American Sociological and World Congress of Sociology meetings...Among the new books are compilations from Ron Burt and Louise & Charles Tilly's shop (Chuck Tilly's intro. to the latter is so neat, that we've lifted more than usual from it)... plus excerpts from Hedrick Smith telling us about networks in Russia, and the best esoterica in town-- in Network Notebook, of course!

RENEWAL TIME!!!--and We Really Need the Money

Some things get to be routine. The Toronto Maple Leafs are losing steadily, the Sunbelt folks are getting their tans ready for the next conference, and it's time to renew for *CONNECTIONS*. Of the three, the last is by far the most important.

YOU GOTTA RENEW YOUR INSNA MEMBERS/CONNECTIONS SUBSCRIPTION, AND YOU GOTTA DO IT NOW.

It's simple. We need the money. *CONNECTIONS* has always been a break-even proposition, and without a bunch of renewals in hand, we can't afford to print and mail the next issue. (For newcomers, INSNA memberships/subscriptions are only on an annual basis--to give our volunteer staff some time to write their theses.)

This year, we've made your moral commitment a little bit more profound by raising the subscription price. The new price is \$12 (\$40 for a combined subscription for *SOCIAL NETWORKS* as well as *CONNECTIONS*). The increase is because Toronto's Structural Analysis Programme, which has handled our typing and administration for the past few years, has a smaller grant this year. Consequently, we have to pay more of our own way. But this still leaves a per-issue cost of only \$4. Look at what you've got in this, our fifth year:

--over 200 abstracts (70pp.)--many of hard-to-get conference and unpublished articles--from graph theory to kinship systems to world-systems to corporate interlocks.

--over 60 book summaries, bringing the splendours of the network together right before your eyes--from Burt to Wallerstein.

--ten theses, bringing you tomorrow's leading scholars today--from Calzavara documenting the weak ties/job search stuff to Anderson demystifying the last of the Hurons.

--hot computer news (the latest from GRADAP, etc.), plus papers on clustering by Lattina & Wong, and Peter Carrington, plus Peter & Trudy Johnson-Lenz announcing the latest in a "networker's tool chest", and Clive Payne telling about how to handle relational databases with P-STAT. John Sonquist, our new Computer Editor, has nice plans for this section.

--original and unique papers. We don't publish much, but Harrison White ("Interfaces"), Mark Granovetter (the original weak ties paper--too hot to publish in the *AJS*) are class acts. Next issue will have J.A. Barnes on net models. We'll continue our policy of only publishing papers not "suitable" for the straight journals--off-the-wall stuff, research reviews, etc.

Gez whiz! I'm overwhelmed just typing this. What a bargain. Don't delay. Scientific evidence shows that if you put the renewal form aside, you'll forget about it until it's too late (THERE'S a \$1 late charge for after March 15). So send INSNA a check for \$12 now.

And give us some feedback by filling out the quick survey form on the back of the renewal sheet.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Some folks wonder about *SOCIAL NETWORKS*. It's loosely affiliated with INSNA, but separately edited by Lin Freeman (Social Sciences, California, Irvine, CA 92717). It's a formal, refereed journal, published by North-Holland (Elsevier) in Amsterdam. Although supposed to be a quarterly, issues have lagged somewhat.

Individuals (not institutions) who join INSNA can subscribe to *SOCIAL NETWORKS* for the special bargain price of \$40 (this also gets you *CONNECTIONS*). INSNA passes on the *SOCIAL NETWORKS* fee to Elsevier, less a small handling charge. If you're having trouble getting issues (IV,2 is the last we've received, 18 Nov 82), write directly to North-Holland Publishing Co., P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands. But send us a copy, so we can keep an eye on things. (*Late flash: we've just seen the proofs for IV,3*).

IS NOTHING DYADIC?

"For a Christian...it's not just you and another person having sex. It's you, another person, God and the entire Christian community." Catholic priest Ronald Rolheiser as quoted in the Toronto *GLOBE & MAIL*, 5 Aug 82.

HANS HUMMELL--NEW EUROPEAN EDITOR FOR CONNECTIONS

Hans Hummell, our new European editor, has been Professor of Sociology at Duisburg, West Germany since 1974. He has been active in the major German working group on social network analysis (along with Rolf Zeigler, Wolfgang Sodeur and others).

Hans has organized three international conferences on mathematical sociology and edited the books which came out of these conferences. He has edited a 3-vol. series of books on "Korrelation und Kausalitat" (Stuttgart: 1977), and he has written articles on the integration of social psychology into sociological theory, causal analysis and experimental design, methodology of formalization, network analysis and multi-level analysis, and the interaction systems of medical doctors.

He currently is working with Wolfgang Sodeur in analyzing empirical data concerning the development of acquaintance and information networks among 208 first-year university students over a 3-month period. Recent papers are:

"Baseline models for evaluating structural effects of interpersonal tendencies for balance in theories of the Davis-Holland-Leinhardt type" and "An alternative strategy for testing structural models of the Davis-Holland-Leinhardt type" (both co-authored and in *ARBEITSBERICHT ANALYSE SOZIALER NETZWERKE*, Duisburg & Wuppertal, 1981.

Hans Hummell is anxious to build up European representation in INSNA. Please contact him with news, publication information, conference ideas, etc.

NEW NETWORK BIBLIOGRAPHY

The German Network project have available a revised (and free?) version of their "Analysis of Social Network" bibliography. The original version was gigantic; this one may require wheels.

Write Wolfgang Sodeur, Gesamthochschule Wuppertal, Fb. Wirtschaftswissenschaft M 13.15, Gausstr. 20, 5600 Wuppertal 1, West Germany.

MIDWINTER'S READING (THEDA BEWARE!!!)

"It's only because Janet Mandelbaum is no feminist that the stuffy old boys of Harvard agree to make her the 1st woman professor in the English department. But they're not happy about it. At a sedate and proper afternoon tea, someone slips a mickey into Janet's Campari and she is found by the police in a most compromising position--drunk on the floor in the ladies' room. That's when sophisticated sleuth Kate Fanslet shows up to help her old friend figure out who's after her. But before she does, Janet is found dead--this time in the men's room." (Publisher's blurb for Amanada Cross, *DEATH IN A TENURED POSITION*. New York: Ballantine, 1981 163pp. \$2.95).

IN A CLASSLESS SOCIETY, ALL YOU HAVE ARE NETWORKS

(excerpts from Hedrick Smith, *THE RUSSIANS*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1977).

I busily went on making computations until Russian friends tipped me off that it was not money that really mattered but access or *blat* (the influence or connections to gain the access you need)-- access to cities like Moscow where the stores have food, clothing and consumer goods in quantities and qualities unavailable elsewhere; access to the best schools and to good vacation spots or government cars, or to that most prized of privileges, the opportunity to travel abroad and mingle legally with foreigners; or access to a system of special stores for the elite where a new Soviet-made Fiat-125 Compact costs not the usual 7,5000 rubles (\$10,000) but only 1,370 rubles (\$1,825) and the waiting time for delivery is a couple of days instead of the normal two or three years. (p. 8)

The Soviet Union is still not as money-oriented as Western societies. "Money alone is not enough, you have to have something to spend it on," remarked a young scientist. "Connections matter more than money. With connections you can find the deficit goods and spend the money. Without them, it's not worth the effort." (p.296).

For many, the system of direct privilege is reinforced by the informal network of connections that enable a general to call a scientist to get his son admitted into an institute, a scientist to wangle a draft-deferment in return, or a movie scriptwriter who has produced a good Soviet spy film to call the security services to get permission for his wife and daughter to travel West. *Blat*, as the Russians call influence, is a constant, vital and pervasive factor of Russian life. "We have a caste system," a senior scientist told me. "Military families intermarry. So do scientific families, Party families, writers' families, theater families. Sons expect their fathers or father-in-law to promote their careers through *blat* and fathers take it equally for granted that they should do this. Others do it. I did it for my son. Why not?" (p. 60)

I knew a balletomane who was admitted to what he regarded as a sexy, closed performance by a French dance troupe and he came home rolling, absolutely titillated by the taste of forbidden Western fruit. Others were equally exhilarated by the closed movie-showings. "You cannot imagine the pleasure, the sense of doing something forbidden and at the same time belonging to a group of special people that you get from going to see a movie like *8½*," an auburn-haired woman editor said to me. (p. 58)

Soviet society is shaped like a pyramid, very broad at the bottom, narrower in the middle and finely tapered at the top. Actually, it is not one pyramid, but a series of pyramids, one in each field, all meeting at the top. (pp.49-50)

Power determines rank from top to bottom in Soviet society. The crucial test, in Lenin's blunt formula, is *Kto-Kogo?*, literally, "Who-Whom?" but more meaningfully, "Who can do what to whom?" It is an unspoken question Russians have in mind constantly as they deal with each other. Hence the enormous attention paid to pecking order at all levels of Soviet society. (p. 346)

The proliferation of rules does make for the proliferation of loopholes. For adding to the authority of the bureaucrat with documents and regulations also adds to his powers of discretion. Depending on his whim, mood, personality and connections with whomever stands before him, he can just as well finagle and fix things as forbid them. "The law," as Russians say, "is like the yoke of a cart--it goes where you turn it." Most of public life is immutable, unalterable. But wherever possible and certainly within their own orbit of relatives, friends, acquaintances and associates, Russians are quietly engaged in coaxing, cajoling, compromising, corrupting and colluding with each other to achieve some modest relaxation of the stern order of public life. And when all else fails, they find refuge in their private lives which they carefully maintain as a separate world. (p. 362)

INFO FLOWS

Edward LAUMANN remaining at Chicago (sorry, Harvard) as Chair...Peter D'ABBS to Darwin Community College, Casuarina, N.T., Australia...Stephen HANSELL to Rutgers...Guillermina JASSO appointed Associate Professor of Sociology, Minnesota...Stanley WASSERMAN to Psychology & Mathematics, Illinois...Beth MINTZ tenured at Vermont...Maureen HALLINAN editor of *SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION*...Barbara LASLETT editor of *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY*...Claude FISCHER an Associate Editor of *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*...Peter BLAU, Carolyn PERRUCCI elected Council members of Organizations & Occupations section, American Sociological Association. Charles TILLY awarded the prestigious (and lucrative) COMMONWEALTH AWARD for distinguished service to sociology. High point of the award ceremony (at the ASA annual meetings) was the awarding speech on the study of revolutions--reportedly written by Theda Skocpol but definitely read by a Gucci-clad junior vice-president of the Bank of Delaware.

A COMFORTING THOUGHT FOR SOME OF US

The *MANCHESTER GUARDIAN* reports that Dora Russell has just delivered her completed book manuscript to publishers Routledge & Kegan Paul. Original deadline: March, 1923.

LAWYERS VS. DATA

The (U.S.) National Social Science & Law Center has published a manual, *DISCOVER AND THE USE OF QUANTITATIVE DATA*, outlining applications of computer data analysis in the preparation of legal arguments. \$37.50 from NSSLIC, 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401-S, Washington, DC 20009. (Source: *ASA FOOTNOTES*)

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT

State University of New York Press is organizing a book series on the changing political economic character of the world (especially the place and prospects of the Third World). They want to "break out of increasingly stylized and sterile debates between several schools of liberal thought and their dependency critics" and head towards a "middle level of analysis" by:

--"redefining the very terms in which such fields as trade, aid, international capital flows, industrialization, rural development and state policy have been studied;

--look substantively at such topics as women as active subjects of 3d World social formation, the use of comparative history for development studies, the possibility of a 3d World social formation with particular emphasis on the state, technology, social relations and productivity in rural and urban settings, etc.

Contact the editors: Rosemary Galli, Political Science, Univ. of Calabar, P.M.B. 115, Calabar, Nigeria; Frederick Weaver, Dean of Social Sciences, Hampshire College, Amherst MA 01002.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Sage Books is starting a new series on Personal Relationships, edited by Steve Duck and Dan Perlamm. Tentative contents for Vol. 1 have already been set. (*CONNECTIONS* editor Barry Wellman is on the Advisory Board). So far, papers for Vol. 1 have a strong social psychology bent, but papers from other disciplines are wanted. Send inquiries to Duck (Psychology Dept., Fylde College, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YF, England).

SHORTSTOP TO STRUCTURALIST

"(Baseball) is the most unique game in the world...It ameliorates the class polarization between self-motivated individuals and collective ideology. At bat, it's one against nine, but in the field you're part of a collective group and play as a team." (Former Chicago Cubs shortstop Ernie Banks in the Toronto *GLOBE & MAIL* 2 July 82).

HELP WANTED: NETWORKS IN AFRICAN CITIES

Helmut K. Anheier (Sociology, Yale, New Haven CT 06520) is preparing an empirical study on informal and hybrid organizations (voluntary associations, self-help groups, improvement societies, tribal associations, etc.) within the informal sector of West African urban areas. Main topics are:

--development potential of informal/hybrid organizations given extreme scarcity in resources and opportunities;

--development of efficiency measures and GNP-related constructs for such organizations, and their role in diffusion and organizational innovation;

--distribution of networks over social areas and socioecological background.

Please send him info on these topics (and social area analysis).

SOCIOLOGY OF THE LIFE COURSE

The *WESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* is soliciting ms. for a special 1982 issue on "The Sociology of the Life Course", especially modernization and the life course; institutional aspects of aging; timing, ordering and impact of life course transitions; well-being across the life course. Overall the focus on the issue will be on identifying, explaining and specifying the implications of intra and inter cohort differences and trends in aging patterns.

Send ms. in triplicate to *Western Sociology Review*, Sociology Dept., Utah St., UMC 07, Logan UT 84322.

(*NETWORK NOTEBOOK* continued on page 11)

MEETING CALENDAR

SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORKS CONFERENCE

The 3d annual Sunbelt conference will be held 11-15 Feb 83 at the Bahia Hotel, on beautiful Mission Bay, San Diego. The organizer is Douglas White, School of Social Science, Univ. of California, Irvine, CA 92717. (INSNNA is a co-sponsor.) There are still some openings for papers, but lots of sessions are already scheduled.

Friday, 11 Feb

James Coleman, "Developments in network research in the last decade" (Keynote).

Contrasts in Structural Sociology (Ron Burt, Columbia/organizer).

"On the nature of influence in large systems" (Edward Laumann, Chicago & David Knoke, Indiana).
"Experiments in exchange networks" (Karen Cook, U. of Washington). "Tertius gaudens, structural entrepreneurs" (Ron Burt).

Overlapping Groups and Subsets (Steve Seidman, Arizona St./organizer).

Problems in the Measurement of Social Networks Networks (William Batchelder, Cal.-Irvine/organizer).

"Discovering informant and observer bias in interpersonal relations data" (James Armstrong, SUNY-Plattsburg).

Saturday, 12 Feb

Sociology of Science (H. Gilman McCann, Vermont; Nicholas Mullins, Indiana, Karl Hufbauer, Cal.-Irvine, organizers).

Network Applications: A Workshop for Practitioners and Researchers on How to Use Available Computer Packages for doing Network Analysis. (H. Russell Bernard, Florida; Alvin Wolfe, South Florida/organizers).
"Use of Burt's STRUCTURE program" (David Knoke). "Use of White's regular equivalences and multidimensional scaling" (David Krackhardt, Cornell). "Use of GALLILEO" (Joseph Woelfel). "Use of CATIJ" (Thomas Hurt).

Demography (Nancy Howell, Toronto; Davor Jedlicka, Texas-Tyler; organizers). "Demography and..." (Janet Baker, North Carolina). "The transition from youth to adult" (Christopher Winship, Northwestern). "untitled" (Robert Mare & Warren Kubitschek, Wisconsin).

Network Concepts in Evaluating Mental Health Research (Diane Pancoast, Portland St.; Richard Gordon, Florida; organizers). "Social networks of renal patients" (Carl Maida, UCLA).
2 untitled papers by Minor and Karl Cohen.

Sunday, 13 Feb

Advances in Network Models & Algorithms (John Sonquist, Cal.-Santa Barbara/organizer). "A critique of CONCOR" (Francis Sim, Penn. St.). "CLSTR & HRCHY: clique algorithms" (Karl Reitz, Chapman Col., Orange, CA). "EBLOC: cycle-clique algorithm" (Martin Everett, Thames Poly., Norwich, CT 06360).
"Measuring robustness of cliquing and blocking algorithms under line deletion" (Martin Everett, Douglas White & Karl Reitz). "Robustness of algorithms under point deletion" (Hugh Kawabata, Cal.-Santa Barbara).

Corporate Structure (S.D. Berkowitz, Vermont/organizer). "untitled" (Michael Schwartz (SUNY-Stony Brook). "The role of the individual in interlock networks: a longitudinal analysis of Canadian corporate structures" (William Carroll, British Columbia).

Summary Reports on Recent Research Applications (Brian Foster, Arizona St.; Gary Hurd, Georgia Medical College, Augusta 30904; organizers). "Social networks and voluntary associations in Tokyo" (Theodore Bestor, Stanford). "The theory of intergenerational aid" (David Cheal, Winnipeg). "Innovative models of networks: transforming the society of the future" (Josef Garai, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY 11205).

"Access to Different Kinds of Help in a Voluntary Association" (Bonnie Erickson, Toronto).

"Robustness in blockmodelling: an empirical test" (Peter Carrington & Bonnie Erickson, Toronto).

Conference rate rooms at the Bahia Hotel are \$52 (single), \$56 (doubles) and \$60 (triples for kinky types). Contact the hotel directly by 11 Jan 83. 998 W. Mission Bay Drive, San Diego, CA 92109.
Tel: (714) 488-0551.

NETWORK ANALYSIS SESSION AT MID-WEST SOCIOLOGICAL MEETINGS

Raymond Bradley & Steve Carlton-Ford (Sociology, Minnesota) are organizing a network analysis session at the Mid-West meetings, 13-16 April 83, Kansas City, MO. They want to provide a forum for the development and critical evaluation of theories which employ relational and network imagery, especially in 3 areas:

--Philosophical Foundations (the philosophical issues underlying the structuralist program of network analysis). Papers are sought which focus on the epistemological and ontological implications of viewing the world as a set of interrelated relations, rather than as correlations among attributes.

--Applications (innovative and creative use of network imagery in the service of sociological theory). Those papers which develop theories for social networks and contain illustrative analyses, rather than focus on methodology, are of particular interest.

--Metatheory--critical evaluations and syntheses of current network theories--outlining future directions, identifying theoretical issues, pointing up topics not previously conceptualized in relational terms.

AFRICAN LONG-DISTANCE TRADE--19TH CENTURY

The Koln Institut fur Afrikanistik is organizing a symposium on the quantification of long-distance and import-export trade in 19th century Africa (most papers in English), 3-6 Jan 83. Among the topics are:

--Use and misuse of quantification in African economic history and limitations of the existant sources on 19th century trade (C. Coquery-Vidrovitch; A.G. Hopkins).

--Development of exports and imports by coastal sectors:

- a) Early 19th century in West Africa (J.E. Inikori; M. Johnson; J.C. Miller).
- b) General observations and comments on trends in certain coastal sectors (C.G. Clarence-Smith; C.J. Liesegang; J.-D. Miede).
- c) Rubber and oil-seed trade in the second half of the 19th century (O. Goerg; P. Mark; G. Campbell).
- d) Rise of new structures (K.K. Janmohamed).

--Quantification and structure of long-distance trade and internal trade patterns (P.E. Lovejoy; M.A. Klein; R. O'Fahey; W.R. Ochieng).

--Prices of staples, trade booms and development of volume of trade (Latham on palm oil; Hogendorn on cowries).

--Trade by importing countries--Germany (L. Harding; D. Miller).

Info from G.J. Liesegang, at the Institut (Albertus-Magnus-Platz, D-5000 Koln 41).

WORLD-SYSTEMS

The 7th annual Political Economy of the World-System Confernece will be held 31 March--2 Apr 83 at Duke. Them: "Labour and labour movements in the world capitalist system." Papers should address some regional, national or global aspect of 2 broad issues:

--nature and historical trajectory of labour systems in an evolving international division of labour;

--meaning of systems of production and exchange, and of long and short economic cycles, for working-class culture, organization and politics.

Info from Charles Bergquist, History, Duke, Durham NC 27708.

INNOVATIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT --SEOUL (4-9 APR 83)

This conference focuses on community development in South Korea, with comparative case studies from other nations and regions. Organized by the International Association for Community Development (179 rue du Debarcadere, B-6001 Marcinelle, Belgium) in collaboration with the Institute of Saemaul Undong Studies, Seoul.

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION

The CSAA's annual meeting is 1-4 June 83 at U. of British Columbia. Network-relevant sessions and (organizers) include:

Organization management and administration (Marguerite Cassin, Business Admin., Acadia).
Complex organizations (Alex Malgho, Alberta).
Sociology of the state (R.S. Ratner, UBC).
Sociology of development (Hassan Gardezi, Algoma College, Sault Ste. Marie).
Social impact studies and applied community sociology & anthropology (Donald Willmott, Glendon-York).
Education, opportunity and attainment (Norman Okihiro, Mt. St. Vincent).
Race and ethnic relations (Agnes Calliste, Manitoba).
Theoretical perspectives for the study of ethnicity & race (Tissa Fernando, UBC).
Families within the Canadian capitalist state (Helga Jacobson, UBC or Alison Griffith, OISE).
Social dimension of health & illness (Juanne Clarke, Wilfrid-Laurier).
Social support, social networks and health outcomes (Gail Frankel, Western Ontario).
Sociology of science (Gary Bowden, Calgary).
Native/non-native intergroup relations (Katie Cooke, Reserach Branch, Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs, Ottawa).
Political economy of health care (Singh Bolaria, Saskatchewan).
Political economy of fishing (Patricia Marchak, UBC).
Structures & strategies of Candian multinational firms (Jorge Niosi, Quebec a Montreal).
State, household and reproduction (Robert Russell, Lakehead).
Political economy and Canadian immigration (Singh Bolaria, Saskatchewan).
Historical methods in sociology and anthropology (Laird Christie, Wilfrid Laurier).
Women and health (Karen Grant, Manitoba).
Women's re-entry to the work force: determinants and efficacy (Charles Jones, Toronto).
Women's work (Martin Meissner, UBC).

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The ASA's annual meeting, late summer, 1983, will be in Detroit. American sessions are very different in content and style than the moe political economy-oriented Canadian ones. Abstracts are due to session organizers by 31 Dec 82. Relevant sessions (and organizers) include:

Family and kinship (Francesca Cancian, Social Sciences, California-Irvine).
History of the family (Michael Gordon, Connecticut).
Political sociology (Michael Useem, Boston U.).
Crises of contemporary socialism (Mark Seiden, SUNY-Binghamton).
Political violence (William Gamson, Boston C.).
Labor markets and employment (Rachel Rosenfeld, North Carolina).
Medical sociology (Charles Bosk, Pennsylvania).
Developing societies (John & Ruth Hill Useem, 227 Chesterfield Parkway, E. Lansing, MI 48823).
Transnational corporations and nation states (Peter Evans, Brown).
Sociology of science & technology (Scott Long, Washington State).
Sociology of business and industry (Massachusetts).
Unions and new forms of worker organizations (William Foote Whyte, Cornell).
Popular culture (Gary Fine, Minnesota).
Complex organizations (Howard Aldrich, North Carolina).
Rural sociology (Eleanora Cebotarev, Guelph).
Urban sociology (Charles Willie, Harvard Education School).
Community (Terry Clark, Chicago).
National & international migration (Guillermina Jasso, Minnesota).
Racial & ethnic minorities (Delores Aldridge, Emory).
Sex/Gender Roles (Wendy Wolf, Public/Private Ventures, 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia 19106).
Social movements & collective behaviour (John McCarthy, Boys Town Ctr., Catholic U.).
Historical sociology (Barbara Laslett (So. California).
Social structure and mental health (James Greenley, Wisconsin).
Network analysis (Nan Lin, SUNY-Albany).
Life events and stress (Leonard Pearlin, Human Development, California--San Francisco).
Sociology of emotions (Theodore D. Kemper, St. John's).
Group processes (Karen Cook).
Measurement (George Bohrnstedt, Indiana).
Mathematical models (Harrison White, Harvard).
Sociological theory (Michael Hechter, U. of Washington).
History of sociological thought (Gary Hamilton, California-Davis).
Sociology of age (George Maddox, Ctr. for Aging, Duke).

