

CONNECTIONS

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RESEARCH ROUNDUP ISSUE

CONTENTS

- 3 NETWORK NOTEBOOK
- 7 MEETINGS CALENDAR
- 9 Recent Structural Analysis Programme Working Papers
- 10 Social Resources and Social Actions: A Progress Report. Nan Lin
- 16 We're not so Lonely in the City. George Gamester/Barry Wellman
- 17 RESEARCH ROUND-UP
- 24 References on the Nature of Friendship. Barry Wellman
- 26 SPECIAL JOURNAL ISSUES
- 32 ABSTRACTS
- 45 NEW BOOKS
- 55 Two Approaches to Using the Computer for Network Analysis. John Sonquist
- 56 (Other) COMPUTER STUFF
- 57 PERSONAL CONNECTIONS
- 58 Giant INSNA Contest

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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

The latest CONNECTIONS readers' survey (see last issue) asked for more news on network research. This issue we've overfulfilled our quota...Not only do NAN LIN and BARRY WELLMAN give us progress reports, we also have mini-reports from 46 INSNA members--everyone from Aldrich to Wolff (well, almost everyone--we'll be glad to publish yours in future issues)...And there's more: two pages of references on "friendship" by WELLMAN, another of JOHN SONQUIST's how-to compute articles, program & registration info for the SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE--this year in Phoenix...And already on hand for next issue, JACKIE SCHERER's massive set of "terse summaries" of network analytic findings...Plus a neat new section right at the end--PERSONAL CONNECTIONS--where the nodes, ties & clusters hit the fan. You wanted research, you got research. Keep connected. (P.S. Our membership has increased nicely since last issue--thanks for your help.)...And don't miss our giant contest--page 58--great prizes!

INSNA Directory -- Keep Connected

We still have some issues left of our latest INSNA Directory (the Winter, 1981 issue of CONNECTIONS). It gives you the name, address and phone numbers of all INSNA members -- and that's most anybody worth knowing -- plus keywords of their interests and a sentence or two about what they are up to. Moreover, the members are cross-indexed by country, discipline and interest, so it's pretty easy to find Canadian community sociologists, if that's where your tastes are inclined. For no extra cost, you also get Clyde Mitchell's short paper on "Ethnography and Analysis," plus most of the regular CONNECTIONS features -- over 110 pages in all.

And for only \$3.50 -- please make your check out to INSNA.

Editorial Connections

Wondering what's happened to SOCIAL NETWORKS recently? So are we. As of this date -- 13 July -- there's no sign of the 1983 Column 5. I've sent a letter to the publisher in Amsterdam (Elsevier) and the editor in California (Lin Freeman) asking what's up ... On the SN subject, I've noticed an increase in complaints about non-delivery of issues. If this has happened to you, the best bet is to write Elsevier Science Publishers directly (Customer Service Journals, P.O. Box Amsterdam, The Netherlands, with a copy to us).

On the home front, we've reorganized our subscription operation at INSNA/CONNECTIONS, and should be a lot more efficient in our dealings with you. My thanks to Hoi-Man Chan for fixing our mailing list/directory/labels up -- if yours are still wrong, write us as soon as possible. The last one is getting a bit long in tooth (1981), but a new one uses a whole issue up. What about Spring, 1984 -- give everyone an incentive to renew next year.

And finally, the best news. We're now recognized as a real, live "International Secretariat" in one of the best ways -- \$\$\$s. The Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada gave INSNA \$3K in its "Aid to International Secretariats" program. The bucks came at a crucial time: although the Centre for Urban and Community Studies here is continuing its key support, the Structural Analysis Programme here is winding down (as scheduled). We've used the funds to fix our mailing list, pay for typing, get neat new section headings, etc.

Info Flows

CONNECTIONS pay off. Associate Editors JUNE CORMAN and KAREN ANDERSON have been appointed Assistant Professors of Sociology at McMaster and Kings College (London, Canada) respectively ... JORGE NIOSI (Sociology, Québec à Montréal) awarded first ever John Porter prize by Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association for his book THE CANADIAN ESTABLISHMENT ... RAYMOND BRETON (Sociology, Toronto) awarded CSAA's Harry Hawthorne award for excellence in sociology ... SCOTT FELD promoted to tenured Associate Professor (Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook)... CHARLES JONES promoted to Full Professor (Sociology, Toronto) ... MICHAEL ORENSTEIN promoted to Full Professor (Sociology, York, Canada) ... JACQUELINE SCHERER promoted to Full Professor (Sociology, Oakland, Michigan) ... GORDON THOMPSON named first Fellow Emeritus of Bell-Northern Research (Canada) ... HELMUT ANHEIR can be reached (3/83-2/84) at the Ford Foundation's Lagos, Nigeria office (mail c/o Ford Foundation, E 43 Street, New York, New York 10017) ... WALTER BIEN has

returned to Wuppertal, West Germany ... PETER D'ABBS moved to Darwin Community College, Northern Territories, Australia ... LEA HAGOEL now at the Dept. of Family and Community Health, Medical School, the Technion, Haifa, Israel ... JOANNE MANTELL now at 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038 ... PETER MARIOLIS now at 800 E. Morningside Dr., Atlanta, GA 30324 ... DAN PERLMAN appointed Professor of Family Science, Univ of British Columbia ... CHARLES TILLY and LOUISE TILLY moving to the New School for Social Research as of 1984-85 academic year ... BONNIE ERICKSON on sabbatical, Survey Research Center, Cal-Berkeley, 9/83-8/84 ... BARRY WELLMAN and BEV WELLMAN on sabbatical, Institute for Urban and Regional Development, Cal-Berkeley 1/84-8/84... Former INSNA Associate Editor, R.J. (Jack) Richardson now Assistant Prof. of Administrative Science, Western Ontario.

Richard Emerson, 1925-1982

Richard Emerson (Sociology, Univ of Washington) died recently and unexpectedly. His colleague, collaborator and former student, Karen Cook, writes:

"He is one of the major architects of social exchange theory. And his articles on power and dependence published in the early 1960s in SOCIOMETRY and the AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW remain among the most frequently cited pieces in the social science literature ... His own work over the past decade is evidence of the ease with which he could move from micro to macro levels, from the lab to the field. Both the collaborative experimental research on exchange networks he was engaged in and his field historical research on power in the remote villages of the Himalayan Rim were informed by exchange concepts."

(from ASA FOOTNOTES, 5/83).

Although Emerson never hung around with the North American network crowd, his work on power-dependence remained central in my thinking. Indeed, in writing my "Network Analysis" piece for SOC THEORY 83 I often felt that I was essentially trying to get him to see the power of juxtaposing network analysis and exchange theory. We've all lost a worthy collaborator.

Calls for Papers --

-- The new JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS comes from a highly active "personal relationships"/ "interpersonal attraction" crowd of social psychologists. Although originally interested only in the dyad, they are gradually coming to treat networks as more than context. First issue due out 1/84.

The Journal will have a deliberate multidisciplinary editorial structure. Papers are invited from any workers who concern themselves with social and personal relationships, whether as independent or dependent variables. Examples of suitable areas are: processes of relationship development and dissolution, relationships across the life cycle, characteristics of stable and unstable relationships, methods of studying relationships, techniques for repairing relationships, all aspects of relationships and health. Specific topics might include family, children's peer relations, behavioural studies of relationships, strong and weak ties, patron-client ties. Send manuscripts to Steve Duck, Psychology Department, Fylde College, Univ of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YF, England.

-- The CANADIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY will devote a 1985 issue to "The Politics of Social Research." Papers should focus on the aftermath of social research, especially negative reactions to research from subjects, their representatives, or other interested parties. Some matters for consideration are the nature of research bargains, access to data, attempts to alter research reports or block publication, and attempts to discredit research after publication. Manuscripts (by 31 August, 1984) to Anthony Doob, Centre of Criminology, Univ of Toronto, 130 St. George Street, Toronto, M5S 1A1. Canada.

-- The Survey Research Section of the American Statistical Association invites papers on survey methodology for a special section of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The central theme will be methodological issues of nonsampling errors of surveys. Manuscripts (by 31 March, 1984) to Joseph Sedransk, Mathematics and Statistics, SUNY-Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12222, U.S.A.

Another Good Start

Another valuable addition to our brief list of entry-points into network analysis (in last issue) is Everett Rogers and D. Lawrence Kincaid's COMMUNICATION NETWORKS. It's clearly written, pretty comprehensive (386 pp.) and introduces methods in a non-intimidating way. However, it's only available in an expensive hard cover edition (from Free Press). See this issue's New Books for more information.

Networking

-- CAROL BALDWIN (Baldwin Associates, Washington, D.C.) is offering a series of 2-day networking skills development seminars across the U.S., sponsored by the Control Data Corp.

-- ROGER PRITCHARD runs the Briarpatch Network -- coordinating 200+ businesses. He matches members with needs to those members who can help them, arranges technical assistance visits, parties, workshops, and offers general moral support. (Roger writes: "Parties, dances, other social events and informal visits are an extremely important part of the network's activities, since these are the events at which so much networking gets done.") Information from him at 1514 McGee Street, Berkeley, CA 94703 (415-527-5604).

-- THE NETWORKING INSTITUTE has been founded by JESSICA LIPNACK and JEFFREY STAMPS "to assist networks and to help create the profession of networking." They offer members (\$25) a newsletter, the 1983 NETWORK DIRECTORY UPDATE (which makes current the contact information in their NETWORKING book -- caution -- it got INSNA's address wrong), and discounts on Institute products (some publications). The key -- like INSNA -- will be the Newsletter. They hope to report on new resources of particular use to networks, explains how computers are used in networking, identify successful organizations with network structures, chronicles how people in different professions create networks, examine what networking doesn't do well, profile interesting networks and networkers, offer tips and tools on "no frills" networking, and generally explore networking as a profession. It's an interesting idea -- and a nice complement to INSNA -- we can both use each other. (P.S. The Lipnack-Stamps NETWORKING book is available from them at \$9.75.) Information from the NETWORKING INSTITUTE, P.O. Box 66, W. Newton, MA 02165 (617-965-3340).

Another Network Error Study

Seymour Sudman (Survey Research Lab, Illinois-Urbana) is reportedly completing an NSF-funded study of "Measurement of Response Error in Estimating Social Network Size." It examines alternative procedures for the measurement of network size, attempts to identify procedures that have the highest levels of accuracy, and measures differences between procedures. The study uses telephone interviews with members of groups of varying sizes and types in businesses and voluntary associations in Chicago and Springfield, Illinois. All respondents are first asked to estimate network size. Half of the group are then given lists and the other half are asked to list network members. All are asked about frequency and intensity of contact.

French Historical Data in American Data Archives

A nice treasure trove of machine readable data sits mainly in the Univ of Michigan InterUniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and the Univ of Wisconsin Data and Program Library Service (DPLS). Lots of universities belong to ICPSR -- you may well be able to get access to this stuff free.

Among the datasets are a number of Charles Tilly's "disturbances in France" (ICPSR), Terry Clark's "prophets and patrons in French social science" (ICPSR), Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell's "Asia and major powers dyadic interactions, 1956-1968 (ICPSR), two datasets on the 18 and 19 century slave trade by Philip Curtin and Herbert Klein (DPLS), John Armstrong's "Behavior and attitudes of French Old Regime Bureaucrats" (DPLS) and a series of French legislative and electoral datasets from the Iowa Univ lab for Political Research. For more information, write to these operations, and see HISTORICAL SOCIAL RESEARCH (QUANTUM) 25 (1/83): 87-89.

Austrian Historical Family

The "Social Change and the Family" research group at the Institute of Economic and Social History (Univ Vienna) has completed a report on "the structure of the family in Austria since the 17th century." Their machine readable data are now available, comprising information about 110,000 individuals from 35 communities. The variables cover many family history questions. Contact Michael Mitterauer for information.

Documentation in Applied Anthropology

The Society for Applied Anthropology's Documentation Project maintains an archive of the written materials produced by practicing anthropologists in the course of the work: technical reports, social impact assessments, conference papers, monographs, theses, bibliographies, proposals, etc. The archive is available at the King Library (Special Collections), Univ of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506 and catalogued in the OCLC data base (available at most North American universities or public libraries).

Fellowships

-- INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY each awards 15+ postdoctorals, including some to social scientists "with a historical and humanistic bent." Write (by 1 December 83) School of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Olden Lane, Princeton, NJ 08540.

-- Mental health training postdoctorals will begin 9/83 at Sociology, Mass-Amherst. Training will be organized around a weekly seminar, coursework, structured research experiences in a variety of mental health agencies, and collaborative projects with faculty. Pays \$13,380-\$18,780. Apply Richard Tessler, Sociology, Univ of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413-545-0563).

-- Visiting Fellowships at the (British) Social Science Research Council Data Archive (at Essex) are available for one year and 1-3 month terms. The archive is Britain's largest repository of machine-readable survey data, with holdings in political science, sociology, education, social administration, and urban planning -- mostly post World War II. Fellows get office facilities, technical advice on working with the data, access to all the Archive's holdings, storage and processing of their own data sets, and free access to Essex's computing facilities. They don't get any salary, or secretarial or research assistance.

Journal Information

INSNA member PAT DOREIAN (Socology, Pittsburgh) has become the new editor of THE JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL SOCIOLOGY -- publication frequency is increased to four times per year. The JMS focuses on the use of math models in the social sciences and their contribution to the understanding of social phenomena. It also publishes speculative articles that are not mathematical but are sufficiently precise, general and abstract to stimulate math treatment of problems that have been dealt with only verbally. Watch for the special issue on "Sociological Theory and Mathematical Ideas: The Current State and Prospects." For sample copy write Gordon and Breach, 1 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016 (also in London). Institutional subscriptions are \$189 (no typo); no individual rates given.

-- The one issue of the GRAPH THEORY NEWSLETTER (5/83) I've seen is 11 pp. typewritten, presenting a few abstracts, some news and a list of 141 recent paper titles and citations. For information, write Sergio Ruiz, Mathematics, Western Michigan, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

-- SURVEY RESEARCH is a quarterly newsletter presenting brief summaries of projects at U.S. survey research centers. (It's how I found out about the Sudman project -- see above). Free subscriptions from Survey Research Lab, Univ of Illinois, 1005 W. Nevada Street, Urbana, IL 61801.

-- The new ROBOTICA: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN ROBOTICS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE is multidisciplinary, looking at the state of the art, future developments, educational implications, social and economic effects, financial problems, human aspects and artificial intelligence. Quarterly subscriptions: \$110 from Cambridge Univ Press.

-- NOTEBOOKS IN CULTURAL ANALYSIS is a new annual review for the discussion of cultural structure and change in all their manifestations. Manuscripts (25-100 typed pages) to Nathalia King (NYU) Institute for Cultural Analysis, 113 University Place, New York, NY 10003 (212-598-3736).

-- The new JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS presents both theoretical and applied papers (sponsored by NORC). Topics include: supply and demand for labor services, compensation, labor markets, income distribution, labor services, compensation, labor markets, income distribution, labor demographics, unions and collective bargaining. \$60 (quarterly) from Univ of Chicago Press. Editor: Edward Lazear.

-- PRAXIS INTERNATIONAL is a new journal committed to the goals of international socialism and carrying on the spirit and work of the Yugoslavian journal PRAXIS on a broader (and non-banned) international scale. It aims to encourage critical analysis of existing social systems, explore rational alternatives and examine the possibility for democratic social transformation. Editors: Richard Bernstein and Milhailo Markovic. Subscriptions from Basil Blackwell, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF.

-- PENSAMIENTO IBEROAMERICANO reviews Latin American work (in Spanish and Portuguese) in political economy and other social sciences. It publishes abstracts of papers published elsewhere and original papers. Information from Instituto de Cooperacion Iberoamericana, Direccion de Cooperacion Economica, Avda. Reyes Catolicos, 4. Madrid 3, Spain. Quarterly subscriptions: US \$45.

Grant Getting

U.S. National Institute on Aging:

Vern BENGSTON (Gerontology, Southern Cal), "A longitudinal study of aging parents"; "Aging parents: dimensions of intergenerational solidarity."

Martin FALETTI (Miami Jewish Home), "Supportive networks and coping in bereaved elderly."

Douglas HOLMES (Community Research Applications), "Informal supports of elderly in kibbutzim in Israel."

Robert KAHN (Soc-Psych, Michigan), "Supports of the elderly: family/friends/professional"; "Aging and social support: a U.S./kibbutz comparison".

Victor SCHOENBACH (North Carolina), "Social and community ties as predictors of longevity."

Robert TAYLOR (Michigan), "Informal social support networks of the Black elderly."

U.S. National Science Foundation -- Sociology:

Phipps ARABIE (Illinois), "Blockmodels and clustering: attribute data, optimization and 3-way data." \$35,000.

Peter BLAU (SUNY-Albany), "Sociological aspects of crime in metropolitan areas." \$28,000.

Clifford CLOGG (Penn State), "Demographic indicators of underemployment 1969-80." \$37,000.

Glen ELDER (Cornell), "Family influences and child behavior in life-span perspective." \$60,000.

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued on page 44)

MEETING CALENDAR

SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE, Phoenix, 17-19 February, 1984

The fourth annual conference will start Friday afternoon with a keynote paper by Harrison White: "Agency via Network". The following sessions (and session organizers) are planned -- contact them right away if you want to give a paper:

- "Emergent network properties," John Boyd (Soc-Sci, Cal-Irvine)
- "Statistical network models," Stanley Wasserman (Stats, Minnesota)
- "Organizational networks," Nan Lin (Soc, SUNY-Albany)
- "New directions in anthropological network analysis," H. Russell Bernard (Anthro, Florida) and Douglas White (Soc-Sci, Cal-Irvine)
- "Exchange theory and social networks," Karen Cook (Soc, Univ of Washington)
- "Network analysis in historical research," Audrejs Plakans (Hist, Iowa State)
- "Networks through time," Alvin Wolfe (Anthro, South Florida)
- "Social support networks," Manuel Barrera (Psych, Arizona State)
- "Communication networks," Rolf Wigand (Commerce, Arizona State)
- "Summary reports on recent research and applications," Gary Hurd (Medical College of Georgia), and Ron Rice (Commerce, Southern Cal)

If you want to organize a session or give a paper that doesn't fit into an announced session, contact the conference organizers directly: Brian Foster, Anthropology, Arizona State, Tempe AZ 85287 (603-965-1349).

The conference will be at the Hotel Westcourt, one of Phoenix's newest, with attractive guestrooms, restaurants and lounges, a heated pool, jacuzzi, tennis, croquet and nearby golf. Weather is likely to be sunny with daytime temperatures at 22°C (70°F) and cool evenings. Special Sunbelt room rates are US \$60 for single or double; \$65 for triple; \$70 for quadruple. Preregister for hotel by January 17, 1984 by contacting them directly, mentioning the Sunbelt Social Network Conference (Hotel Westcourt, 10220 N. Metro Parkway East, Phoenix, AZ 85021. In Arizona call 997-5900; out-of-state: 800-858-1033.

Preregister for the conference directly to Brian Foster or Rolf Wigand (addresses above): \$30 for INSNA members, \$15 for students. For those foolish enough not to join INSNA or those foolish enough not to preregister (but wait till the last second), registration is \$35.

Sounds like a great conference. See you there.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONGRESS ON WOMEN, GRONINGEN, THE NETHERLANDS, 17-21 April, 1984

Focuses on strategies for empowerment. Suggested areas for papers include Women and -- Changing family patterns, Social Welfare, Communication, Science and Technology, Work. Information from C.E. Clason, Rijksuniversiteit, Sociologisch Instituut, Grote Markt 23, 9712 HR Groningen, The Netherlands.

SOUTHWESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, Fort Worth Texas, 22-25 March, 1984

Special session on social networks. Paper deadline: about 30 October, 1983. Contact Terry Blum, Sociology, Newcomb College, Tulane Univ, New Orleans, LA 70118 (504-865-5820).

PAST MEETINGS

ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY, Toronto, 22-26 June, 1983

The meeting's theme was "Conscious networking for individual and social change." Among the speakers were Jessica Lipnack and Jeffrey Stamps (Networking Institute) -- plenary session on networking groups; Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto) -- the relevance of network analysis for networking; Francine Lavoie (Psych, Laval) -- self-help groups.

SYSTEMS SCIENCE IN HEALTH-SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY AND THE DISABLED, Montreal, 10-16 July, 1983

Selected Papers:

- "Health/social support system: a national model," W.H. AMMAN (U.S. General Accounting Office)
- "Familial and social support in preventing permanent institutionalization," H.H. HOWARD and V.A. PORTNOI (Geriatric Medicine, George Washington)
- "A diffusion model for medical innovations: implications for geriatric health care," J.G. ANDERSON (Purdue) and S.J. JAY (Indiana Univ Medical School)
- "Maintaining the elderly in the community: cross-national comparisons among Norway, Tanzania and the U.S.A.," F. SEIDL (SocWork, Wisconsin)
- "The community support system as a mode of 'caring for the care givers'," Carole LENAVENT (Soc, Toronto)
- "Fostering family support in the institutionalized care of the elderly," N.L. KANTOLA and L.E. DRUMMOND (Thunder Bay, Canada, Homes for the Aged)
- "The effects on families of caring for impaired elderly in residence," S.W. POULSHOCK and M. TONTI (Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland)
- "The effect of social networks, integration and support systems in determining quality of life for the chronically ill elderly," H.J. BURTON, A. KARTHA and P. HEIDENHEIM (Nursing, Western Ontario)
- "Personal health care patterns of the noninstitutionalized elderly: the relative role of formal and informal systems," R.T. COWARD and E. RATHBONE-McCUAN (SocWork, Vermont)
- "Psychological stress, social support and use of health-social services by functionally disabled elders," T.H. WAN and D.W. SINGLEY, JR. (Health Administration, Virginia Commonwealth)
- "Health-social services for disabled elderly: integration of formal and informal systems," J.F. VAN NOSTRAND (National Center for Health Stats, Hyattsville, MD, U.S.A.)

CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION, Vancouver, 1-4 June, 1983

Selected Papers:

- "Not just the facts: how radio assumes influence in an emergency," Joseph SCANLON, (Journalism, Carleton) and Robert HISCOTT (Soc, Toronto)
- "Community power structure: locals and cosmopolitans in Simcoe, Ontario," Karen MARSH (Soc, McMaster)
- "Agrarian reform and changing rural-urban relations in coastal Ecuador: Vinces, a case study," Lynne PHILLIPS (Anthro, Toronto)
- "Women at work: untangling theoretical assumptions about Canadian families," Meg LUXTON (Soc, McMaster)
- "Control of state corporations: a case study," June CORMAN (Soc, Toronto)
- "Capital accumulation, fiscal crisis and the neocolonial state: from democracy to dictatorship in Newfoundland, 1920-34," Barbara NEIS (Soc, Toronto)
- "Household structure and economy of Newfoundland's three outports," Marian BINKLEY (Social Anthro, Dalhousie)
- "Marital dissolution: are the consequences always negative?" Darla RHYNE (Institute of Behavior Research, York)
- "The social organization of biomedical research: specialities, laboratories and research teams," G. Ross BAKER (Soc, Alberta)
- "A blockmodel analysis of another research speciality: clinical reasoning," Linda MUZZIN (Health Sciences, McMaster)
- "The individual, class and corporate power in Canada," William CARROLL (Soc, Victoria)
- "Class, culture and morality: the new right and the remoralising of capitalism," Brian ELLIOTT (Soc, Edinburgh)
- "Class and the allocation of social wealth: changes in class differentiation in a period of economic crisis," William JOHNSTON (Soc, Western Ontario)
- "Migrant workers and labour market segmentation," B. Singh BOLARIA (Soc, Saskatchewan)
- "The world grain economy and the structure of prairie agriculture, 1966-81," Robert STIRLING and Pamela SMITH (Soc, Regina)
- "Multinational corporations and the structure of potato production in New Brunswick and P.E.I.," Tom MURPHY (Soc, New Brunswick)
- "Household, economy and property in Mykonos, Greece, 1861-1977," Margaret STOTT (Anthro, British Columbia)
- "Demography, kinship and social relations of production: the case of the 17th century Huron," Karen ANDERSON (Kings College, London, Canada)
- "Cultural diversity, social policy and the practice of sociology in Canada," Raymond BRETON (Soc, Toronto)
- "Asthma and social support," Carole MILES-TAPPING (Soc, Carleton)
- "The relationship between social support and psychological distress: direct, protective and compensatory effects," John SYROTUIK and Carl D'ARCH (Applied Research Unit, University Hospital, Saskatoon)
- "Stress, social support and adaptation to chronic kidney failure," Howard BURTON, Paul HEIDENHEIM and R. LINDSAY (Nursing, Western Ontario)
- "The multinationalization of Canadian agribusiness," Philip EHRENSAFT (Soc, Quebec a Montreal)

- "Unity or corporate and state elites?" John FOX and Michael ORNSTEIN (Soc, York, Canada)
"La multinationalisation des banques canadiennes," Francois MOREAU (Soc, Quebec a Montreal)
"Les firmes multinationales d'ingenierie," Robert PARENT (Soc, Quebec a Montreal)
"Social consequences of a plant closure," Robert HISCOTT (Soc, Toronto)
"Links to helping behaviour," Bonnie ERICKSON (Soc, Toronto) and Alexandra RADKIEWICZ (Community Health, Toronto)
"Social networks among the elderly," Neena CHAPPELL (Soc, Manitoba)
"Sex, work and networks," Barry WELLMAN (Soc, Toronto)
"A test of Goode's theory of prestige allocation," Bonnie ERICKSON (Soc, Toronto)
"Dependency theory and class struggle: a critical assessment," Charles David SMITH (College Branson, Montreal)
"Chinatowns in Canada: theorizing about the enclave economy," Peter LI (Soc, Saskatchewan)
"More networks of faith: the divine light mission in Victoria, B.C.," Zane SHANNON and C.D. GARTRELL (Soc, Victoria)
"Networks and jobs: gender differences," Liviana Mostacci CALZAVARA (Soc, Toronto)
"The social organization of migration: an analysis of the uprooting and flight of Vietnamese refugees," Rebecca ALLEN and Harry HILLER (Soc, Calgary)

RECENT PAPERS from the STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMME WORKING PAPER SERIES

- #39 Allahar Anton, 'The Cuban sugar planters (1790-1820): "The most solid and brilliant bourgeois class in all of Latin America" (November 1982) \$2.00. 34 pp.
- #40 Anderson, Karen 'Barriers and incentives to the expansion of Huron horticulture circa 1616-1648' (November 1982). \$2.00 27pp
- #41 Tepperman, Lorne 'Formal and informal career structures; a preface and seven interviews' (January 1983). \$8.00. 127pp (Includes interviews with Harrison White, Magali Larson, Richard Edwards, Mark Granovetter, Jeffrey Reitz, Raymond Breton ,and Lester Thurow.)
- #42 Allahar Anton, 'Merchants, planters, and merchants-become-planters: Cuba 1820-1869' (April 1983). \$2.00 31pp
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SOCIAL RESOURCES AND SOCIAL ACTIONS: A PROGRESS REPORT

Nan Lin (Sociology, State University of New York at Albany)

ABSTRACT. In the last few years, some of us have been involved in a research program attempting to link an individual's access and use of his/her network resources to outcomes of certain actions. Initially, the focus was on the use of such resources and instrumental action. More recently, efforts have begun to extend the analysis to expressive action as well. In this brief report, I will introduce the theoretical underpinnings of the research program, empirical data gathered to examine various aspects of the theory, and some current work and thinkings about the theory. Because of the limitation of space, many references to earlier works by other scholars which have contributed to the development of the theory and research are omitted. The reader is advised to find complete citations in the references provided in the end of the essay.

Social Resources and Instrumental Action

The initial theory (Lin, 1982) concerns goal-oriented actions, those actions which are taken to achieve a goal for the benefit of the individual who takes the action. This is the class of actions which are defined as instrumental in nature. For example, looking for a good job, and searching for a stranger in a community are such actions. Also, it only concerns those instrumental actions which require the use of a personal contact. Under certain conditions, an instrumental action may be accomplished without going through a personal contact or any contact. For example, in a perfect market system, where all job vacancies and their required skills were known to all who seek jobs, and where the recruitment of an applicant to fill the job depended entirely on the matching of the required skills and the skills possessed by each candidate, then there would be little need to use a contact; direct application should accomplish it. Similarly, if the searcher knew everyone else in the social system, there would be no need for him to go through a contact to locate someone. A contact becomes a requirement only when the searcher does not know the target person directly. Thus, the theory applies in an imperfect market where the diffusion of the information about the goal is less than perfect, I am assuming this condition covers most real market situations.

There are situations in which other than personal contacts are used as means in the instrumental action. For example, in seeking jobs, people do use employment agencies or read newspaper ads. The present theory does not deal with these actions.

The benefit of an individual in an instrumental action discussed here focuses on the resources valued by the members in the social system. Resources are defined as valued goods in a society, however consensually determined, the possession of which maintains and promotes an individual's self interest for survival and preservation. The resources may include both ascribed elements, such as sex and race, and acquired elements, such as prestige and authority. The values are normative judgments rendered on these goods. For most societies, they correspond to wealth, status and power. The theory focuses on those instrumental actions which are taken for the purpose of gaining valued resources.

The theory begins with an image of social structure consisting of a network of persons whose positions are rank-ordered according to certain normatively valued resources such as wealth, status, and power. It further assumes that the structure has a pyramidal shape in terms of accessibility and control of such resources. The higher the position, the fewer the occupants; and the higher the position, the better view it has of the structure (especially down below). Both in terms of number of occupants and accessibility to positions, the pyramidal structure suggests advantages of positions nearer to the top.

A position nearer to the top of the structure has greater access to and control of the valued resources not only because of more valued resources being intrinsically attached to the position, but also because of the position's greater accessibility to positions at other (primarily lower) rankings. I define social resources as resources embedded in one's social network. They are not possessed goods of the individual. Rather, they are resources accessible through one's direct and indirect ties (Lin, Vaughn, and Ensel, 1981). Then, an individual occupying a higher position, because of its accessibility to more positions, also has a greater command of social resources.

What is implied in such an image of the social structure, and of social resources, is that there is a direct relationship between the level of a position in the hierarchical structure and the amount of influence it may exert on other (lower) positions for instrumental (obtaining additional resources) purposes as well as the amount of information it possesses about the locations

of resources in the structure. The influence factor derives from the ability of higher positions to cumulate resources at a higher rate than lower positions. Thus, any "favor" the lower position may provide can be expected to have a greater future "pay-off," since the higher position has more to offer the lower position than vice versa. The information factor is associated with asymmetric network relations across levels of the positions. A higher position tends to have more information or better view of the structure than a lower position; thus, it is more capable of locating the specific resources embedded in the structure.

Given that the embedment of the resources in the hierarchical positions is as postulated in such a pyramidal structure, it is possible to formulate propositions concerning the use of personal contact in instrumental actions. A simple strategy in instrumental action is to reach a contact which provides the necessary influence and information. Thus, the first and most obvious proposition is: the success of instrumental action is associated positively with the social resources provided by the contact. As one reaches up to a contact with better resources, the chances increase that the contact's resources and command of social resources will help in achieving the goal of the ego's instrumental action. I will call this the social resources proposition. It is the primary derivation from the conceptualization of the social structure described above. It is also the most primitive derivation because even if the proposition is valid, the factors determine the likelihood of reaching such social resources remain to be resolved. I propose below that the primary factors involve the strength of positions and the strength of ties.

The principle of homophily (Homans, 1950; Lazarsfeld and Merton, 1964) has been used to describe normative and expressive interactive patterns. This principle suggests that persons, for expressive reasons, tend to interact with others who are like themselves. Thus, it is also known as the like-me principle (Laumann, 1966). In general, empirical data have shown that frequency of interaction and intensity of relationship are more likely to occur among individuals who share similar characteristics. There is also evidence that in terms of preferred interaction partners, persons tend to name others of higher prestige and status. The prestige principle also characterizes some normative interactions. In any event, the homophily and prestige principles both suggest interactions with others at similar or higher positions in the social structure.

When these principles are applied to the issue of who tends to reach better social resources, it should be obvious that those whose initial positions are relatively high in the social structure should have the advantage over others. The initial position may be inherited from parents or achieved by the individual. Once such an initial position is located, the normative interactive patterns for the particular occupant of the position link it with others at similar or higher positions. The higher the initial position, the more likely the occupant will have access to better valued resources. Thus, we may hypothesize that the level of the initial position is positively related to social resources reached through a contact. I will call this the strength of positions proposition.

The upshot of this proposition is that the structural opportunity for reaching better social resources is much better for those whose initial positions are relatively high. It is not as good for those whose initial positions are relatively low. The next question is whether there is a mechanism by which persons at relatively low initial positions can reach better social resources. The concept of the strength of ties provides clues as to how the action of those at relatively lower initial positions may be instrumentally successful.

The strength of ties perspective builds on the principle of homophily. If the principle of homophily characterizes the normative interaction patterns, then it must also tend to be true that frequency of interaction and intensity of relationships decrease for those who have dissimilar characteristics. Or, strong ties characterize the intimate social circle of individuals with similar characteristics and weak ties characterize the infrequent interactions and peripheral relationships among dissimilar individuals. Granovetter (1973, 1974) has pointed out that there are indeed advantages of using weak ties, because these ties provide possible linkages with individuals who have dissimilar characteristics. By breaking out of one's own intimate, close social circle through weak ties, one can access information or influence not otherwise available.

The strength of ties perspective, therefore, leads to another proposition linking individuals with better social resources: weak ties rather than strong ties tend to lead to better social resources. If reaching up in the hierarchical structure corresponds to obtaining better social resources, then breaking out of one's intimate circle increases the likelihood of reaching a contact at a higher social position. I will call this the strength of ties proposition. The strength of positions proposition, regarding the relationship between the initial position and access to social resources, specifies the expected advantage of being at a higher initial position. The strength of ties proposition, on the other hand, specifies the communication strategy optimal for instrumental action, even if one's initial position is relatively low.

However, this latter relationship should be less than overwhelming, because weak ties may link one to individuals at lower social positions. In fact, the strength of ties probably makes an insignificant impact on reaching better social resources for those at initially high social positions. As one's initial position gets nearer to the top of the structure, there should be greater advantage of using strong ties to reach positions with similar (and better) social resources. In the limiting case, at the very top level of the structure, one should find strong ties rather than weak ties to be instrumentally important, as weak ties there would simply increase the likelihood of reaching lower positions in the structure. In general, I expect an interaction effect of initial position and strength of ties on social resources reached. The greatest effect of the strength of ties on social resources reached should occur when one's initial position is very low.

To recapitulate, a theory of instrumental action has been proposed, focusing on the use of social contacts. Based on an assumption about the distribution of resources among the hierarchical positions in the social structure, it is postulated that higher positions possess greater resources as well as social resources. Therefore, it is expected that the success of instrumental actions depends largely on the social resources of the contact used. The likelihood of reaching good social resources is dictated by (1) the initial position of the person taking the instrumental action (the strength of positions proposition), and (2) the use of weak ties rather than strong ties (the strength of ties proposition) in reaching a contact. Further, there is an interaction between the initial position and the strength of ties: the effect of using weak ties rather than strong ties increases as the initial position is lower.

A program of research has been designed and carried out to test various aspects of this theory. So far, three studies have been conducted: a Small World study, and two job-seeking studies in Albany and in the State of New York. I will now describe each of these studies and briefly discuss findings relevant to this theory.

The Small World Study

In 1975, a small world study (about the techniques, see Milgram, 1967; and Bernard and Killworth, 1978) was conducted in the tri-city area of Albany-Schenectady-Troy in the State of New York (Lin, Dayton and Greenwald, 1977, 1978). About 300 volunteers were asked to forward packets describing a target person to that person, either directly (if the volunteer knew the person) or indirectly. By tracing the forwarding chains, we determined which chains succeeded in reaching the target (about 30% did). Information gathered from the volunteers and the contacts (intermediaries) permitted analyses of their characteristics.

The data supported the proposition that the success of reaching a target person (a stranger) was positively associated with the social resources provided by the contact used. Reaching the target person was more likely if the packets were transmitted from male toward female targets rather than from female toward male targets. Also, reaching the target person was more likely if the packets were transmitted from persons with higher occupational status toward targets of relatively low occupational status, rather than from persons with moderate or low occupational status. The fact that the prevailing valued resources in American society (gender and occupational status) clearly influenced the likelihood of a packet reaching its target, was confirmation of the social resources proposition.

Further analysis revealed that the participants in the successful chains (chains in which the packets successfully reached the target) and the unsuccessful chains were quite distinguishable. The former tended to forward the packets not only to others higher in occupational prestige than themselves but also much higher than the targets. In contrast, the latter tended to forward the packets to persons occupying statuses of prestige similar to their own. Here was evidence that as the packet was forwarded upward in the hierarchical pyramid, the likelihood of eventually locating the target at a relatively low position increased. Thus, the data supports the strength of positions proposition.

In addition, the study examined the recency of the last contact between each participant and the person next in the chain in order to index the strength of ties. The data indicated that participants in the successful chains unlike those in the unsuccessful chains tended to forward the packets to persons of less recent contact. The strategy which was most successful involved reaching persons who were not strong ties to the senders. To further verify the fact that weak ties rather than strong ties were instrumentally more useful, the relations between each pair of sender and receiver was examined. The results showed that the participants in the successful chains tended to utilize fewer strong ties in their forwarding effort. The successful terminals (those who forwarded the packets to the target) clearly showed that they had weak ties with the targets. These data support the strength of ties proposition.

The Job-seeking Studies

In a 1975 study of job-seeking activities for a representative sample of 399 males, aged 20-64

years, residing in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, New York area (Lin, Vaughn, Ensel, 1981; Lin, Ensel and Vaughn, 1981), about 57 percent used personal contacts to find their first jobs and 50 percent did so to find their last jobs. Focusing on those who used personal contacts, the investigators found the zero-order correlation between contact status and the attained status of the first job to be .65 and .68 between contact status and the last job status. When the usual status variables (father's occupational prestige and their own educational achievement) were incorporated into the analysis, contact status remained the dominant variable explaining the first job status; it was as important as education in predicting the status attained in the last job. Thus if contact status is taken as an indicator of social resources and if the status of attained jobs is taken as an indicator of the success of an instrumental act, then the social resources proposition received strong support.

When father's occupation was considered an indicator of the initial socioeconomic position of each respondent, the regression analysis showed that for seeking the first job nearly 85 percent of the explained variance in contact status could be attributed to family background, directly or through its effect on education. In addition, family background, directly or indirectly, accounted for 71 percent of the explained variance of the status of the contact in seeking the last job. Thus, the strength of positions proposition received empirical support.

To test the relationship between the strength of ties and social resources, the relationship between each respondent and their contact was analyzed. Strong ties were represented by relatives, friends and neighbors, and weak ties by acquaintances. It was found that strength of ties was significantly related to contact status in seeking both the first and last jobs, although the strength of ties had no direct effect on the attained statuses. The results supported the strength of ties proposition.

The relationship between the strength of ties and the strength of positions was examined to test the interaction effect. As predicted, the effect of the strength of weak ties on social resources obtained increased as the initial position became lower in the structure. When the initial position was at or beyond the upper-middle status range, the benefit of weak ties over strong ties was insignificant.

In 1978, a representative sample of both adult males and females in the State of New York was surveyed (Ensel, 1979; Ensel and Lin, 1981). The data on male respondents generally confirmed the findings from the Albany study. The social resources proposition, the strength of positions proposition and the strength of ties proposition were also confirmed for the female sample. In fact, such effects were stronger for females than for males, because reaching up in the social hierarchy requires crossing the sexual boundary. Consequently, females were more likely to reach better contact status through male contacts rather than female contacts.