CALL FOR PAPER

Papers are invited for a session on Social Networks: substantive, theoretical, methodological; micro-, macro, or mid-, dealing with any substantive area (or non), except, perhaps social support and/or health which are covered by another session (Gail Frankel's).

Organizer: Peter Carrington, Department of Sociology, Erindale College, Mississauga Ontario, L5L 1C6

TENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

Mexico City, August, 1982. Selected Papers.

(Note: a few abstracts from the Congress are elsewhere in this issue.)

Andre Gunder Frank (Development Studies, East Anglia), "World crisis and political realignments."

Bryan Roberts (Manchester) & Patricia Aries (Michocacan, Mexico), "The city of permanent transition: the consequences of a national system of industrial specialization."

Janet Abu-Lughod (Northwestern), "Modes of production and Middle-Eastern cities."

Alejandro Portes (Social Relations, Johns Hopkins), "International labor migration and the urban informal economy."

Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM, Mexico City), "Family enterprise and the process of industrializaion in Mexico."

E.A. Oke (Ibadan), "Kinship interaction in Nigeria in relation to societal modernization."

S. Ekong (Ife), "Industrialization and kinship: a comparative study of some Nigerian ethnic groups."

John Mogeys (Annapolis, MD) & Heinz Bachmann (World Bank), "Kinship under 2 strategies of development."

Dorian Apple Sweetser (Boston U.), "Kinship in US households in 1900 and today."

Brahima D. Kaba (Liberia), "Exchanges between married partners, their children and their kin and increased opportunities in the cash economy in Liberia."

Aline K. Wong (Singapore), "Women's work and family life: the case of electronics workers in Singapore."

Beatriz Schmukler (Yale), "Patriarchy and kinship: their interrelated changes during capitalist development."

Jacqueline Gibbons (Victoria, BC), "Relations between theory and practice in the world of art-dealing."

Peter Schmidt (Giessen, W. Ger.), "Social networks and subjectaive class-consciousness."

Joseph Galaskiewicz (Minnesota), "Non-profit alternative in a for-profit society."

Jon Miller (So. Cal.), "Community participation as a function of ideological polarization in human service delivery systems."

Lynne Zucker (UCLA), "Interorganizational relations reconceptualized: policy environments and organizational boundaries."

Lisa Peattie (Urban Studies, MIT), "the 1st urban planning model: the urban development plan of 1963."

Beth Mintz (Vermont) & Michael Schwartz (SUNY-Stony Brook), "Capital flows and creation of social policy."

Vern Bengstrom (So. Cal.) & Victor Marshall (Beh. Sci., Toronto), "The 3 faces of generations."

Jay Turner & Debbie Levin (Health Care Research, Western Ontario, London), "Variations in psychological well-being across the life-course: significance of social support and stress among the physically disabled."

Judith Shuval, Amir Shmueli & Rachael Fleishman (Brookdale Institute, Jerusalem), "Informal support for the elderly: social networks in a Jerusalem neighborhood."

Yona Ginsberg (Tel-Aviv) & Azra Churchman (Haifa), "Neighbor relations in high rise housing in Israel."

Rosalie Norem & Eric Abbott (Family, Iowa St.), "Kinship patterns in rural Central American families and the use of information in social service support systems."

Bonnie Erickson (Toronto), "Structure and consciousness: participation in an urban voluntary association and its effects on age stereotyping and age consciousness."

Barry Wellman, Peter Carrington & Alan Hall (Toronto), "The community question: some answers."

Nan Lin (SUNY-Albany), "Access to occupational resources: an ecological analysis."

Herman Turk (So. Cal.) & Rafaela Robles (Public Health, Puerto Rico), "Re-integrating movers? Social networks and neighborhood building."

Sonja McKinlay (Brown) & John McKinlay (Boston U.), "Effectiveness as a political strategy in social policy and action."

Jeffrey Coleman Salloway and Allan Kaplan (Rush U., Chicago), "Social structure and technological development in the kidney business."

Brian Elliot & David McCrone (Edinburgh), "De-industrialization and the politics of urban decline."

Lorraine Majka (Chicago Urban League), "Organizational linkages, networks and social change in Detroit."

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued from page 6)

NETWORK SCHMOZE IN SAN FRANCISCO

About 15 INSNA folks got together with Coord. ator Barry Wellman at the San Francisco ASAs to assess the state of things. Some of the things that came up in the hour-long session were:

1. A unanimous endorsement of a raise in subscription rate to \$12--"still a bargain and the most useful journal I get."
2. A strong suggestion to cut our *JOURNAL OF GRAPH THEORY* and *NETWORKS* abstracts because no one reads them, and all the symbols and subscripts make them very expensive to type. (As you'll see in this issue, we've compromised by listing the article titles only in the Special Journal Issues section. Feedback requested.)
3. A freeflowing discussion of the relationship of *SOCIAL NETWORKS* to publication in straighter journals. All present endorsed *SOCIAL NETWORKS* as a forum for communication among ourselves, but also advocated a "network imperialism" policy of getting our substantive analyses out into places where a broader audience would see them.
4. An unanimous recommendation to set up an Ad Hoc group for a series of sessions at the 11th World Congress of Sociology (1986; exact time & place unknown.) Scott Feld (Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook) volunteered to take charge of this.
5. A suggestion that we raise the rental price of the INSNA mailing list to \$500 from \$100. (It now costs us \$50 or so to prepare the label set.) Some folks argued that selective-market oriented publishers would pay that much for our names, but Wellman remained skeptical. Feedback, please. (Note: We have rented the mailing list three times to publishers of networkish books. Why not suggest it to your publisher?)
6. A suggestion that special *CONNECTIONS* issues (or chunks of issues) be devoted to focused topics. Among those mentioned: community, medicine, mental health & social support, complex organizations, communications, interorganizational relations, job search networks, deviance, the world economic order. Great idea! Volunteers please!

BIG STAKES IN NETWORKING--EVEN IF YOU DON'T DEAL IN COCAINE

"Ford, when I was there, GM, Chrysler, all over the world, we would pit Ohio against Michigan. We'd pit Canada versus the U.S. We'd get outright grants and subsidies in Spain, in Mexico, in Brazil--all kinds of grants. I have played Spain versus France and England so long I'm tired of it, and I have played the states against each other over here." (Chrysler chair Lee Iacocca, as quoted by Lynn Bachelor, *JOURNAL OF URBAN AFFAIRS*, Spring, 1982).

NETWORKS ARE NOW MEGASTUFF

"Informal networks of communication are replacing the old chain-of-command kind of communications, in business, in politics, and even in the home." (From John Naisbitt, *MEGATRENDS: 10 NEW DIRECTIONS TRANSFORMING OUR LIVES*. Warner Books, 1982).

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued on page 34)

SPECIAL JOURNALS

Abstracts from *SOCIAL NETWORKS* 4,2 (June, 1982).

WILSON, Thomas (*Sociology, Santa Barbara*). "Relational networks: an extension of sociometric concepts."

Conventional dyadic sociometric techniques are shown to be inadequate for dealing with substantively important complex relationships. An extension of the concept of relationship is proposed to encompass these more complex structures, and some elementary formal properties of the resulting networks (known as bipartite graphs) are examined. Preliminary applications are made to problems concerning partitions of a population induced by a structure and boundaries of observability in organizations.

SALZINGER, Leslie Lane (161 W. 75 St., NYC). "The ties that bind: the effect of clustering on dyadic relationships."

This study explores the extent to which one can explain the dynamics of a given relationship or set of relationships by mapping the social network in which they exist. Specifically, it focuses on the effect of cluster membership on the evolution and intensity of dyadic relationships. The results suggest that relationships are as much a product of the social networks of the two individuals involved as of their personal needs, histories, or desires.

EVERETT, Martin (*Mathematics, Thames Polytechnic, London*). "A graph theoretic blocking procedure for social networks."

Everett and Nieminen have extended the Boyle homomorphism from undirected to directed graphs. Some sociological considerations implemented in conjunction with the homomorphism, indicate the structural importance of small cycles. These cycles are then used to construct an algorithm, which will produce a blocking of a social network. The algorithm is then tested on Sampson's monastery data (Sampson 1969).

DOW, Malcolm (*Northwestern*), Michael BURTON & Douglas WHITE (*California-Irvine*). "Network autocorrelation: a simulation study of a foundational problem in regression and survey research."

Several models which allow different specifications of spatial autocorrelations are now within computational reach. As a result of our experience with previous research employing two of these models we focus on one of them in this paper, the disturbances model, where a network autocorrelation scheme is embedded in the error term of a multiple regression model.

Article Titles from *JOURNAL OF GRAPH THEORY* 6,3 (Fall, 1982).

(Ed.'s note: Starting this issue, we are printing only titles of this journal and not abstracts because it is much easier for us (all those symbols are murder) and no one seems to care.)

P.Z. CHINN, J. CHVATOLV A.K. DEWDNEY & N.E. GIBBS, "The bandwidth problem for graphs and matrices--a survey."

T.C. ENNS, "4-valent graphs."

C.K. BAILEY, "Distribution of points by degree and orbit size in a large random tree."

M. CHUNG-FAN & C. MAO-CHENG, "The maximum number of arc-disjoint arborescences in a tournament."

J.W. MOON, "The number of tournaments with a unique spanning cycle."

D.J.S. KRIEN, "A relationship between triangulated graphs, comparability graphs, proper interval graphs, proper circular-arc graphs, and nested interval graphs."

F. BUCKLEY, "Atoll decompositions of graphs."

R.C. READ, D. ROTEM & J. URRUTIA, "Orientations of circle graphs."

N. MARTINOV, "Uncontractable 4-connected graphs."

K.R. PARTHASARATHY & S. SRIDHARAN, "On the Berge-Sauer conjecture."

ABSTRACTS

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE TENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, MEXICO CITY, AUGUST, 1982.

(Ed.'s note: We regret not being able to bring you the many more relevant papers due to SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS' copyright restrictions.)

BURT, Ronald (Columbia). "Network range."

A person's relations have range to the extent that they reach many different actors. Range is a central concept in substantive research concerned with access to resources such as social support and information: higher range indicating greater access.

Substantively important features of the range concept, however, can be overlooked in operationalizing the concept for empirical research. A relational pattern has range to the extent that it reaches many and different actors; a great number of actors and a great diversity of actors. Because it is easier to count the number of actors reached than it is to measure their heterogeneity, network range is often reduced to a count measure. This overlooks the diversity of actors, and accordingly the diversity of resources, to which an individual has access through his relational pattern. A person could have many contacts to the same type of actors but no contacts to actors of different types. Such a person would have a high number of contacts, but a low range of contacts. In a substantive study predicting some outcome variable from social access to resources, measuring range as number of actors reached rather than number of different actors reached can be quite misleading. These points are discussed with respect to the proposition that increasing network range is associated with increasing social support and increasing access to diverse kinds of information. (Ed.'s note: On program, but not presented.)

DENTON, Kay, Paul LEO, Sally O'DONNELL-TRUJILLO & Diana HERBST (Utah). "A qualitative investigation of rural senior needs in Millard County 1980-1981."

The first section contains a literature review about social networks, support systems, and rural lifestyles as they generally pertain to seniors. From this vantage point, it is possible to see how Delta and Fillmore, Utah do or do not fit into the conclusions from previous studies. After the literature review, the concerns of the Area Agency on Aging within the Central Utah District, are described. Millard County is part of this district. Following this, we focus specifically on Millard County Fillmore, and Delta in that order. We give general descriptions of each, summaries of the various resources available, needs assessments and results from the DLOTH Interview Schedule, (See Appendix A), and gaps and recommendations for each town. Finally, we suggest planning alternatives for the county.

TURNER, R. Jay, Deborah LEVIN & Samuel NOH (Health Care Research Unit, Western Ontario). "Variations in psychological well-being across the life-course: the significance of social support and stress among the physically disabled."

This paper examines variations in depression across the life cycle among a sample of physically disabled adults. Taking into account several demographic and disability related variables, the relevance of social support, life stress, mastery and social activity were examined. Results indicate that depression, life stress, social activity and mastery decline with age while level of social support was highly uniform across age and sex categories. Mastery was the only variable significantly related to depression across all age and sex categories although social support and life stress were also found to be clearly relevant for depression. Despite the observation of several age variations in the importance of certain variables it is suggested that the relevance of age for depression must be viewed as minimal.

ERICKSON, Bonnie H. (Toronto) & T.A. NOSANCHUK (Carleton). "Age, activity and acquaintance in a voluntary association."

In an age-stratified society people tend to have friends of similar age. But why? Age stratification generates several possible sources of this trend, with the sources often so entangled that it is hard to know whether any individual one is having an effect. First, people in a similar position in the life cycle have many shared experiences, problems, tastes, and interests. They have the wide-ranging similarity which makes people attractive as potential comparitors. Hence, people may tend to know others of similar age because they prefer to. Second, people of similar age do similar things in similar places and hence are thrown into contact. They may have no special preference for each other, merely a lack of equal opportunity to meet others. Third, even when people of different ages participate in some joint setting (voluntary organization, workplace, neighbourhood or the like) they may participate in different ways or at different levels. This in turn could lead to a lack of contact between age groups or to a reluctance to pursue contacts with lower-performance age groups.

The bridge association provides clear evidence for age preference as an independent source of age similarity between acquaintances. The rival explanations, after all, do not apply in the bridge setting. Bridge players of all ages have ample contact opportunities with each other: they participate in similar kinds of activities in similar amounts: they perform at similar levels. Thus it is not opportunity but preference which leads players to make contacts with age related, on the average, to their own. Age homophily exists.

At the same time, we have seen no evidence so far of age prejudice. Players of different ages are equal participants: they participate about equally often and with equal success, they make similar numbers of contacts and make them in similar ways, they have equal access to the higher performance players.

KLOVDAHL, Alden (RSSSS, Australian National University). "Urban community in an age of transition: social ecology, energy costs and communal networks."

Early students of the twentieth century city pointed to the facilitating effects of improved transportation on outward urban expansion, while noting the consequent collapse of central city neighborhoods. Social scientists who followed observed that the decline of some inner city neighborhoods and the drift to residential areas at the urban periphery did not necessarily mean the demise of community in the metropolis, but instead--some argued--symbolized the liberation of metropolitan man (if not woman) from the constricting confinement of urban villages.

The view that far-reaching communal networks have replaced the more locality-based communities of the past in providing essential sustenance for urban residents, however, assumes the continued availability of low cost energy to support highly personalized transport systems. As this assumption becomes ever more tenuous in an age of transition to new energy sources, it is important to consider the implications of a high cost/scarce energy future for the ecology of cities, the viability of geographically-dispersed social networks, and the fate of urban community. (Ed.'s note: on program, but not presented.)

LIN, Nan & Mary DUMIN (SUNY-Albany). "Access to occupational resources: an ecological analysis."

In a study of a representative community sample of working males, we examined how distance affects access to occupations through social ties. As expected, we found local friends and acquaintances (local weaker ties) accessed more diversified occupations than local relatives (local stronger ties) and distant ties. However, distant ties (kin and nonkin) provided access as good as local weaker ties to high-status occupations. Access to high-status occupations is especially accentuated for those with higher origins (father's occupations) through relatives and acquaintances. Such access to quality resources apparently overcome the cost of maintaining long-distance relations.

MINOR, Michael (Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation, Berkeley, CA). "Finding employment: network resources for former heroin addicts."

Securing adequate employment is a cornerstone for disengagement from a lifestyle of heroin addiction and the establishment of a stake in conventional society. Successful employment not only fosters financial stability and feelings of self-efficacy, but also provides opportunities for new social relations that are not based on drug abuse or its sequelae. Although the role of employment in reducing the likelihood of

remission to an addiction status has been well documented, little is known about how former addicts find jobs; and once jobs are found, how they are maintained. In this paper, I examine what personal network resources former addicts use to obtain jobs, and the employment consequences of differential resource utilization, such as type of job, job tenure, salary, and job satisfaction. This analysis addresses an important question about deficits in key structural network attributes (ties to the community at large) of persons whose daily activities have been for the most part outside the flow of mainstream society. (Ed.'s note: On program, but not presented.

WELLMAN, Barry, Peter CARRINGTON & Alan HALL (Toronto). *"The community question: some answers."*

Researchers using a network analytic approach have demonstrated the persistence of 'communities' which comprise non-local ties and non-solidary social circles. What sorts of differences are there in the kinds of ties and networks which comprise these 'personal communities'? The new East York study combines in-depth analysis of thirty-three Torontonians' communities with the broad statistical base of the original East York study. It reveals that many ties are not supportive, and that some are involuntary. It compares local and long-distance ties, kin and friends, densely and sparsely-knit communities. It shows how the communities are constrained by East Yorkers' location in large-scale divisions of labor: there are systematic differences according to sex, family status and employment status.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER, 1982

ALDRICH, Howard (North Carolina) and Donna FISH (Cornell). *"Origins of new organizational forms."*

Under what conditions are new forms introduced into organization population? We present arguments for why sociologists should be interested in monitoring the formation of new types of organizations, construct a simple framework for understanding this process, and review current evidence and possible sources of information that might lead to the construction of better models of organizational change. Our analysis proceeds within the population ecology perspective on organizational change.

BAKER, Wayne (Synetics Group Inc.). *"The effects of trading networks on the volatility of option prices."*

This study evaluates the systematic effects of floor trading networks on the volatility of option prices. Two "crowds" of floor participants who traded stock options at a major national securities exchange were studied. First, the networks of trading among floor brokers and floor traders in each crowd were analyzed, specifying the principal characteristics of each network. Second, the effects of trading networks on option price volatility were evaluated. Though conventional economic and financial research is based on the assumption that trading networks do not affect price volatility, the findings show that networks influence both the direction and magnitude of option price volatility. In the first crowd, trading networks exhibited a "fragmented" pattern which exacerbated the volatility of option prices. In the second crowd, trading networks exhibited an "intensified" pattern which dampened the volatility of option prices.

BAUMAN, Laurie, Theresa ROGERS & Loya METZGER (Columbia). *"An empirical specification of the concept of social support."*

This paper examines the concept of social support using data from a survey of 652 women one year after a mastectomy. The dependent variables are mastectomy-related distress (concern about recurrence of cancer and about disfigurement) and responses to the Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D). The measure of social support is whether the respondent had someone in whom she could confide, especially a husband or close male friend (Brown et al. 1975). The data show that having a male confidant is strongly associated with lower depression scores, but not to mastectomy-related distress. Having a male confidant, then, seems to protect against depression without directly reducing the distress associated with the mastectomy. Further, this distress is a more powerful predictor of depression among women who do not have a male confidant than among women who do.

To explore this further, we examined whether having a male confidant might be a surrogate for either marital status or quality of marriage. In this population, having a male confidant is more an indicator of quality of marriage, an intimate long-term social tie. Analysis of quality of marriage shows that a good

marriage is associated with both lower depression and with lower mastectomy-related distress. We conclude that intimate social ties, rather than the act of confiding, are powerful protectors against depression. The implications of these findings for the current controversy about "direct" vs. "indirect" or buffering effects of social support during stressful life events are discussed.

BEEKER, Carolyn (Albany). *"The structure of personal relations among homosexual men and women: a network approach."*

Reported here are the preliminary results of an examination of the structural characteristics of personal networks anchored on homosexual men and women. Focusing on the attributes of relations rather than the characteristics of individuals, I invoke the concepts and methods of network analysis to address several issues, including: first, the extent to and manner in which these deviant category-members are integrated into both conventional and deviant worlds; second, the variations on this integration-segregation dimension by class, age, gender and other relevant social characteristics; third, the implications of various configurations of relational ties for social-psychological variables such as commitment to and subjective salience of a deviant identity, psychological well-being, and the perception of different types of support and constraint.

BENENSON, Harold (Boston) & Chiara SARACENO (Trento, Italy). *"Individual family and gender in current class theory."*

We seek to examine current debates in class theory in a way that takes into account the crucial role of family and gender in stratification processes. Certain assumptions of neo-Weberian, neo-Marxist, post-industrial and other class theories have thwarted an appreciation of this role, and prevented the development of a fully social conception of class relationships. The assumptions center on the problem of the proper unit of class analysis, and the relation of families and gender-defined individuals to class systems. Two major deficiencies are identified which are common to otherwise heterogeneous class theories. The first problematic assumption is that of labor force, or class membership, individualism. This premise involves the notion that labor participants (or income-earners, economic actors, etc.) can be treated as abstract individuals, whose extra-economic relationships (particularly as defined by family modes of life and gender divisions) are unimportant or derivative. The second is the premise of a unitary mode of connection between the class system and the family unit. The crucial expression of this assumption for the past century has been the exclusive mediating role assigned to the adult male breadwinner in theories of class structure.

The empirical argument centers on (1) the inadequacy of such assumptions as the family and gender bases of class relations change, (2) the connection between these assumptions and substantive shortcomings of major approaches, and (3) the alternative ways of conceptualizing relationships between gender-defined individuals, family processes and societal divisions based on gender as elements of stratification theory.

BENIGER, James (Princeton). *"Stratification and control in social exchange networks: toward a systems analysis based on survey methods."*

The requirements of quantification via precise measurement have precluded wholesale borrowing by sociologists of the techniques of control systems engineering, despite the fact that systems of control have a venerable tradition in social science. Flows of socially-controlled commodities (like social deviants) and feedback about their control have largely eluded measurement and systematic analysis. This paper argues that densities of exchanges among various subsectors of interpersonal networks provide one means to quantify control flows among these sectors, and that survey research data might be used to estimate such densities. Specifically, the author's "subgroup" approach to survey sampling permits estimation of information, commodity and other system flows by means of a measure called "estimated density space" (EDS). The method is tested using data from a survey of 3,786 professionals in 12 medical, legal, counseling and education professions involved with drug abuse by youth. Drug information and referrals of young drug users are found to convey opposite statuses in exchange: information confers higher status on the provider, relative to the receiver, and vice versa for referral flows. Such stratification of professions on social exchange is precisely the structure required (a necessary but not sufficient condition) of a cybernetic control system, characterized by commodity flows to more specialized subsystems, flows controlled via opposite flows of information (feedback). Medical and legal sectors are at the highest levels of specialization with a counseling sector (psychologists, social workers and clergy) at an intermediate level and the education sector at the lowest level. Control is characterized by exchange dominance of each level by all higher levels. This modest verification of the cybernetic model of a social control system suggests a possible synthesis of the general systems, social network and exchange theory traditions in American sociology.

BLAU, Peter (Columbia and Albany), Carolyn BEEKER & Kevin FITZPATRICK (Albany). *"Cross-cutting social circles"*.