The Occupational Access Study

In the Albany survey, we also asked each respondent to identify social ties which had any of twenty selected occupations. The purpose of these items was to obtain a morphological structure of the access to, rather than actual use of, social resources (positions in the occupational structure) through social ties (Lin and Dumin, 1982b). Again, the data confirmed the two major propositions of 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) affected one's access to high-prestige occupations and affect the range of occupations accessed as well. Higher original positions and weaker ties (friends and acquaintances rather than relatives) provided better access to white collar or more prestigious occupations, and, as a consequence provided access to a wider range of occupations. There was also evidence that weaker ties provided better access to social resources than stronger ties, especially for those whose original positions were relatively low, confirming the interaction effect.

Further analysis on how distance affected access to occupations found that 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 was especially accentuated for those with high origins (father's occupations) through relatives and acquaintances. Such access to quality resources apparently overcame the cost of maintaining long-distance relations (Lin and Dumin, 1982a; see also Fischer, 1982 and Wellman, 1979).

Social Resources and Expressive Action

Social actions may be taken for two purposes: instrumental and expressive. Instrumental actions are those actions which are taken to achieve specific goals which are distinguishable from the means

and to make gains on resources. Expressive actions, on the other hand, are the actions which have indistinguishable means and goals and have the primary purpose of maintaining rather than gaining resources.

A natural extension of the theory on social resources and instrumental action would be to conceptualize the relationship between social resources and expressive action. My initial speculation was that expressive action is engaged to reinforce solidarity and stability of social relations (Lin, 1982). This purpose is best served by linking with others with similar interests, resources, and lifestyles. The homophily principle informs us that persons of similar characteristics, attitudes and lifestyles tend to congregate in similar residential, social and work environments which promote interactions and associations. Similarly, the frequency and intensity of interactions increase like attitudes and lifestyles. If the speculation and the principle are true, then successful expressive actions are more likely to occur through accessing strong and homophilous ties. The prediction is that in expressive actions, use of stronger ties rather than weaker ties should lead to similar (homophilous) social resources, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of successful action.

Part of this formulation follows directly from Homans' theory about interaction and sentiment. However, two modifications are made here. First, the present theory predicts that such relations hold only in the case of expressive action. Secondly, it stipulates joint effects of the strength of ties and social resources on the action. The focus is shifted from frequency and intensity of contacts to the nature of the contact (strength of ties) as well as the characteristics of contacts. Thus, the attention focuses on both form (structure) and content of social ties.

The Social Support Study

Data from a recent study on the buffering effect of social support between life events and depression were used to test this theory (Lin, Light, and Woelfel, 1982). The purpose of the study was to evaluate the extent to which social support might buffer or reduce the potential adverse effect of life events on a person's mental health. Two assumptions were made regarding mental health and social support. First, we assumed that mental health represents the psychological and emotional status of a person and that its promotion and maintenance require expressive action. Second, as such, social support is best indicated by the extent of use of strong and homophilous ties. While we agreed with the general consensus among researchers and professionals that mental health may be affected by many different types of factors (including genetic, biological, psychological and social), we maintained that its manifestation is of a psychological, emotional and behavioral nature.

Thus, formulated, the theory permitted certain predictions regarding the process of maintaining mental health; namely, that access to and use of strong and homophilous ties promote mental health. Maintenance of a "health" status, no matter how it is defined and what its origin is (which can be either instrumental, i.e., losing a job; or expressive, i.e., having arguments with spouse) requires sharing and confiding among intimates who can understand and appreciate the problems involved.

In a panel study of a sample of 871 adults from the Albany-Troy-Schenectady area over a period of 12 months (1979 to 1980), we examined what help a person sought and received, following a life event considered most important to him/her. Data showed that experiencing a life event that was important to an individual did increase the level of depression significantly for the individual. Of those who experienced a most important life event, help received from stronger ties (i.e., spouse and other relatives) reduced the level of depression significantly, as compared to those who received help from weaker ties (friends, acquaintances, co-workers, professionals). This difference was especially significant if the important life event was perceived by the respondent as undesirable.

Findings on homophily of characteristics between the respondent and the helper were less clear. Age and education differences had no significant effects. Sex difference had in fact a negative effect on depression. Occupational status homophily was positively related to depression. We then realized that it was necessary to control for the marital engagement/disengagement process. A cyclical process can be identified over two dimensions: currently married or not and stability of status (whether recently undergone changes such as separation, divorce or widowhood). Both the strength of strong ties and homophily over age and education exerted their expected negative effect on depression for the currently married. No such effects were found for those recently disengaged from marital relationship (recently widowed and separated). Our speculation is that they are undergoing an uncertain process of shifting social ties. While clinging to old ties which had been effective in the past, it also becomes necessary for them to explore new ties whose effectiveness remain to be confirmed. Only when the marital disengagement becomes final or routinized (final divorce, over a couple of years of widowhood), did we find the emerging effectiveness of stronger and homophilous ties.

In summary, the study provided some preliminary support to the theory linking social resources and expressive action. However, it is not an exact mirror image of the theory on social resources

and instrumental action. Expressive action is more complex because of the dynamic relationships between intimate ties defined over certain social roles and situations. Further elaboration and refinement of the theory must take into account such role changes, especially marital disruptions.

Future of the Theory

The immediate future of the theory on social resources and social action depends on continuing refinements of both the theory itself and measurements of the concepts involved. However, some longer-range implications of a theory of this nature can now be discussed.

The fact that success in society, either for expressive or instrumental purpose, relies to a significant degree on who you know and who you "use" modifies both the functional explanation of social mobility and structural determinism of individual behavior. While structural characteristics impose the range of possible behaviors, including communication access, individuals hold certain degrees of freedom in the manipulation of the social structure for their own benefits. The degree of such freedom is determined by both the individual's position in the structure as well as his/her own strategic choices.

At a still broader scope, this theory reminds us that both instrumental and expressive behaviors have structural significance. Expressive behaviors, which have received much research attention in the past, point to the type of social interactions which promote horizontal linkages among individuals of similar characteristics and lifestyles. Such behaviors reinforce the solidarity and stability of social groups. However, instrumental behaviors dictate equally significant social interactions providing vertical linkages. Such behaviors allow greater social mobility and greater sharing of resources in society.

There is intrinsic complementarity as well as tension between the two types of behaviors. Excessive instrumental actions risk the loss of group identity and solidarity, as one attempts to move up from one position to another. On the other hand, excessive expressive behaviors promote the stagnation of social segmentation and nurture the development of class consciousness and class conflict. The relative frequency and intensity of instrumental and expressive interactions in a society, I believe, hold the key in determining the dynamics of stability and change. I postulate that the persistence of a given social structure depends on the relative amount of expressive and instrumental interactions actually taking place among its members. The optimal points of such interactions for both persistence and change should be focal points of future theoretical and empirical explorations.

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**GEORGE
GAMESTER**



We're not so lonely in the city

Is the big city rat race in Toronto making us unhappy? Is the old neighborhood spirit dying? Are we more isolated and lonely here than we'd be in a rural Ontario town where "everybody knows everybody?"

"Don't you believe it," says sociologist Barry Wellman of the University of Toronto — and he should know. He's spent years studying the behavior, attitudes and "social networks" of East York residents. A sampling of his findings:

□ Using data from 848 subjects, (including 33 residents who were interviewed for 12 hours each), Wellman finds East Yorkers are not isolated or lonely. On average, each knows 1,000 to 1,500 individuals and has significant contact with a network of 16, five of whom are intimate family members or friends.

(TORONTO STAR 15 Sept 82,
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□ Though we seldom see neighbors chatting on street corners or over back fences, most of us retain a sense of "personal community." Thanks to modern mobility and communications, 79 per cent of East Yorkers' personal ties stretch beyond the neighborhood and 35 per cent stretch beyond Metro. Thus, we may not be chummy with our next-door neighbors, but we're maintaining close links with our network of family and friends via the telephone, car and airplane.

□ People who live in apartment towers are no more isolated than householders. "We found apartment dwellers in East York had just as much sense of community as the people in houses," says Wellman. The difference: people in houses see the same neighbors day after day while the apartment-dwellers are surrounded by strangers. Still, the personal networks of friends and acquaintances are the same for both groups.

□ With married couples, it's almost always the wife who devotes the most time to building and maintaining relationships with neighbors, kin and friends. Even working wives who have to cope with job, housework and child-rearing still have this responsibility. "My wife remembers all the birthdays, phone numbers and dates," said one East Yorker. "She remembers everything but where my socks are." Wellman's finding: "Married men tend to sit back and let their wives run their (social) community whether their wives are employed or not."

So why do so many of us feel the city has grown less friendly, that we Torontonians are more alienated than our small-town cousins?

"Just a popular misconception," concludes Wellman. "Most people we talked to said that while they are personally happy and have enough friends, they have a feeling other people aren't."

RESEARCH REPORTS

Howard Aldrich, (Sociology, Univ. of North Carolina, 27514)

I'm currently conducting research on two issues: (1) the conditions under which trade associations are created, transformed, and fail; and (2) the ecological and cultural conditions under which small business populations adjust to changing markets and residential populations.

My research on trade associations is being carried on in collaboration with Udo Staber, Penn State University, College of Business Administration. We have collected data for a small pilot study of 111 trade associations formed between 1940 and 1982, and are using event history analysis to investigate a series of hypotheses. We are particularly interested in the relative rates of survival of generalist versus specialist trade associations, and in the extent to which organizational size helps or hinders survival. If this pilot study proves successful, we plan to expand our analysis to cover many more industries than the three we've examined so far (apparel, textiles, and bicycles). Udo is also interested in the larger issue of the relationship between the growth of trade associations, and peak associations, and the phenomenon of neo-corporatism.

My research on small businesses is being conducted in collaboration with Dave McEvoy, Department of Social Studies, Liverpool Polytechnic, England. We have been following a panel of 580 small businesses in three British cities since 1978, conducting interviews with their owners in 1978, 1980, and 1982. Half of the owners in the original sample were Asian-owned. We have just completed a paper on the "protected market" hypothesis, which posits that ethnic minorities benefit from serving the special, culturally-based tastes of their co-ethnics. As a complement to this hypothesis, we posited that residential segregation and the pattern of entrepreneurial search cause Asian shopkeepers and businessmen to locate in the same (residentially segregated) neighborhoods, thus creating a de facto protected market.

Working papers which describe both studies are available by writing to me at Department of Sociology, Hamilton Hall 070A, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Jeanine Anderson, (Apartado 949, Lima 100, Peru)

I am still (since mid-1980) working on a study which draws on the Latin American literature on survival strategies and predominantly North American literature on networks, especially helping networks, to analyze behavior of women in different types of poor neighborhoods of Lima, Peru. Given the enormous practical difficulties in getting good information on networks and reciprocity I am depending almost exclusively on anthropological methods of participant observation. I am finding important differences according to whether the women are Andean migrants or coast-born, the greater significance of brothers over husbands in many women's strategies, and questions about the validity of discussing household strategies when the irreducible unit of analysis would seem to be mother-and-children. A progress report in Spanish is available.

Helmut K. Anheier, (Sociology, Yale University 1965, New Haven, CT. 06520)

The developmental potential of indigenous voluntary associations for social and economic development in urban areas; The case of Nigeria. Field research from March 1983 to February 1984 in Lagos, Ibadan, and Eastern Nigeria.

Main topics of research:

- resource scarcity and non-market social structures
- inter and intra-organizational networks of voluntary associations
- the effect of developmental aid on the performance of voluntary associations
- multiple membership clusters as resource allocation centers and their destruction through aid
- development of efficiency measures and GNP-related constructs for voluntary associations; the social economics of the informal economic sector

Walter Bien, (Mollenkotten 167, 56 Wuppertal 2, West Germany, FRG)

Using network methodology to prove structure related hypotheses in the area of small group analysis (communication, liking, power structures). Also developing models and algorithms to analyze data and to describe such data in graph structures.

Up to May, 1983 I am working in the Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan and here I try to use network methodology in the area of migration research.

The long term aim is to make it possible to prove hypotheses about changing structures in social groups based on ordinal data, and to describe the process of group dynamics more adequately.

John Bolland, (Political Science, Univ. of Kansas, 504 Blake Hill, Lawrence, Kansas, 66045)

My interest is in combining elements of network theory and theories of decision making into a general theory of agenda setting and policy development in the city. In this formulation, the channels of the network are linkages through which ideas, information, and influence flow among agenda setting participants.

Peter Carrington, (Sociology, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada)

Development of blockmodelling methods; application to corporate interlock and other networks.

Douglas Caulkins, (Anthropology, Grinnel College, Grinnell, Iowa, 50112)

Comparative study of interorganizational networks in two Norwegian towns, one a rapidly changing new industrial community and the other an old market town and educational center. Data collection completed; analysis begins summer 1983.

Werner Degenhardt, (Institut fuer Kommunikationswissenschaft, Karolinenplatz 3, 9000 Muenchen 2, FRG)

Currently no research project under way. Still learning and planning phase.

General themes: "Information Seeking in Social Networks"

"Contextual determinants of information diffusion"

"Structural effects on voting behaviour and problem (issue) recognition"

Planned project: "Determinants of/effects on social networks on/by the introduction of new telecommunications media"

Thomas Fararo, (Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA., 15260)

Research in progress: (1) Further developments of the biased-net theory representation of Blau's theory of social structure, including both heterogeneity and inequality aspects and (2) further developments of institution representation in terms of "production systems", grammar-like generative rules for institutionalized action and interaction episodes. Both projects are primarily conceptual and mathematical, although also geared to testing in terms of appropriate forms of data. This work is in collaboration with John Skvoretz (at South Carolina).

Robert Faulkner, (Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Network Range, Productivity, and Career in The Hollywood Film Industry

A comparative study of cumulative advantage in a freelance contracting system. Motion picture productions are market events (contracts) and artistic enterprises that connect participants (producers, directors, cinematographers, screenwriters). Continuity in the market heightens one's presence; productivity benefits network range so that the number and diversity of active work connections facilitates career success. Network range is unequally distributed in the film business so that a small proportion of film producers and directors, for example, reach many and different support personnel (cinematographers, screenwriters, composers). Early evidence suggests that for artistic support personnel, structural position predicts market presence for some but not for others, a puzzle given

Claude S. Fischer, (Sociology, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA, 94720)

Am currently trying to understand how developments in communication and transportation in early 20th century affected community life and social networks.

C. David Gartrell, (Sociology, Univ. of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.)

Relational aspects of social comparison and distributive justice. Networks in recruitment to deviant religious groups.

Marc B. Goldstein, (Psychology, Central CT State Univ., New Britain, CT, 06050)

I have completed a study of a women's network and its value in helping women with career development.

Mark Granovetter, (Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02138)

1) Writing, with Roland Soong, a monograph on models of collective action in which people are influenced by the number of others behaving one or the other way in binary choice situations. This work generalizes previous "threshold models of collective behavior" (e.g., 5/78 AJS) and integrate it with related models such as Schelling's on residential segregation, and Beibenshtein's on bandwagon and snob effects in consumer demand.

2) Continuing past work on the relation between economic and sociological theory (as e.g., in my 1981 paper, "Toward a Sociological Theory of Income Differences", in Ivor Berg's collection, Sociological Perspectives on Labor Markets). My interests in this area are both specific - e.g., work on labor markets in a paper written mainly for economists ("Job Turnover: A Social Structural View"), and general, e.g., a paper criticizing dual labor market theory, the "new institutional economics" and neoclassical theory as well, for their simplistic view of social structure. ("Economic Decisions and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness".)

Kathleen L. Gregory, (405A Cole St., San Francisco, CA, 94117)

Currently working on an ethnographic study of software engineering careers in Silicon Valley Computer companies, including a discussion of interorganizational networks formed by employee transfers, and the diffusion of corporate culture.

Lars Gunnarsson (Educational Research, Univ. of Gothenburg, Box 1010, S431 26 Molndal, Sweden)

I am presently co-directing the Swedish part of a cross-national research project ("Family Support and Development") which consists of a longitudinal study of the development of formal and informal support systems, families and children in suburban neighborhoods in five countries: Israel, Sweden, USA, Wales, and West-Germany. One such informal support system is the personal social network, i.e. a parent's relations with relatives, neighbors, workmates, and other friends.

127 Swedish families with young children participate in the study. 1/3 of these families are single-parent families. Network data have been collected through semistructured interviews during year 1 and year 4 of this five-year study. Fathers and mothers have been interviewed separately about a number of network dimensions, including size, role-anchorage, variation in characteristics of network members, content of the relationships, and several others. Of particular interest in data analyses is the supportive function of the social network related to parental functioning, parent-child interactions and the development of social competence in the child. Moreover, this being a longitudinal study, particular interest will be paid to network changes over time.

Donald C. Hildum, (Rhetoric, Communications & Journalism, Oakland Univ., Rochester, Michigan)

- 1) Refinement of computer program for network analysis and multidimensional scaling.
- 2) Reanalysis of Bernard-Killworth-Sailer validity data to try to show constancy of structure despite report vs. observation discrepancies.

3) (Long run) Interaction of social and semantic networks to generate the complete communication network.

Brian J. Jones, (268 Childs Ave., Drexel Hill, PA, 19026)

1) Examination of the relationship between egocentric network characteristics and occupational/employment behaviour of individuals.

2) Explication of the relationship between physical health symptoms and support mechanisms within egocentric networks.

Special focuses:

a) sex differences in the network/health link

b) multidimensionalization of the network to spotlight the specific characteristics (kin vs. friend, etc) that are operative

Fred E. Katz, (2214 Ken Oak Rd., Baltimore, Md, 21209)

1) Holocaust and other forces of extremism:

see, "A Sociological Approach to the Holocaust", Modern Judaism (1982)

and, "Implementation of the Holocaust: The Behavior of Nazi Officials", Comparative Studies in Society and History (1982)

2) Structural theory

see, "Structural Autonomy and the Dynamic of Social Systems" in I. Rossi (ed) Structural Sociology (1982)

and, just submitted a paper to Connections on linkages & Interpretations of Structures.

3) See, March/April issue of Society/Transaction

"Re-opening an old wound and learning some new lessons"

Applying structural theory (from #1) to contemporary issues.

Hugh M. Kawabata, (625 Evonshire Ave., Santa Barbara, CA, 93111)

Effect of non-response error on measures of social network structure.

David Knoke, (Sociology, Indiana Univ., 13 Loomington, Indiana, 47405)

1) With Edward O. Laumann, studying policy making networks in two national domains - energy and health. Looking at social structure of communication, issue interest differentiation, and participation in policy events. Project funded by NSF.

2) Continuing with research on voluntary association behavior, with emphasis on political economy of resource mobilization and application to collective goals.

Thomas Koenig, (Sociology, 500 Holmes, Northeastern Univ., Boston, Mass., 02115)

Looking at how political contribution patterns relate to corporate interlocks.

James M. Lattin, (E53-356 Sloan School of Mgmt., 50 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass., 02139)

Only after I finish my dissertation in marketing, I plan to collaborate with Joel H. Levine, Dartmouth College, on testing a model of directorate interlocking and examining its possible implications.

Normand Leavy, (691 Gingras, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1X 3T5)

Actually working with the Delphic method of consultation in a hospital in Quebec city. After a Ph.D. thesis about social network and influence process, I am interested in

social network and community in cities.

J. Hunter Mica, (4010 Windsor St., Apt. 1, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, 15217)

I am still working on my dissertation which is a diachronic analysis of the network of scientists working on Expectation States Theory (a branch of social psychology). I shall construct blockmodels of the group's social structure based upon co-authorship, collegiality, citations, acknowledgements and student-mentor ties.

J. Clyde Mitchell, (Nuffield College, Oxford, England)

Mainly testing algorithmic procedures against data sets collected by my students and colleagues.

Mark S. Mizruchi, (Scientific Computing Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York, 10461)

- 1) Study of corporate networks and CEO firings (with Don Palmer)
- 2) Study of corporate networks and political campaign contributions (with Tom Koenig)
- 3) Response of capitalist class to labor insurgency

P. Pattison, (Psychology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, 3052)

Algebraic models for social networks, especially algebraic descriptions of concrete and abstract social roles.