A macrosociological theory's central principle, suggested by Simmel's concept of cross-cutting circles, is that intersecting social differences promote intergroup relations. This theorem is tested with data on intermarriage in the 125 largest American metropolitan areas (SMSA's), based on the public use sample of the U.S. Census for 1970. Whereas the literature is particularly concerned with ethnic intermarriage, other forms as well as ethnic intermarriage are analyzed in the research here. Preliminary analysis indicated that the theorem should be respecified to refer to multiple, not bivariate, intersection, as indeed the original

theoretical discussion implicitly did. Eight independent tests of the theorem's implications corroborate it. Testing the causal assumptions with 1960 measures of intersection supports them in two cases but not in two others, quite possibly owing to methodological weaknesses of the 1960 measures. The empirical results give considerable, though not unequivocal, support to the theorem that multiple intersection of social differences promotes important and consequential intergroup relations.

BLUM, Jerry (Tulane) & Paul KINGSTON (Virginia). "Homeownership as social binder."

A multivariate analysis of survey data collected by Fischer in Northern California is used to test whether homeownership is associated with attitudes and behaviors that seem supportive of the prevailing social order. Three "social binds" figure in our analysis: attitudes indicative of traditionalism or intolerance of novelty; participation in voluntary organizations; and informal interactions with neighbors. Homeownership has a statistically significant zero-order effect on attitudes indicative of traditionalism and on participation in voluntary organizations. While the bivariate relationships are reduced when length of residence, socioeconomic status, life cycle, and ecological variables are controlled, the coefficients for homeownership remain statistically significant. A zero-order relationship between homeownership and our operationalization of neighborliness is not apparent.

BOOTH, Alan (Nebraska). "Social responses to protracted scarcity."

Little is known about the ordinary citizen's responses to protracted scarcity of food, fuel or other basic commodities. Historians, political scientists and sociologists have focused on the behavior of leaders and to some extent on the incidence of civil disorders (which tend to involve elites rather than rank and file citizens). While economists have focused on people's efforts to find substitutes for a scarce commodity, or to redistribute the limited supply left, they have not examined the effect of scarcity on the quality of social relations, people's values or their subordination to authority.

Perhaps anthropologists have made the greatest inroads into examining the responses to scarcity of the ordinary citizen. After an analysis of their work I have identified three response patterns that emerge repeatedly. First, the quality of social relations declines--people visit friends and relatives less often and generally reduce their contact with others. Second, people become more traditional--turning to old ways of doing things and rejecting innovative approaches to solving problems. Third, individuals become increasingly reliant on and subordinate to those in power. The likelihood of such responses emerging in industrial-democratic societies is explored.

BRIDGES, William & Wayne VILLEMEZ (Illinois). "On the institutionalization of job security: internal labor markets and their corporate environments."

This paper uses data gathered from a sample of 2,712 employed persons in the Chicago SMSA to examine the role of structural and institutional factors in providing workers with stable employment. At the "structural" level, characteristics of industries such as sales concentration and number of establishments in the local labor market are included, and at the firm level we measure factors related to firm and establishment size. Institutional arrangements, which are posited as intervening mechanisms between structure and job stability, are the employee's participation in an internal labor market, his or her protection by job "citizenship" rights, and membership in an industrial union. The dependent variable is measured as the ratio of an employee's time spent with his or her current employer to his or her total number of years worked. Overall, industrial level structure and institutions seem less important than processes worked. Overall, industrial level structure and institutions seem less important than processes operating at the firm level. As hypothesized firm level structural effects are mediated more through internal labor markets and job citizenship while industrial effects are transmitted more through unionism. Once these structural and institutional considerations are taken into account person characteristics, e.g., race and sex, have little impact on job stability.

BURAWOY, Michael (California, Berkeley). "Karl Marx and the satanic mills."

This paper examines Marx's hypothesis about the impact of the advance of industry on the "revolutionary combination" of laborers. It roots Marx's analysis in the specific conditions of the textile industry in nineteenth century Lancashire. When the labor process is regulated through a system of patriarchal despotism then the family provides the critical link between work and community. Changes in the labor process which threaten patriarchal despotism generate struggles which reverberate through the community. Thus, under certain historical circumstances patriarchy facilitates the formation of a working class.

BURT, Ronald (Columbia). "A note on cooptation and definitions of constraint."

The constraints organizations strategically manage are defined more by the structure of resource relations in their environment than the strength of their resource relations to specific actors in the environment. Systematic errors in predicting cooptive relations can be expected if constraint is equated with the strength of a resource relation. Cooptive directorate ties between sectors of the 1967 American economy did increase with the intensity of buying and selling between the sectors. However, the frequency of directorate ties expected from buying and selling alone is consistently greater than the observed frequency of such ties to competitive sectors and consistently less than the observed frequency of such ties to oligopolistic sectors. The market constraints that cooptive directorate ties were patterned to manage are the constraints defined by the network concept of structural autonomy, constraints demonstrated to have had a negative effect on corporate profits.

CAIRNS, Allen (Research Institute on Alcoholism, Buffalo, NY). "Social networks, ideology, and social movement recruitment."

A developing perspective on recruitment to social movements and conversion to religious sects and cults stresses pre-existing interpersonal ties to the relevant movement group. This new view de-emphasizes the previously held notion that recruitment to social movements can best be explained largely by reference to ideological appeals, grievances, values, and social-psychological attributes. An adequate theory of recruitment and conversion must account for both an ideological component and an interpersonal network component, and also specify the social conditions related to variations along these dimensions of recruitment experiences and practices. This paper is an early attempt to resolve some of these theoretical and empirical ambiguities. It draws on the findings of research on recruitment to a Pro-Life movement organization which shows that pre-existing interpersonal networks are largely irrelevant for explaining recruitment and that ideological and grievance considerations were much more salient.

CARRINGTON, Peter (Toronto). "Directorship interlocking as a device for oligopolistic coordination."

This paper reports evidence supporting the view that directorship interlocks are one means used by Canadian enterprises to coopt their competitors and thereby reduce competition. The well-established but poorly understood relationship between industrial concentration and profits is partly explained by variation in the average strength of directorship interlocks among competing enterprises. This is demonstrated by regressions of industry profit margins on concentration and interlocking, using data from 1972 on most of the industries in the logging, mining and manufacturing sectors in Canada.

DARROCH, A.G. & Michael ORNSTEIN (York University). "The regional economy of family and household in nineteenth century Canada."

This paper presents the first analysis of patterns of household composition for 19th century Canada as a whole. The data are taken from a stratified, random sample of about 10,000 households drawn from the microfilmed, nominal records of the 1871 census. We examine regional patterns (inter-provincial), rural-urban, occupational, ethnic and religious variations. Nuclear family households predominate everywhere, as expected, but there are very distinct regional patterns. Ontario has an exceptionally high proportion of separate, nuclear-family households in both town and country. Quebec has greater proportions of complex forms. It is Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, in which the incidence of complex households is greatest. Many of the latter are co-resident families with two or more surnames. In all areas, nuclear and stem-like family households are more common in rural areas than in urban; multiple family households are primarily an urban form. Surprisingly, over 20 percent of urban households in the Maritimes and in Quebec are composed of two or more families. There are less striking, but intriguing, occupational and ethnic patterns. A multivariate analysis does not alter the main patterns. We offer an initial interpretation that takes account of the regional economic differences and their relation to strategies of family subsistence, mutual-aid and co-residence.

ELLIS, Carolyn (South Florida). "Work control in an isolated maritime community."

The effects of local values on small-scale shell fishing in an isolated, off-shore island in the southeast are examined. Day-to-day operations reflect the community organization and structure of community values. Although watermen work as individual entrepreneurs, informal mechanisms of collective work control affect the amount and riskiness of work done. The extensiveness of control operating in the work world can be explained by the hegemony of a strong central church which promotes a communitarian ideology. This ideology is transmitted by well-developed gossip networks which transform actions in private enterprise into part of the public domain.

ENSEL, Walter (Albany Medical College). "Epidemiological correlates of physical, psychological, and subjective ratings of health: are there differences?"

As part of an ongoing project sponsored by NIMH, this paper utilizes a random sample (N=1100) of adults in an upstate New York tri-county area to evaluate physical, psychological, and subjective measures of health with regard to (1) the magnitude and nature of their relationship to one another, and (2) the degree to which a common set of social epidemiological factors can consistently and effectually explain their variations.

While finding the three measures of health status to be significantly related, analyses show that the majority of the relationship between perceived health and psychological health is spurious, due to their mutual relationship to "objective" physical health. A multivariate analysis of exogenous factors commonly assumed to be related to these measures of health show significant differences with regard to the level of predictability, magnitude and rank ordering of the social factors on the health measures employed. Thus, these health-related measures should not be used as proxies for one another.

FELSON, Richard (Albany). "Aggression and violence among siblings."

Three theoretical models are introduced to explain why aggression among youthful siblings is so frequent. The usual explanation, identified here as the status comparison model, suggests that aggression among siblings reflects "sibling rivalry" and jealousy in the competition for status and parental attention. The household structural model, on the other hand, suggests that sibling conflicts arise over tangible goods and the performance of disvalued tasks because proprietary rights and the division of labor within the household are often unclear. The parental intervention model complements the other models by attempting to explain why younger siblings are willing to fight when their older siblings have superior strength. It suggests that when parents take a laissez-faire approach to conflicts between siblings, siblings fight less because the younger one must submit, but the older sibling is able to take a greater share of the benefits. Recall data collected from college students tends to support the third and to some extent the second model but not the first.

FERRARO, Kenneth (North Carolina), Elizabeth MUTRAN & Charles BARRESI (Akron). "Widowhood, health and social support in later life."

Widowhood has been widely recognized as one of the most stressful events in the life course of married persons. This study utilizes panel data from a national sample of the low-income aged to examine the effect of this form of role loss on the health and friendship support of older people. The use of a structural equation model reveals that widowhood results in an immediate decrease in the individual's overall evaluation of his or her health. Of particular importance is the finding that a few years after the death of one's spouse, both widows and widowers experience a reintegration in friendship networks. In addition, married men report better health and more friendship support than married women, but these advantages disappear in widowhood. These findings emphasize the importance of considering the temporal dynamics of adjustment to stressful life events and favor a compensation model of role loss and social integration.

FRANKEL, GAIL & Sandra NUTTAL (Western Ontario). "The role of social support in the stress process: further explication of a model."

The translation of stress into psychological distress is examined in a sample of approximately 500 adults suffering from some degree of hearing impairment. Building upon the work of Leonard Pearlin and his colleagues, we have attempted to identify the independent and joint contributions of self-esteem, personal control and social support in a model of the stress process. Impaired hearing is conceptualized as a stressful life event leading to chronic life strains, measured by a "social hearing handicap scale". The model posits causal relationships between stress and strain and psychological distress, and mediating roles for self-esteem, personal control and social support.

The results of our analysis confirm the major a priori expectations. In addition, our model argues for a more crucial role for social support. We uncover a significant and large direct effect on psychological distress as well as important indirect effects through strain, self-esteem and personal control.

There is considerable emphasis on the adequacy of measurement since it is believed that the reliability and validity of scales and indexes are crucial to the understanding of the relationships among the variables under consideration. The clinical and social implications of the findings are discussed.

FRITSCHNER, Linda (Indiana). *"Book reviews and reviewing: the uses of literary friendships and the making of reputations."*

The reviewer emerged as a mediator between author and audience in the eighteenth century primarily to advertise authors, publishers, and their books. I found that during the nineteenth century with its vast increases in literacy and publications, this role underwent significant changes which have not been heretofore acknowledged. Reviews became more than the mercantile matter of publicizing books and authors: reviewing also functioned to create and sustain literary networks. It became a means to encourage, interpret, and defend the works of one's friends. In an effort to curb this puffery, unsigned reviews became the norm. However, using Henry James and the unsigned reviews by and about him as an example, I found that anonymous reviews, intended as a safeguard for independent reviewing, continued to provide a convenient cloak for puffing. The audiences who read these anonymous reviews had no knowledge of this fact, of the literary circles involved, or their importance in promoting or discouraging literary ambitions.

GALASKIEWICZ, Joseph, Stanley S. WASSERMAN, S. RAUSCHENBACH, Wolfgang BIELEFELD & Patti MULLANEY (Minnesota). *"The influence of class, status, and market position on corporate interlocks in a regional network."*

One of the key unresolved debates in the elite literature is over the effects of social class versus market related constraints on the formation of interlocks among publicly held business corporations. This paper develops and tests hypotheses derived from both points of view. It operationalizes the class and social status of 164 top executives (chairmen of the board, presidents, and chief executive officers) in 116 publicly held business corporations and measures the effects of these leadership characteristics on board interlocks among these companies. The paper also operationalizes the position of these 116 firms in their labor and input/output markets and measures the effects of market position on board interlocks among these same firms as well.

The data are for publicly held companies which were headquartered in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area in 1979, 1980, and 1981. A summary interlock matrix was created by noting the presence of an officer from one firm on the board of another for any of these three years. We only considered interlocks within our population of 116 companies.

Logit models were used to evaluate the effects of class, status, and market position on the interlocks among our companies. Using an application of log-linear modeling for sociometric-type data developed by Fienberg and Wasserman, we were able to assess the independent effects of each nodal (leadership or corporate) variable on the presence or absence of an interlock for a given pair of companies in our population.

GRIFFITH, Janet & Jay WILLIAMS (Research Triangle Inst.). *"Family and family-like relationships of childless couples and parents: methodological and substantive issues in the study of kinship relations."*

Childless couples provide a valuable comparison group for the study of the family life course. Childless married couples share many lifestyle characteristics with those who go on to have children, but their position in intergenerational family roles is differently structured. Whereas they have parents and grandparents, they themselves do not become parents or grandparents and as a result their participation in intergenerational exchanges of support and assistance is asymmetrical at two important stages of the life course.

In old age, the childless do not have their own children to provide support and assistance and in order to provide family-like relationships for their own older years they may seek and maintain relationships with siblings' or others' children. Additionally, however, when they are young adults the childless may receive little assistance from their own middle-aged parents since much of the assistance the older generation provides to young adult children takes the form of assistance to the children's children (e.g., babysitting, presents, childcare advice).

HALL, Alan & Barry WELLMAN (Toronto). *"Support and nonsupport: the real world of community ties."*

Using a network analytic approach to studying community ties has helped us to go beyond treating communities only as densely-knit local solidarities. Rather we have become increasingly aware of the variety of communities--and community ties--in terms of their composition, structure and content. We present qualitative and quantitative data from the new East York study which disaggregates prevalent types of ties. We show differentiation in kinds of support (including many nonsupportive ties), voluntarism, structural embeddedness and symmetry. We discuss implications for the political economy of community at three analytic levels: the kinds of ties and networks prevalent in social systems, the nature of individuals' personal communities, and the variation of ties and structures within such personal communities.

HALL, Thomas (Oklahoma). *"The effects of incorporation into the world-system on ethnic persistence: the American conquest of the Southwest."*

Expanding states have incorporated various types of autonomous social formations--bands, tribes, chiefdoms, mercantile states. The surviving groups were transformed into "ethnic groups" by incorporation. Some groups were destroyed, some were assimilated, some barely survived, and a few prospered. An account for the variation of these results is constructed by recasting the peripheral relation in world-system theory into a continuum of possible relations ranging from near irrelevance to full peripherality. The chances of survival and the types of transformation of incorporated groups are affected by position on this continuum. A major factor affecting degree of peripherality is market articulation between core and periphery. Furthermore, ethnic persistence is seen to require two distinct levels of explanation: (1) world-systemic changes which affect the degree of market articulation, and (2) location of a specific group within the local social ecology. Changes in world-system location of a region systematically alter local social ecology. The two processes together account for much of the variation in ethnic persistence. This analysis is illustrated by an application to the American conquest of the Southwest. This suggests other regions where the model might be applied.

HEIMER, Carol (Arizona). *"Principles of satisficing."*

This paper argues that we can go beyond March and Simon's formulation of satisficing behavior to say what principl. , besides an inability to collect and process all of the information necessary to maximize, govern the consideration of alternative actions and the choice of information for decision-making. Using evidence from a study of decision-making by Norwegian oil insurers, I argue that the range of acceptable decisions is restricted by the technology of the organization and the relations between the organization and various components of its environment. In this case though there were many kinds of information that satisfied the technical requirements for insurance decision-making, most of these types of information were not acceptable to co-insurers or reinsurers. The dependence of insurers on other insurers therefore meant that the social sufficiency of information was more important than its technical sufficiency and that insurers decided to use information that closely resembled information traditionally used by insurers. Because of the technical limitations of this information, though, there was a great deal of uncertainty about how high losses would actually be. Rather than restructuring to process additional information and to decrease uncertainty, insurers forced their clients to process this additional information and to act as external buffers for the insurance companies.

HODSON, Randy (Kaufman, Texas). *"Economic dualism: theoretical embryo or conceptual bog?"*

In this paper we examine the model underlying the dual economy approach to labor market segmentation. We provide a specification. We provide a specification of the components of the model as well as the linkages between components. This construction of the underlying model allows us to evaluate it systematically as a model, to consider and to evaluate each component and linkage separately. While we conclude that there are several important contributions to retain from the dual approach, including for sustaining theoretical and empirical development. As a new starting point for the study of economic and labor market segmentation, we suggest a resource perspective which retains insights from the dual approach but avoids its overly restrictive assumptions.

HOLMAN, John & Richard J. CASTON (Denver). *"Interorganizational influences on the diagnoses of mental disorders in a community mental health center."*

While studies of the labeling of deviance predominantly have been concerned with variables at the level of micro social processes, variables representing larger scale social processes may also be important sources of influence in the construction of audience responses to deviance. In this study, power relations and value conflicts between a community mental health center and the referring organizations in its interorganizational field are hypothesized to be important variables influencing the diagnoses of mental disorders. It is hypothesized that when a community mental health center is in a power dependent relation to the referral organizations in its surrounding community, it will tend to give diagnoses to clients that are consistent with the values of the organizations from which the clients are referred. Therefore, referrals from juvenile correctional organizations and schools, where leniency and human growth are valued, should receive milder diagnoses than referrals from adult correctional organizations and health care agencies, where punishment or a "medical rule" respectively would be valued.

Data from a community mental health center in a large Western city are examined and found to confirm these predictions. It is found that clients coming from powerful referral sources where severe diagnoses are valued are significantly more likely to be given initial diagnoses than are clients from other referral sources and, having been diagnosed, are significantly more likely to have been diagnosed as having a severe mental disorder. These influences of interorganizational relations on the labeling process are found to be reduced substantially, however, if a client possesses other status resources, such as high social standing in the community.

HORTON, John (California, Los Angeles). "Structure vs. class struggle in Marxist theory."

The political critique of "bureaucratic", "hierarchical", and "up-down" socialism has often and confusedly been linked to a general critique of historical and dialectical materialism. Critical theorists unite with other bourgeois sociologists to declare that Marxism=economic and structural determinism=loss of freedom of the historical actor. Similar charges have been made by some theorists presumably within the Marxist tradition. They have variously faulted such diverse Marxists as Althusser, Wallerstein, and Braverman for their systemic, logic-of-capital analysis which exaggerates the determinism of ruling structures and underestimates the active and not merely reactive role of class struggle. This paper evaluates the larger issue of structure vs. class struggle in the context of the ongoing controversy surrounding Harry Braverman's LABOR AND MONOPOLY CAPITAL, specifically the charges that his emphasis on the logic of capital accumulation underplays the importance of consciousness, class struggle, and the political role of women and minorities. It is argued that Braverman's method closely follows that of Marx in CAPITAL. Properly understood, this method does not deny class struggle nor imply a contradiction between structures and class struggle, but an understanding of structures (relations that are "indispensable" and "independent" of the will of actors) as the outcome, the objectification of past struggle and the necessary terrain for future class struggle. What Braverman's class struggle critics deplore is not so much mechanical determinism (in no way characteristic of Braverman's work) as historical and dialectical materialism and the organized working class party. They build their case on a confusion of levels of theory and practice and on idealist reduction of a dialectic of classes within production structures to a dialectic of subjects vs. structures, voluntarism vs. determinism. The real problems of "hierarchical" socialism and mechanistic Marxism cannot be explained by Marx's theoretical emphasis on structure or modes of production. On the contrary, the theoretical analysis of structures was precisely the weapon which Marx bequeathed to the class struggle. For an understanding of the problems of socialist construction, we would do better to look at the political (class) distortions of Marxist theory and practice and to the larger capitalist world system which places material limits on socialist construction.

JOHNSON, Dale, Michael HEFFREN, & Christine O'DONNELL (Rutgers). "The limits of accumulation and class relations."

The process of accumulation of capital--while it has an economic appearance in investment decisions, capital movements, and paths of historical development--is fundamentally one of formation of classes and transformation of relations between classes. A number of specific historical sources of accumulation are identified: technical and organizational innovation, the internationalization of capital, the development of the state, and the incorporation of increasing proportions of the population into the wage labor to capital social relation. In American historical experience, each source of accumulation had the effect of transforming classes. The structural polarization of capital and labor has increased with successive phases of development. Intermediate formations mediating in the capital/labor relation became increasingly important. In recent years, many of the historical avenues of accumulation are approaching the limits of their expansion. This is precipitating a crisis in which class relations are qualitatively shifting. The emerging main line of class relations in the 1980s is shaping up as a growing tight alliance of three elements: corporate-finance capital, the institutional managers, and a newly-formed technocratic staff that is being elevated from the ranks of the pre-existing middle class. This alliance seeks to establish new bases of accumulation. It is set against a highly fractionated and stratified working class at the other pole. Segments of the middle class are being pushed toward the labor pole. In this tendential relational polarization the remaining strata of the middle class have a declining social weight and receding mediating place in class relations as they too are pushed or pulled toward one pole or the other.

KNOKE, David & David Mark PRENSKY (Chicago). "What relevance do organization theories have for voluntary associations?"

This paper assesses contemporary theories of organizations to determine whether their propositions and empirical findings can be directly applied to understand and explain voluntary associations. The inquiry is arranged under five headings: incentive systems and participant commitment; formal structures; leadership and authority; environmental conditions; and organizational effectiveness. Major differences are noted between firms and bureaus on the one hand and voluntary associations on the other hand. These discrepancies are interpreted to mean that organization theories have limited usefulness for associations, and a genuinely comparative research project would demonstrate the need for a new theoretical synthesis.

KOO, Hagen (Hawaii). "A conceptual framework for political economic analysis of dependent development: a preliminary analysis of South Korean and Taiwanese cases."

Current theoretical writing on Third World development is dominated by what might be called the political economy school. Much of this work is however highly abstract and polemical, providing little guidance for empirical research. The aim of this paper is to develop a middle-range conceptual framework which can guide empirical studies, especially comparative ones. It examines the basic ideas of three major approaches within the political economy school, which put primary focus on (1) dependency and world economic system, or (2) class structure, or (3) the state. The proposed framework assumes that the relationships among these three phenomena provide the key to analyzing the pattern of capital accumulation and socioeconomic change in Third World countries. Using this conceptual map, the second part of the paper examines some of the basic features of recent economic development in South Korea and Taiwan. This analysis highlights the role of the state in dependent development and suggests several ways to improve the theory of the peripheral capitalist state and the sociological theory of development itself.

LAUMANN, Edward (Chicago) & David H. KNOKE (Indiana). "A framework for concatenated event analysis: a new approach to policy analysis."

This paper presents a framework for analyzing national policy-making. After pointing out shortcomings in aggregated input-output models, elite incumbency investigations, and governmental institution analysis, we describe an event-structured approach that connects consequential organizational actors with a set of temporally arrayed events. An expert evaluation criterion is suggested for combining related events into scenarios, and a typology is derived by compounding self-limiting standard decision cycles into more complex structures. A set of hypotheses is presented about the relationship between type of event scenario and basic elements of the policy process.

LIN, Nan & Mary Y. DUMIN (Albany). "Access to occupational resources through social ties."

Previous studies which examine the theory linking social resources to instrumental action have focused on a particular activated set of social ties in order to assess the effects of embedded social resources on a specific action (finding a job or finding a stranger). However, the theory implies that an individual's access to such social resources is contingent upon his/her social position as well as the nature of the social ties used. Assuming positions in the occupational structure represent resources, this paper reports a study designed to examine access to occupations through social ties.

Data tend to support two major propositions in the theory. The strength of positions (as indicated by father's occupation) as well as the strength of ties (as indicated by the nature of the tie being a relative, friend or acquaintance) affect one's access to high-prestige occupations and affect the range of occupations accessed. Higher original positions and weaker ties (friends and acquaintances rather than relatives) provide better access to white-collar or more prestigious occupations, as well as providing access to a wider range of occupations. There is also some evidence that friends, of intermedium-strength as opposed to relatives and acquaintances, may provide the widest access to different positions in the occupational structure. However, this finding is tentative since access through acquaintances may have been underestimated due to the particular measure used and to the possibility of a recall problem.

MARSDEN, Peter (North Carolina). "A note on interaction effects involving block variables."

The problem of estimating interaction effects involving unmeasured block variables, determined by observed indicator variables is discussed. It is shown that interaction effects of a block variable and a measured variable can be estimated with currently available software for linear models. This is done by using cross-products of indicators of the block variable and the measured variable with which the block variable is thought to interact, and placing equality constraints on certain parameters. A numerical illustration of the proposed procedure is given. It involves the effects of socioeconomic variables on job satisfaction, conditional on the level of an unmeasured complexity of work block variable.

MIZRUCHI, Mark (Albert Einstein College of Medicine). "Interest groups in the American corporate elite, 1900-1975."

An important issue in the study of elites in American society is the extent to which large corporations are organized into a series of interest groups, groups of corporations under a single center of control. This study examines the existence of interest groups in the United States, employing data on interlocking directorates from seven different years between 1904 and 1974. Peak analysis is used to generate the groups, and distinctions between this approach and common clique identification techniques are discussed. The findings suggest that, contrary to the prevalent view, the interest group concept has never been an accurate characterization of the corporate system. Rather, the overlapping among various interests within the system has consistently overshadowed whatever clustering that did exist. Theoretical and practical implications, as well as areas for further research, are discussed.

ORNSTEIN, Michael (York University). "post-war director interlocks in Canada: industrial, regional, or inter-firm alliances?"

This paper begins with a methodological critique of current research on director interlocks arguing that it frequently fails to make necessary comparisons of the magnitudes of the various factors influencing the network and does not account for the impact of multiple office holding. The following analysis of post-war interlocks in Canada is based on all firms ever among the seventy largest industrials, twenty largest financial, or ten largest commercial firms in Canada, supplemented by less systematically selected property-developers, law firms, and securities dealers. The analysis examines the outcomes when (more than five thousand) ties are broken by the retirement of directors from the boards of one or both of a pair of interlocked firms. Intercorporate ownership, multiple interlocking, and ties involving executives (not just directors) are much more likely to be replaced. Regional and industrial effects are considerably weaker. The network among the largest Canadian firms is found to be relatively homogeneous with a weak or negligible tendency towards regional domination by Montreal and Toronto, and no tendency toward domination by financial or foreign-controlled firms.

RADO, Leslie (Yale). "Cultural elites and the institutionalization of ideas: a case study."

A multidisciplinary cultural elite specified by their involvement in the cultural definition of a complex and significant issue, death defined in terms of the brain, are examined in terms of (1) their demographic and organizational characteristics; and (2) their substantive contributions in both conceptualization and policy-making to the institutionalization of the concept of "brain death". Since there are no formal organizations or social roles of "cultural definers", or even "death definers", particular attention is addressed to establishing their social identities and the origins of their involvement with this particular issue. Their work and social structure is compared with other cultural elites, intellectuals and scientists.

The discussion is based on data obtained from surveys sent to 90 authors of articles on the topic published in professional journals, interviews with respondents in the Northeast, and an analysis of the articles. The definer elite emerged from a network analysis of sociometric data contained in the surveys; they are the stars of the group, the definers' definers. A skeletal summary of the findings follows:

Primarily academic and clinical professors, the elite (eleven physicians, eight philosophers and theologians, and seven lawyers) are the older, distinguished members of their respective disciplines; they hold positions such as named professorships and chairs and chiefs of their departments and wards in the most respected universities in America. Most became involved with redefining death because the topic was either pragmatically or conceptually related to their occupation. Unlike the non-elite definers, many of the elite mentioned a continuous, life-long involvement with the issue characterized by conceptual and ethical concern.

Within the social networks of the definers, the elite form the most socially integrated clusters and provide the keystones of the population's social structure as links which connect disparate disciplinary clusters into relatively coherent networks. It is suggested that their social cohesion derives from their participation in ad hoc and research committees and symposia, as well as their "noblesse oblige" to keep abreast of "death work" conducted in several arenas.

The "prime movers" of the idea, the elite initiated concern with redefining death within their disciplines and produced the major conceptualizations and critiques which constitute its substance. And all of the major statutory forms of policy enacted by states through 1977 were constructed by members of the elite.

REED, Duane, Daniel McGEE (Berkeley) & Katsuhiko YANO (Kuakini Medical Center, Honolulu). "Social networks and coronary heart disease among Japanese men in Hawaii."

A group of 4,653 men of Japanese ancestry living in Hawaii were studied for the association of two measures of social support with both prevalence and 7 year incidence rates for coronary heart disease (CHD). Prevalence rates for MI, angina and total CHD were associated with both measures of social support in bivariate analyses with age, and in multivariate analyses including 12 other risk factors.

With the 7 year incidence data the associations were less apparent. Non-fatal MI and total CHD were significantly associated with one measure of social support but not the other in bivariate analyses with age. In multivariate analyses there was a borderline association ($P=0.08$) of non-fatal MI and one measure of social support only, suggesting some independent association. There was no association for fatal MI or angina with either measure of support.

When the men who were in the high risk categories of serum cholesterol, systolic blood pressure and cigarette smoking were grouped by high and low social support, there was little evidence of reduced risk of incident CHD associated with social support.

REITZ, Jeffrey (Toronto). "Ethnic group control of jobs."

This research examines ethnic group control over the allocation of occupational rewards such as status and income. The theory that a majority ethnic group controls reward allocation among ethnic minority groups, and that mobility for minority groups is either blocked by discrimination or occurs primarily through conformity to cultural or other criteria imposed by the majority ethnic group, is examined in survey data ($N=1,554$) representing men and women in eight ethnic groups in and around Metropolitan Toronto. The data permit a comparison of predictions based on majority group control with observations of actual reward allocation. The data also contain measures of potential minority group control over jobs. This permits an examination of the supplementary hypothesis that in certain instances, specific minority groups may achieve upward mobility by gaining autonomous control over job reward allocation within particular job domains. In such cases, the occupational success of individual minority group members depends upon resources which can be mobilized collectively within such domains, rather than on individual abilities to meet criteria imposed by a majority group.

SCHERVISH, Paul (Boston College). *"The logic of analysis of research on segmented labor markets."*

Segmentation research is complex and wide ranging, focusing with more or less clarity on how qualitatively different processes structure relations and outcomes in different sectors or segments of the economy. The purpose of this paper is to outline a conceptualization of labor markets within which the existing literature on segmentation may be better understood. The central task in clarifying the concepts underlying theories of segmentation is to construct a common framework within which the often divergent arguments of the existing theories can be understood. With such a framework it becomes possible to locate the various approaches to segmentation research according to the kinds of economic relationships singled out for analysis and the structure of the arguments concerning these economic relationships. As will be seen, while much of the segmentation literature is conducted under the rubric of "dual" or "segmented labor markets" this term is sometimes a misnomer. Much of the literature in this tradition does not study markets, properly defined, much less labor markets.

SHRUM, Wesley & WUTHNOW, Robert J. (Princeton). *"Beyond specialities: initial results of a national study of two multi-sectoral technical systems."*

The concept of a scientific specialty has proved fruitful for analyzing the relations among academic scientists working on related sets of basic scientific issues. However, the majority of R & D is neither performed in academic contexts nor is it of a basic nature. The concept of a technical system, or state-administered network of actors oriented towards the solution of a related set of technological problems, is introduced and its empirical validity demonstrated by means of two case studies. Radioactive waste management and solar photovoltaic development are shown to be large-scale, centralized, and multi-sectoral entities. Preliminary results of a national survey of 297 scientists, engineers, public interest advocates, and policy makers from 97 organizations show these systems are integrated across sectors and display a coherent network structure.

SILVER, Hilary (Columbia). *"Formal vs. contextual theories of the division of labor."*

The division of labor has long been a central sociological concept, receiving attention recently from both the "new structuralists" and neo-marxists. These perspectives disagree particularly about the desirability and social benefits of the division of labor. This paper argues that contemporary approaches to the division of labor are best understood by referring to their classical theoretical antecedents. It suggests that two conceptions of the division of labor can be found in early sociological theories, which underlie two intellectual traditions reflected in contemporary debates. One tradition conceives of the division of labor "formally", in terms of its abstract structural qualities, such as its extent and the relationships among its differential parts. The structural qualities, such as its extent and the relationships among its differentiated parts. The other conception is "contextual", or historically grounded, and concentrates on the substance rather than the form of the division of labor. It also treats the division of labor as a process, not as a social structure. The role of the division of labor in the theories of the Scottish political economists, and of Comte, Durkheim, Spencer, Marx, Schmoller, Bucher, Weber, and Simmel is discussed.

STEARNS, Linda (Stony Brook). *"Capital markets and corporate control."*

Since corporations are key institutions in determining the quality of life by providing employment, producing goods and services, and affecting the growth and decline of communities, it is little wonder that the question of "who controls the corporation?" has received so much attention. This paper addresses this long-standing but important debate. It argues that the control structure of the corporation is determined by its capital composition. Control of capital resources through ownership rights and discretionary powers provides influence over major policies of the corporation. As the nature of the corporation's capital makeup changes so do the groups in control and the forms of control they exercise. The structure of the capital market is viewed as a chief force in effecting such changes. The paper sets forward an analytical framework for understanding how the structure of the capital market produces changes in the locus of corporate control by directly affecting the capital makeup of corporations and the dependency relationship that exists between corporations and their capital suppliers.

TURNER, R. Jay & Samuel NOH (Western Ontario). *"Social support, life events, and psychological distress: a three wave panel analysis."*

This paper examines the interrelationships between stressful life events, social support, and psychological distress over time. The data employed in the analyses are taken from a study of women who had recently given birth. These women were interviewed two to four weeks after the birth and when their babies were 6 months and one year old respectively. Among the data obtained at each interview were a 23 item life events scale, self-weighted in terms of degree of stress experienced, a 19 item psychological distress scale composed of three sub-dimensions (anxiety, depression and anger/aggression), and a measure of the level of social support experienced by the respondent.

Evidence is presented on: (1) the stability of each measure and of their interrelationships over time, (2) the question of confounding between these measures, (3) the joint and independent associations of support and life stress with psychological distress, and (4) the questions of causal direction association with the linkages between these variables. Results show modest stabilities in the three measures and consistent intercorrelations across the three data points. Confounding between these measures was observed to be of little significance and both life stress and social support were observed to relate independently to distress. Analyses on causality suggested that the magnitude of life events may not be independent of prior levels of support and distress and that at least some significant portion of the association between social support and psychological distress goes from support to distress.

VAUGHAN, Diane (Yale). *"Qualitative analysis of an organizational network."*

This paper discusses methodological difficulties and solutions that occurred during field research that yielded a qualitative network analysis. The difficulties were linked to the characteristics of the organizations being studied: their number, structure, specialization, culture, public identity, and admission of strangers as temporary members. These same characteristics may generate similar problems whether one organization or many provide the research setting, and whether the method is qualitative or quantitative. The potential for researcher bias during field research in organizations is addressed, and systematic generalization is suggested as a remedy.

VELEZ-I, Carlos (UCLA). *"Confianza: economic cooperation and social exchange in rotating credit associations among Mexicans and Chicanos."*

Extensive and intensive research of Mexican/Chicano rotating credit associations was carried out between 1978 and 1980 of 90 informal, intermediate, and formal rotating credit associations in Mexico and the southwestern United States. Of these, a substantial portion were located in the northern borders of Mexico in the states of Coahuilla, Chihuahua, and Baja California, and in Texas and California. Along the border, rotating credit associations were of various types, sizes, and appear in a variety of contexts including neighborhoods, businesses, and public institutions. They have numerous intended and unintended consequences, economic, political, cultural, and psychological. Among these consequences include the reinforcement of social networks, the expansion of ethnic culture, the ability to meet extraordinary outlays of capital, the stabilization of uncertain environments in a social exchange, and the generation of economic relations across borders. The study concludes that a multidimensional analysis must be used for Mexicans in the U.S.

AMINZADE, Ronald & Randy HODSON. *"Social mobility in a mid-nineteenth century French city." ASR 47 (August): 441-457. 1982.*

This paper explores changing patterns of class mobility in the city of Toulouse, France during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Class categories are used to map out mobility patterns across locations in status hierarchies. Data on patterns of intergenerational mobility derived from the marriage records of 1830 and 1872 are used to document the rigidity of class boundaries at different points in time, the sources of recruitment for newly emerging working-class positions, and the impact of changes in production relations upon the character and meaning of mobility patterns. Changes in mobility patterns are situated within the historical context of the changing social relations of production that marked the rise of early industrial capitalism. The final section of the paper provides some hypotheses regarding the impact of changing mobility patterns upon the process of class formation.

ANDERSON, Grace & T. Laird CHRISTIE. *"Networks: the impetus for new research initiatives." RESEARCH IN RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS 3: 207-225. 1982. Ed.'s note: a revised and extended version of the paper originally published in CONNECTIONS 2,1).*

We examine literature on immigrant and native ethnic peoples in North America using the network model. Our aim is to evaluate the usefulness of this model for explaining the processes of assimilation and integration on the one hand, and cultural/racial persistence on the other.

ARABIE, Phipps & J. Douglas CARROLL. *"Conceptions of overlap in social structure." Chap. 12 in L. Freeman, A.K. Romney & D.R. White, eds., METHODS OF SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS. Berkeley: University of California Press. In press.*

1. Introduction. 2. Implicit overlap. 3. A model for overlapping clusters. 4. MAPCLUS Analysis. 5. Future prospects: INDCLUS as the three-way generalization.

ARABIE, Phipps & Scott BOORMAN. "Blockmodels: developments and prospects." Pp. 177-259 in H.C. Hudson, ed., *CLASSIFYING SOCIAL DATA*. San Francisco: Jossey Bass. 1982.

The present chapter is divided into sections pertaining to (1) various algorithms and their implementations for obtaining blockmodels, (2) user-oriented considerations, and (3) implications for substantive theory and acquisition of appropriate data bases.

BEST, Heinrich. "Recruitment, careers and legislative behavior of German parliamentarians, 1848-1953." *QUANTUM* 27 (7): 20-54. 1982.

The project presented here shall contribute to the inquiry into the connection between the character of the social system and the kind of power-organisation in Germany from the middle of the 19th century to the early phase of the Federal Republic of Germany. We plan to gather data on the biographical and career characteristics, parliamentary voting-behavior, and voting-districts of ca. 5,250 members of national German parliaments between 1848 and 1953. Therewith methods of collective biography, quantitative voting-analysis and multi-level-analysis (in the sense of an application of context-variables on the level of the voting-district) are combined. With this combination of methods, we intend, at first, to reconstruct the recruitment and legislative behavior of parliamentary leadership-groups in an empirical density and temporal depth which have not yet been available in the case of Germany. In a further step, the findings shall be incorporated into a comprehensive conception of investigation which can be expressed in the following research-question: Which structural properties of the surrounding society and political culture have determined the capability of parliamentary leadership-groups to make compromises, to form coalitions and therewith also to gain power in such a way which, in turn, contributed to the development, delayed and distributed by crises, of German parliamentarianism? The project is being supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

CARROLL, J. Douglas (Bell Labs) & Phipps ARABIE (Psychology, Illinois). "INDCLUS: an individual differences generalization of the ADCLUS model and the MAPCLUS algorithm." Unpublished paper. 1982.

We present a new model and associated algorithm, INDCLUS (INDividual Differences CLUSTERing), that generalizes the Shepard-Arabie ADCLUS (ADDitive CLUSTERing) model and the MAPCLUS (MATHematical Programming CLUSTERing) algorithm, so as to represent in a clustering solution individual differences among subjects or other sources of data. Like MAPCLUS, the INDCLUS generalization utilizes an alternating least squares method combined with a mathematical programming optimization procedure based on a penalty function approach, to impose discrete (0,1) constraints on parameters defining cluster membership. All subjects in an INDCLUS analysis are assumed to have a common set of clusters, which are differentially weighted by subjects in order to portray individual differences. As such, INDCLUS provides a (discrete) clustering counterpart to the Carroll-Chang INDSICAL model for (continuous) spatial representations. Finally, we consider possible generalizations of the INDCLUS model and algorithm.

CHEAL, David (Winnipeg). "Intergenerational family transfers." 1982.

Despite the large number of studies of intergenerational aid, the nature of family resource redistribution through the life cycle is not well understood. In particular, conflicting theories have been advanced concerning the nature of transfers involving the elderly. It is proposed that the solution to the present confusion lies in the construction of a generative model. The model proposed here consists of a linear cultural principle and the availability of transaction facilities of various kinds. The latter are presumed to decline at different rates in the later stages of the life cycle.

CHEAL, David (Winnipeg). "Gifts and the life cycle." 1982.

The established view of kinship structures in North America has held that they consist of modified extended families which provide aid to their constituent units according to need. A curvilinear model of the relationship between the life cycle and resource flows has been proposed, in which the middle-aged have been held to be the greatest providers of material assistance. Government survey data on gift expenditures and receipts are presented which do not support the model. It is argued that the results indicate that the functional theory of familial gift transactions must be reconsidered.

CLARK, Eric. "Housing, residential mobility and studies of chains of moves." Working paper, Institut fur Kulturgeografi och ekonomisk geografi, Lunds universitet, Sweden. 1982.

A study of the literature with regard to housing and residential mobility. The report begins with a presentation and criticism of general perspectives. Ecological, demographic, neoclassical economic and behaviourist approaches are scrutinized. Hirschman's geographic approach, Hagerstrand's time-geographic approach and Marxist rent theory are also studied. Various forms of housing turnover, which are called filtration, gentrification and blowout, are then defined. Discussions on these are studied and a viewpoint which links together the 3 different forms with common underlying social forces is presented. The conclusion is that the method has marked limitations if the purpose is to achieve a better understanding of the processes behind residential mobility. It can, on the other hand, constitute a useful tool if the aim is to estimate the effects of housing construction so that future construction can be better planned in accordance with the housing policy objectives which have been set up.

DUNCAN, S.S. & M. GOODWIN. "The local state and restructuring social relations: theory and practice." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH* 6 (2): 156-186. 1982.

Our contention in this paper is that more use can be made of the concept 'local state' than just denoting a methodological approach or an area of social and political interest. In order to utilize the concept, however, it is necessary to relate the use of 'local state' to overall concepts of social relations and social change.

When used in this way, the concept of the local state should be able to provide an aid in the search for an adequate analytical understanding of local-central relations, and the 'problem' of local government, in franchise democracies. We aim to evaluate this claim below, first by developing further the concept of the 'local state', and then by using it to look at crucial periods of change in central-local relations in Britain. Finally, we hope this will enable us to provide some historical and social explanation of current policy over and above description of legislative change alone. For just as the capitalist state is a historically formed social relation, so are state institutions at the local level; we cannot expect given and unchanging local state forms. Instead, local level state institutions are constantly being restructured, and this change is not at all independent of changes in the form of capitalist social relations. Nor, as the term 'relations' implies, is this process necessarily functional for capital; still less is it merely the progress of an overall plan ordained by some supercapitalist--the state. Rather, as we shall see, local government and other subnational state institutions in Britain emerged as part of conflict and compromise between intimately linked groups of varying interests, ideas, and powers.

We shall try to outline this process of restructuring, both conceptually and historically.

FERRAND-BECHMANN, Dan. "Be a good neighbour." *Institut d'Administration Economique et Sociale, Universite de Sciences Sociales de Grenoble. Note de Travail No. 8. 1980.*

La question posée est celle de l'entraide entre voisins, amis et personnes de la même famille. Elle vise à mieux comprendre les alternatives au travail social, c'est-à-dire les différentes formes d'action sociale qui passent par des systèmes institutionnels, par exemple une garderie, une maison des jeunes etc...en fait parce que nous sommes tombés sur un système très pur de solidarité de voisinage, nous avons peu à peu réfléchi essentiellement sur l'entraide entre voisins, et sur des formes d'entraide non pas seulement dans des domaines que le travail social peut avoir ailleurs pris en charge, mais aussi sur des échanges matériels et verbaux.

FRIEDMANN, John & Goetz WOLFF. "World city information: an agenda for research and action." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH* 6 (3): 309-344. 1982.

Our paper concerns the spatial articulation of the emerging world system of production and markets through a global network of cities. Specifically, it is about the principal urban regions in this network, dominant in the hierarchy, in which most of the world's active capital is concentrated. As cities go, they are large in size, typically ranging from five to fifteen million inhabitants, and they are expanding rapidly. In space, they may extend outward by as much as 60 miles from an original centre. These vast, highly urbanized--and urbanizing--regions play a vital part in the great capitalist undertaking to organize the world for the efficient extraction of surplus. Our basic argument is that the character of the urbanizing processes--economic, social, and spatial--which define life in these 'cities' reflect, to a considerable extent, the mode of their integration into the world economy.

HANSELL, S. & M.D. WIATROWSKI. "Competing conceptions of delinquent peer relations." In G.F. Jensen, ed., *SOCIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. 1981.

This chapter develops competing hypotheses about the social relations of delinquents from social ability and social disability models of delinquent peer relations. Based on the social ability model, delinquents are expected to have average numbers of acquaintances with average reachability, a high proportion of stable, reciprocated choice dyads, and small, distinctive cliques with well defined boundaries. Furthermore, there should be clear status hierarchies in these cliques with discernible leaders and relatively few unpopular members. Finally, the social ability model suggests that delinquent cliques would be based on multiplex relationships, which would support strong peer group norms in support of delinquency. The social disability model postulates that delinquents lack the interpersonal skills needed to maintain stable, reciprocated relationships. Under this model, delinquents would be expected to have a series of relatively transient, and unreciprocated, relationships, and they would have relatively few acquaintances and low reachability. Delinquents would be expected to be incapable of managing the complex exchange relations necessary to maintain stable cliques. As a consequence, delinquent cliques would tend to be large and indistinct. They would have ambiguous status hierarchies. Leaders would often change, they would not be very powerful, and their influence may be limited to specific action contexts. The new information provided by tests of these hypotheses will increase our understanding of how delinquent peer groups are formed and how delinquent values are learned and transmitted, and has the potential to contribute to real progress in delinquency theory and research.

HODGSON, Susan. "Efficient and effective human services: some assumptions about why and how to involve citizens." *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH*. Forthcoming March 1983.