M. Peil, (Center of W. African Studies, Birmingham Univ., Birmingham 15, England)

I am currently completing a textbook on African Urban Society for Wiley, which should be available in 1984. It has considerable material on rural-urban links, kinship links, neighbourhood and friendship networks, within a comparative framework covering all of tropical Africa and attempting to assess changes over time where data permits this. When this is finished, I will return to an analysis of helping networks in three Sierra Leonean towns, especially the support received by elderly people who choose to remain in town.

David Prensky, (Sociology, Univ. of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL., 60637)

I am completing my Ph.D. thesis on the interorganizational structure of national (US) health policy organizations. The thesis examines the effects of that structure on political activation.

Dave Riley, (HDFS, MVR Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y., 14850)

Network influences on father involvement in child-rearing.

Paul Robinson, (300 Garibaldi Ave., Apt. 3B, Lodi, NJ, 07644)

Using data from Claude S. Fischer's Northern California Community Study (obtained through Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Science Research) to examine differences in social network correlates of well-being as a function of marital status and parenthood. (Doctoral Dissertation)

Donald F. Schwartz, (307 Roberts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Currently applying network analysis procedure to 1) help analyze superior - subordinate communication in an adult education - research information dissemination, organization, 2) describe contact structures and information flows supporting creativity and innovativeness in university-managed research and development organizations.

Thomas Schweizer, (Institut für Volkerkunde, Univ. Köln, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, D.5000, Köln 41, Fed. Rep. of Germany)

Analysis of the village economy in rural Java based on anthropological field research in 1978/79.

The investigation tries to integrate a microanalysis of the village economy, administration, development strategy. The various linkages between the village economy and the region are indicated (e.g. via prices, commodity flows, labour market, development programs).

J.P. Scott, (Sociology, Univ. of Leicester, Leicester, Great Britain)

Research on interlocking directorships and share ownership in Britain, as part of an international project. The work has been reported in Corporations Classes and Capitalism (Hutchinson, 1979), and The Upper Classes (Macmillan, 1982). The work will be completed over the next two years, and further research reports are under preparation. Research is now beginning on the development of the British upper class, with particular reference to the use of network concepts to study kinship, political affiliations, and other aspects of class structuration.

F.N. Stokman (Frans), (Doorrid 6, Haren BN, 9751 AR, Holland)

- Extensions of GRADAP (Graph Analysis and Definition Package) (Interuniversity projectgroup GRADAP)
 - *plotting of graphs
 - *coefficients of spatial autocorrelation
 - *triad counts
 - *cycle detection
 - *linear assignment
 - *conversion of the CDC version to IBM and other major computers.
- Development of procedures for the creation and analysis of knowledge graphs.
- Intercorporate structure. Comparative analysis of 10 countries.

David J. Tucker, (Social Work, McMaster Univ., Hamilton, Ont., L8S 4M2)

My current research deals with the general topic of the formation, growth and death of organizations. In this respect I am studying approximately 400 voluntary social service organizations all of which came into existence in Metro Toronto in the period 1970-80 inclusively. I am focusing specifically on the importance of environmental factors, selected intraorganization characteristics and interorganizational relation in explaining organizational formation, growth and death. Data are being collected from archival sources and by means of in-depth interviews with the chief executives of each organization.

Peter Willmott, (27 Kingsley Place, London, England, N6 5EA)

Informal social relationships and their relevance to policy.

I expect to start shortly on a programme of research on this subject. The first two elements would be (a) the role of local community and (b) friendship.

Gunter Wolf, (care of Lehrstuhl für Politische Wissenschaft, Der Universität Mannheim, Prof. Dr. Phil. Rudolf Wildenmann, Seminargebaude A 5, 6800 Mannheim 1)

National elite study including network approach.

Late additions

Bonnie Erickson, (Sociology, Univ. of Toronto, 563 Spadina Ave., Toronto, M5S 1A1, Canada)

I am currently analyzing data on a network of several hundred duplicate bridge players in Ottawa-Hull. The overall structure of the network is being portrayed in several different ways: with structural equivalence, clique, and spatial models. On the one hand, we ask how external status and internal participation affect a person's position and the size and composition of personal networks. On the other, we ask how individual attributes and network variables affect access to help, levels of information, and attitudes. Special attention is being given to possible variations in these relationships with age, and to the role of activities and social relationships in adjustment to aging.

Susan Greenbaum, (8614 Palm Lane, Tampa, Florida, 33617)

Designing evaluation of neighborhood revitalization based in part on network changes in response to block-level improvements.

Starr Roxanne Hiltz, (1531 Golf St., Scotch Plains, NJ, 07076)

Social networks and information flow among scuba divers.

Vincent Lemieux, (Science Politique, Universite Laval, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1W 3N2, Canada)

Les reseaux de decideurs (social networks of decision-makers).

David Bunting, (Economics, Eastern Washington University, 3019 Patterson Hall, Cheney, Washinton, 99004)

An econometric study of the American corporate network. Using the interlocking and network relationships of the 1300 companies from the 1977 FORTUNE 1000 and SPECIAL 300 lists, industry concentration, and company return on sales or investment, regression models are developed to determine the effects of interlocking or network position on company performance. Expected completion date: June 1983.

Secondly, the separation of ownership from control before Berle and Means. An attempt to determine when owners actually "lost" control. So far, the separation process appears much more complicated than perceived. Some companies actively sought to disfranchise shareholders while in others control passed back and forth between owners and managers. Expected completion date: March 1983.

Per Morten Schiefloe, (Sociology, Trondheim, Norway)

Social networks in cities: The project will try to find out what kinds of social networks exist in housing areas, what these imply, what they are used for, and what are their prerequisites.

It will be of special interest to look further into the possibilities for self-organization in the solving of everyday problems. In connection with planning it is important to isolate as many as possible of the conditions which either help or hinder the development of self-organization. Another important problem to be considered is people's use of, concept of, and identification with the local environment.

Gary Hurd (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta)

The major direction for my work is the clinical evaluation and modification of individual network behavior and structural change in small (4-10 member) groups. The rates of change of network variables in natural groups (size, composition, etc.), health outcomes, and the interaction of psychopathology and network variables are also active research interests.

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SPECIAL JOURNALS

MARKIST INQUIRIES: STUDIES OF LABOR, CLASS, & STATES. edited by Michael Burawoy & Theda Skocpol. Special issue of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY*, 1982. 330pp. \$10 to ASA & BSA members. (Purchasable separately from journal.)

SELECTED ABSTRACTS:

BURAWOY, Michael (Soc-Berkeley). "Introduction: the resurgence of Marxism in American sociology." Pp. S1-S30.

The renewed interest in Marxism within American sociology is only the latest revitalization of that discipline by European thought.

BILLINGS, Dwight B. (Soc-Kentucky). "Class origins of the "New South": planter persistence and industry in North Carolina." Pp. S52-S85.

A conventional view shared by sociologists and historians asserts that an ascendant middle class led the American South along a new path of capitalist industrial development in the early decades following the Civil War. This paper challenges this class interpretation of southern planters in building key sectors of southern industry. A comparison of class relations in the textile, coal mining, and tobacco industries reveals the historical patterns which shaped industrial relations and ideology in planter-dominated southern industries.

THOMAS, Robert (Soc-Michigan). "Citizenship and gender in work organization: some considerations for theories of the labor process." Pp. S86-S112.

Recent analyses of changes in the organization of work and authority relations have stimulated a concern for extending and elaborating a theory of the labor process under capitalism. Works by Braverman, Edwards, and Burawoy, in particular, have made significant, though divergent, steps in that direction. It is argued in this paper, however, that their works do not go far enough in connecting issues of race, gender, and citizenship (political inequality) with structures of control over the labor process. An analysis of data from a case study of the labor process in an agribusiness (lettuce) industry is employed to highlight the importance of citizenship and gender as statuses constructed external to economic organizations but applied internal to them. Three principal arguments are derived from that case study: (1) that differences in citizenship status and gender serve to distinguish among labor market participants; (2) that nonmarket processes affect not only the distribution of individuals into positions in the labor process but also provide distinct advantages to employers in the creation and maintenance of different labor processes; and (3) that citizenship and gender have a material basis external to the labor process, that is, they are not simply labels attached to workers. The findings from the case study are then used to suggest alternative directions for labor process theory and research.

GRIFFIN, Larry (Soc-Indiana), Joel A. DEVINE (Soc-Tulane) & Michael WALLACE (Soc-Yale). "Monopoly capital, organized labor, and military expenditures in the United States, 1949-1976." Pp. S113-S153.

In this paper we systematically assess the neo-Marxian view that military expenditures are used by the state as countercyclical fiscal policy either to forestall a serious recession or to facilitate economic recovery.

WRIGHT, Erik Olin (Soc-Wisconsin) & Joachim SINGLEMANN (Pop. Div., UN). "Proletarianization in the changing American class structure." Pp. S176-S209.

This paper attempts to address empirically the debate between two opposed images of the transformation of work in contemporary capitalism. The first, commonly associated with "postindustrial theory," sees work as becoming more humanized, more autonomous, less routinized; the second image, associated with Marxist theories of proletarianization, sees work as becoming more routinized and degraded, with less autonomy and responsibility for the worker.

EVANS, Peter (Soc-Brown). "Reinventing the bourgeoisie: state entrepreneurship and class formation in dependent capitalist development." Pp. S210-S247.

This study examines the attempts of the Brazilian state to promote the expansion of the role of local capital in the capital goods and petrochemical industries during the period 1974-79. In the capital goods industry the attempt was unsuccessful and generated serious political opposition to the regime among local entrepreneurs, thus illustrating the extent to which processes of class formation lie outside the control of even a relatively powerful state apparatus. In the petrochemical industry the existence of a powerful state enterprise within the sector was critical to the state's ability to restructure the industry. What resulted was neither a "reinvention of the bourgeoisie" nor the creation of a "state capitalist" sector but, rather, an interesting oligopolistic community in which state and private local capital are thoroughly integrated and similarly organized.

FRIEDMANN, Harriet (Soc-Toronto). "The political economy of food: the rise and fall of the postwar international food order." Pp. S248-S286.

The widespread perception of a "food crisis" since the early 1970s reflects a real turning point in the global structure of production and distribution of food grains. Scarcity is always an aspect of capitalist relations, but its specific form is determined historically through the international food order. The latter is a stable set of complementary state policies whose implicit coordination creates specific prices relative to other prices, a specific pattern of specialization, and resulting patterns of consumption and trade. The social consequences of those orderly international arrangements make sense within a Marxist conception of accumulation and class formation on a world scale. I present a historical analysis of the rise of an international food order after World War II whose principal axis was food aid from the United States to formerly self-sufficient agrarian societies. This order had contradictory effects, both economic and political, leading to a reorganization of aid and trade, higher prices, and a possible shift of grain specialization within the international division of labor. The postwar international food order left specific legacies for classes and nations.

SZELENYI, Ivan (Soc-Wisconsin). "The intelligentsia in the class structure of state-socialist societies." Pp. S287-S326.

The paper describes the class structure of East European state-socialist societies, positing the existence of a class dichotomy between the working class and the intelligentsia. This thesis challenges those theories which claim that the importance of class conflicts declined under state socialism and that therefore such societies should be described as containing nonantagonistic classes or strata. It also challenges the critical theories which acknowledge the existence of a new dominant class in Eastern Europe, but which describe that class as the bureaucracy or technobureaucracy. This paper attempts to base its class analysis on the exploration of surplus under state socialism.

"Networking: Theory & Practice." Special issue of the ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY Newsletter. 6/83. \$2.

MULLER, Robert (Asst Sec Gen, United Nations), "On Networking, P.3

You really have to live (networking), not just passing information on without it touching you or being touched by you. You are part of the totality, you are a seeker of truth, of what is good for the human race."

HINE, Virginia, "The basic paradigm of a future socio-cultural system." Pp 4-8.

We called the type of structure we were observing a 'segmented polycephalous network' --composed of autonomous segments which are organizationally self-sufficient, decentralized. The real key to understanding the power of a SP(I)N is recognizing the nature of the unifying forces that keep the structure from disintegrating. One of the forces that integrates a SP(I)N is a range of horizontal organizational linkages; the other is ideological.

DRACH, Jack, "SPINning our way to transformation." Pp 9-11.

LIPNACK, Jessica & Jeffrey STAMPS (Networking Inst.), "Discovering networking." Pp. 12-13.

The history & practice of networking as an organizational tool over the past 2 decades. Distinguishing between networking in its current form from traditional Old Boy networks as well as from hierarchical bureaucratic structures within organizations.

SATIR, Virginia, "Networking: a viable model for the New Age." Pp. 14-15.

My fantasy is a planetary network of people supporting each other in becoming more human. The means of nurturing would be through physical presence, relationship, exchanging information and communication fully.

HENDERSON, Hazel, "Social change & human development: taking responsibility." Pp. 16-18.

Informal networks create new information patterns that foster increased local action by autonomous groups sharing similar visions of a sane & humane future for all people on this planet. We must re-balance our individual & social roles & institutions (away from) bizarre patriarchies.

KENNARD, Byron, "Networking & the decentralist ideal." Pp. 19-21.

Networkers sometimes look as if they are engaged in innocent or frivolous pursuits, but often they are weaving schemes of great consequence. The networks place a common stress upon the preservation & revival of diversity in every form, seeing it as a sort of insurance policy for the human race, a force for balance & stability within the social system.

SYMPOSIUM ON WORLDSYSTEM ANALYSIS 15 (3) 1982. A Special Issue of COMPARITIVE POLITICAL STUDIES.

CONTENTS:

David G. BECKER "Bonanza Development" and the "New Bourgeoisie": Peru Under Military Rule.

B.C. KOH and Jae-On KIM Paths to Advancement in Japanese Bureaucracy.

Steve CHAN, Cores and Peripheries: Interaction Patterns in Asia.

SYMPOSIUM:

Christopher K. CHASE-DUNN, Aaron M. PALLAS and Jeffrey KENTOR, Method and Theory in World-System Research: A Reply to Dolan and Lerner, Ray and Rosenau.

SYMPOSIUM: TRANSNATIONAL COPORATIONS. A Special Issue of REVIEW 6 (2) 1982.

CONTENTS:

Maurice AYMARD, From Feudalism to Capitalism in Italy: The Case That Doesn't Fit.

Sidney W. MINTZ, Descrying the Peasantry.

TRANSACTIONAL CORPORATIONS:

Tamas SZENTES, The TNC Issue: Naive Illusions or Exorcism and Lip-Service?

Kari LEVITT-POLANYI, A Memoir: Stephen Hymer and the Multinational Corporation.

REINKE, Herbert, "Datenbeschreibung und Datendokumentation in der historischen Sozialforschung Problemaufriss und empfehlungen für die Forschung Teil I: das Problem." RESEARCH (QUANTUM). 24 10/82.

One of the prerequisites for understanding data in historical social research, their appropriate description and documentation, is still met insufficiently. The current article assesses the problem (part I) and gives recommendations for an adequate description and documentation of machine-readable historical data (part II). The proposals made concern better description and documentation of target-frame solutions in historical social research, description of the sample drawn, statements about the indicator quality of the sources used, and variable comments.

MULLER, Paul J. "Improving source criticism to cope with new types of sources and old ones better: a reminder and a partial agenda."

Many historians take it for granted that one of their major contributions to a social science history would be their art to assess and verify historical evidence. This article raises serious doubts whether this will also be the case for the plethora of administrative case files ("Massenakten"). A pledge for a new social/scientific or contextual source criticism to cope with these sources is made.

ROHLINGER, Harald. "Quellen als Auswahl - Auswahl aus Quellen, Teil I: Bemerkungen zur Empirischen Basis der historischen Sozialforschung." Pp. 34-62.

Starting out with a few brief remarks on what are considered to be 'philosophical implications' of the empirical basis of historical social research, the article mainly deals with two aspects: first possible gaps are discussed, which might occur among the target of a research-project, the set of source-material, and the finally derived machine-readable data. In the second part the reader is provided with just a rough review of the most prominent sampling-techniques. The more advanced reader should skip this part unless he is interested in answers to questions like the following: What are the drawbacks or benefits of selecting and analysing e.g. only 1,000 rather than 2,000,000 units of observations?

BAVER, Henning. "Der Einsatz archivierter Daten in der Lehre der historischen Sozialforschung."

Archived machine-readable data are increasingly used for teaching purposes in historical social research. Requirements for using machine-readable historical data are discussed, especially those for use in historical teaching packages.

Existing teaching packages in sociology and political science are reviewed. Differences between the various survey data-based teaching packages (sociology, political science) are outlined and their consequences for the design of teaching packages within historical social research are delineated. Archived machine-readable historical data have already been used in data based introductory courses into the methods of historical social research. The experiences made by the Center for Historical Social Research in its introductory courses are reported.

Finally, general requirements for the construction of data based historical teaching packages are outlined.

ROHLINGER, Harald. "Beratungstätigkeit im Zentrum für historische Sozialforschung." Pp. 73-78.

The following article is a report on experiences that have been collected for three years with the methodological and technical consultation of historical social research. These consultations enabled us to assess the state of the art, especially the statistical analysis of historical source material.

SUHL, Klaus and Bernhard (Freie) WEBELS. "Zur Bedeutung von "Amtsblatt - und Handbuchdaten. Für die empirisch-quantifizierende Forschung." Pp. 79-96.

This article intends to draw the attention to two data bases which are available to quantitative historical social research. Based on previous research at the Freie Universität Berlin the possibilities for the analysis of Amtsblatt - and Handbuchdaten (official gazettes and directories) are shown. The results of the analyses of the data in the "Amtsblatt" of the SPD- and KPD/SED-candidates and representatives for the elections in Berlin in 1929, 1933, and 1946 are presented in an illustrative way. Furthermore, the prospects of analysing the same data using a network analytical approach are briefly described.

"HISTORICAL SOFTWARE SECTION": Using canned computer packages for the network analysis of historical data.

JC PENNY FORUM, March 1983. (Published by the JC Penny Co, Consumer Education Services, 1301 6th Ave, NYC 10019). Special issue on Networking.

LIPNACK, Jessica and Jeffrey STAMPS. "Discovering networking." Pp. 4-6.

(The authors) have recently completed a study of networks. From their observations, they have identified specific characteristics & processes that seem to be a part of all networks. We asked them to summarize their findings for you.

ADAMS, John. "Networking: a catalyst for change." Pp. 8-9.

Networks of people are operating every day in all kinds of settings. People have contacts they can go to to get things done when the bureaucracy is moving too slowly. People use support networks to help them avoid problems or solve problems. Each of us has people we turn to for emotional support, advice, energizing, respect or intimacy. . . We will be more successful in implementing change if we begin by identifying the strong supporters of the idea & helping them to 'network' with each other.

SALK, Jonas (Salk Inst, LaJolla CA). "From 'either/or' to 'and.'" Pp. 10-11.

We have grown up with competition but networks require cooperation. Our culture stresses the strength of the individual, but to network we must believe in the importance of the group. . . Salk discusses human biological evolution to help us understand the social changes we are presently experiencing.

SARASON, Seymour (Psych, Yale). "Redefining self as a resource." Pp. 12-13.

What is so heartening about a resource exchange network is how self-interest becomes transformed into a personally & intellectually satisfying mutuality.

FURJANIE, Sheila. "The networking game." Pp. 15-17.

A board game whose object is to gather specific pieces of 'information' (or cards) you are looking for & to share your 'information' with other players.

KADUSHIN, Charles (Soc-CUNY Grad Ctr.). "Networking: no panacea." Pp. 18-19.

In general, informal networking works well mainly because it is a low-cost way of getting things done efficiently. When the costs mount &/or the efficiency drops, formal arrangements, contracts & payments may yet be the best way.

PIERCE, Carol (New Dynamics Assocs., N.H.). "Behaviors that help." Pp. 20-21.

The behaviors that encourage collegial networking are not the same as those found in organizational hierarchies.

Eds., "Networks that work." Pp. 24-26.

We have chosen the following examples because they demonstrate the variety of goals breadth of reach & creativity of processes that networks may embody.