It is the thesis of this paper that involving citizens can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of human services. For example, citizens can help at the individual professional level by replacing professionals when they are not needed and by providing a critical supplement to professionals' expertise on holistic approaches. They can help at the program and service system levels, for example, by increasing the utilization of allocated resources, by advocating programs professionals are unlikely to, and by focusing program objectives so that they are responsive to local and cultural concerns. Whether or not efforts to involve citizens result in improved efficiency and effectiveness depends on a number of conditions being met. Both citizens and professionals need to recognize their dependence on one another as part of a team and this is difficult. Citizens often lack confidence and feel they have no power. Professionals may not see the need for collaboration and have power to lose. Both may lack the necessary time and money. Resolving these issues requires special intervention and institutional backing.

JACOBS, David. "Toward a theory of mobility and behavior in organizations: an inquiry into the consequences of some relationships between individual performance and organizational success." *AJS* 87 (3): 684-707.

In this paper I will show that various positions within organizations put different limits on the relationship between individual performance and organizational success. Some of the consequences of these curvilinear relationships will be illustrated by describing three common types. After specifying the major determinants of these three types, I will use them to help explain four outcomes. The relationships provide an explanation for important aspects of mobility systems within organizations. Additional consequences include the probability that works will be sympathetic to collective bargaining and horizontal movements between organizations. The three relationships between individual and organizational performance also act as a primary determinant of control processes within organizations and the individual adaptations that result.

It has become a truism that we live in an organizational society in which social mobility and other rewards are determined largely by processes within formal organizations. Until recently, however, most of the research that has been done on mobility and stratification has ignored organizational mobility systems and concentrated on other matters. For example, the statistical relationships between background characteristics and current position have been intensively investigated (Blau and Duncan 1967; Duncan, Featherman, and Duncan 1972), but the organizational processes that intervene between starting points and final positions have been given comparatively little attention. For the most part, studies in the Blau and Duncan tradition have treated mobility systems within organizations as unmeasured intervening variables which could be safely ignored.

JOHNSON, Michael P. & Leigh LESLIE. "Couple involvement and network structure: a test of the dyadic withdrawal hypothesis." *SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY* 45 (1): 34-43. 1982.

A number of theorists have argued that increased romantic involvement of a couple with each other necessarily leads to decreased involvement with other members of their social network. A critical analysis of those arguments suggests that the withdrawal process is socially defined rather than existentially necessary, and selective rather than universal.

Data are presented on network structure for a sample of 419 university students involved in relationships ranging from occasional dating through marriage. The results indicate that as couples become more romantically involved their friendship networks shrink and they become less involved with those friends who remain in the network. Kin networks do not shrink, although the variance in number of kin listed increases dramatically at engagement and again at marriage.

Results are discussed in terms of the interpersonal construction of definitions of relationships and the networks in which they are embedded.

XALLEBERG, Arne L., Michael WALLACE, & Robert P. ALTHAUSER. "Economic segmentation, worker power and income inequality." *AJS* 87 (3): 657-683. 1981.

How economic segmentation generates income inequality constitutes a central question for theories of economic and social organization and of socioeconomic achievement. Previous research emphasizes two sources of the structural variation in income: (1) employers with large amounts of resources, for a variety of reasons, may find it in their interests to pay workers higher wages; and (2) some workers are able to acquire power against their employers as well as against other workers and can therefore extract higher earnings. In this paper, we investigate several issues involved in the links among economic segmentation, worker power, and income inequality. We argue that the structure of economic segmentation is multidimensional

and reflects such distinct concepts as concentration, economic scale, state intervention in the market, capital intensity, and organization size. Worker power also is derived from diverse sources, such as union membership, occupational skill and licensing, class position, and tenure with an employer. We construct measures of these two sets of concepts and examine their relationships and effects on income with data from two national samples of individuals. We also relate economic segmentation to issues raised by the socioeconomic achievement literature; in particular, we find that the effect of education on income differs among firm and industrial contexts. Our analyses illustrate the utility of an economic segmentation approach for explaining structural sources of income equality.

KATZ, Fred. "Implementation of the Holocaust." *COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY* 24 (3): 511-527. 1982.

This essay tries to contribute to a reconciliation by a twofold approach. On the one hand, it attempts to develop scientific explanations; on the other, it attempts to link these explanations to the perceptions of laymen, where the monstrous nature of the Holocaust is only too real. Practically, this means taking "monster" perceptions seriously. Conceptually, it means trying to understand how exceptionally violent behavior can be practiced routinely and can, in fact, be incorporated into the day-to-day workings of a bureaucratic apparatus. Processes that produce this result--the routinization and bureaucratization of extremely violent behavior--are the focus of this study. Stated differently, we seek to discover what patterns of social structure and what patterns of personal immersion in a social situation serve to implement the program of an extremist movement.

KLAASEN, I.H. & Z. PAWLOWSKI. "Long-term forecasting--meditations of two pitfall collectors." *MAN, ENVIRONMENT, SPACE AND TIME* 2 (1): 1-21. 1982.

A rather gloomy picture was drawn of the multitude of pitfalls a forecaster may fall into, and the relative weakness of his defense weapons. Indeed, forecasters used to believe that it was possible to forecast the future and that it was just a matter of finding the right method. It seems now that their belief was unfounded and that it is better to accept the idea that the future is unknown. This view is not the philosophy of centrally planned economies where many people still think that the future cannot be unknown because it is planned. Similarly, some degree of planning of societal processes is also going on in market economies. There, attempts are made to steer the future towards a shape that we, at the present state of our knowledge, think desirable. (Ed.'s note: a charming paper).

MARIOLIS, Peter. "Interlocking directorates and financial groups: a peak analysis." *SOCIOLOGICAL SPECTRUM*. Forthcoming.

This paper evaluates the thesis that overlapping boards of directors (interlocking directorates) divide large corporations into distinct financial groups.

The corporations included in the study were those in *FORTUNE's* May 1970 list of 797 large U.S. corporations. The names of the directors for each corporation were obtained primarily from the 1970 edition of *POOR'S REGISTER OF CORPORATIONS, DIRECTORS, AND EXECUTIVES*, and then cross-checked in several sources.

These data are used to compute a centrality score for each corporation. The centrality scores are then used to identify peaks, corporations interlocked only with corporations less central than themselves. Each peak defines a cluster. Any other corporation is in the cluster defined by a peak if and only if all the more central corporations with which it interlocks are also in the cluster.

A peak analysis on the centrality scores of the 797 corporations results in three peaks--Chemical Bank of New York, International Harvester, and U.S. Smelting, Refining, and Mining. The peaks, and the members of the clusters that the peaks define, do not correspond to the groups that finance control interpretations have identified. Instead, further analysis shows that the major interlockers are closely tied to one another. Thus, the data are more consistent with a class hegemony model of interlocking directorates than with a finance control model.

MAKIOLIS, Peter. "'Region' and 'subgroup': organizing concepts in social network analysis." *SOCIAL NETWORKS*. Forthcoming.

This paper provides a conceptual framework within which one can discuss the identification and comparison of subsets of actors and relations in social networks. Consider the adjacency matrix of a social network: Let a region be any subset of elements in the matrix and a subgroup be any subset of units (rows and corresponding columns). Then, a subgroup defines four regions: all possible relations among subgroup members, all possible relations between subgroup members and nonmembers (two regions), and all possible relations among nonmembers. This paper uses the properties of regions formed by subgroups to: (1) construct consistent and general definitions of degree and density in mathematical

graphs; (2) discuss the relationship between subgroups produced by relational analyses and those produced by positional analyses; (3) show how to use region and subgroup to analyze egocentric networks; and (4) indicate directions for the further development of an analytic framework based on region and subgroup.

MARIOLIS, Peter & Maria JONES. "Centrality in corporate interlock networks: reliability and stability." *ASQ*. Forthcoming.

This paper addresses a series of empirical, methodological, and theoretical questions raised by considering the reliability and stability of centrality in corporate interlock networks. Data on the interlocking directorates of 1094 large U.S. corporations in 1962, 1964, and 1966 are analyzed with a test-retest simultaneous equation model. The results confirm the common but little tested assumptions that centrality measures are highly reliable and stable. Further, we find that, of three measures examined, number of interlocks is slightly more reliable or stable than the other two. Finally, the results show that the centrality of banks is more stable than the centrality of nonbanks. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of these findings for the questions raised at the beginning of the paper.

MATTHEWS, Ralph. "Two alternative explanations of the problem of regional dependence in Canada." *CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY* 7 (Spring): 268-283. 1981.

Though Canadian economists and sociologists both examine the nature of regional dependency in Canada, they have radically different interpretations of the nature of that dependency. This paper contrasts the economic theory of 'transfer dependency' developed by economist Thomas J. Courchene, with the sociological approach known as 'dependency theory.' The transfer dependency approach is criticized for its emphasis on economic factors at the expense of social and cultural considerations. It is argued that policies based on that theory may have deleterious social consequences. The dependency theory perspective is seen as providing greater insight into the nature of the social and economic structures which create and sustain regional underdevelopment.

MIZRUCHI, Mark S. & David BUNTING. "Influence in corporate networks: an examination of four measures." *ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY* 26: 475-489. 1981.

This study evaluates four quantitative measures of influence in networks of large corporations: (1) the absolute number of interlocks; (2) the Bonacich centrality index; (3) a modification of the Bonacich index using strong ties only; and (4) a further modification of the Bonacich index using strong ties weighted for directionality. These measures are applied to data from a sample of large American corporations in 1904, and the results are compared with the historical record. Results from the more sophisticated measures are shown to more closely resemble historical accounts of the period. Implications of these findings for studies of intercorporate relations are discussed.

MIZRUCHI, Mark. "Multidimensional approach to network analysis: illustrations from historical data on corporate interlocks." Prepared for delivery at the 1982 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, The Denver Hilton Hotel, September 2-5, 1982.

This paper illustrates an approach to network analysis in power structure research. A brief introduction to network analysis is presented, followed by examples of three aspects of network structure: characteristics of the system as a whole; positions of individual units within the system; and subgroups, or cliques. Data from an historical study of intercorporate relations in the twentieth century United States are used to illustrate the concepts.

OLSON, Philip. "Urban neighborhood research: its development and current focus." *URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY*. 17 (4): 497-518. 1982.

Recent decades have witnessed the growth of urban America and the transformation of the neighborhood, its smallest form of community. This article is an assessment of the literature on urban neighborhoods that explores (1) the principal theme in the literature, (2) the problems and limitations posed by this literature, and (3) the major contributions of these studies and their bearing on an agenda for future research. This assessment points up the processes of change and differentiation occurring in the local community and its underlying persistence. As a more open system than in the past, the neighborhood mirrors the fluidity, growth, and social class differentiation wrought by the larger society. Generalizations of urban neighborhood conditions are no longer possible, and the newer typologies reflect this diversity. The key issues are the understanding of the persistence of the local community and the factors contributing to its differentiation.

RYTHIA, Steve & David L. MORGAN. "The arithmetic of social relations: the interplay of category and network." AJS 88(1): 88-113.

This paper develops a conceptual scheme that merges the qualitatively stated propositions of Blau's recent axiomatic theory of social structure with the quantitative approach of social network analysis. The conceptual scheme is used to describe a set of inescapable features of intergroup and intragroup relations. We examine, both qualitatively and in formal equations, the tautologies that govern contact rates and network densities for any population that can be divided into two categories. We show how assumptions about the partitioning of populations into social categories can be translated into precise probabilities of contact within and between categories. We present several illustrations of the immodest implications of apparently modest assumptions. Following simulations of a high school within an adult community and an old boy network within a larger bureaucracy, we apply our conceptual scheme to actual data on social relations within a regional elite. Accompanying these examples is a discussion of a new perspective on reference groups, as well as a development of a common exception to Blau's theory. We conclude with a formal statement of the substantive propositions that follow from our conceptual scheme.

SCHWARTZ, Joseph E. & Merle SPRINZEN. "Structures of connectivity: identifying and assessing blockmodel images and weak ties by empirically specifying the structure of social relationships in a group." 1982.

This paper presents a new sociometric method that was developed to solve some of the problems of existing sociometric techniques. These problems include: having to specify the block structure or structural equations a priori; examining the pattern of relationships at the block level only, rather than at the individual level as well; requiring that the data be absolutely clean of any ties in zero-blocks; and, not being able to examine the ways in which particular ties act to modify the underlying structure of the group. The method presented here first identifies the structural equations in the data at the individual level and then uses these equations to identify the structurally weak ties. These ties are temporarily removed which allows the underlying block structure to be revealed. The modifying effects of these weak ties on the underlying structure can then be examined. The structure of connectivity in the group is therefore analyzed at the individual level. The method is then used to analyze sociomatrices that have been analyzed with another technique (CONCOR). The blockmodel solutions are similar, but the present method allows discussion of the ways in which the weak ties in particular blocks bind the members to the group.

SCOTT, Allen. "Locational patterns and dynamics of industrial activity in the modern metropolis." URBAN STUDIES 19 (May): 111-142. 1982.

This paper attempts to review and re-structure a mass of published ideas on the geography of industrial activity in the modern metropolis. The argument proceeds in a series of stages. First, some basic locational factors in the city are examined. Second, a critical discussion of the literature on economies of agglomeration and scale in cities is undertaken. Third, a brief description of manufacturing activity in nineteenth-century cities is provided by way of motivating and orientating the succeeding discussion. Fourth, the phenomenon of industrial decentralisation in twentieth-century cities is described. Fifth, an attempt is made to construct a composite theory of intra-metropolitan industrial location on the basis of the historical process of the substitution of capital for labour in capitalist commodity production. Sixth, a schematic re-statement of the theory is presented, and its implications for the spatial-cum-organisational evolution of modern industry are elucidated. Seventh, some of the main policy issues raised by the continued loss of industry from the cores of large metropolitan areas are briefly treated.

SIMONS, Jim. "Urban systems: the new regional geography." L'ESPACE GEOGRAPHIQUE 2: 135-142. 1981.

It is argued that the emerging literature on urban systems, with its focus on nodal concentrations and their interdependence, provides the basis for a more relevant regional geography. Traditional regional geography contributes to this model a concern with the resource base and an interest in the evolution in time and space. Urban geography suggests the importance of city size and functional variation. The systems literature emphasizes the flow of growth impulses—endogenous or exogenous, amplified or damped, lagged, distorted or feedback. The synthesis of these three approaches provides a powerful conceptual framework for regional analysis.

SMALL, Melvin & J. David SINGER. "The diplomatic importance of states, 1816-1970: an extension and refinement of the indicator." WORLD POLITICS 25 (July): 577-599. 1973.

We have presented findings on the composition of the interstate system, along with the diplomatic importance or "status" attributed to each member by the others in the system.... We (have) found that about 10% of our dyadic diplomatic bonds were asymmetrical. That is, while X may have sent an envoy to Y, Y was reported as not having reciprocated.... The problem is, first, to identify the various ways in which such reported asymmetries can come about, and second, to settle upon a reasonable scheme for coping with them.

STOKES, Randall and David JAFFEE. "Another look at the export of raw materials and economic growth." *ASR* 47 (June): 402-407. 1982.

Recent empirical evaluations of the economic consequences of specialization in the export of raw materials have been seriously hampered by inadequate conceptualization and measurement of the central variables. A scale is advanced to measure relative degree of processing of exports and it is shown that specializing in the export of goods with low levels of processing has a significant negative effect on economic growth. The broader results suggest that position in the world economy is an important determinant of the economic fate of nations.

TOLBERT, Charles M. "Industrial segmentation and men's career mobility." *ASR* 47 (August): 457-477. 1982.

Despite the increasing acknowledgment of the "new structuralism" in social stratification research, important issues and assumptions remain to be examined. The present research employs the industrial segmentation version of the new structuralism to evaluate the neglected hypothesis that industrial sectors constrain career mobility. A conventional mobility analysis is employed to study men's occupational mobility within and between oligopolistic and competitive industrial sectors. Results of the analysis suggest that the influence of industrial sectors is most apparent in late career mobility patterns where sectors appear to be relatively impermeable barriers to mobility. The effect of industrial sectors on earlier intragenerational mobility is also evident in the analysis. During the early career, certain origins appear to facilitate intersectoral mobility while others clearly constrain such mobility. The results suggest that the augmentation of analyses with information on industrial segmentation aids in interpreting observed mobility patterns. Moreover, the findings indicate that there is some substance to the immobility theme implicit in the new structuralist literature.

WALLACE, Michael and Arne L. KALLEBERG. "Industrial transformation and the decline of craft: the decomposition of skill in the printing industry, 1931-1978." *ASR* 47 (June): 307-324. 1982.

Printers have long been considered the epitome of the skilled blue-collar craftsmen. The complexity and variety of the work process, the state of technology in the industry, and the role of strong unions in maintaining shop floor autonomy have been important factors in preserving high levels of skill, and thus power, among printers. Recently, however, all this has been changing. The steady decline of industrial profit margins after World War II has led many large printing establishments to introduce more sophisticated printing technologies, particularly computerized typesetting processes, which have routinized work tasks and led to a decline of skill among printing craftsmen. In this paper, we provide substantive and empirical evidence for these processes with a time-series analysis of data from the printing industry for the years 1931-1978. We find support for our theory of industrial transformation. Specifically, our data suggest that skill levels in the industry have indeed declined and, moreover, that these declines are largely due to the shift to more capital-intensive printing techniques. Our arguments also support the view that social relations of production between employers and employees influence the nature of technology utilized in an industry.

WILSON, Kenneth L. & W. Allen MARTIN. "Ethnic enclaves: a comparison of the Cuban and black economies in Miami." *AJS* 88 (1): 135-160. 1982.

Structural hypotheses that link the relative advantage in certain ethnic enclaves to the structure of their economies are tested in a comparative analysis of the Cuban and black businesses in Miami. Findings suggest that the more advantaged community, the Cuban enclave, is characterized by highly interdependent industries, ones which are less dependent on majority industry; the less advantaged community, the black enclave, is characterized by weakly interdependent industries, ones which are more dependent on majority industry. In addition, hypotheses are suggested which link the structuring of enclave economies to traditional concerns with background cultural, historical, and situational influences. The usefulness of input-output analysis and the limitations of secondary data are discussed.

WINSHIP, Christopher & Robert MARE. "Structural equations and path analysis for discrete data." *AJS*. Forthcoming in *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 1983.

This article proposes a solution to the longstanding methodological problem of incorporating discrete variables into causal models of social phenomena. Discrete data arise in empirical social research in a variety of ways, only a subset of which are satisfactorily modelled by conventional log-linear or logit approaches. Drawing upon the insights of several literatures, this article expositis a general approach to causal models in which some or all variables are discretely measured, and shows

that path analytic methods are available which permit quantification of causal relationships among variables with the same flexibility and power of interpretation as is feasible in models that include only continuous variables. It presents methods of identifying and estimating these models and shows how the direct and indirect effects of independent variables can be calculated by extensions of usual path analysis methods for continuous variables. An important distinction developed here is that discrete variables can play two roles: as measures of inherently discrete phenomena and as indicators of underlying continuous variables. The value of this distinction is shown in two empirical examples previously examined by other authors. In examining the effects of social background and parental encouragement on high school seniors' college plans, the article shows that modelling a discrete measure of encouragement as an indicator of a latent continuous variable rather than as an inherently discrete variable (as has been done in previous analyses) provides a clearer interpretation and superior fit to the data. In examining the effects of State Fair Employment Practices Legislation on Black-White wage differentials, it shows that two distinct effects on the relative wage can be detected: the direct ameliorative effect of the law itself and the effect of popular progressive sentiment for racial equality of which the law is an indicator. The methods and models presented here are not only natural generalizations of structural equation and path analysis methods for continuous variable to include discrete variables, but also provide a means of investigating a richer variety of substantive hypotheses than is feasible with methods for discrete data commonly used in the sociological literature to date.

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued from page 12)

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AGGREGATIVE THINKING!

"How many Reagan economists does it take to change a light bulb? None. They sit in the dark and wait for the Invisible Hand to accomplish the job." (*DEMOCRATIC LEFT*, 5/82).

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(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued on page 43)

NEW BOOKS

Ronald BURT (Columbia) & Michael MINOR (Pacific Inst. for Research and Evaluation), eds., 1982. *APPLIED NETWORK ANALYSIS*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 352pp. \$12.95.

In this introduction to fundamental principles and uses, the authors describe the various problems encountered when abstract concepts of network analysis are applied to empirical research and suggest ways towards avoiding or resolving such problems. The first (part) demonstrates how to obtain these data in terms of structural concepts, and analyze them within the scope of broader studies. (From publisher's blurb.)

CONTENTS: Introduction, R.S. Burt and M.J. Minor. 1. "The boundary specification problem in network analysis", E.O. Laumann, P.V. Marsden, and D. Prensky. 2. "Distinguishing relational contents", R.S. Burt. 3. "A procedure for surveying personal networks", L. McCallister and C.S. Fischer. 4. "Panel data on ego networks: a longitudinal study of former heroin addicts", M.J. Minor. 5. "Studying status/role-sets using mass surveys", R.S. Burt. 6. "Analyzing the instrumental use of relations in the context of social structure", N. Lin, P.W. Dayton, and P. Greenwald. 7. "Network data from informant interviews", R.S. Burt. 8. "Network data from archival records", R.S. Burt. 9. "Range", R.S. Burt. 10. "Prominence", D. Knoke and R.S. Burt. 11. "New directions in multiplexity analysis", M.J. Minor. 12. "Elite social circles", R.D. Alba and G. Moore. 13. "Cohesion versus structural equivalence as a basis for network subgroups", R.S. Burt. 14. "A note on inferences regarding network subgroups", R.S. Burt. 15. "An omnibus test for social structure using triads", P.W. Holland and S. Leinhardt. 16. "The joint role structure of two communities' elites", R.L. Breiger and P.E. Pattison.

David KNOKE (Indiana) & James KUKLINSKI. 1982. *NETWORK ANALYSIS*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 96pp. \$4.50.

Brings together the concepts and applications of this procedure to the broader social science audience. The authors systematically inventory the central features of the network analytic technique, cite original sources to be consulted for greater detail and suggest diverse applications. A special section ("Methods and models") discusses both visual (graphic) and matrix representations of some simple networks and various elementary measures of network properties. (From publisher's blurb.)

A.L. EPSTEIN (African & Asian Studies, Sussex). 1982. *URBANIZATION AND KINSHIP: THE DOMESTIC DOMAIN ON THE COPPERBELT OF ZAMBIA, 1950-1956*. New York: Academic Press. 374pp. \$34.50.

This study provides rich data on marriage, kinship and relations between men and women, during a crucial period of African urbanization about which we have little knowledge. Viewing the response to urban conditions as a creative rather than a merely passive one, Epstein elaborates the idea that different cultures are guided by distinctive sets of assumptions that are rooted in their marriage, kinship and sexual relations. In their dealing with other people of their own as well as of other ethnic groups, individuals shape their identities by constantly interpreting and re-interpreting such cultural rules and sentiments. (From publisher's blurb.)

F. Ivan NYE, ed. 1982. *FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS: REWARDS AND COSTS*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 264pp. \$12.50.

Discusses the basic tenets of "Choice and Exchange Theory", demonstrating the value of this theory to researchers. Explores aspects of family relations, including running away and marital satisfaction. (From the publisher's blurb.)

Dan FERRAND-BECHMANN (Sociologie, Grenoble II). 1982. *LE BENEVOLAT FACE A L'ETAT PROVIDENCE*. Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France: Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de la Recherche, Mission des Etudes et de la Recherche. 233pp.

CONTENTS: Dans une société en voie de professionnalisation, quelle place pour le bénévolat? Les racines du bénévolat. Les racines du professionnalisme. Qu'est-ce que le Bénévolat? Les formes du bénévolat varient. L'accueil des villes françaises, ces dames aux chapeaux de cerises. Le bénévolat dans l'animation et l'éducation spécialisée. Les carrefours du volontariat--que sont les bénévoles? Jeune femmes. Le bénévolat en milieu rural: la communauté au service de la communauté. Volontaires dans l'action sociale gérontologique. Le bénévolat militant: le Secours Populaire. Le bénévolat des jeunes: l'école de la responsabilité: les Scouts, les Eclaireurs.

Herbert SCHULBERG (*Psychiatry, Pittsburgh*) & Marie KILLILEA (*Mental Hygiene, Johns Hopkins*), eds. 1982. *THE MODERN PRACTICE OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. 700pp. \$27.95.

This book written in honor of Gerald Caplan describes the management, leadership, programs, delivery methods and professional competencies essential to effective community mental health. (From publisher's blurb.)

SELECTED CONTENTS: "Gerald Caplan: the man and his work," Rubth B. Caplan-Moskovich. "Community mental health in transition," Herbert Schulberg & Marie Killilea. "Relationship of social support and psychological well being," Robert Weiss. "Interaction of crisis theory, coping strategies, and social support systems," Marie Killilea. "Role of support systems in loss and psychological transition," Colin Murray Parkes. "people helping people: beyond the professional model," Phyllis Rolfe Silverman. "Human resources for mental health services," Harold Demone, Jr. "Primary care and mental health training in community settings," George Adams.

Diana RALPH. 1982. *WORK AND MADNESS: THE RISE OF COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY*. Montreal: Black Rose. 200pp. \$9.95.

The State tells the working class to 'take a valium' as psychopharmacology and community based psychiatric clinics are enlisted in a massive effort to defuse the revolutionary potential of alienation on the job. Diana Ralph analyses the shift in emphasis from the institutionalized treatment of a relatively small number of psychotic and organically disabled individuals to the 'decarceration' programmes and mass 'mental health' policies directed at the working class. (From the publisher's blurb.)

Sally Engle MERRY. 1981. *URBAN DANGER: LIFE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF STRANGERS*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 278pp.

My intensive study of a single neighborhood involving a year and a half of participant observation of only 300 families explores the different ways people in a high crime environment think and talk about danger. Further, it makes it possible to analyze the connections between their ideas and their personal experiences, their cultural familiarity with "street life" and crime, and the extent and structure of their social networks within and outside the neighborhood. (From introduction.)

Michael ROLOFF. 1981. *INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: THE SOCIAL EXCHANGE APPROACH*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 152pp. \$7.95.

This guide and text examines "Social Exchange Theories" that attempt to explain certain communication behaviors that advance an individual's self-interests. Outlining the assumptions of 5 major theories, and tracing their roots back to other disciplines and theoretical approaches, the author applies them to a variety of interpersonal communication phenomena. (From publisher's blurb.)

Helen Znaiecki LOPATA (*Sociology, Loyola*) & David MAINES (*Women, Northwestern*), eds. 1981. *RESEARCH ON THE INTERWEAVE OF SOCIAL ROLES. VOL. 2: FRIENDSHIP*. Greenwich, CT: JAI. 289pp. \$21.25.

CONTENTS: "Preface", Helena Z. Lopata. "Friendship: historical and theoretical introduction", Helena Z. Lopata. "A life-span approach to friendship: age-related dimensions of an ageless relationship," Bradford Brown. "The structuring of friendship formation among two-to-five-year-old children enrolled in full day care," Marjean Suelzie. "Feminism, female friends and the reconstruction of intimacy", Joan Acker, Kate Barry and Joke Esselveld. "Effects of friendship support on the psychological well-being of widows", Elizabeth A. Bankoff. "Friendship dilemmas and the interaction of social worlds" re-entry women on the college campus", Judith A. Levy. "The organizational and career contexts of friendship among postdoctoral researchers", David Maines. "Friendship patterns of American Catholic clergy", Thomas M. Gannon. "Friendships in the military community", Roger Little. "The public society of intimates: friends, wives, lovers and others in the drinking-driving drama", Joseph Gusfield, Joseph Kotarba and Paul Rasmussen. "Communal diffusions of friendship: the structure of intimate relations in an Israeli kibbutz", Wayne Baker and Rosanna Hertz.

Brian ELLIOT & David McCURONE (*Sociology, Edinburgh*). 1982. *THE CITY: PATTERNS OF DOMINATION AND CONFLICT*. London: Macmillan. 173pp.

For a decade, urban studies have been greatly influenced by Marxist and the neo-Marxist perspectives on the city. This book sketches some of the benefits and weaknesses of the most influential of these and argues for an alternative approach, one which is not anti-Marxist but which does owe a great deal to Weber. It draws not only on Weber's writing on the medieval city but also on his ideas about stratification, his celebrated reflections on bureaucracy, and on his 'sociology of domination'.

It offers not a new theory, but simply a general approach in which cities are looked on as marvellous laboratories, places where we can observe and analyse the changing forms of domination: the rise and fall of dynasties, status groups and classes. It is an approach which represents human relationships as essentially and irrevocably conflictual and one which stresses the complexity and contingency in human affairs. The authors outline a political economy of the city in which the political dimension is seen as much more than a reflection of class interests and class conflicts. Recent works in urban history are drawn upon both to provide the raw material for the description of urban development and also to stress the value of historical appreciation in the interpretation of social action.

The book concludes with a brief discussion of the recent convergence of themes for future research in Marxist and non-Marxist writing: the changing character of property markets, the impact of de-industrialization, the implications of New Right policies in the city and continuing struggles over public property.

David SIBLEY. 1982. *OUTSIDERS IN URBAN SOCIETIES*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 224pp. £7.50

An examination of the relationship between peripheral ethnic minorities and the larger society in capitalist states, this book describes the response of the dominant society to these minorities and the geographical dimensions of the economic and social pressures on such groups. (Publisher's blurb.)

Olivier ZUNZ. 1982. *THE CHANGING FACE OF INEQUALITY: URBANIZATION, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND IMMIGRANTS IN DETROIT, 1880-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 464pp. \$43.

(A) comprehensive (and) systematic analysis of the changing social structure of an American industrial city in the critical period when it emerged. Zunz studies the city as a whole and its component parts and spatial as well as social processes. (From publisher's blurb.)

Sune BERGER (Geography, Uppsala). 1981. *KOMMUNALA BER OEN DEFORHALLANDEN*. Uppsala University: Dept. of Human Geography. Research Report 67. 100pp. Skr15.

The aim of this project is to determine the position of local authorities in the national economy and to analyse, in economic geographical terms, their interdependency and power relationships with regard to historical development, organization, production techniques, markets and flows of capital.

The opportunities for local authority planning to solve the problems that arise in a stagnating economy have determined the design of this project. For this purpose a theoretical model has been developed to describe the mutual interdependence between functional organizations (firms) and territorial organizations (local authorities).

Louise TILLY (History & Women's Studies, Michigan) & Charles TILLY (Sociology & History, Michigan), eds. 1981. *CLASS CONFLICT AND COLLECTIVE ACTION*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 258pp.

Most of the problems addressed by this book come from Barrington Moore's essay on injustice. Some of the book's co-authors show greater confidence than Moore in the efficacy of large-scale organization. Some of us insist that a sense of injustice is too pervasive, and rebellion too rare, for one to be a sufficient explanation of the other. Yet, on the whole, the book's analyses of European workers and popular collective action join Moore's in rejecting both tension-release and social-movement accounts of what the participants were about. In general, they involve a determined effort to reconstruct the rationales of the diverse forms of action they portray from the perspectives of the persons and places implicated in the action. For the most part, the analyses assume that collective action is historically specific--that its forms and social bases vary significantly from one time and place to another and show the cumulated effects of past experience. Recurrently, they turn on an old compelling question: How often, and under what conditions, does class conflict provide the basis of popular collective action?

The cases at hand concentrate in western Europe--especially France and Britain--from 1750 to World War I. Often, the studies reported in the book ask how the development of capitalism and the growth of large-scale organization affected the fates of particular western European populations and altered the ways in which they acted together on shared interests. Not all the studies fit that pattern neatly: Samuel Cohn's investigation of labor discipline in British railway construction, for example, aims mainly at explaining the behavior of employers, not of their employees. But Wayne TeBrake's patient tracing of the class bases of political alignments in small-town Hollan during the eighteenth-century Patriot Movement, Frank Munger's vast survey of the various forms of working-class contention in Lancashire from 1750 to 1830, and almost all the other papers deal with the ways in which ordinary working people coped with change--and, particularly, in what circumstances they managed to band together for action.

Why let the boundary of our subject matter depend on the attitude of the authorities? Collective action, for our purposes, consists of all occasions on which sets of people commit pooled resources, including their own efforts, to common ends. Our historical work consists of discovering which sets of people, which resources, which common ends, and which forms of commitment were involved in different places and times. Did the configurations change systematically with the advances of capitalism and large organizations? The chapters in the book suggest a cautious "yes". They bring out the connection between alterations in the forms of contention and changes in the structures of production and power.

The following chapters make that contribution on the small scale and the large. On the small scale, they show us ordinary people fashioning or selecting means of action which fit their own interests, organization, and understanding of the world. Laura Frader, for example, lends insight into the correspondence between the proletarian condition of Coursan's vineyard workers on one hand and their rejection of socialist electoral politics for strikes and direct action on the other. She draws attention, furthermore, to the ways in which the organization of production in fairly large *domaines* worked by teams which were collectively responsible and collectively paid promoted unionization and mutualism among the day laborers. In a similar fashion, Wayne Te Brake's thoughtful consideration of enclosures in the Dutch province of Overijssel leads to a plausible explanation of an anomaly: that the same rural people who invaded the lands recently acquired by bourgeois landowners--and thereby demonstrated their determination to defend the old organization of the village--should align themselves with the reforming Patriot movement, and against the counterrevolutionaries, of the 1780s.

In the course of the book, such small-scale insights eventually join into an important large-scale observation: that the twin processes of capital concentration and proletarianization were transforming the interests and organization of most groups in western Europe from 1750 to 1914. That transformation altered their capacity and propensity for collective action, altering their choice of forms of action as well. In general, the confrontation between the expropriators and the expropriated become sharper, broader, and more visible.

Proletarianization by no means created class conflict, but it did widen class conflict's scope. The artisans and peasants who played such important parts in eighteenth-century conflicts often resisted the effects of capital concentration and proletarianization vigorously. As the twin process moved on, however, wage workers and landless agricultural laborers who had little interest in maintaining the old organization of the craft or the village took up the cudgels against the capitalists. Frank Munger's tracing of Lancashire's contentious gatherings from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century shows that great change in motion. Brian Brown then caps Munger's analysis by demonstrating the prominence of proletarian interests, and of proletarians themselves, in the actions of Lancashire Chartism. George Rude's "pre-industrial" and "industrial" forms of protest might better bear the labels "early capitalist" and "late capitalist."

But how did the forms of action themselves change...? Changes in interest and organization alone are not clear explanations for the emergence of specific and widely used new routines.

The missing element is the political process. The chapters in this book offer many clues to the significance of the state, the structure of power, and the organization of routine politics in shaping and reshaping collective action. Frank Munger and Brian Brown themselves insist on the influence of governmental repression over the costs and benefits of different forms of contention. Louise Tilly's review of the conditions under which French women became involved in collective action begins with the reorganization of production from household to firm, but also accords importance to the shift of political power and resources from the local community to the national state. Judy Reardon's examination of French and Belgian workers in nineteenth-century Roubaix confirms the existence of economic divisions between the two groups, but then goes on to show how nationality itself could divide the working class. In the guise of parliamentary investigation and "external influence," government and the structure of power even peep around the corners of Samuel Cohn's resolutely economist and organizational analysis of labor discipline in the British railways.

We have arranged the papers in a roughly chronological order. (Charles Tilly's) contribution, "The web of contention in 18th-century cities" sketches the repertoires of popular collective action in London, Charleston, and Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century, with an eye toward the dominance of new forms of contention during the nineteenth. In "Revolution and the rural community in the Eastern Netherlands," Wayne Te Brake traces the class bases of political alignments in small-town Holland during the Patriot Movement--a series of conflicts which R.R. Palmer has treated as an early phase of the western Democratic Revolution. Frank Munger's "Contentious gatherings in Lancashire, England: 1750-183)" reports a dense, sophisticated analysis of the changing character of events involving popular collective action over a major period of industrial concentration and working-class mobilization. Under the title "Industrial capitalism, political conflict, and working-class contention in Lancashire," Brian Brown offers a concentrated, effective study of working-class action in 1842, a pivot of Chartist contention. "Keeping the navvies in line," by Samuel Cohn, presents an ingenious and informative treatment of the determinants of different sorts of work discipline--for example, the use of the truck system and long pay intervals--in the construction of British railways during the early nineteenth century. Judy Reardon's "Belgian and French workers in nineteenth-century Roubaix" brings out the importance of foreign workers in the economy and, to some extent, the politics of a nineteenth-century mill city. In the course of her "Grapes of wrath: vineyard workers, labor unions,

and strike activity in the Aude: 1860-1913," set in a classic area of "industrial" winegrowing, Laura Frader grounds a careful portrayal of winegrower politics in an analysis of regional economic change. Louise Tilly's "Women's collective action and feminism in France, 1870-1914" explores three overlapping problems: (1) how women got involved in various forms of French collective action from the Commune to World War I, (2) the conditions under which women acted on their shared interests *as women*, and (3) the extent to which French feminism represented and appealed to those interests. The book's conclusion, also by Louise Tilly, reviews the individual papers and draws out their implications for the history of class conflict and collective action. (Excerpts from Charles Tilly's introduction.)

Abner COHEN (*Anthropology, SOAS, London*). 1981. *THE POLITICS OF ELITE CULTURE*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 257pp. \$8.50.

This book is an attempt to analyze the dramatic process underlying the development of a mystique in the articulation of elite organization. The body of symbolic beliefs and dramaturgical practices involved forms a normative culture which through various processes of mystification resolves a major contradiction in the formation and functioning of an elite group. (p. xiii)

To carry out its universalistic functions, i.e., its services to the public, an elite is forced to organize itself particularistically, to keep itself in existence, and enhance its image. Conversely, an initially particularistic elite is forced to seek legitimacy for its high status by assuming universalistic functions. (p. xiii)

The present analysis is based on the study of one elite, recruited from a group of people loosely referred to as the Creoles of Sierra Leone. (p. xviii)

So far, the Creole "family" has emerged as an egocentric network of kin, whose relative permanence is achieved and maintained by frequent ceremonials....(But in a larger structural) perspective, it will become evident that, although we are talking about different "families," we are in fact arbitrarily selecting and delineating collectivities of people, the groups who attend the respective "family" ceremonials. The same person will be a member of different family networks, and many of the members of one's family are also members of other families in which one is not necessarily a member. The different families overlap and cut across one another. (p. 75)

All this implies that through a person's membership in different family networks and the similar links of the members of his network he/she can have access, when the need arises to any person within the total network of Creoledom. Thus when a person of significance is mentioned to a Creole, he is most likely to say: "He is my cousin!" The broad structural picture that emerges, therefore, is that of a large number of families, linked and cross-linked, each of which surrounds an important man. Within this wider network, it is possible for any man to trace a kinship relationship with any other man, either directly or through someone else within his own network." (p. 75)

Anthony GIDDENS (*Cambridge*) & David Held, eds. 1982. *CLASSES, POWER AND CONFLICT*. Berkeley: University of California Press. \$16.95.

(Provides) a comprehensive introduction to current debates and contemporary research dealing with class inequalities, the division of labor and the state. It also connects these to the classic sources, concentrating particularly on Marx, Lenin and Weber. (From publisher's blurb.)

Amartya SEN (*Political Economy, Oxford*). 1982. *POVERTY AND FAMINES: AN ESSAY ON ENTITLEMENT AND DEPRIVATION*. New York: Oxford University Press. 257pp. \$17.95.

He argues that famine results from the working of the economic system in allocating the ability of people to acquire goods. Famine cannot be explained by a simple relation between food supply and population...Relatively small changes in the food supply can be accompanied by dramatic increases in the number of deaths from famine. Why should this occur? Sen points to the simple fact that goods reach people through their ability to "command" that they have goods, as provided by the workings of the economic system. At any given moment, each economic agent has an 'entitlement', a range of different goods that he or she can acquire...People will starve, then, when their entitlement is not sufficient to buy the food necessary to keep them alive. The food available to 'them' in short, is a question of income distribution and, more fundamentally, of their ability to provide services that others in the economy are willing to pay for. (From Kenneth Arrow's review in *THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS*, July 15 1982)

Jerome MINTS. 1982? *THE ANARCHISTS OF CASAS VIEJAS*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 336pp. \$20.

"The rising of Casas Viejas (against the Spanish Republican government in 1933) was not, as we were led to believe by Eric Hobsbawm, the work of 'pre-political' primitive rebels stirred by messianic frenzy... Their rising was the response of a loosely-organized, poverty-stricken, half-starving community to the call for a nationwide revolutionary strike issued by the... Anarchist Federation. (This book combines) conventional research and oral history, (illuminating) the events of 1933 (and) the subsequent life histories of the obscure actors... The early chapters trace... the history of anarcho-syndicalism and its implantation in Casas Viejas." (From Raymond Carr's *NEW YORK REVIEW* review, Sept. 23, 1982.)

Andrew CHARLESWORTH (*Geography, Liverpool*). 1982. *AN ATLAS OF RURAL PROTEST IN BRITAIN 1549-1900*. London: Croom Helm. 224pp. £14.95.

Detailed studies abound on particular riots and protests movements: the Levellers, the Diggers, fen rioters, and so on. This book attempts to survey the whole range of these rural riots, to compare and contrast them, and to draw general conclusions. The book contains 75 maps, each with an accompanying commentary. Taken together, the maps show how the distribution of protest changed over time, how particular forms of protest abounded in particular periods and how the mix of the 3 broad categories of protest--riots connected with land, with food and with labour--altered as Britain developed from a predominantly feudal to a predominantly capitalist society. (From publisher's blurb.)

CONTENTS: Land protest 1548-1860. Food protests 1580-1847. Turnpike disturbances of the 18th century. The clubmen and militia protests. Protests by agricultural labourers 1790-1850. Rural protest in mid and late-Victorian Britain.

Frederic BERGESON (*Political Science, Whittier*). *THE ARMY GETS ITS AIR FORCE*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins.

This book is a study that illuminates such issues as the workings of the military establishment, the role of politics in the process of technological innovation, the effects of interservice rivalry among the American armed forces, and the role of Army aviation in the length and conduct of the Vietnam War. How the Army got an air force, Bergerson shows, is a clear case of bureaucratic politics. The separation of the Army into ground combat and air force units prior to the United States' entry into World War II was intended to divide the Army on a functional basis, he writes. But from World War II, through Korea, and on into the 1960s, the Air Force leadership considered itself exclusively responsible for the air support of Army troops. Until, that is, a small minority of Army soldiers began to recognize the potential of the helicopter--a method of flight the Air Force abandoned in its quest for bigger, higher-flying, longer-range, and faster aircraft. As Bergerson details, this group of Army insurgents successfully opposed their own military and civilian superiors (and a rival service), using a variety of tactics and techniques to rebuild the air force that their Army had lost.

R.J. BERTRAND (*Former Director of Investigation and Research, Canadian Combines Investigation Act*). *THE STATE OF COMPETITION IN THE CANADIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY*. Hull, Quebec: Supply and Services Canada, 1981. 7 vols. \$70.00.

The industry is viewed as an interlocking oligopoly exhibiting parallel behaviour and pivoting on the concentrated refining sector. Pipeline control assists in the control of entry into refining and in setting crude prices through Imperial Oil. New gasoline marketers face the concentrated refinery sector as well as the price-cutting antics of the concentrated gasoline retailing sector itself. The elevated transfer prices on imports reflect the monopolistic control of the whole domestic industry downstream from production. (From F.J. Anderson's review in *CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY*, Spring, 1982)

Jorge NIOSI (*Sociology, Quebec a Montreal*). 1982. *THE ECONOMY OF CANADA: A STUDY OF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL*. 2d rev. ed. Montreal: Blask Rose. 180pp. \$9.95.

(A) comprehensive study of who controls the Canadian-owned corporations. (From publisher's blurb)

Jorge NIOSI. 1982. *LES MULTINATIONALES CANADIENNES: LES OLIGOPOLES INDUSTRIELS*. Montreal: Boreal Express. 220pp.

Lorsqu'on parle d'entreprises multinationales au Canada, c'est généralement pour souligner l'emprise du capital étranger sur l'économie canadienne. Pourtant, le Canada est aussi l'un des principaux pays exportateurs de capitaux et il compte plusieurs entreprises multinationales qui se classent, dans leur secteur d'activité, parmi les plus importantes au monde. Mais, par bien des traits, ces entreprises se distinguent des multinationales américaines, européennes ou japonaises. Le cas d'entreprises telles que Alcan, Inco, Massey-Ferguson, Northern Telecom ou Seagram est d'autant plus intéressant que leur expansion n'a reposé ni sur l'existence d'un empire colonial ni, sauf exception, sur l'innovation

technologique. L'étude d'une quinzaine de ces entreprises, implantées aussi bien dans le secteur manufacturier que dans les secteurs des mines et des services publics, amène Jorge Niosi à conclure que "le modèle canadien d'internationalisation n'a pas d'imitateur" et à remettre au moins partiellement en cause les théories existantes sur les multinationales.

CONTENTS: Questions théoriques. L'expansion internationale de l'économie canadienne. Le cycle des services publics. Les multinationales minières. Les multinationales manufacturières.

Mark MIZRUCHI (*Computing, Albert Einstein College of Medicine*). 1982. *THE AMERICAN CORPORATE NETWORK: 1904-1974*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 216pp. \$9.95.

Mizruchi uses network analysis to find significant patterns in corporate interlock data on over 150 major U.S. corporations through most of the 20th century. Among the questions he addresses are: the cohesiveness of the corporate network; the degree of influence of different corporations; the evolution of the structure of corporate cliques. (From publisher's blurb.)

M.J. TAYLOR & N.J. THRIFT (*Australian National University*), eds. 1982? *THE GEOGRAPHY OF MULTINATIONALS*. London: Croom Helm.

This study investigates the geographical distribution of multinationals and the effects these companies have on the countries they are situated in. (From publisher's blurb)

PARTIAL CONTENTS: "Models of corporate development and the multinational corporation, M.J. Taylor and N.J. Thrift. "Testing dependency theory: a case study of Brazil's electrical industry", R.S. Newfarmer and S. Topik. "The inter-regional distribution of West German multinationals in the United Kingdom", H.D. Watts. "The changing international division of labour within ICI", I. Clarke. "The geographical pattern of the Australian trading banks' overseas representation", J. Hirst, M.J. Taylor and N.J. Thrift.

Frank WILKINSON (*Applied Economics, Cambridge*), ed. 1981. *THE DYNAMICS OF LABOUR MARKET SEGMENTATION*. New York: Academic Press. 324pp. \$26.