HARRIS, Philip (Harris Int'l, LaJolla, CA). "Synergy." Pp. 28-29.

Networks can bring together people from many organizations, many neighborhoods, &/or many nations. Each of these groups has its own culture--its own way of thinking, believing & doing. Dr. Harris offers some suggestions for bridging the differences so that diverse groups can work together.

PARKER, Allen and Marianne HEDIN. (Ctr on Technology & Society, Cambridge, MA). "Networks in education." Pp. 30-31.

JOURNAL OF GRAPH THEORY, 6(4). Winter, 1982.

KARONSKI, M. "A Review of Random Graphs."
PISANSKI, T. "Nonorientable Genus of Cartesian Products of Regular Graphs."
BOLLOBAS, B. and E.J. COCKAYNE. "More Rotation Numbers for Complete Bipartite Graphs."
GOULD, R.J. and M.S. JACOBSEN. "Bounds for the Ramsey Number of a Disconnected Graph Versus Any Graph."
STATMAN, R. "Topological Subgraphs of Cubic Graphs and a Theorem of Dirac."
SCHMEICHEL, E. and J. MITCHEM. "Bipartite Graphs with Cycles of All Even Lengths."
ALSPACH, B. "A 1-Factorization of the Line Graphs of Complete Graphs."
BIGGS, N.L. "A New 5-Arc-Transitive Cubic Graph."
DOYLE, J.K. and J.E. GRAVER. "Mean Distance for Shapes."
OWENS, P.J. "Cyclically 5-Edge-Connected Cubic Planar Graphs."
FINK, J.F. "Randomly Antitraceable Digraphs."
WIN, S. "A Sufficient Condition for a Graph to Contain Three Disjoint 1-Factors."
TVERBERG, H. "On the Decomposition of K_n into Complete Bipartite Graphs."

THE PHILOSOPHICAL FORUM 14 (3-4), Spring-Summer, 1983.

CONTENTS:

MACPHERSON, C.B. "Hobbes' Political Economy."
BOWLES, Samuel and Herbert GINTIS. "On the inadequacy of the Conception of the Capitalist Economy as Private."
HOLLIS, Martin. "Rational Preferences."
GREEN, Philip. "Prolegomena to a Democratic Theory of the Division of Labor."
ELLERMAN, David. "Marxian Exploitation Theory."
SENSAT, Julius. "Scraffa & Ricardo on Value & Distribution."
ROEMER, John. "Are Socialist Ethnics Consistent with Efficiency?"
ACKERMANN, Robert. "Methodology & Economics."

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 4(4) 1982. ROMNEY, A. Kimball and Katherine FAUST (Calif-Irvine) "Predicting the Structure of a Communications Network from Redalled Data."

In a series of papers on informant accuracy in social network data, Bernard, Killworth, and more recently, Sailer, have concluded that "what people say, despite their presumed good intentions, bears no useful resemblance to their behavior" (Bernard, Killworth, and Sailer 1982: 63). In this paper we reanalyze one of the data sets (the technical group) utilized by Bernard, Killworth and Sailer in arriving at their conclusions. Unlike Bernard et al. we find that the observed behavior data corresponds closely to the recalled data. Using different methods of analysis we find that the verbal recall data can be used to predict structural aspects of the observed data. Two major findings emerge from our analysis: first, the more similarly two people judge the communication pattern of others, the more they interact with each other, and, second, the more two people share accurate knowledge of others, the more they interact with each other. Implications of our findings for the assertions of Bernard, Killworth and Sailer are discussed.

MARIOLIS, Peter. "'Region' and 'Subgroup': Organizing Concepts in Social Network Analysis."

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 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 analytical framework based on region and subgroup.

LAUMANN, Edward O. (Chicago) and Peter V. MARSDEN (North Carolina). "Microstructural Analysis in Interorganizational Systems."

This paper argues that network analyses of interorganizational relations should begin by examining the way in which relations are organized at the local level. It posits that systematic departures from random models for dyad and triad censuses should be found before interpreting structural patterns isolated by analytic techniques concerned with overall network structure. Three principles of organizational bonding (resource inequality, reciprocity, and redundancy) are identified, and the implications of these for dyadic and triadic microstructures are detailed. Particular attention is given to differentiating between microstructural patterns to be anticipated when a system consists of autonomous actors approximately equal in power and resources and those expected when a system is highly centralized.

ALLEN, Michael Patrick (Washington State). "The Identification of Interlock Groups in Large Corporate Networks: Convergent Validation Using Divergent Techniques."

The present study attempts to assess the substantive and theoretical implications of using different analytical techniques to identify groups of highly interlocked corporations within large corporate networks. Specifically, it compares the interlock groups identified using direct factor analysis with those identified using hierarchical cluster analysis. A comparison of these two sets of empirical results suggests that these two analytical techniques yield surprisingly similar findings even though they employ disparate methodological rationales and computational algorithms. Nevertheless, some minor but significant differences in the results provided by these two techniques arise as a consequence of different assumptions implicit in these techniques concerning the possibility of overlap between interlock groups. Finally, the convergence of these two analyses confirms that interlock groups are concrete empirical aggregations within corporate networks which cannot be dismissed as the artifacts of particular analytical methodologies.

GREENBAUM, Susan (South Florida). "Bridging Ties at the Neighborhood Level."

This paper examines the relevance of the "strength of weak ties" model (Granovetter 1973) in devising community development strategies for urban neighborhoods. The policy implications of this model for activities designed to promote neighborhood identification and cohesion are outlined, and Granovetter's specific assumptions about the structure and functioning of urban neighborhood social networks are assessed in light of existing research. Little support is found for the presumed absence of bridging weak ties among urban neighbors, or for the assumption that strong ties create an obstacle to effective political mobilization in working-class neighborhoods. An alternative model of local-level integration is suggested, which retains Granovetter's concept of dense clusters of network ties linked by "local bridges", but re-examines the role of weak ties in effecting such bridges.

ABSTRACTS

Two papers by Bonnie Erickson (Soc, Toronto) & T.A. Nosanchuk (Soc, Carleton):

"The allocation of esteem: a test of Goode's theory!" Univ of Toronto Structural Analysis Programme Working Paper No. 48. 1983. 51pp. \$2.00

Goode argues that esteem is a curvilinear function of performance, while disesteem stems in part from substandard performance. Deviance is also greater the more deviant acts one commits & the more disapproved these acts are. Further, performance & deviance may pay off (in esteem & disesteem) at different rates for people of different status. Here we test Goode's predictions in a well bounded, well connected subculture with a single central form of activity for which performance quality is clearly measurable. His esteem predictions, which are essential to much of his larger argument, are strongly supported. The results for disesteem lead us to modify his argument. We also investigate the possible role of network size & performance frequency as mechanisms for the translation of performance & deviance into esteem or disesteem.

1983. "The size & composition of personal networks in a voluntary association." Centre for Urban & Community Studies, Univ of Toronto. Research Paper No. 140. \$2.50

Weak social ties, a consequential but neglected part of personal networks, are often formed in voluntary associations. Higher status people tend to benefit by gaining larger numbers of weak ties to other higher status people, because they join more associations. They may have further advantages within associations but the genesis of weak ties within associations is largely unstudied. This paper reports the effects of status & association-specific variables on the number & status composition of ties within an association chosen to set the lower bounds on status effects. Given the special conditions in this type of association, status effects are virtually nonexistent. The more people participate in association activities, & the better they perform, the more ties they acquire. There is little status homophily, especially for the very weak ties & for forms of status that are not immediately observable.

ALBA, Richard D. & Mitchell B. CHAMLIN (Soc, SUNY-Albany). 1983. "A preliminary examination of ethnic identification among whites." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW Vol. 48 (April): 240-247.

The issue of ethnic identity has received little attention in the empirical literature on ethnicity, despite its importance in the light of the currently high rates of intermarriage and mixed ancestry. In a preliminary way, we examine the variation of a skeletal form of ethnic identity: namely, ethnic identification, the individual's self-placement in terms of ethnic categories. We concentrate on the distinction between those who identify with a single group and others who do not and analyze its association among native-born whites with such variables as education and generation in the U.S. A key finding is the rising number of individuals who have mixed ethnic ancestry but identify themselves in terms of one group. This occurrence appears to corroborate assertions of a "resurgence of ethnicity" but points as well to a fundamental change in the nature of ethnicity, as ethnic identifiers are increasingly individuals with mixed ethnic ancestry, who are likely to have a muted ethnic identity.

BECQUART-LECLERCQ, Jeanne. 1979. "Réseau relationnel, pouvoir relationnel." REVUE FRANCAISE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE Vol. 29 (Fevrier): 102-

L'exercice du pouvoir relationnel semble particulièrement répandu en France, nombreuses sont les études qui décrivent le réseau relationnel ou y font allusion, mais le mécanisme lui-même est peu analysé dans ses ressorts profonds: quelles sont les conditions de son apparition? Peut-il se réduire à un mode particulier d'échange politique? Quels sont ses effets sur la structure sociale? A qui profite-t-il?

BERKMAN, Lisa (Epidemiology, Yale). 1980. "Physical health and the social environment: a social epidemiological perspective." Pp. 51-75 in THE RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FOR MEDICINE, ed. by L. Eisenberg & A. Kleinman. D. Reidel.

In the first part of this paper, several examples of the ways in which the social environment may have an impact on health status are presented. The second part discusses the mechanism(s) by which socioenvironmental variables are linked to pathological/disease processes. The third part discusses several models of social interventions which may lend themselves quite easily to preventive efforts in health.

BIEN, Walter (Soc, Wuppertal). 1983. "Network analysis and demographic research: possible applications of relational analysis." Research Report 83-39. Wuppertal 2.

Aims of network analysis. Terminology of network analysis. Levels of analysis. Analysis procedure. Future possibilities.

CALHOUN, Craig Jackson (Soc, North Carolina). 1983. "The radicalism of tradition: community strength or venerable disguise and borrowed language." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 88 (March): 886-914.

An equation has often been made, especially but not exclusively by Marxists, between radicalism and the rational understanding of objective interests. I argue that, on the contrary, commitments to traditional cultural values and immediate communal relations are crucial to many radical movements, because these commitments provide populations with the extent of internal social organization necessary to concerted, radical collective action, and because the largely defensive goals of these movements must be radically incompatible with the introduction of modern capitalist-dominated social formations. Reformism is the characteristic stance of the modern working class, for both social and cultural reasons.

CHARNEVALE, Peter J.D., Dean G. PRUITT & Patricia I. CARRINGTON (Psych. SUNY-Buffalo). 1982. "Effects of future dependence, liking, and repeated requests for help on helping behaviour." *SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY* Vol. 45 (1): 9-14.

The joint effect on helping behavior of liking and dependence on another for future rewards was examined. It was hypothesized that future dependence produces more helping behavior between people who like one another than between people who dislike one another. This hypothesis was derived from the Pruitt and Kimmel (1977) goal/expectation theory, a theory developed to interpret certain findings about cooperation in the prisoner's dilemma game. The hypothesis was supported. For people who liked one another, future dependence led to more time spent helping and a greater amount of help than no future dependence. For people who disliked one another, helping was low regardless of the extent of future dependence. In addition, the amount of help given the other increased across trials only for those subjects who were dependent on the other for later help. The Pruitt and Kimmel theory explains the low level of help in the conditions where the other was disliked as due to a lack of trust that the other would reciprocate.

CHAPPELL, Neena L. (Manitoba). 1983. "Informal support networks among the elderly." *RESEARCH ON AGING* 5 (1): 77-99.

This article points to the current popularity of a family-nonfamily conceptual distinction in current gerontological research. It argues for the utility of a peer, intergenerational distinction, highlighting nonfamily age peers as an important but relatively neglected area of study. It presents empirical data exploring these concepts. It is only after a diversity of types of supports are examined (including availability of social support, interaction in and satisfaction with these relationships, and participation in various recreational activities) that the particular importance of nonfamily age peers becomes apparent. The data indicate the importance of these concepts, differentially, depending on the activity and type of interaction examined.

CHRISTIE, Vigdis (Norwegian Institute of Urban & Regional Research). 1976. "Poverty, social contact & social class." *ACTA SOCIOLOGICA* 19 (4): 375-86.

In a Norwegian survey, a clear connection exists between those who have few social contacts and having a low income or low education level.

CLARK, G.L. (Harvard). 1983. "Fluctuations and rigidities in local labor markets. Part 2: reinterpreting contracts." *ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING A* 15: 365-377.

Local labor markets are characterized by rigidities in their patterns of adjustment to short-run fluctuations. With or without unions, fluctuations in employment, hours worked, and money wages are unlike the patterns predicted by conventional discrete-exchange labor-market theories. Moreover there are distinct geographical and industrial patterns in the observed rigidities. Neoclassical implicit contract theory has been vindicated. Or has it? Obvious empirical difficulties remain, especially with regard to predicting which adjustment variable has precedence. There are conceptual shortcomings as well, evidenced by ad hoc assumptions of cooperative wealth maximization. By integrating the underlying structure of inequality with the processes of production and exchange, principles of an alternative conceptualization of contract theory are sketched and their implications noted for a set of hypothetical local labor markets. Based upon these arguments a research agenda for analyzing the relational character of local labor markets is briefly outlined.

DAVIS, Donald D. (Psych. Michigan State) & Leonard A. JASON (Psych. De Paul). 1982. "Developing a support network for community psychologists." *JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY* 10: 15-22.

Over the past few years a diverse group of community-oriented individuals from academic and applied settings has scheduled regular meetings at different universities. This group, officially called the Midwestern Eco-Community Psychology Interest Group, has provided an important source of support to individuals with community interests. The present paper describes the evolution of this group and presents survey data suggesting that this developing network has successfully facilitated the exchange of resources and information among members.

DEGENNE, Alain (Centre d'analyse et de mathematiques sociales, E.H.E.S.S., Paris). 1983. "Sur les reseaux de sociabilite." *REVUE FRANCAIS DE SOCIOLOGIE* 24: 109-118.

A general review of some basic network analytic works (White, Granovetter, Mitchell, McPherson, Erickson, Snyder and Kick, etc.), also linking their concerns to recent French sociological work.

DELGADO, Melvin & Denise HUMM-DELGADO (Social Work, Boston). 1982. "Natural support systems: source of strength in Hispanic communities." *SOCIAL WORK* Vol. 27 (1): 83-89.

The authors examine four types of natural support systems, analyze the needs they serve in Hispanic communities, and discuss the implications of this analysis for direct services, planning, and social policy.

DERBER, Charles & SCHWARTZ (Boston College). 1983. "Toward a theory of worker participation." *SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY* 53 (1): 61-79.

This paper proposes that the emergence of shop-floor worker participation projects in many of the largest corporations in the United States has major theoretical interest because it points to a shift in the structure of American management from Taylorist forms of organization toward "post-Taylorist" systems based on "relative worker autonomy" and limited democratic organization on the shop floor. The postulated shift toward "relative worker autonomy" is explored, first, in terms of the contradictions and failures of Taylorism -- specifically its failure to integrate workers or bind them effectively, either psychologically or ideologically, to their jobs and firms. While the costs of worker dis-integration have led management to initiate post-Taylorist labor control systems, an analysis of participative experiments suggests that these new systems produce new contradictions engendering worker expectations and entitlements for democracy in the workplace. The analysis suggests the need for a reformulation of current theories of the capitalist labor process that can explain both the emergence of "integrative" labor systems based on participation and democratic legitimations and also the new forms of contestation they produce.

DUNCAN, George T. (Carnegie-Mellon University) & Randolph M. SIVERSON (University of California, Davis). 1982. "Flexibility of alliance partner choice in a multipolar system: models and tests." *INTERNATIONAL STUDIES QUARTERLY* 26 (4): 511-538.

International system theorists usually hypothesize great flexibility of alliance partner choice among the major powers in a multipolar system. To test for the existence of such flexibility, three statistically testable hypotheses of alliance partner choice in a multipolar system are derived. Log-linear model procedures are developed for testing hypotheses of dyadic independence and homogeneity in alliance partner choice. A Markov chain model provides the framework to test the hypothesis of random temporal sequencing of alliance choice. Two data sets giving international alliance choices of the major powers are used to test these models. One data set contains only formal, i.e., written, alliances entered into between 1815 and 1913, and each of the three models is found to be consistent with these data. In the case of the second data set (containing formal and informal alliances entered into between 1814 and 1913), the dyadic independence and homogeneity models are rejected, but a random sequential choice model is accepted. Differences among data sets are discussed, and it is concluded that the formal alliances more accurately reflect the structure of the major-power international system, and thus all three hypotheses are acceptable for the system.

ECKERT, J. Kevin (Anthrop. Case Western Reserve University). 1983. "Dislocation and relocation of the urban elderly: social networks as mediators of relocation stress." *HUMAN ORGANIZATION* 42 (1): 39-

The elderly represent an ever-increasing percentage of the population in urban core areas. Such commercial zones are prime targets for urban renewal and redevelopment. This paper deals with one segment of the elderly poor -- the occupants of single rooms in cheap hotels and rooming houses -- who live in such an urban core zone (located in a West Coast city) being markedly changed through redevelopment. An ongoing study of the consequences of forced relocation utilized a quasi-experimental design comparing premove and postmove measures of mental and physical health status, social networks and supports, and psychosocial adjustment for two groups of older persons. The experimental group (N = 62) was forced to relocate to other accommodations (in most cases other urban hotels), while the comparison group (N = 75) was not subject to relocation. A central hypothesis was that the older residents of single-room occupancy hotels would be particularly vulnerable to the impact of urban change and forced relocation. This hypothesis was not supported. The lack of serious impact on relocatee's mental and physical health and social adjustment can be related to morphological and functional characteristics of their personal social networks and to the particular relationship of these networks to the urban core zone.

ERICKSON, Bonnie H. (Soc, Toronto) & T.A. NOSANCHUK (Soc, Carleton). 1983. "The size and composition of personal networks in a voluntary association." RESEARCH PAPER 140.

Weak social ties, a consequential but neglected part of personal networks, are often formed in voluntary associations. Higher status people tend to benefit by gaining larger numbers of weak ties to other high status people, because they join more associations. They may have further advantages within associations, but the genesis of weak ties within associations is largely unstudied. This paper reports the effects of status and of association-specific variables on the number and status composition of ties within an association chosen to set the lower bounds on status effects. Given the special conditions in this type of association, status effects are virtually nonexistent. The more people participate in association activities, and the better they perform, the more ties they acquire. There is little status homophily, especially for very weak ties and for forms of status that are not immediately observable.

FISCHER, Claude S. (Soc, California). 1982. "The dispersion of kinship ties in modern society: contemporary data and historical speculation." JOURNAL OF FAMILY HISTORY Vol. 7 (4): 353-375.

This essay uses a 1977 survey of social networks to describe "modern" California kinship. Respondents' active relations with kin outside the household -- relations involving existing or likely exchanges -- tend to be geographically dispersed and focused on immediate kin, especially parents and adult children; extended kin ties are largely latent. The degree of dispersion varies systematically with respondent characteristics; notably, the more educated respondents tended to have the most dispersed networks and to be least dependent on kin. Assuming that this pattern is indeed a "modern" development, the article examines alternative explanations for its appearance and speculates that it may have been most stimulated by twentieth-century developments in space transcending technologies.

GALLO, Frank. 1982. "The effects of social support networks on the health of the elderly." SOCIAL WORK IN HEALTH CARE 8 (2): 65-

This is a study of the relationship between social support networks and health of the elderly. The aim was to identify and measure the specific dimensions (characteristics) of a social support network and determine which have the greatest effect on an older person's health status. Also, the study examined the collective effect of all measurable dimensions of the network on health status. The major finding was that there was a high statistical correlation between the social support network and health. This provides objective research evidence to what has been suspected intuitively by social workers. That is, knowledge about the social support network is important in assessing health.

GARBARINO, James & Deborah SHERMAN (Center for the Study of Youth Development, Boys Town, Neb.). 1980. "High-risk neighborhoods and high-risk families: the human ecology of child maltreatment." CHILD DEVELOPMENT 51: 188-198.