The contributions demonstrate the switch in emphasis in the labour market segmentation debate away from a fairly stable market structure toward a dynamic analysis reflecting the growing problems of economic crisis and unemployment. The papers also underline the importance of specific historical experiences and the complex interplay of economic and institutional factors in determining patterns of labour market segmentation. However, the volume also warns against the dangers of over reliance on *ad hoc* explanations based on industry and country-specific factors by demonstrating general tendencies in the restructuring of labour markets in all countries as business responds to crisis.

CONTENTS: "Labour market segmentation and economic orthodoxy", Paul Ryan. "Industrial concentration, labour force organisation and industrial relations", Barry Bluestone, Mary Huff Stevenson, and Tony Lawson. "Uncertainty, specialisation, technology and the organisation of production", Jürgen Gabriel, Fabian Holzapfel, Francois Michon, Sebastiano Brusco, Charles Sabel, Jill Rubery, Frank Wilkinson, Paola Villa, and Roger Moore. "Social reproduction and non-competing groups", Jane Kenrick, Antonella Picchio del Mercato, Robert Buchele, and Sam Rosenberg. "Segmented labour markets and aggregate employment", Werner Sengenberger, Jürgen Kuhl, and Roger Tarling.

Paul ZAREMBKA (*Economics, SUNY-Buffalo*), ed. 1981. *RESEARCH ON POLITICAL ECONOMY*. Vol. 4. Greenwich, CT: JAI. 239pp. \$20.

SELECTED CONTENTS: "Women in the transition to capitalism: 19th to 20th century Vietnam," Nancy Wiegiersma. "Capital accumulation and the consolidation of bourgeois dependent state in Sudan: 1898-1978, Elfatih Shaaeldin Khalafalla. "Class struggle, the classical economists, and the factory acts," Joseph Ricciardi. "The business roundtable: its makeup and links," Philip Burch, Jr. " A political class theory of the satellite state: Jamaica, 1830-1930," Marietta Morrissey.

Vol. 5. 1982. 375pp. \$20.

SELECTED CONTENTS: "Mercantilism, slavery and the Industrial Revolution," William Darity, Jr. "Basic and surplus control in capitalist machinery: the case of mechanization in the auto industry," David Gartman. "The transnationalization of agriculture in Latin America," Raul Vigorito. "Accumulation and gender relations in the flower industry in Colombia," Sonia Cuales. "Dependent capitalist development in Iran and the mass uprising of 1979," Manizheh Zavareei. "Marx's theory of crisis as a theory of class relations," Peter Bell.

Dale JOHNSON (*Sociology, Rutgers*), ed. 1982. *CLASS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: A NEW THEORY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS*.

Johnson and his associates apply their own methodology--and a dialectically and historically rigorous model--to the study of intermediate social classes and vocational groups in capitalist societies. In addition to illumining the societal roles of professionals, white collar workers and other groups, their findings indicate that the polarization process that separates the upper and lower classes is at work within the middle class. (From publisher's blurb)

Terrence HOPKINS, Immanuel WALLERSTEIN, etc. (*Sociology, SUNY-Binghamton*). 1982. *WORLD SYSTEMS ANALYSIS: THEORY AND METHODOLOGY*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 200pp. \$10.95.

Most articles previously appear(ed) in *REVIEW* or the *POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE WORLD-SYSTEMS ANNUALS*.

CONTENTS: "The study of the capitalist world-economy: some introductory considerations." "Patterns of development of the modern world-system." "Notes on class analysis and the world-system." "World-systems analysis: theoretical and interpretative issues." "Cyclical rhythms and secular trends of the capitalist world-economy: some premises, hypotheses, and questions." "Structural transformations of the world-economy." "World-systems analysis: methodological issues."

Edward FRIEDMAN (*U.S. House Committee on Foreign Relations*), ed. 1982. *ASCENT AND DECLINE IN THE WORLD-SYSTEM*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 304pp. \$12.50.

An array of scholars lay bare the various principles of national movement within the world system, exploring the possible paths a nation might take into the core; the reasons a nation may decline from the core; the ways in which internal peripheries (such as minorities or poor regions) affect core nations; and socialism as a means of ascent. (From publisher's blurb.)

Christopher CHASE-DUNN (*Social Relations, Johns Hopkins*), ed. 1982. *SOCIALIST STATES IN THE WORLD-SYSTEM*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 320pp. \$12.50

The authors of these original essays disagree over the nature of existing socialist states and the roles those states play in the contemporary world-system. In the first half of this collection, they explore the major theoretical issues in dispute. Subsequent chapters examine specific countries or regions where socialist movements operate within a still-powerful capitalist world-economy, or where socialist states have been established. Recurrent themes include the need to confront the limitations that the dynamics of world capitalist accumulation place on national economic planning, and the tendency for interstate rivalries to produce authoritarian governments in socialist states.

Peter S. STEVENS. 1981. *HANDBOOK OF REGULAR PATTERNS: AN INTRODUCTION TO SYMMETRY IN TWO DIMENSIONS*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. \$37.50.

An attempt to synthesize the perspectives of artists and graphic designers on the one hand and scientists and mathematicians on the other, this is a well-organized and readily comprehensive handbook. Relying on an extensive set of clearly presented illustrations, it is, as well, a fine introduction for anyone interested in learning the principles according to which nature and man organize patterns. (Ronald Geballe's review in *THE KEY REPORTER*, Summer, 1982.)

Hubert DREYFUS & Paul RABINOW. 1982? *MICHEL FOUCAULT: BEYOND STRUCTURALISM AND HERMENEUTICS*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$25.

The authors argue that, during the 1970s, Foucault's work became a consistent and largely successful effort to develop a new method--"interpretative analysis." This method was capable of explaining both the logic of structuralism's claim to be an objective science and the apparent validity of the heremeneutical counterclaim that the human sciences can proceed only by understanding the deepest meanings of the subject and his (sic) tradition. (Publisher's blurb.)

A.G. WILSON. 1981. *CATASTROPHE THEORY AND BIFURCATION*. London: Croom Helm. 331pp. £16.95.

CONTENTS: "Lay guide to the mathematics of catastrophe theory." "Differential equations and bifurcation." "Applications of dynamical systems theory: a survey of approaches." "Macroscale applications." "Bifurcation at the meso-scale I: comparative statics of urban spatial structure." "Bifurcation at the meso-scale II: the dynamics of urban spatial structure--micro-scale applications." "Applications in other disciplines and some new results for urban systems."

Sam STERNBERG (*Regional Young Adult Project*). 1980. *NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CORPORATE CHARITY: CALIFORNIA EDITION*. San Francisco: *Regional Young Adult Project*, 330 Ellis St., San Francisco, CA 94102. 500pp. \$30.

Comprehensive directory of U.S. corporate charity available. 620 profiles describing the national giving programs of the largest U.S. companies now donating to California non-profits. Indexed by cities, companies and program categories. (From publisher's blurb.) National edition now in preparation.

Herb ALLEN & Sam STEINBERG, eds. 1979. *SMALL CHANGE FROM BIG BUCKS*. *Regional Young Adult Project*. 226pp. \$3.

Looks at foundations in the San Francisco bay area, provides insights about the realities of foundation operation. (From publisher's blurb.)

Herb ALLEN, ed. 1981. *THE BREAD GAME*. 3ed. *Regional Young Adult Project*. 150pp. \$9.95.

This introductory text provides information for non-profit organizations on the ways and means of tapping the public and private foundation. (Contains) a variety of resources from up-date bibliographies to sample proposals. Prepared by foundation staff members, tax lawyers, and accountants.

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued from page 34)

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH is inter-disciplinary, twice-yearly, and aimed at "scholars and practitioners with interest in the promotion of mental health and the prevention of mental health problems in community settings." Vol. 1, #1, article 1 is "Networks, change and crisis" by Kathryn Saulneir. Study areas of priority interest include program evaluation in human services, community needs assessment, community development, social action, self-help, community education, consultation and advocacy. Ms. may include descriptions of exemplary community programs, policy analyses, theoretical articles, research reports, literature reviews, and news & notes. (In English or French.) Info from Alex Porteous, 1364 McTavish Rd/RR #2, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S1 (sub.: \$20).

JOURNAL ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION is chiefly concerned with "delinking" the 3d World from an education system based on training for the industrial North. Its 1st 100pp. issue has papers on the Grenada New Jewel Movement, Spanish Mondragon Coops, Papua Secondary Schools Extension, and the French Modern Schools Movement. Info from Patrick van Rensburg, P.O. Box 20906, Gaborone, Botswana.)

SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE wants ms. describing what applied sociologists do in a particular field (e.g. mental health); project case studies; theoretical, methodological and curriculum papers. Info from Kenneth Ives, 401 E 32 St., #1002, Chicago, IL 60616.

MULTINATIONAL MONITOR is published monthly by the Corporate Accountability Research Group (1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, Room 411, Washington, DC 20036). The 4/82 issue includes an article on the involvement of US data processing corporations in the consolidation of the South African apartheid power structure.

ISRAEL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH is a multidisciplinary journal devoted to the publication of research about Israeli society (or some of its sectors, or ethnic or cultural groups). Info from Hubert H. Humphrey Center for Social Ecology, Ben Gurion Univ., Beersheva, Israel.

THE FLOW OF RESOURCES IN SOCCER

"A Hungarian study of soccer teams showed that teammates pass the ball more often to players who are friends. More important, the study showed that this tendency increases in proportion to the importance of the situation. If the team is winning handily, a player thinks nothing of passing to another player who is not a friend. But, in a tight situation, he looks for security and will attempt to pass to a friend he trusts rather than to a person he dislikes, even though the latter player is in a much better position to receive a pass." (Al Strachan, Toronto *GLOBE & MAIL*, 30 Oct 82.)

THESIS SUMMARIES

ALGORITHMS FOR NETWORK HOMOMORPHISM: BLOCK MODELING AS A STRUCTURAL ANALYTIC METHOD FOR SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Gregory HEIL (Ph.D., Computer Science, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

This thesis applies graph homomorphisms to modelling the structure of data represented by collections of graphs (networks). The family of homomorphisms, for which we seek to implement algorithms, will be called blockings (following White, Boorman and Breiger (76)). This family is related to NP-Complete problems (similar results have been derived by Levin (73)). Generally problems which list blockings, however, are in the exponential time class.

Concerns ancillary to the problem of listing correct blockings in a practical application are:

- 1) identification of a blocking as being of a specific type, 2) estimating the number of such blockings, 3) interrelation of models (homomorphic images) by algebraic and metric structures and 4) derivation of possible models from the data. All of these problems are dealt with in this thesis.

In addition to these purely technical problems the thesis seeks to justify both the method generally and each of the individual techniques by referring to the substantive problems in Social Network research. It is argued that sociologists modeling social networks are modeling networks whose nodes represent social objects (people, organizations, etc.). These nodes are interrelated by edges which represent social relationships (marriage, friendship, indebtedness, etc.). Sociological criteria are used to justify particular modeling choices. Social network data also serve to provide examples for the method.

CONTENTS: Dualisms in structural network research. A network as a model for a network. Algorithms for blocking. Algebras as models for networks. Algorithms for algebraic modeling. Empirical blocking methods.

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND ACCESS TO JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Liviana Mostacci CALZAVARA (Ph.D., Sociology, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

This study explores, in sociological terms, the commonplace observation that when it comes to getting a good job, "it's who you know that counts". In sociological terms, "who you know" is simply a personal network (the array of people with whom an individual has some kind of a personal tie). If "who you know" counts in the world of work, then people with certain types of networks will have an advantage in the job market. This study focuses on the impact of networks on the process of locating and obtaining a job (the job referral process). It examines two ways in which personal networks affect job income through job referral. (1) Do personal networks influence income by determining who has access to personal referral and specific contacts? (a) Are the income effects of personal referral and particular contacts conditional on the income and structural resources of the personal network?

The data used in the analysis come from a 1978 survey, and represent (N=1311) male and female adults in Toronto who are members of five ethnic groups--the majority Canadian, German, Italian, Jewish, Ukrainian.

The findings show that the way people find jobs and their financial rewards is a complex matter which is a function of a number of factors and not just the personal network, but personal networks do play a role in the creation and maintenance of income differences. Personal networks can create income differences in at least two ways. They can create income differences by restricting the use of job sources which may result in the financially most rewarding jobs. Individuals whose networks do not provide access to job sources which are most rewarding are less likely to be able to use them. Networks can also create income differences by determining the conditions under which a particular job source is most lucrative. The findings show that the way people are arranged in the network may influence income by determining when personal referral and a particular contact is most rewarding. Whatever personal source is best for individuals, whether they have access to it and whether it will be financially rewarding is dependent on the personal network.

The findings also show that the use of personal networks to obtain a job tends to maintain existing income differences--this is especially true for those individuals and groups with low income resources in their networks. Those with low income resources who use their personal networks report lower income jobs than those who do not use their networks. There is also some evidence to suggest that the use of personal

networks tends to result in the segregation of job information. The findings show that those who use personal referral tend to use primary, close contacts who are members of the same ethnic group--contacts which are most likely to result in segregated job information.

CONTENTS: Description of sample and measures. Job referral and income. Effects of personal referral and nature of contact as a function of the network. Networks and the use of personal referral and nature of the tie. Job referral and social groups--the relevance of networks.

THE IMPACT OF STATE OWNERSHIP ON A STATE PROPRIETARY CORPORATION: THE POTASH CORPORATION OF SASKATCHEWAN

June S. CORMAN (Ph.D., Sociology, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

Numerous theories make divergent predictions about the impact of state ownership on the behaviour of state proprietary corporations. The traditional managerial approach argues that governments exercise diffuse controls over state corporations. Managers, therefore, are able to operate the corporations in their own interests which results in inefficiency. Others argue that profit-seeking state corporations will follow a profit maximizing strategy if they have private sector counterparts. The theory of state monopoly capitalism does not make predictions about individual state corporations but this theory implies that state corporations would behave in the interests of monopoly capital. Finally, some argue that state corporations are useful tools for accomplishing progressive social change.

This study assesses the usefulness of the alternative theories in light of their ability to explain the impact of state ownership on the behaviour of the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan. PCS's production, marketing and labour practices are compared to deviations from a profit maximizing strategy implied by the alternative theories.

The findings show that the government controls PCS more rigidly than expected by the traditional managerial approach. Similarly, PCS's production, marketing and labour practices do not deviate from a profit maximizing strategy in ways implied by this approach. The similarity between PCS's behaviour and a profit maximizing strategy supports the predictions of the alternative managerial approach.

PCS's behaviour does not support the theory of state monopoly capitalism in the PCS does not directly promote accumulation by monopoly capital groups. PCS's behaviour only partially meets the expectations that it could act as an agent of social change. PCS's purchase programme gave the state controlling interest in forty percent of provincial potash capacity. Working conditions have improved at these mines and PCS generated a surplus that could be used for progressive social programmes. Nevertheless, the work process itself remains essentially unchanged from the supervisor/work relationships in place under private ownership.

CONTENTS: Interpretations of the behaviour of state corporations. The Potash industry: an historical review. New developments: 1976-1981. Control vs. autonomy. Conduct (profit maximizing strategy; acquisition strategy; short term strategy; long term strategy). Labour practices. Performance. The impact of state ownership.

COLLABORATION AND CONFLICT: SCIENTIFIC CHANGE AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

G. Ross BAKER (Ph.D., Sociology, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

This study examines the roles, collaborations and conflicts of scientists and physicians engaged in biomedical research. The institutional and occupational convergence of scientific and medical activities in biomedical research has created new patterns and problems of teamwork. In-depth interviews with 48 Canadian immunologists are used to examine the nature of work in this 'shared occupational domain' and to reconceptualize the appropriate units of analysis.

Immunologists are identified through a content analysis of research grant titles and sociometric sampling. Analysis of a purposive sampling of this population yields four ideal typical biomedical research roles distinguished by personal attributes, work responsibilities and social relations. Occupants of each role engage in discrete tasks ranging from basic scientific inquiries to clinical practice, and they hold distinctive cognitive ideologies concerning the nature of research and its relationship to clinical practice.

Knowledge differentiation and the requirements of laboratory work in immunology demand collaboration. Unlike studies of scientific work which focus on the patterns of cosmopolitan ties between researchers, this investigation focuses on local work interactions. As a unit of analysis, 'research team' captures more of the dynamics of work, including clinical-scientific interaction, than do "invisible college" or "specialty." Research teams of investigators, students and technicians form crucial work groups.

Four types of research teams are identified. Each type combines sets of biomedical research roles and thus varying configurations of clinical and scientific expertise. These research teams provide social structures which bridge the divergent cognitive goals and social segmentation of clinical and scientific participants.

Despite the formation of research teams, many conflicts remain between clinical and scientific roles. Analysis of these conflicts within different types of teams provides a measure of both the dominance of scientists or clinicians and the importance of the 'clinical mentality' or scientific rationality in biomedical work. Despite the crucial contributions of scientists and basic science, clinical authority remains paramount in many work contexts. Paradoxically, the adaptations of scientific and technological methods, particularly 'half-way technologies', have created opportunities for those in clinical roles to maintain their authority in the shared occupational domain.

RACE, ETHNICITY AND THE STATE: THE POLITICAL STRUCTURING OF SOUTH ASIAN AND WEST INDIAN COMMUNAL ACTION IN COMBATING RACISM

Daiva STASIULUS (Ph.D., Sociology, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a study of collective action by ethnic groups and the forces which shape such action. It compares and investigates the responses by the Toronto South Asian and West Indian communities to the emergence of racial hostility and discrimination during the 1970's. Most attempts by South Asians to seek redress for racial grievances occurred through their cultural associations and a few emergent political organizations, and primarily involved "quiet diplomacy". In contrast, West Indians took action through their community development and cultural/social associations and their anti-racist strategies were at times, confrontational, while at others, accommodative and consensus-seeking.

The framework used to examine the different communal responses to racism focuses on: (1) the social organization of the two communities, (2) state intervention, (3) funding and membership resources, and (4) interorganizational relations. It is argued first that the pattern of dispersion among community members within the workplace and neighborhood hindered the establishment of stable organizational vehicles of action for both South Asians and West Indians. This obstacle was in part compensated for by ethnoreligious and cultural institutions which structured patterns of interaction among community members and reinforced traditions of group loyalty and defence.

State policies and processes of political representation of visible minority groups constituted an important set of factors shaping and moderating the anti-racist strategies of the two communities. The openness of the Toronto Board of Education to reform and community participation invited conciliatory and supportive action from both communities. In contrast, the rigidity and hierarchical nature of police institutions encouraged militancy and noncooperation within the West Indian community.

The amount and source of funding, and size and character of membership established important opportunities and constraints on the ability or willingness of organizations to employ various strategies. The small size and relative poverty of Black organizational memberships, combined with the long history of state funding of Black organizations have helped to keep Black protests in check. By way of contrast, South Asian organizations were primarily supported by their large and more affluent memberships. However, the attempts by political or umbrella organizations to attain political influence were similarly frustrated by government funding or inadequate finances, as well as overly cautious leadership.

Interactions with political institutions were assessed to provide largely symbolic concessions for both communities' organizations, thus inducing a certain amount of political contentment among organizational leaders. In terms of other interorganizational relations, links with noncommunal organizations had a greater influence in sustaining both militant and moderate forms of interaction within the West Indian than within the South Asian community.

In generalizing from the above study, it is argued that the relationship between state intervention and the collective action of minority ethnic groups is a dynamic and dialectical one. While powerful state institutions can enhance or inhibit the political goals of ethnic groups, the political-organizational capacities of these groups largely determine their ability to attain influence in public affairs.

THE ROLE OF PERSONAL NETWORKS IN THE RECOVERY FROM ALCOHOLISM

J. Grant MACDONALD (Ph.D., Social Work, Toronto, 1982).

ABSTRACT

As a consequence of the traditional view of alcoholism as a disease, most research has tended to focus on alcoholics, rather than the social fabric within which they are embedded. This study explores the extent to which personal networks play a role in the recovery from alcoholism in women. More specifically, three types of relationships of the alcoholic were considered: close and emotionally supportive, supportive of sobriety, and dysfunctional in terms of maintaining sobriety.

Ninety-three alcoholic women were interviewed at least one year after treatment to assess their degree of recovery and examine their personal networks. Recovery was determined in three ways: (1) drinking behaviour; (2) the Bradburn Affect-Balance scale, a measure of psychological well-being; and (3) global questions about their life situations.

In terms of drinking outcome, 30.1% were totally abstinent, 25.8% were abstinent during the 90 days prior to the follow-up interview, 22.6% were drinking less and 21.5% were unchanged or worse. The findings indicate that the number of emotional supports and dysfunctional relationships were predictive of successful and unsuccessful outcome, respectively. The number of relationships specifically supportive of sobriety was unrelated to outcome. In addition, the number of major life problems the alcoholic reported at the time of admission for treatment was significantly associated with negative outcomes. The findings indicate the importance of these factors to treatment and recovery.

THE INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND INDIVIDUAL NETWORKS: AN EXAMINATION OF HOW MICRO-LEVEL INTERACTIONS INFLUENCE MACRO-LEVEL PATTERNS OF ORGANIZATION

Karen Tsin HUANG (B.A., Sociology, Harvard, 1982).

ABSTRACT

Recent studies in sociology have shown that social structures can be derived from network interactions (White, et al., 1976). Using similar techniques on data collected from a student organization, this paper addresses the issue of formal versus informal organization and presents an analysis of de facto organization structure using authority and intimacy relationships. Ties of advice seeking and giving are used as indicators of authority relationships, while ties of personal favors are used to indicate intimacy. The structures of organization yielded in the data analysis are single and dual hierarchies, with extra-organizational social contacts and unawareness among members proving to be important factors influencing the structural shifts. The role of formal organization is discussed with particular interest to how formally assigned roles and relations aid membership succession. Under conditions of high unawareness and low social interaction, advice and favor networks yield a single authority structure which conforms with the formal organization chart; when awareness and social contacts are high, members are split in a dual hierarchy in which control is maintained through the competition between cliques. The application of block model techniques to the study of organizations is seen to be a useful heuristic tool for the analysis of informal organization as organization under stable conditions.

THE TIES THAT BIND: THE EFFECT OF CLUSTERING ON DYADIC RELATIONSHIPS

Leslie Lane SALLINGER (B.A., Sociology, Harvard, 1981).

ABSTRACT

This study explores the extent to which one can explain the dynamics of a given relationship or set of relationships by mapping the social network in which it exists. Specifically, it focuses on the effect of cluster membership on the evolution and intensity of dyadic relationships. The results suggest that relationships are as much a product of the social networks of the two individuals involved as of their personal needs, histories or desires.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

RELATIONAL DATABASES FOR NETWORK DATA: A PSTAT IMPLEMENTATION

BY CLIVE PAYNE

(Social Studies Faculty Centre, University of Oxford, 8 July 1982)

I Introduction

In a recent article Mulherin, Kawabata and Scrquist(1981) made a persuasive case for the use of relational database operations in the management of combined attribute and network data. They point out that many relational operations can be performed by statistical packages with good data management facilities and they give a detailed illustration of the management of a small network database involving persons, corporations and directorships using the statistical package SAS. This article attempts to mimic their example using the PSTAT statistical system.

PSTAT has been chosen for several reasons which may appeal to network data analysts. It is a multiple file handling system with powerful facilities for joining, sorting, collating, merging, aggregating and subsetting files and relational operations can be performed as a sequence of these basic operations although sometimes a little ingenuity is required. It is a very portable interactive (and batch) system which is available on all the major computer systems. It has very good interfaces with other packages and has a wide range of facilities for data description and analysis.