Based on multiple regression analysis to identify the socioeconomic demographic, and attitudinal correlates of neighborhood differences in the rate of child abuse and neglect, a pair of neighborhoods matched for socioeconomic level was selected, one high risk, the other low risk. Interviews with expert informants ranging from elementary school principals to mailmen were used to develop neighborhood profiles. Samples of families were drawn from each neighborhood and interviews conducted to identify stresses and supports, with special emphasis on sources of help, social networks, evaluation of the neighborhood and use of formal family support systems. The results lend support to the concept of neighborhood "risk". Families in the high-risk neighborhood, though socioeconomically similar to families in the low-risk neighborhood, report less positive evaluation of the neighborhood as a context for child and family development. Furthermore, they reveal a general pattern of "social impoverishment" in comparison with families in the low-risk neighborhood.

GRAFSTEIN, Robert (University of Georgia). "Structure and structuralism." SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY 63 (4): 617-622.

Insofar as structuralism does not reduce to an amorphous interest in exploring social patterns, it must adopt an ontology of structures. This ontology distinguishes structuralism from other approaches offering structural descriptions of social phenomena. In light of this difference in approach, the idea of a social structure is defined and defended.

HERNDON, James F. (Pol.Sci, VPI). "Access, record, and competition as influences on interest group contributions to congressional campaigns." *JOURNAL OF POLITICS*, 44, 4 (11/82): 996-1019.

Interviews with representatives of business and labor interest groups led to hypotheses concerning the relative emphasis placed on securing (or maintaining) access to decision makers, candidates' records, and levels of competition in decisions to make monetary contributions to congressional campaigns. These hypotheses were tested with campaign finance data, resulting in identification of differential strategies followed by business and labor respectively. New hypotheses were derived from efforts to generalize findings to groups similarly advantaged or disadvantaged by political and social processes.

HOUGH, Ralph & Joseph STEVENS, JR. (Early Childhood Ed., Georgia State, Atlanta). 1983. "Social networks as supports for parenting." *YOUNG CHILDREN* 36 (March): 50-60.

If we are to develop programs which provide support to families, we need to know more about the natural support systems available to families. This paper reviews the literature and makes suggestions to educators.

HOWELL, Frank M. (Soc, Texas Christian) & Lynn W. McBROOM (Soc, Mississippi State). 1982. "Social relations at home and at school: an analysis of the correspondence principle." *SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION* 55 (January): 40-52.

The recent radical critique of schooling in capitalist America by Bowles and Gintis argues that a straightforward "correspondence" exists between the social relations experienced at home and at school. The correspondence principle defines, among other things, a significant intergenerational reproduction of consciousness and socialized inequality via the linkages among the authority relations experienced by fathers at work, transferred to childrearing styles, and replicated in school interaction with teachers. Using data from a national sample of male high school sophomores, we analyze the correspondence between social background, the social relations of authority experienced in the family, and those reported in school with teachers. The results show that the linkage between social background and family relations is minimal and is consistent with other reviews of the literature. However, the correspondence of family and school relations is greater as indicators of these two domains share about one-fifth of their variance.

JACOBS, Jerry (Soc, Harvard University). 1983. "Industrial sector and career mobility reconsidered." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (June): 415-421.

The relationship between industrial sector and career mobility is reexamined. It is argued that one must separate stayers and movers when studying career mobility. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men and from the March 1981 Current Population Survey are employed. Two industrial sector models are tested, and are compared with a blue-collar vs. white-collar dichotomy. Industrial sector is shown to have only a modest impact on career mobility: Industrial sector is no more important for blacks and women than for white men. For all groups, collar color inhibits career mobility significantly more than does industrial sector.

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

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.

KADUSHIN, Charles (Soc, CUNY Graduate School). 1982. "Intellectuals and cultural power." *MEDIA, CULTURE AND SOCIETY* 4: 255-62.

I shall first describe the present structure of the scholarly-scientific system on the one hand and the general intellectual system on the other, paying particular attention to any changes they may have undergone in recent years. Then, I shall speculate on relations between the systems and possible changes in the future. I shall be drawing on recent systematic research undertaken in connection with my recent study of the publishing industry, books, as well as my earlier (1974) research on the U.S. intellectual elite updated by some casual contact with American intellectuals and their works.

1983. "Mental health and the interpersonal environment: a reexamination of some effects of social structure on mental health." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (April): 188-198.

Despite much speculation in classical sociological theory, urbanization and industrialization are not systematically related to individual mental health. The "interpersonal environment" mediates between larger system properties and individual realities. Two kinds of interpersonal environments are noted in classical theory: a *gemeinschaft* environment of high social density, and an overlapping specialized social circle environment. Using stress reactions of Vietnam veterans to combat as an example, it was found that social density predicts lower levels of stress reaction only in smaller cities and rural areas, whereas interaction with a circle of Vietnam veterans is associated with reduced distress in cosmopolitan metropolitan areas and with increased stress reactions in medium sized cities and rural areas. Because combat is exogenous to the men's current urban setting, the findings are less likely to be confounded by "drift" and self-selection. Implications for classical urban theory are developed.

KIRST, Michael W. & Gail MEISTER (Ed, Stanford). 1983. "The role of issue networks in state agenda-setting." *INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE Project Report 83-A1*.

Several diverse strands of theoretical and empirical research on state policymaking offer alternative perspectives in how and why issues appear on a given state's policy agenda. This paper reviews this literature with special attention to the operation, role, and impact of policy issue networks. Networks that spread issues rapidly among states are located within the burgeoning literature from numerous disciplines on network concepts. The authors' conclusions are then tested using four issues: minimum competency graduation, collective bargaining, school finance reform, and "creation science." Classifications and characteristics of different networks are analyzed. There is evidence that in some circumstances interstate policy issue networks can override iron-triangles and intra-state socio-economic variables by placing specific issues in a state policy agenda.

LAWSON, Ronald (Queen's College, CUNY). 1983. "Origins and evolution of a social movement strategy The rent strike in New York City, 1904-1980." *URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY* 18 (3): 371-395.

To what extent, and how, do social movement strategies change over time? Why are particular strategic options selected by social movement organizations? A wide range of theories bearing on these questions are used to analyze the birth and evolution of the rent strike as used within the tenant movement in New York City. The emergence and diffusion of six key groups of innovations over a 76-year period are examined. The analysis considers the origins of the strategy, the extent of change in it over time, how and why innovations occurred, and how and to what extent they were diffused through the multitude of organizations making up the movement. It also examines the extent, consistency of, and reasons for patterns in variations in the use of strategic forms among the constituent organizations of the movement, the impact of both housing and politics of the various innovations, and the ultimate institutionalization of the strategy.

LIN, Keh-Ming, Thomas S. INUI, Arthur M. KLEINMAN, & William M. WOMACK (Psych. U.C.L.A.). 1982. "Sociocultural determinants of the help-seeking behavior of patients with mental illness." *THE JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE* Vol. 170 (2): 78-85.

This descriptive study employed semistructured interviewing and questionnaire administration to delineate the sociocultural determinants of the help-seeking process in 48 psychiatric patients. The help-seeking process is considered in two stages. The first stage starts from the recognition of initial symptoms and ends in the first contact with a mental health professional. The second stage is defined as that time between the first contact and actual participation in a planned treatment program. In both stages, patients typically go through phases of lay consultation, nonpsychiatric professional consultation, and referral. The multiple steps which are usually involved in help seeking often result in significant delay of both mental health contact and treatment. The help-seeking process was found to correlate strongly with ethnicity. Both Asians and Blacks showed more extended family involvement, and the involvement of key family members tended to be persistent and intensive in Asians. Ethnicity was also associated with the length of delay, with Asians showing the longest delay and Caucasians the least. These ethnic differences were also reflected in help-seeking pathway assignment using Lin's criteria. Although modernity and parochialism, as measured by the level of modernization and the cohesiveness of the social network system of the subjects, were also found to be correlated with delay, they appeared to exert an influence independent from that of ethnicity.

MARIOLIS, Peter & Maria H. JONES. 1982. "Centrality in corporate interlock networks: reliability and stability." *ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY* 27 (4): 571-584.

This paper addresses a series of empirical, methodological, and theoretical questions raised by examining 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, nondirectional centrality, and directional centrality), 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.

MANDEL, Michael J. (Econ, Harvard). 1983. "Local roles and social networks." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (June): 376-386.

This paper proposes a method for systematically incorporating individuals' perspectives into the analysis of roles and social networks. Using algebraic tools, a set of definitions, procedures, and algorithms collectively entitled "local role analysis" is developed to study and compare relational patterns of individual actors. Local role analysis is then demonstrated using network data on workers' relations in an East African clothing factory undergoing worker-management conflict (Kapferer, 1972). In particular, it is possible to identify who are the leaders in the factory, and to show how the occupants of the leadership roles change over time. These examples suggest that local role analysis offers a practical methodology for studying the interaction between the perspectives of individual actors and the overall structure of roles.

MARSDEN, Peter V. (Soc, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). 1983. "Restricted access in networks and models of power." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 88 (4): 686-717.

This paper modifies the model of purposive action proposed by Coleman to encompass circumstances in which actors have imperfect access to one another. An access network indicating the available channels for exchange is introduced; it creates discrepancies in the number of alternative exchange relationships available to different actors. The connection of two ideas -- Emerson's notion that dependency of one actor on another is inversely related to the first actor's number of alternative exchange relationships and Coleman's conception of dependency in terms of the control of one actor's interests by another -- permits the introduction of what is termed "price-making behavior." This allows actors favorably situated in the access network to inflate the exchange value of their resources in transactions with peripheral actors. Effects of the modifications are investigated by means of artificial data; the effects include shifts in the equilibrium distribution of power among actors, in the levels of resource transfer among actors in a given time period, in the outcomes of events, and in the interest satisfaction of actors.

MARTIN, Robyn, F. Natalie BONASERA, & Richard DENI (Psych. Rider College). 1982. "Choosing a help-giver: sex of subject, type of problem, age of helper, and relationship of helper to subject." *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS* 50: 213-234.

In Experiment 1, 20 male and 20 female undergraduates responded to questionnaire items requiring choice between two types of advisors for help in solving two types of problems. Subjects chose either a lower- or upper-classman as the help-giver when the hypothetical problem was either related to personal adjustment or academics. Subjects preferred younger advisors for personal problems and older advisors for academic problems. 20 undergraduates with siblings (10 males, 10 female) and 20 undergraduates without siblings (10 male, 10 female) in Experiment 2 responded to questionnaire items requiring choice between two types of advisors (parent, peer) for help in solving two types of problems (moral, career). When moral decisions were involved, male subjects with siblings and female subjects without siblings showed no preference; however, females with siblings and males without siblings preferred peers over parents. When career decisions were involved, parents were preferred. These findings suggest that help-seeking and choosing an advisor are behaviors that can be predicted by personal and situational factors.

MAYHEW, BRUCE H. (Soc, S. Carolina). 1982. "Structuralism and ontology." *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, Vol. 63 (4): 634-639.

Questions of ontology are irrelevant to the sciences -- including the social sciences for the simple reason that sciences proceed upon the assumption of hypothetical realism. Structuralism in the social sciences includes a wider array of perspectives than those discussed by Grafstein. He appears to be discussing a particular variety of French structuralism, a tradition which has very serious problems.

McINTOSH, William Alex (Soc, Texas A & M) & Peggy SHIFFLET (Soc, VPI). 1983. "Social support, stress and diet among the elderly." Paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Detroit, September.

The data show that supports facilitate healthful dietary practices while stress hinders them. Furthermore, support lessens the negative effects of stress on diets. Friendship (as compared to having a spouse, relatives or material resources) is clearly the most important direct and buffering support.

McKINLAY, John (Soc, Boston). 1980. "Social network influences on morbid episodes and the career of help seeking." Pp. 77-107 in *THE RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FOR MEDICINE*, ed. by L. Eisenberg & A. Kleinman. D. Reidel.

In recent years the concept of a social network has been employed in studies seeking to explain the epidemiology of many different problems and the ways in which they are responded to -- both by the afflicted and their families, and the professional and organizations which attempt to cure or care for them. This chapter selectively reviews some of these studies and discusses them in relation to the notion of a help-seeking career.

MENDILOW, Jonathon (Pol.Sci, Tel-Aviv). 1982. "Party-cluster formations in multi-party systems." *POLITICAL STUDIES* 30 (4): 485-503.

An examination of the multi-party system in Israel and to a large extent also in France during the last two decades reveals the emergence of three distinct types of party clusters. These approximate to a limited extent to Kirchheimer's catch-all thesis, but reveal motives and conditions other than those he postulated. The party clusters are distinguished as Conglomerate Blocs, Proportionally Amalgamated Parties and Unitary Amalgamated Parties. An analysis of the party systems in at least these two countries show the conditions likely to foster the formation of such party configurations, their modes of operation, and the internal stresses they generate.

MILARDO, Robert (Maine). "Relationship change and social networks." *SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH: in press.*

This paper reviews the literature on the social context of close relationships. Several distinct methodologies have been employed to identify the constituency of pair member's social networks of kin and nonkin, the network of significant others and the network of individuals with whom interactions occur on a routine basis. The relative advantages and limitations of each method are scrutinized. Then issues regarding change in the structural and interactional attributes of social networks are examined as individuals initiate and develop pair relationships. In particular, we review theory and research concerned with the process of social withdrawal and the deterioration of individually centered networks, the formation of mutual or couple-centered networks, and the effects of network interference and support on the stability of romantic relationships.

MINTZ, Beth (Vermont) & Michael SCHWARTZ (SUNY, Stony Brook). 1981. "The structure of intercorporate unity in American business." *SOCIAL PROBLEMS* 29 (2):

This paper examines the structure of intercorporate unity in the United States through an analysis of interlocking directorates. Our findings suggest that the major organizing institutions within the corporate world are the largest New York commercial banks, themselves united by a small number of prominent insurance companies. These institutions lend an order to corporate affairs and maintain a loose unity among firms. Although sources of conflict remain, patterns of director interlocks emphasize the capacity for cohesion supplied by the financial sector and suggest that mechanisms for conflict resolution reside within U.S. business.

NOWAK, Peter J. (Iowa), Roy E. RICKSON (Griffith), Charles E. RAMSEY (Texas), & Willis J. GOUDY (Iowa). 1982. "Community conflict and models of political participation." *RURAL SOCIOLOGY* 47 (2): 333-348.

This paper examines how community conflict mediates traditional explanations of political activity. Participation in political activity is usually explained by the selection or mobilization models, the former based on social status and the latter on associational involvement. Previous research has found little meaningful difference in the predictive ability of these models, but has also ignored the socioeconomic context of the political activity. We suggest that community conflict, a common setting for political activity, affects the models differently; increasing conflict should depress the relationship between status and political participation but strengthen the relationship between associational ties and participation. These hypotheses were tested in a rural community during a five-year period when community conflict intensified. Results indicate that the selection model does lose predictive efficiency under intensifying conflict, but the mobilization model also becomes less efficient, contrary to our prediction. Underestimating the importance of the social bond in a conflict situation is a possible explanation of the results.

O'CONNOR, Andrea (Columbia). 1982. "Ingredients for successful networking." *THE JOURNAL OF NURSING ADMINISTRATION* 12 (2): 36-40.

This article explores the concept of networking in terms of its possibilities and benefits for nursing leaders. The author's practical discussion of reasons and resources for networking, planning networking activities, and networking behaviours provides insights for accessing and using a network to reach professional goals.

PERRY, Ronald W., Michael K. LINDELL, & Marjorie R. GREENE (Battele Human Affairs Research Centers). 1982. *SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY*, 10 (1): 97-104.

This report examines the problem of communicating emergency information to communities which are multi-ethnic. A probability sample of flood evacuation warning recipients was taken from a small Western United States town with a large segment of Mexican-American citizens. Analyses of these data revealed three primary differentials by ethnicity: Mexican-Americans were more skeptical than whites about believing warning messages, no matter how specific the message; Mexican-Americans interpreted the same warning messages as indicating lower levels of personal danger; and Mexican-Americans were less likely to undertake a protective action (that is, evacuate) than whites.

RIGER, Stephanie, & Paul J. LAVRAKAS (Urban Affairs, Northwestern). 1981. "Community ties: patterns of attachment and social interaction in urban neighborhoods." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY* 9 (1).

Factors affecting residents' attachments to their communities are investigated using data collected from telephone interviews with 1,620 adults in three U.S. cities. Two dimensions of community attachment are identified: social bonding and physical rootedness. A typology based on these two dimensions yields four key patterns of community attachment; profiles are presented of demographics and community-related attitudinal and behavioral correlates of each of the four patterns. Implications are discussed for the development of natural helping networks and the proliferation of professional services as strategies for promoting mental well-being within communities.

RIGER, Stephanie, Robert K. LeBAILLY, & Margaret T. GORDON (Urban Affairs, Northwestern). 1981. "Community ties and urbanites' fear of crime: an ecological investigation." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY* 9 (6):

This study examines the relationship between urban residents' fear of crime and four forms of community involvement: neighborhood bonds (i.e., feelings of attachment to the locality), residential ties, social interaction with neighbors, and use of local facilities. Data used to examine these relationships were collected through in-person interviews with women living in three U.S. cities. While local crime rates were positively correlated with fear, neighborhood bonds were inversely and more strongly related to fear levels. Residential ties to the community were also related to less fear. However, social interaction with neighbors and use of local facilities were not associated with fear levels. Neighborhood bonds and residential ties appear to be directly related to fear levels rather than acting as mediators of the impact of crime rates.

ROY, William (California at Los Angeles). 1983. "The unfolding of the interlocking directorate structure of the United States." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48: 248-257.

An analysis of interindustry interlocking directorates for the period 1886-1905 reveals that centrality was the primary structural feature. Twelve randomly selected industries formed a structure shaped like a core with radiating spokes. The railroad, along with the telegraph and coal industries, formed the core. The other, peripheral industries at first interlocked only with the core, and only after the turn of the century substantially interlocked with each other. Banks were initially secondary to railroads, but increasingly played an integrative role. Two types of interlocks, those based on proprietary relations and those based on resource exchange, are seen to structure the system.

SIDDIQUE, C. Muhammad (Saskatchewan), & James L. TURK (Toronto). 1983. "Work and social participation in a contemporary urban-industrial society: a review of the literature and analysis of Canadian data." *CANADIAN REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY* 20 (May): 123-49.

Studies that have attempted to explain segregation in community-related social activities of the family by concentrating on its SES and network connectedness have been largely inconclusive. Following a critical evaluation of these two approaches, this paper explores an alternative argument that suggests that an explanation of social segregation may be sought in the work experience of wage-earners which they carry over to their family life. Several theoretical and empirical studies are reviewed to hypothesize that segregation in both primary and organization-focused social activities occurs in response to occupational constraints and specific orientations that stem from highly bureaucratic work settings, mechanically-paced jobs and disorderly work careers. Using Multiple Classification Analysis, these hypotheses are examined with data on 105 intact, single-earner families of East York, Toronto. The data showed a greater support for these alternative hypotheses. There was some support for the SES hypothesis but no definitive findings emerged on the network hypothesis. The findings of this study indicate a need for shifting the conventional focus from SES and social networks to studies of social participation in relation to different components of the work experience.

SIMMONS, James (Geog. Toronto). 1979. "The evolution of the Canadian urban system." Pp. 9-33 in *THE USABLE URBAN PAST*, ed. by Alan Artibise & Gilbert Stelter. Toronto: Macmillan.

This essay focuses on the economic processes which initiate and transmit growth impulses in the Canadian urban system. Where, and through which decisions, does growth occur? How does growth move from place to place in order to produce the patterns of urban growth which we observe consistently over time?

SKVORETZ, John (S. Carolina). 1983. "Salience, heterogeneity and consolidation of parameters: civilizing Blau's primitive theory." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (June): 360-375.

Blau's (1977) theory uses properties of macro social structure to deduce properties of micro social structure, the network of observed social relations among individuals. This paper continues the work of Fararo (1981) in providing a formal linkage between these two levels using the concepts of biased net theory. The application provides versions of Blau's major theorems that uncover implications not readily apparent from his verbal presentation, permits the extension of his theory beyond characteristics along which preferences for ingroup association exist to ones along which preferences for outgroup association may exist (and ones even stranger where both preference types may exist), demonstrates the theoretical basis for some negative results of recent research (Blau et al., 1982), and offers a rigorous basis for a general formal theory of social structure's influences on people's associations with one another.

SMITH, D. Randall (Rutgers). 1983. "Mobility in professional occupational-internal labor markets: stratification, segmentation and vacancy chains." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (June): 289-305.

The partitioning of the national labor market along a number of dimensions has recently been a topic of considerable interest. Less attention has been directed to the segmentation that occurs within submarkets or economic sectors. Yet the same forces that create sectors at the national level also segment internal labor markets bounded by occupations. The analysis of 1,741 job vacancy chains involving inter-collegiate football and basketball coaches demonstrates that a core-periphery segmentation occurs within these occupational-internal labor markets. Jobs within the core of the market are more stable and individuals have greater chances for mobility. These results suggest that disaggregating the national labor market solely on the basis of occupation or economic variables is insufficient.

STEWMAN, Shelby (Carnegie-Mellon), & Suresh L. KONDA (Purdue). 1983. "Careers and organizational labor markets: demographic models of organizational behavior." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 88 (4): 637-85.

It is commonly held that an individual's career prospects decline the higher he or she rises in an organization. In many cases this is not true; this paper identifies four organizational microstructures and two triggering mechanisms that provide clues for assessing one's career prospects in different organizations. The four microstructures are grade ratios, vacancy chains, managerial selection preferences, and cohort size. Growth and exit rates are important triggering mechanisms prompting these microstructures into action. In addition, the effects of being identified as a "star" are shown as they are mediated through these organizational structures. Since the microstructures stretch across the full set of hierarchical grades, they are used to explicate the sequential career chances over the full organizational career span and the comparative level of difficulty at each promotion "gateway." Biases from both retrospective and panel data also indicate the importance of sampling from labor markets as well as from career streams to identify the underlying structures that operate alongside the more commonly studied heterogeneity of individuals. The approach used here links three usually disparate areas -- labor, organizations, and demography -- and in some cases extends the results of stable population theory within organizational demography. Data from three organizations -- in both private and public sectors -- are used to illustrate the model and to conduct empirical tests and thereby provide initial confirmation of the theory.

STOLTE, John F. (Northern Illinois). 1983. "The legitimation of structural inequality: reformulation and test of the self-evaluation argument." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (June): 331-342.

Why does a disadvantaged actor, as well as an advantaged actor, often accept a structure of inequality as right, reasonable, and legitimate? The self-evaluation argument proposes that variation in objective resource level produces variation in self-evaluation, which, in turn, leads both deprived and privileged actors to accept their respective positions as legitimate. The argument is clarified through a reformulation that links exchange structural inequality, negotiation, and self-efficacy. The reformulation is experimentally tested.

STONES, M.J. & A. KOZIMA (Psych. Memorial, Newfoundland). 1982. "Polygyny, kin selection and the origins of later-life frailty." *CANADIAN JOURNAL ON AGING* 1 (1 & 2): 38-42.

A kin selection model is offered as a feasible alternative to existing formulations of the evolutionary origins of later-life frailty. The model proposes that paternal frailty occasions the demise of paternal assets to male heirs, which translates into an earlier reproductive onset for those heirs. Quantification of the model demonstrates its potentiality to account for the spread of genes for frailty through kin selection.

THOITS, Peggy (Princeton). 1983. "Multiple identities and psychological well-being: a reformulation and test of the social isolation hypothesis." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48 (April): 174-187.

Drawing upon symbolic interactionist theory, this paper reconceptualizes social isolation as the possessions of few social identities. Social identities (enacted in role relationships) give meaning and guidance to behavior, and thus should prevent anxiety, depression, and disordered conduct. The "identity accumulation hypotheses" -- the more identities possessed by an actor, the less psychological distress he/she should exhibit -- is tested and supported using panel data from the New Haven community survey (Myers et al., 1971). The interaction between identity accumulation and identity change is also examined, under differing assumptions regarding the structure of multiple identities. Results indicate that integrated individuals benefit more from identity gain and also suffer more from identity loss than isolated individuals.

TREXLER, R.C. 1981. "Prostitution networks in Quattrocento Florence." *ANNALES ECONOMIES SOCIETES CIVILISATIONS* 36 (6).

Population and life in the official brothels of fifteenth century Florence is the subject of this article. Through the records of the Office of Decency, it first studies the provenance, housing, and longevity of the professional personnel. Then it identifies the origins and occupations of the clients. An examination of the Office of Decency's court records shows that it did in fact protect the prostitutes from their clients as well as settle internal disputes and regulate whore activities. Finally, this article places brothel prostitution within the larger context of a crisis of womanhood at the end of the fifteenth century which involved as well nuns, foundlings, servants, and old women. An office begun (1403) in a period of low population with the intention of combatting male homosexuality through sponsoring female prostitution began the new century by trying to stop prostitution's spread in a period of increasing population.

WELLMAN, Barry (Soc, Toronto). "Network analysis for networkers." Presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Humanistic Psychology, June, Toronto. 1983.

'Networking', like 'network analysis,' shares a preference for viewing the world in terms of relationships between people and group rather than in terms of these units' inherent attributes. In its practical concerns for achieving a better world, networking has sometimes forgotten that this better world does not yet exist. It is analytically sounder to define the world in terms of the way it is and not in the terms of the way we would like it to be. This means that networkers should stop assuming that all networks are egalitarian and free of power and hierarchy, and they should stop assuming that all participants share the same values and interests.

WEATHERFORD, M. Stephen (California at Santa Barbara). 1982. "Interpersonal networks and political behavior." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE*, 26 (1):

The social context of political decision making is a critical component of explanations of political behavior. Little research, however, has focused on direct observation of the social circles that transmit political information and influence. This paper describes local, neighborhood-based social networks as influences on individual political attitudes. I propose and estimate models of the sources and impacts of interpersonal networks in the mass public, using data on political networks collected as part of the research and development efforts for the National Election Studies.

YAMAGUCHI, Kazuo (Columbia). 1983. "The structure of intergenerational occupational mobility: generality and specificity in resources, channels, and barriers." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 88 (4): 718-745.

The structure of intergenerational occupational mobility is analyzed using a new structural model based on log-linear analysis. This model differs from others in that it is derived from certain theoretical propositions concerning the roles of resources governing access to occupational positions. The model permits a decomposition of observed mobility structures into their two latent components: mobility mediated by generalized resources and mobility mediated by specific resources. This decomposition provides insights into generality and specificity in various structural characteristics of mobility such as channels of mobility, social distances in mobility, and barriers to mobility.

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued from page 6)

(Grant Getting contd)

- Joseph GALASKIEWICZ (Minnesota), "Resource allocation and donative transfers." \$40,000.
- J. Miller McPHERSON (South Carolina), "Sampling populations of organizations." \$76,000.
- Jerome KARABEL and Michael USEEM (Huron Institute), "Higher education, class structure and labor markets." \$54,000.
- Carole SHAMMAS (Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Inheritance law, family structures and capital formation." \$68,000.
- Lynn SMITH-LOVIN (South Carolina), "Affect control theory: a cross-cultural replication." \$21,000.
- Erik O. WRIGHT (Wisconsin), "Social structure and class consciousness in contemporary industrial societies." \$52,000.
- Benjamin ZABLOCKI and Angela AIDALA (Rutgers), "The enduring effects of collective influence." \$58,000.
- Scott BOORMAN (Yale), "Mathematical models of social networks: matching, efficiency and structure." \$63,000.
- Edward LAUMANN (Chicago), "The social organization of national policy domains." \$67,000.
- Harrison WHITE (Harvard), "Markets and organizations: applying mathematical models to social structures and processes." \$75,000.
- Philip BONACICH and Oscar GRUSKY (UCLA), "The role of children in family coalition formation." \$5,000.
- Naomi ROSENTHAL (SUNY-Westbury), "Social networks and social movements: a dynamic analysis." \$6,000.
- National Institute of Mental Health:
- Erdman PALMORE (Duke), "Mental illness and social support among the very old." \$150,000.
- David BELL (Houston), "Individual-group interface: focus on the family." \$105,000.
- Robert HAUSER (Wisconsin), "Social and psychological factors in achievement." \$46,000.
- Robert LAUFER (Center for Policy Research, NYC), "A study of veterans: impact of the Vietnam war." \$65,000.
- Dean HARPER (Rochester), "Mental disorder and crime." \$48,000.
- Nan LIN (SUNY-Albany), "A 3-wave study of stressors, social support and illness." \$160,000.
- Alfred DEAN (Albany Medical College), "Stressful life events, social support and illness." \$455,000.
- Rafaela ROBLES (Puerto Rico), "Social support, strains, well-being of divorced women." \$32,000.
- Robert WEISS (Massachusetts-Boston), "Work setting and the processes of relational support." \$97,000.
- Theresa ROGERS (Columbia), "Stress, confidants and depression: a replication." \$17,000.
- Steven Segal (Cal-Berkeley), "Reintegrating the mentally ill in the local community." \$61,000.

(Network Notebook continued on page 54)

NEW BOOKS

ROGERS, Everett (*Inst. for Comm. Research, Stanford*) and D. Lawrence KINCAID (*East-West Comm. Inst., Honolulu*). 1981. *COMMUNICATION NETWORKS: TOWARD A NEW PARADIGM FOR RESEARCH*. NY: Free Press. 386 pp.

The purpose of this book is to present what is currently known about communication networks and to illustrate methods of network analysis. Communication network analysis is a method of research for identifying the communication structure in a system, in which relational data about communication flows are analyzed by using some type of interpersonal relationship as the unit of analysis. This distinctive emphasis of network analysis upon communication links, rather than on isolated individuals, as the units of analysis, enables the researcher to explore the influence of other individuals on human behavior. Network analysis focuses upon the communication structure that people live within, making it visible, understandable, and manageable as a variable under study.

We shall argue, in chapter 2, that communication research in the past has almost entirely followed a linear, "components" model of the human communication act. Such research mainly investigated the effects of communication messages from a source to a receiver, in a one-way persuasive-type paradigm that is not consistent with our basic conception of the communication process as mutual information-exchange, as sharing meanings, as convergence. Unfortunately, the dependence on individuals as the sole units of analysis in past communication research has severely constrained our capacity to study human communication as a process of mutual information-exchange.

Network analysis is one promising step toward using the relationships of information-exchange as the units of analysis, and toward bringing the operations of communication research more closely in line with our theoretical conceptions of the nature of the communication process. Our work here is guided by a convergence model of communication based on a cybernetic explanation of human behavior from a systems perspective.

The investigation of communication networks is interdisciplinary in nature, involving sociologists, mathematicians, social psychologists, anthropologists, and several other social scientists, as well as communication scholars. The central aspect captured in network analyses, however, is human communication. That is why this book was written by two communication scientists, from a communication point of view, and why it stresses communication as the essential quality of all network relationships.

Unfortunately, most of (the) network literature is (1) overmathematized, (2) confusing in terminology & concepts, & (3) devoid of much application that would aid the understanding of human behavior. (In this book): 1. We emphasize a communication network philosophy, rather than just analysis techniques. We advocate a convergence model of communication that stresses the mutual exchange of information in order to reach common meanings. 2. We follow a standard terminology in our network concepts & methods. 3. We focus heavily (although not exclusively) on 1 set of empirical data. . . from an evaluation of a development program in the Republic of Korea, which is based on a strategy of mobilizing interpersonal networks through 28K mothers' clubs enrolling 750K members. (edited from Preface).

SELECTED CHAPTERS:

5. Network variables in explaining individual behavior. 6. Communication networks in explaining group & system performance. 7. Whom do networks link?

ROGERS, Everett (*Communications, Stanford*). 1983. *DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS*. 3rd ed. Riverside, NJ: Free Press. 453 pp. \$18.95

Synthesizes the 3K+ publications on diffusion research (over 1/2 of which appeared since the last 1971 ed.). Examines the issue of the origins of an innovation (& how it influences acceptance) as well as the differences between individual & organizational innovation. Analyzes the linear model of communication, sets forth its limitations, & proposes an additional convergence model. Discusses how an innovation creates uncertainty, suggests the possibility of superior alternatives, & motivate those involved to seek & share information. (from publisher's blurb).

The present book is cast in a theoretical framework involving the concepts of information & uncertainty. Information about innovations is often sought from near-peers. This information exchange occurs thru a convergence process involving interpersonal networks. (edited from Preface).

CONTENTS:

Elements of diffusion. A history of diffusion research. Contributions & criticisms of diffusion research. The generation of innovations. The innovation-decision process. Attributes of innovations & their rate of adoption. Innovativeness & adopter categories. Opinion leadership & diffusion networks. The change agent. Innovation in organizations. Consequences of innovations.

SIMMEL, Georg (Soc-Berlin). 1878 (1978). THE PHILOSOPHY OF MONEY. tr. by Tom Bottomore, David Frisby & Kaethe Mengelberg. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 512 pp. \$10.95.

A discussion of the social, psychological & philosophical aspects of the money economy, full of insights into the forms which social relationships take. He analyses money's relationships to exchange, the human personality, the position of women, individual freedom, & many other areas of human existence. He provides an account of the consequences of the modern money economy & the division of labour which examines the processes of alienation & reification in work, urban life & elsewhere. (The book is) an example of his comprehensive analysis of the interrelationship between the most diverse & seemingly unconnected social phenomena. (from publisher's blurb).

FRISBY, David. 1981. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPRESSIONISM: A REASSESSMENT OF GEORG SIMMEL'S SOCIAL THEORY. London: Heinemann. 190 pp. £16.00

"A book. . . with 4 announced aims: a reconstruction of some central themes of Simmel's sociology by using the original texts & commentaries on them by Simmel's contemporaries; an explanation of the current neglect of Simmel's work in the light of its enthusiastic reception by his contemporaries; a critique of the tradition in which this work is situated; an interpretation of Simmel's sociology within the various milieus in which it developed. . . The 1st aim is Frisby's real theme." (from Guy Oakes' AJS review, 3/83: 1040).

KNORR-CETINA, K. & A.V. CIRCOUREL. 1981. ADVANCES IN SOCIAL THEORY AND METHODOLOGY: TOWARD AN INTEGRATION OF MICRO- AND MACRO-SOCIOLOGIES. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 325 pp. \$11.95.

"We are confronted by 2 distinct questions: What should be defined as the acceptable descriptive relations between micro & macro social phenomena, & what may be hypothesized as casually explanatory relations between them? . . . Note that, almost by definition, aggregational descriptions regard macro variables as capable of being disaggregated into micro variables." (from Walter Wallace's AJS review, 3/83: 1033-1034).

GROSSMANN, Reinhardt. 1983? THE CATEGORICAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD. Bloomington: Indiana Univ Press. \$25.00.

An inquiry into some problems of metaphysics. . . an attempt to keep Aristotle's CATEGORIES up to date. It is a contribution to the philosophy of logic & the philosophy of mathematics. (from publisher's blurb).

SCHOTTER, Andrew. 1981. THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ Press. 117 pp. \$29.50.

"A quiet revolution. . . is taking place in economics--economists have become interested in institutions other than the competitive market. . . Schotter attempts to show how social institutions arise out of the strategic behavior of individuals. . . (His math. model in chap 3) argues that institutions arise from the repeated playing of games in which each individual's behavior is determined by his or her own motives & expectations about how others will act. An institution exists when each individual's behavior & each individual's expectations about the behavior of others are stable. . . (In chap 4, he) argues that institutions provide individuals with information about how other individuals are going to act. By having the information which is embedded in an institution, an individual can then calculate & carry out his optimal strategy, & in doing so help to recreate the institution." (from Chris Winship's AJS review, 1/83: 786-88).

SOEUR, Wolfgang, ed (Soc-Wuppertal). 1983. *OKONOMISCHE ERKLÄRUNGEN SOZIALEN VERHALTENS*. Duisburg, West Germany: Verlag der Sozialwissenschaftlichen Kooperative, Lotharstr. 65. 228 pp. Free?

Der Tagung war das Rahmenthema "Ökonomische Erklärungen sozialen Verhaltens" vorangestellt. Ausgangspunkt dieser Themenwahl war die Annahme, dass sich ökonomische Erklärungen sozialen Verhaltens aufgrund sparsamer Verwendung von zudem relativ eingachen Annahmen einer Mödellbildung und der Verbindung mit anderen Erklärungsansätzen besonders leicht öffnen müssten. In einzelnen Referaten und zahlreichen Diskussionsbeiträgen wurden jedoch vorrangig Probleme der Auswahl, Spezifikation und Begründung der Annahmen über rationales Verhalten behandelt, so dass die Erörterung der Modellentwicklungen darüber zeitweise in den Hintergrund trat.

CONTENTS:

Siegwart LINDENBERG (Soc-Groningen). "The New Political Economy: Its Potential & Limitations for the Social Sciences in General & for Sociology in Particular." Franz LEHNER (Pol. Sci-Bochum), "Economists Sociologists, & the Market." Bruno FREY (Zurich) & Friedrich SCHNEIDER, "Politico-Economic & Competing Models: An Empirical Confrontation." James COLEMAN, (Soc-Chicago), "Free Riders & Zealots." Subrata Kumar MITRA (Pol-Bochum), "Structures & Dynamics of Coalitional Stability in Simple Majority Systems: Prolegomena to a Critique of Social Cleavage Theory." Gordon TULLOCK (VPI), "The Short Way with Dis-senters."

HOUSE, James (Soc-Michigan). 1981. *WORK, STRESS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley. 156 pp. \$6.50.

(The book) focuses on the role of social support, at the workplace & away, in reducing work stress & improving health. He presents his own research, & surveys the field of research on job stress, on the role of social relations at work, on social networks & support systems away from the job, & on how these interrelate. House notes the centrality of work in our society, & his research demonstrates that non-work sources of support have little effect on work stress & health. (from Steven Deutsche's review in *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY*, 5/83).

FRIEDMAN, Howard & Robin DI MATTEO, eds. 1982. *INTERPERSONAL ISSUES IN HEALTH CARE*. New York: Academic Press. 320 pp. \$24.50.

This volume revies & analyzes current social psychological theory & research in health care. Contributions discuss doctor-patient rapport, social support systems, (etc.). (from publisher's blurb).

HENDERSON, Scott, with D.G. BYRNE & Paul DUNCAN-JONES. 1981. New York: Academic Pr. P.296. \$32.50.

Through epidemiological research, this volume tests the thesis that the onset of neurosis may be caused by a lack of social relationships. (from publisher's blurb).

GLICK, Ira (Psychiatry-Cornell Med.), David WEBER (Psychiatry-Cornell Med.), David RUBINSTEIN (Psychiatry-Temple), and John PATTEN (Psychiatry-Cornell). 1982. *FAMILY THERAPY AND RESEARCH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES, BOOKS, VIDEOTAPES AND FILMS PUBLISHED 1950-1979*. 2nd ed. NY: Grune and Stratton. 308 pp. \$39.50.

The section on articles & books attempts to include all that has been written on family therapy & research relevant to psychiatry, psychology & social work. The many papers & books on the family in the area of sociology & anthropology have been excluded (as have been) popular books & (nonprofessional) magazine articles. Studies of individuals in families or research based on individual records or reports are included only if they deal with differences between types of families within a family orientation. (edited from authors' intro).

CONTENTS:

Family therapy. Family therapy outcome. Family research. Family description. Types of families. Surveys of the literature. Books. Audiovisual.

PANCOAST, Diane, Paul PARKER & Charles FROLAND, eds. (Regional Res., Portland State). 1983. *SELF-HELP REDISCOVERED: ITS ROLE IN SOCIAL CARE*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 330 pp.

Explores how formal & informal means of helping work together in a variety of different systems & cultures. Mutual help groups, voluntary associations, informal helping networks & simple neighbourly or family ties are shown at work with professional services in Scotland, England, the U.S., West Germany, Belgium & New Zealand. Care for the elderly, for people in single room hotels, networks of refugees, self-help groups are some of the specific programmes discussed. The last section deals with policy issues. Where can links with self-help groups do the most good? How can professionals best work with them? (from publisher's blurb).