The annotated example in Appendix A gives the PSTAT equivalent of the SAS implementation of the SELECT, PROJECT and JOIN operations and Appendix B shows the PSTAT solution for the task of generating network input data sets from the trial database. Readers are referred to the original article for the details of the database, a definition of the relational operations and for a description of the management and retrieval tasks illustrated with the trial database. The PSTAT implementation attempts to follow closely the style of the SAS implementation: in particular SAS style comments have been added to the PSTAT output with a text editor although the PSTAT commenting facility could have been used.

II Comments on the PSTAT Implementation

1 PSTAT Syntax

The free format syntax is a command name followed by keywords with optional parameters with sensible default settings. All commands either produce or operate on a rectangular file of cases or rows (which may be labelled) and columns (variables). File names in commands may be qualified by bracketed clauses which perform modifications and selections on the rows/columns of the files as they are being processed.

2 Character Variables

The current version of PSTAT does not handle character variables although the next release will have this facility. The character variables in the example (Directorship-office, Corporation-industry and Corporation-location) have been given numeric values. Labels have been assigned to the values for these variables (and some derived variables) in a file called SN.LAB listed below. Whenever a file is listed by the LIST command with the parameter LABELS=SN.LAB the labels are substituted for the numeric values.

File SN.LAB

OFFICE (1)MEMBER (2)OFFICER/ INDUSTRY (1)BANK (2)MINING (3)MANUF/ LOCAT (1)NYC (2)DET/ P.ID (0) . (1)P1 (2)P2 (3)P3 (4)P4/P.IDJ/L.1 TO L.4/ C.ID (1)C1 (2)C2 (3)C3/C.IDI/C.IDJ/	L-Links P-Persons C-Corporations
---	--

3 The Cartesian Product

The creation of the network input data set (Appendix B) involves the formation of the Cartesian product of the P.ID-C.ID primary key by pairing every value of P.ID-C.ID with each and every F.ID-C.ID value. The SAS implementation does this using looping facilities not available in PSTAT. The PSTAT solution adopts a different and lengthier approach. The Directorship file of P.ID-C.ID pairs is taken and expanded to form file A of N*N rows where N is the number of P.ID-C.ID pairs with each pair repeated in blocks of N. File A is then sorted into a file B where the file of pairs is repeated N times. Files A and B are then joined to form the Cartesian product.

4 Alternative Method for the Creation of the Adjacency Matrix

Appendix B also gives an additional solution to the task of creating an adjacency matrix using the matrix commands in PSTAT (Task B.4). The matrix CON with (ij)th element set to 1 if person i is a director of corporation j is first created. The adjacency matrix ADJ is then formed by the multiplication of CON with its transpose; the (ik)th element is the number of corporations both person i and person k are directors of. The exercise is extended to form the adjacency matrix for corporations (Task B.5).

5 Generality

There are only two parts of the PSTAT solution where the code is specific to the particular size of the network database being processed. They are tasks B.2 (creation of the adjacency matrix) and task B.3 (output of ties in list format). The specificity in the second task is trivial but the solution given for the first would be rather tedious for large networks. It involves creating a set of extra variables named L.1 to L.p for a network with p persons and in the current version of PSTAT there is no facility to create such a sequence in one statement although this is due in the next release. There is a rather ad hoc way to get round this restriction in the current version - a file of one row and one column is created with the REAC command and this is expanded to a file of the required dimensions (using .REPEAT.) and then JOINed to the TIES file. This method is not given here for the sake of clarity.

The largest number of points in the graph structures that PSTAT can handle is determined by the size (no of variables) of the version of PSTAT being used. This varies from 100 to 3000. A file may have an unlimited amount of rows.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mulherin, James P., Kawabata, Hugh M., and Sonquist, John A., (1981) "Relational Databases for Combined Network and Attribute Data Files: A SAS Implementation", CONNECTIONS, 4, 1, 22-31.
Buhler, Shirrel., and Buhler, Roald., (1979) PSTAT 78 Users Guide, Princeton, N.J., PSTAT Inc.

APPENDIX A: PSTAT Implementation of SELECT, PROJECT and JOIN

DATA=PERSON,
NV=4, * Builds PERSON file of 4 variables
NO.SUMMARY\$ * row labels are person names

LIST=PERSON\$

	P.ID	DEM CONT	REP CONT	AGE
SMITH	1	0	10	60
JONES	2	15	0	55
ADAM.	3	5	5	62
KATZ.	4	0	0	51

DATA=DIRECT,
NV=4, * Builds DIRECTorship file of 4 variables
NO.SUMMARY\$ * row labels are person-corporation pairs

LIST=DIRECT\$

	P.ID	C.ID	TIMES	OFFICE
P1C1	1	1	5	1
P1C3	1	3	7	2
P2C2	2	2	6	2
P3C3	3	3	3	1
P4C1	4	1	8	2
P4C2	4	2	2	1

DATA=CCRP,
NV=5.
NO.SUMMARY\$

* Builds CDRPoration file of 5 variables
* row labels are corporation names

LIST=CCRP\$

	C.ID	INDU STRY	LOCAT	RANK	ASSETS
CITIBANK	1	1	1	2	158
ACRO....	2	2	1	3	104
FORD....	3	3	2	7	85

TASK A.1- SELECT DIRECTORS WHO ARE OFFICERS (Illustrates SELECT)

LIST=DIRECT(IF OFFICE = 2,RETAIN),
LABELS=SN.LAB\$

* List variables in file DIRECT
* selecting only rows which are OFFICERS

P.ID	C.ID	TIMEB	OFFICE
P1C3	P1	C3	7 OFFICER
P2C2	P2	C2	6 OFFICER
P4C1	P4	C1	8 OFFICER

TASK A.2- LIST DIRECTOR TENURES (Illustrates PROJECT)

SORT,
IN=DIRECT,
VAR=TIMEB,
OUT=DIRECT.SCRT\$

* Sort file DIRECT in ascending order of
* time on board into file DIRECT.SORT

DUPLICATES,
IN=DIRECT.SCRT(V TIMEB),
VAR=TIMEB,
FIRST,
OUT=TENURES\$

* Selects variable TIMEB from DIRECT.SORT
* Outputs to the file TENURES taking only
* the first value where there are ties

LIST=TENURES,
NORL\$

TIMEB

2
3
5
6
7
8

* lists unique values of time on board

TASK A.3- PRINT PERSON ID'S AND NAME FOR PERSONS GIVING NOTHING TO DEMOCRATS
(Illustrates SELECT and PROJECT combined)

LIST=PEPSON(IF DEMCNT .NE. 0,DELETE)
(V P.ID)\$

P.ID
SMITH
KATZ.

TASK A.4- FIND DEMOCRATIC CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CORPORATION 2 (Illustrates JOIN)

```

-----
NOOP,
  IN=DIRECT(IF C.ID =2,RETAIN),      * Outputs to TEMP.C2 rows for
  OUT=TEMP.C2$                       * Directors of Corporation 2

COLLATE,
  LEFT=PERSON(V P.ID,DEMCONT),      * Outputs to file DIRECT.C2 any rows of
  RIGHT=TEMP.C2,                   * PERSON file which are found in the file
  OUT=DIRECT.C2,                   * DIRECT.C2 combining (selected) variables of
  VAR=P.ID$                          * the two files with matching on the key P.ID

LIST=DIRECT.C2(V DEMCONT)$

      DEM
      CONT
JONES      15      * List Democratic contributions
KATZ.      0

```

TASK A.5- FIND LOCATIONS OF CITIES CONTAINING CORPORATIONS WITH
 DIRECTORS WHO MADE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AT LEAST .10K
 Assume DIRECT and PERSON in P.ID order, CCRP in C.ID order
 (Illustrates power of multiple file and logical operations)

```

NOOP,
  IN=PERSON(V P.ID,DEMCONT,REPCONT) * Outputs to file PERSON.LC 3 variables
    (IF DEMCONT >= 10 .CR. REPCONT >= 10,RETAIN),
  OUT=PERSON.LC$                     * for persons who made contributions >=10

COLLATE,
  LEFT=DIRECT,                       * Output to file CORP.LC any rows of DIRECT
  RIGHT=PERSON.LC,                   * file which have a matching row in PERSON.LC
  REPEAT=RIGHT,                      * (key=P.ID) adding variables from PERSON.LC
  VAR=P.ID,                           * repeating the row of person variables as
  OUT=CORP.LC$                        * necessary to give one row for each selected
                                       * corporation-person pair (all directorships
                                       * where person makes large contribution)

SORT,
  IN=CORP.LC,                         * Sort CORP.LC by corporation id
  VAR=C.ID,
  OUT=CORP.LCSCRT$

DUPLICATES,
  IN=CORP.LCSCRT,                    * output to file CORP.LCA rows for selected
                                       * corporations dealing with ties
  FIRST,                              * (all corporations with at least one
  OUT=CORP.LCA$                       * director making large contributions)

COLLATE,
  LEFT=CORP(V C.ID,LOCAT),           * output to CORP.LC the corporation id
  RIGHT=CORP.LCA,                   * and location of any corporation which
  VAR=C.ID,                          * has a matching row in CORP.LCA (key=C.ID)
  OUT=CORP.LCC$

SORT,
  IN=CORP.LCC(V LCCAT),              * Sort CORP.LCC by location selecting
  VAR=LOCAT,                          * LCCAT variable
  REPLACE,
  OUT=CORP.LOC$

DUPLICATES,
  IN=CORP.LOC,                       * Output to CORP.LAST unique values of LOCAT
  VAR=LOCAT,
  FIRST,
  OUT=CORP.LAST$

LIST=CORP.LAST,
  LABELS=SN.LAB,
  NORL$

```

LOCAT
NYC

APPENDIX B: A PSTAT Implementation for Generating Network Input Data Sets

TASK B.1 CREATION OF PERSON TIES

```

NOOP,
  IN=CDIRECT(SET P(1) TO .N.)$      * Counts no. of rows in file DIRECT in system
                                   * variable P(1)
NOOP,
  IN=CDIRECT(V F.ID,C.ID)
  (RENAME P.ID TO P.IDI)           * Expands file DIRECT into file A for pairs
  (RENAME C.ID TO C.IDI)           * P.IDI-C.IDI with each pair repeated
  (SET .REPEAT. TO P(1)),         * P(1) times
  OUT=A$
NOOP,
  IN=A(RENAME P.IDI TO P.IDJ)
  (RENAME C.IDI TO C.IDJ)           * Outputs to file B the P(1)*P(1) pairs for
  (SETX G TO INT((.N.-1)/P(1))+1) * P.IDJ-C.IDJ
  (SETX S TO .N.-P(1)*(G-1))      * setting an extra variable POS so that B
  (SETX POS TO G+(S-1)*P(1)),     * can be sorted into required order
  OUT=R$
SORT,
  IN=B(V P.IDJ,C.IDJ,FOS),         * File B sorted by POS so that the
  VAR=POS,                         * file of P.IDJ-C.IDJ pairs is repeated
  OUT=P,                             * P(1) times
  REPLACES$
JOIN,
  LEFT=A,
  RIGHT=B,
  NO.MATCH,
  OUT=PAIRS$                         * Files A and B joined to give Cartesian
                                   * product in file PAIRS
NOOP,
  IN=PAIRS(V P.IDI,C.IDI,P.IDJ,C.IDJ)* Select rows where P.IDs are different
  (IF P.IDI .NE. P.IDJ .AND. C.IDI .EQ. C.IDJ,RETAIN) ,
  OUT=TIES$                          * and C.IDs are the same to create file TIES
LIST=TIES,
  NORL,
  LABELS=SN.LAB$                    * List TIES

```

P. IDI	C. IDI	P. IDJ	C. ICJ
P1	C1	P4	C1
P1	C3	P3	C3
P2	C2	P4	C2
P3	C3	P1	C3
P4	C1	P1	C1
P4	C2	P2	C2

TASK B.2 CREATION OF ADJACENCY MATRIX

```

SORT,
  IN=TIES(V P.IDI,P.IDJ)           * Sort file TIES into P.IDI order
  (SETX L.1 TO 0)
  (SETX L.2 TO 0)                   * Initialise link variables for 4 persons
  (SETX L.3 TO 0)
  (SETX L.4 TO 0)
  (SET V(P.IDJ+2) TO 1),           * Sets required value of L.? to 1
  VAR=P.IDI,                       * if F.IDI is connected to P.IDJ
  OUT=TIES,
  REPLACES$

```

```

DUPLICATES,
  IN=TIES(V P.IDI,L.1+),
  VAR=P.IDI,
  SUM,
  OUT=ADJ$

```

```

* Aggregates TIES over P.IDI
* to form one row for each person with links
* to P.IDJ in variables L.1 onwards

```

```

LIST=ACJ(V L.1+),
  NRCL$

```

```

* List link variables in Adjacency Matrix

```

L.1	L.2	L.3	L.4
0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0

TASK B.3 OUTPUT TIES IN LIST FORMAT

```

-----
NOOP,
  IN=ACJ
  (SETX N TO 1)
  (FOR (2+),IF .X. = 1,SET N TO N+1,SET V(N) TO LOC(.X.)-1),
  OUT=LIST$

LIST=LIST(V N,P.IDI,L.1 TO L.4)
  (FOR (3+),IF .A.-1 > N,SET .X. TO 0)
  (V P.IDI+),
  NRCL.
  LABELS=SN.LAB$

```

```

* N will count no. of persons P.IDI linked to.
* For each variable from 2nd onwards (L.1 ..)
* if value is 1 (a link) increment N and set
* variable in position N to the number of the
* linked person to form the file LIST

* List the variables P.IDI onwards from the
* file LIST setting to 0 (label ".") all link
* variables > N

```

P. IDI	L.1	L.2	L.3	L.4
P1	P3	P4	.	.
P2	P4	.	.	.
P3	P1	.	.	.
P4	P1	P2	.	.

TASK B.4 ADJACENCY METHOD 2 -PERSONS

```

-----
C=(ASSUMES DIRECT IN P.ID ORDER)$

```

```

NOOP,
  IN=DIRECT(V P.ID,C.ID)
  (IF FIRST(P.ID),SET P(1) TO 0,SET P(2) TO 0,SET P(3) TO 0)
  (SET P(C.ID) TO 1)
  (IF LAST(P.ID),RETAIN)
  (SETX C.1 TO P(1))
  (SETX C.2 TO P(2))
  (SETX C.3 TO P(3)),
  OUT=CON$

```

```

* Forms matrix CON
* Take P.ID-C.ID pairs from DIRECT file
* Initialise system variables for the 3
* corporations. Set required variable to 1.
* If it is last row for person, output one row
* with C.n set to 1 if person is a director
* of corporation n

```

```

TRANSPCSE,
  IN=CCN(V C.1 TO C.3),
  OUT=CON.T$

```

```

* CON.T is CON transposed

```

```

MULTIPLY,
  PRE=CON(V C.1 TO C.3),
  POST=CON.T,
  OUT=P.MAT$

```

```

* Forms the adjacency matrix in P.MAT as
* CON*CON.T

```

```

LIST=P.MAT(FOR (1+),IF .N. = .A.,SET * .X. TO 0)
  (FOR (1+),IF .X. .GT. 0,SET .X. TO 1)$

```

```

* Lists adjacency matrix recoding diagonal
* values to 0 and off diagonal to 1 if >1

```

	P1C3	P2C2	P3C3	P4C2
P1C3	0	0	1	1
P2C2	0	0	0	1
P3C3	1	0	0	0
P4C2	1	1	0	0

TASK B.5 ADJACENCY MET+CD 2 -CORPORATIONS

```

-----
MULTIPLY,                                * Forms adjacency matrix for corporations
  PRE=CON.T,                              * as C.MAT=CON.T*CON
  POST=CON(V C.1 TO C.3),                 * (i,j)th element is no. of joint directors
  OUT=C.MAT$

LIST=C.MAT$                               *List matrix

  C.1   C.2   C.3
C.1     2     1     1
C.2     1     2     0
C.3     1     0     2

```

COMPUTER BRIEFS

RATE

RATE (version 3.0) is a FORTRAN program that estimates parameters in continuous-time models of change in dependent variables, allowing the estimation of various models applicable to event-history data, change data and panel data on a metric dependent variable. Nancy Brandon Tuma, its creator, claims that it allows input data to be structured in a variety of ways, it can recognize when multiple spells in event histories belong to the same case, and it can recode and transform data at the time of execution.

Price \$175, including computer tape, detailed documentation and installation instructions. (Documentation only: \$15). Available: early 1983. RATE was "developed on a large IBM mainframe computer and can be installed with minor modifications on most medium and large computers."

Information from RATE Program, DMA Corp., PO Box 881, Palo Alto, CA 94302. Tel: (415) 856-4470. Attn: David Pasta.

GRADAP--more IBM delays

"The IBM-conversion of GRADAP is becoming a real problem. The original plans have been rendered out of data. Our first priority now is the FORTRAN 77 conversion (CDC has informed us that they are going to stop maintenance on FORTRAN 66) while trying at the same time to simplify future conversions. Sorry to say that I cannot give you a target date." /s/C. van de Wijngaart, Director, Technisch Centrum, Universiteit van Amsterdam.

SAS:BY:SPSS,BMDP:AGGREGATE

One of the joys of SAS to egocentric network analysts long stuck with SPSS is SAS' BY option which allows summary statistics for each network. Rumour has now reached the Northland that SPSS and BMDP can do the same thing--more or less--with an AGGREGATE command. Is this true? Is it more, or less? And what of SPSS-X--the long-announced new version? Reader response wanted. And if any of you say so, we'll print a simple piece on how to use BY in SAS next issue--far simpler than Mulherin, et al.'s a while ago--but for far simpler uses.

PARTICIPATE In Computer Conferencing on THE SOURCE

PARTICIPATE is a computer conferencing system very similar to parts of the EIES system developed by Murray Tuross and co. at NJIT and Peter and Trudy Johnson-Lenz, and used heavily by about 40 networkers in a recent 'electronic community' experiment. PARTICIPATE makes it easy to form new subgroups, both open and closed to newcomers. And people within that group can take others off with him/her to form new subgroups. (Sound like a good cocktail party). Private messages also possible-- for those romantic interludes.

For info, write Harry Stevens, Participation Systems Inc., 43 Myrtle Terrace, Winchester, MA 01890.

PROCEDURAL SEMANTIC NETWORK (PSN)

PSN is a computer language developed by the Artificial Intelligence group of the University of Toronto specifically to represent the knowledge bases of expert systems. "In PSN, knowledge is represented essentially as a hierarchical network which can be visualized as a collection of points (nodes) with lines (links) connecting the points...The 'nodes' represent concepts and the 'links' between the 'nodes' represent the various kinds of relationships existing between different concepts." (*THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO VARSITY*, Oct. 6, 1982).

MICRO NEWS

Is anybody using micros for anything network-y? We'd be grateful for news.

"STRAIGHT" STATISTICAL PACKAGES ON MICROS

Our bet is more network analysts still use "straight" statistical packages than blockmodeling, clustering, etc. Now BMDP--one of the big 3 packages--is available on a specially-adapted micro (68000 chip, built-in Winchester disc, floppy disc, 3 ports). Come with UNIX, FORTRAN and C. Price: \$10,000 and up, depending on bells and whistles.

For info, contact BMDP Statistical Software, 1964 Westwood Blvd., Suite 202, Los Angeles, CA 90025.

Rumours have it that both SAS and SPSS are a long way from having micro packages.

STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS

LISREL V by Karl Joreskog (Uppsala) is now available, offering new features: 1. alternative methods of estimation with considerable savings in computing time; 2. dichotomous and ordinal variables can be handled by using polychoric and tetrachoric correlation coefficients utilizing Bengt Muthen's work; 3. new coefficients to evaluate model specifications and goodness of fit. Contact BMDP for info. (Address above.)

MLS (Multiple Indicator Linear Structural Models) is a LISREL alternative particularly concerned with precision problems which may lead to artefactual results. Free from Ron Schoenberg, Bldg. 31, Room 4011, NIMH, Bethesda, MD 20205.

LACCI contains Bengt Muthen's (Education, UCLA) work on the treatment of non-metric variables in structural equations.

LVPLS (Latent Variables Path Analysis with Partial Least Squares Estimation) has been developed by Jan-Bernd Lohmoller, FB Padagogik der HSBW Munchen, Werner-Heisenberg Weg 39, D-8014, Neubiberg, W. Germany. Nominal charge for the program. (Structural equations information from *ISA Methodology RC NEWSLETTER*, Fall/82).

STRUCTURE: A Computer Program Providing Basic Data for the Analysis of Empirical positions in a System of Actors. Abstract of Program Manual (available from Project in Structural Analysis, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley. 1982.

Ronald Burt (Sociology, Columbia)

STRUCTURE is a computer program for conducting multiple network analyses on systems composed of up to 150 actors interconnected by relations in up to 9 networks. Social differentiation in the system is then described by a variety of relational and positional network models reviewed elsewhere in detail (Burt, 1980, 1982a:Chp. 2; Burt and Minor, 1982). In fact, the program has been written to function as a software appendix to those reviews. The class of models describing triad structure in a network are not contained in STRUCTURE. However, software exists to describe such structure (e.g., see Holland and Leinhardt, 1978). For each analysis, STRUCTURE takes one or more networks of relations among actors or positions as input and produces:

1. path distances, normalized path distances, and social distances between actors/positions,
2. hierarchical cluster analyses of these distances indicating cliques or jointly occupied positions,
3. means, standard deviations, and correlations among distances for testing the structural equivalence of actors jointly occupying a position,
4. an $(m+1, M+1)$ table of density relations among M sets of structurally equivalent actors and a residual set of actors (when densities among the M jointly occupied positions are coded as zeros or one, these density tables are image matrices in a blockmodel of the system.),
5. various indices describing the form of the relational pattern defining each actor's network position (ego network range, ego network density, ego network multiplexity, connectivity, centrality, prestige, primary form, secondary form, isolation),
6. equilibrium relations in the system under alternative system stratification criteria, and
7. indices, moments, and cluster analyses for distances computed from the derived equilibrium relations.

In addition to printed output, card output is available. This card output can be merged with other data decks on actors/positions so that more general data analysis computer packages can be used to describe the connection between network structure and nonnetwork features of actors and positions.

STRUCTURE is written in an elementary style of FORTRAN IV with a profusion of comment cards. This elementary style allows the program to be adapted easily to different machines. Access to an eigen-system routine is required in order to derive equilibrium relations and compute prestige scores. Currently, the EISPACK routine (Smith, et al., 1976) is used, however, this requirement can be changed easily. The program's core storage requirements depend upon the network analyses being requested. Minimal effort has been made to improve the program's efficiency in using core storage--with the expected result. When set to analyze systems composed of 52 actors/positions in 3 networks, compilation and execution on a CDC 6400 requires 115000B words.

STRUCTURE is being made available as a courtesy to interested colleagues. Although the program has been working satisfactorily for all the uses to which it has been put so far, no claim is made that it is free of error and no warranty is given as to the accuracy of functioning of the program. Program manuals are available, for the cost of duplication and mailing, from the Publications Librarian, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Enclose a check for \$8.00 made out to the Regents of the University of California with request for the program manual. Copies of the program and example card deck set-ups are available. The program source deck and the example data described in the program manual (and used as numerical illustrations in Burt, 1982a, and several chapters in Burt and Minor, 1982) will be blocked on card per record on a tape to be provided with a request for the source deck. No tape need accompany a request to the Survey Research Center for the program manual.

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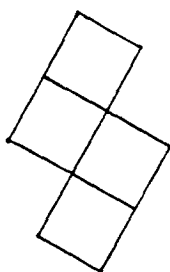
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