CONTENTS:

Gordon GRANT & Clare WENGER, "Patterns of Partnership: 3 Models of Care for the Elderly." Alice COOLINS, "Rebuilding refugee networks." Carl COHEN, et al., "Network Interventions on the Margin: A Service Experiment in a Welfare Hotel." Angela FINLAYSON, "Supplementing Traditional Support Networks." Richard WOLLERT & Nancy BARRON, "Avenues of Collaboration." Christine DENEKE, "How Professionals View Self-Help." Ian BRANCKAERTS, "Birth of the Movement: Early Milestones." Bert BAKKER & Matthieu KAREL, "Self-Help: Wolf or Lamb?" Dan FERRAND-BECHMANN, "Voluntary Action in the Welfare State: 2 Examples." Ann RICHARDSON, "English Self-Help: Varied Patterns & Practices." Giles DARVILL, "Shuttle Diplomacy in the Personal Social Services: Interweaving Statutory & Informal Care in a Changing Britain." Stephen UTTLEY, "Bridging the Divide: A Maori Initiative in Linking Formal & Informal Care." Paul PARKER, Diane PANCOAST and Charles FROLAND, "Wheels in Motion."

ROMEDER, Jean-Marie (Sec of State-Canada). 1982. *SELF-HELP GROUPS IN CANADA*. Ottawa: Program Information Unit, Social Service Development and Grants Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa. 94 pp. free (aussi disponible en français).

This study is situated at the crossroads of major social currents: the rediscovery of the importance of our individual behaviour & attitudes in terms of personal health & well-being; the human potential movement in the humanistic tradition; the concern about control by the state, business or 'experts' over the lives of ordinary citizens; a general desire to be looked after by a group that cares. (edited from author's foreward).

CONTENTS:

Self-help groups & mental health. Results of the pilot survey. Risks or dangers. Socio-economic perspective & social policy. Suggestions & examples to assist self-help groups.

DAVIS, Nanette (Portland State) & Bo ANDERSON (Soc-Michigan State). 1983. *SOCIAL CONTROL: THE PRODUCTION OF DEVIANCE IN THE MODERN STATE*. NY: Irvington.

SELECTED CONTENTS:

7. The greedy institution: the state as a social problems monopoly. 10. Perspectives for the underlife: toward a theory of commitment organizations. 11. Alcoholics Anonymous: a self-help movement without hierarchies. 12. Beyond disenchantment: feminist health movement as commitment organization.

CHRISTIE, Vidgis (Norwegian Inst. of Urban & Regional Res, Oslo). *APOTEKET: HANDEL ELLER HELSE?* Oslo: Universitetsforlaget. 234 pp.

This is a book about pharmacies in Norway seen from the customer's point of view. It is also a book about the interplay & interdependence between pharmacies, doctors & patients. Chapter 4 is a study of social isolation. I have tried to find out what my informants would do if they were sick & alone & needed medicine from the pharmacy. I describe also to whom they turn when they do not feel well, & find the pharmacy has a very small place in the picture. In Chapter 6 the prescription is followed from the doctors' desk until the medicine is in the patient's home. We find that each station on this voyage offers new possibilities for variations. We also find that 50% of the people we asked would share their medicine bought on a prescription with relatives or friends; 25% would use such medicine belonging to a family member or a friend. One could let the pharmacy function as a point of contact in the neighbourhood. Let the inhabitants themselves actively function to create health, by giving them opportunities for active participation in the system--using them to bring medicine to sick people, to give a hand to a person in the neighbourhood who-- without this helping hand--might have to go to the hospital or another institution. I call this activity "the pharmacies' handout-centre." (from author's English summary).

JAAKOLA, Magdalena (Soc, Helsinki). 1983. FINNISH IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN: NETWORKS AND LIFESTYLES. Univ of Helsinki Research Group for Comparative Sociology, Research Report No. 30. 140 pp.

The social networks analyzed in many of these papers are based on the same sample.

CONTENTS:

Diglossia & bilingualism among 2 minorities in Sweden. Language, life style & social networks of Finnish immigrants in Sweden. Finnish immigrants and their Swedish friends. Finnish immigrants in Swedish politics. Street corner Finns in Sweden.

MOCH, Leslie Page (Texas-Arlington). 1983. PATHS TO THE CITY: REGIONAL MIGRATION IN 19TH CENTURY FRANCE. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 260 pp.

An examination of the migration from rural areas to a city during the Industrial Revolution. Moch overcomes the technical difficulties involved in matching rural and city records to produce one of the few books that deals with an entire regional system of migration - the villages, the city, and the migrants themselves. In this study of migration to 19th century Nimes, Moch is able to answer such questions as: How much about industrial techniques did the migrants know? Were there networks of other migrants already in the city to help them? What sort of information about city life did they have: What sort of people migrated? What social roles did they have in their villages? Was migration to the city the last resort of the poor? This is one of the few studies of the topic that maps out the different types of migrations, reconstructs the kind of life and society they left behind, and follows the kinds of fate they met in the city. She compares them to people who did not move, and traces the migrants' work, marriage, and childbearing patterns back to their rural roots. Analysis of archival records, census data, and contemporary accounts of Eastern Languedoc not only allows her to describe general patterns and reflect on models of migration and urbanization. Moch is also able to flesh out her demographic outline with descriptions of the individual cases of real people. (from publisher's blurb).

WARREN, Roland (Social Work-Brandeis) & Larry LYON (Soc-Baylor), eds. 1983. NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY. Homewood, IL: Dorsey. 434 pp.

The 44 papers in this revised reader include many network cum structuralist pieces.

SELECTED CONTENTS:

Roland WARREN, "Observations on the State of Community Theory." Colin BELL and Howard NEWBY, "The American Community Studies." Roland WARREN, "The Community in America." Robert MERTON, "Local & Cosmopolitan Influentials." Sylvia F. FAVA, "Beyond Suburbia." Gerald SUTTLES, "The Defended Neighbourhood." Barry WELLMAN and Barry LEIGHTON, "Networks, Neighbourhoods & Communities." Joseph Galaskiewicz, "Exchange Networks & Community Politics." David O'BRIEN, "Neighbourhood Organization & Interest-Group Process." Arthur VIDICH and Joseph BENSMAN, "Small Town in Mass Society." Martin LOWENTHAL, "The Social Economy in Urban Working-Class Communities." James COLEMAN, "The Dynamics of Community Controversy." Donald REITZES and Deitrich REITZES, "Alinsky Reconsidered: A Reluctant Community Theorist." Israel RUBIN, "Function & Structure of Community."

SENNETT, Richard (Soc-NYU). 1977. THE FALL OF PUBLIC MAN. NY: Knopf.

Sennett's book can be read as an approving gloss on Granovetter, Davis, Feld, Wellman, Carrington and Hall. He argues that 1 consequence of large-scale capitalistic transformations has been the decline of "public man"--weak ties between heterogeneous groups, much self-expression--and the concomitant retreat of people into overloaded, encapsulated intimate ties. He gives many examples of the transformation of the public actors of 200 years ago through the public audience voyeurs of 100 years ago to the reclusive, eyes-fixed-straight-ahead private personages of today who nevertheless spill their hearts out to close friends.

HOROWITZ, Ruth (Soc-Delaware). 1982? HONOR AND THE AMERICAN DREAM. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Univ Press. 314 pp. \$12.95.

Studies a Chicano community in Chicago where gangs of youths fight & kill each other for personal & family honor, yet where there also exists a strong belief in the virtues of hard work, education, & family ties. Shows how the code that dictates behavior can vary with the setting & situation. (from publisher's blurb).

MOCH, Leslie Page and Gary STARK, eds. 1983. *ESSAYS ON THE FAMILY AND HISTORICAL CHANGE*. College Station: Texas A & M Press. 136 pp. \$17.50.

5 essays that provide an anthro. perspective to working class, middle class & elite families of the 20th century. (from publisher's blurb).

RIHANI, May. 1978. *DEVELOPMENT AS IF WOMEN MATTERED: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH A THIRD WORLD FOCUS*. Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$3.00.

Includes summaries of 287 studies, plus addresses for articles not readily available in libraries. The studies are collected under subject headings and geographical categories. (Source: RAIN 9,4).

DAUN, Åke (Architecture, Royal Inst. of Tech.-Stockholm). 1982. *EGENNYTTAN OCH DET MEDLEMSKAPET (Self-Interest and Social Membership)*. Stockholm: Tidens forlag. 203 pp. S kr. 78.

This book consists of articles & lectures which were published & presented, 1976-1981. The aim is to penetrate central issues concerning man's conditions in dwelling, recreation and working life. What can be done in the housing policy, the social policy, the cultural policy and in working life? These questions are illustrated through a discussion of the lives people live in different contexts and the manner in which their interests and culturally based evaluations sometimes conflict with and sometimes coincide with more overall social interests. The text is based on ethnological research which is empirical and qualitative in nature. It embraces a large amount of different source materials, including observations and interviews. (from publisher's blurb).

BARTH, Fredrik. 1983? *SOHAR: CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN AN OMANI TOWN*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. \$24.50.

Sohar exists as a unique city, shaped & governed by the interactions of its many ethnic groups. This book places in a new setting broad questions about the relationships between ethnic groups & the dominant culture & about the transmission of ethnic & cultural differences from generation to generation. (from publisher's blurb).

LE ROY LADURIE, Emmanuel. 1982? *LOVE, DEATH AND MONEY IN THE PAYS D'OC*. New York: George Braziller. \$30.00.

The latest sortie into the popular culture of the Occitan involves the radical analysis of an 18th century picaresque fable, revealing the intricate social and economic networks of the Pays d'Oc as reflected in the literary and oral traditions of the time. (from publisher's blurb).

BARBER, Bernard. 1982? *THE LOGIC AND LIMITS OF TRUST*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ Press. 203 pp. \$9.95.

Focuses on how trust & distrust function in the settings of family, politics, business, foundations & the professions. (from publisher's blurb).

VELEZ-IBÁÑEZ, Carlos. 1982? *BONDS OF MUTUAL TRUST: THE CULTURAL SYSTEMS OF ROTATING CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS AMONG URBAN MEXICANS AND CHICANOS*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ Press. 185 pp. \$22.50.

The 1st full-length treatment of the RCAs to which members contribute regular sums, each receiving money in turn. The RCAs are a response to social & economic oppression, a way to accumulate capital & to achieve self-esteem. (from publisher's blurb).

TEPPERMAN, Lorne (Soc-Toronto), ed. *FORMAL AND INFORMAL CAREER STRUCTURES: A PREFACE AND SEVEN INTERVIEWS*. Toronto: Structural Analysis Programme, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Toronto. 127 pp.

Careers are largely determined by formal & informal social structures. This working paper discusses a variety of such structures. The 7 interviews have out by Tepperman with experts in the field of structural analysis in preparation for a CBC radio series on careers. They are with Harrison White, Magali Larson, Mark Granovetter, Jeffrey Reitz, Richard Edwards, Raymond Breton & Lester Thurlow.

ARLACCHI Pino (Soc. Calabria). 1983? *THE ENTREPRENEURIAL MAFIA: THE MAFIA ETHIC AND THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM*. Bologna: *Il Mulino*.

"The Mafia is not and never has been a huge, centrally controlled, card-carrying organisation, but a series of clans or families claiming spheres of influence... In the 70s, the end of large-scale migration, cuts in public spending, general recession, and the obvious fissures in the power of the state, encouraged the Mafia to go for wealth rather than traditional status. Since capitalism implies innovation, what was new about the entrepreneurial Mafia? ... First, the Mafia discouraged unwelcome competition without having to increase advertising or research and development budgets. It frightened off rivals by threats, dynamite or murder. Next, it coerced its labour force into accepting low wages and eschewing unions. Third, it could draw on vast reserves of cash -- from fraud, kidnapping, arms smuggling, and finally drugs... Big firms moving into the south found that the new Mafia wanted not protection but a piece of the action in the form of sub-contracts." (from Campbell Page's article in *THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY*, 12 June, 83).

SZELENYI, Ivan (Soc. Wisconsin). 1983? *URBAN SOCIAL INEQUALITIES UNDER STATE SOCIALISM*. Oxford: Oxford Univ Press. 164 pp. \$16.95.

This book is the first theoretical account of urban inequalities under state socialism in Eastern Europe. It first attempts to clarify the concept of 'the socialist city' and then investigates empirically observable inequalities in the urban housing system and inequalities in terms of access to scarce urban resources under state socialism. Szelenyi argues that the inequalities observed cannot be explained by the capitalist past of these cities and shows that new types of inequalities are emerging in the epoch of state socialism, strikingly different from those of market capitalism. Under capitalism the main inequalities are created by market forces, somewhat modified/moderated by the redistributive intervention of the State. Under state socialism the main inequalities are the results of administrative allocation of scarce resources with the urban poor having to rely on market forces to improve its position. The book is based on data collected on Pecs and Szeged, with comparative data from other East European countries, particularly Poland and Czechoslovakia, during the 1960s.

HODSON, Randy. 1983. *WORKER'S EARNINGS AND CORPORATE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE*. NY: Academic Press. 256 pp. \$29.50.

Hodson examines the role of industry and firm-level corporate structure in determining employees' earnings. He emphasizes market, technical, and organizational characteristics of the workplace and argues that corporate structures should be reconceptualized in terms of resource provision to workers and owners.

REUTER, Peter (Econ, Rand Corp.). 1983. *DISORGANIZED CRIME: THE ECONOMICS OF THE VISIBLE HAND*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. 256 pp. \$17.50.

Bookmaking, loansharking, the numbers racket and the 'visible hand' of Mafia violence and corruption are the subject matter. (He) shows how small-time crime really works, disputing the view that the Mafia, by using political connections and the threat of violence, has attained control of the major illegal markets. In fact, illegal markets are populated with small enterprises, controlled by economic rather than monopolistic forces. (from publisher's blurb).

HEINZ, John, & LAUMANN, Edward (Soc. Chicago). 1983. *CHICAGO LAWYERS: THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE BAR*. NY: Basic. 575 pp. \$32.50.

This analysis of lawyers' professional lives charts the distribution of power and status within the legal establishment. (from publisher's blurb).

BERTRAND, J. et al. 1981. *CANADA'S OIL MONOPOLY*. Toronto: James Lorimer. 654 pp. \$7.00.

An independently selected, abridged edition of the 7-volume Bertrand Report (of the Canadian government) on competition in the oil industry, 1958-1973. Contains detailed information on the institutional and market economics of the Canadian petroleum industry.

CONTENTS

The Canadian petroleum industry. The domestic sector: an overview of the environment, industry behaviour and performance. International linkages" Canada and the world petroleum market. Canada's oil production sector. The refining sector. The marketing of gasoline.

CHUBB, John. 1982? *INTEREST GROUPS AND THE BUREAUCRACY: THE POLITICS OF ENERGY*. Stanford, CA: Stanford Univ Press. \$29.50.

The author seeks the reasons for the sustained failure of the U.S. government to improve the energy situation in the relationships between major organizations involved in energy politics -- interest groups and executive bureaucracies. Drawing from a survey of 73 interest groups that were active in the 1970s, he develops a theory for explaining relationships between interest groups and the bureaucrats, and tests the theory in four arenas of policymaking -- nuclear regulation, oil price and allocation regulation, research and development subsidization, and national energy planning. (from publisher's blurb).

LEVINE, Adeline Gordon. 1982. *LOVE CANAL: SCIENCE, POLITICS, AND PEOPLE*. Lexington, MA: Lexington. 263 pp. \$14.95.

"(An) account of the kinds of problems that arise when angry and frightened citizens confront large bureaucracies anxious not to establish expensive precedents in an ambiguous legal, medical and moral situation... She discusses the structural and psychological factors that shaped the reactions of the Love Canal residents. She shows how the separation of residents into relatively self-contained nuclear families inhibited the awareness of citizens that they faced common problems, tells how race and class divisions within the suburb divided the movement, and describes the success and failures of various tactics." (from Thomas Koenig's AJS review, 3/83" 1074).

MORRISSEY, Joseph, Richard HALL, & Michael LINDSAY. 1982? *INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS: A SOURCEBOOK OF MEASURES FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS*.

Contains detailed profiles for 35 concepts and measures currently employed in interorganizational research. Available free from National Clearinghouse for Mental Information, NIMH, Parklawn Bldg., Room 11A-21, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MS 20857 (DHHS Publication No. ADM-82-1187).

KATZNELSON, Ira (Pol.Sci, Chicago). 1981. *CITY TRENCHES: URBAN POLITICS AND THE PATTERNING OF CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES*. Chicago: Univ of Chicago Press. 267 pp.

"I was interested in exploring what had happened to the radical energies and mobilizations of the period of the 'urban crisis' of the 1960s...

If the programs created in the late 1960s and early 1970s reduced uncertainties and restored order by absorbing the period's discontents in substantively ineffectual ways, then why did movement activists find them institutionally attractive? Why did they join and participate in activities that deflected their demands for fundamental changes in the social structure and that treated each issue they raised as if it were separate from all the others? Above all, why did the insurgents share with authorities an understanding of the content and limits of urban politics that made them able, in spite of the anger and adversary quality that marked their relationship, to avoid questions of economic investment, employment, and the discontents associated with work? Why was class absent from their mutual discourse? Why, instead, did they share a language of community, ethnicity, territoriality, and race? (from author's preface).

"(It) makes one point" U.S. workers in major industrial cities act on the basis of class solidarity at work but on ethnic and territorial affinities at home... It is this sharply divided consciousness -- between the politics of work and the politics of community -- which has served to protect the core arrangements of capitalism from political challenge." (from Barbara Phillips' AJS review, 1/83: 808).

AMINIZADE, Ronald (Soc, Wisconsin). 1981. *CLASS, POLITICS, AND EARLY INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM: A STUDY OF MID-19TH CENTURY TOULOUSE, FRANCE*. Albany: State Univ of NY Press. 334 pp. \$12.95.

An analysis of how the development of early industrial capitalism transformed the political landscape in mid-nineteenth-century France and gave rise to the revolutionary political upheavals of 1848 and 1871. In a detailed local case study of the city of Toulouse, the author documents how the developing solidarities and antagonisms of social class were reflected in the changing character of working-class associations, cultural institutions, collective actions, and political ideologies. Aminzade employs a Marxist class analysis to systematically explore a wide variety of important issues, ranging from the changing organization of the industrial workplace to the decline of patronage politics and the central role of artisans in revolutionary working-class politics. He studies the role of the Republican party in forging the changing political class alliances of the period and his analysis of the contradictory character of working-class political incorporation and repression. The book concludes with a theoretical interpretation of the concept of hegemony, exploring the role of ideologies, political parties, and the state in the development of hegemonic forms of class domination.

CALHOUN, Craig (Soc, North Carolina). 1982. *THE QUESTION OF CLASS STRUGGLE: SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF POPULAR RADICALISM IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION*. Chicago: Univ of Chicago Press. 320 pp. \$8.95.

"Calhoun asserts that in 19th-century England only members of small-scale, homogeneous local communities possessed the material, moral and organizational resources, as well as the incomparable advantage of preexisting bonds of solidarity, which make successful collective action possible. These conditions were fulfilled most nearly among the skilled artisan workers who until mid-century occupied a central, if declining, position in the industrializing English economy. It was, moreover, the nature of these communities and the pressures to which they were being subjected which gave popular protest its distinctive character. These movements were 'reactionary' in the sense that they constituted responses to the disruption of an existing way of life. At the same time they could be 'radical', even when they were backward looking, precisely because they implied the rejection of capitalist social relations." (from Mark Traugott's AJS review, 3/83" 1019-1020).

BOWDER, Diana, ed. 1983? *WHO WAS WHO IN THE GREEK WORLD*. (\$29.95).
WHO WAS WHO IN THE ROMAN WORLD (\$28.50). Ithaca: Cornell Univ Press.

Each book has 750-900 entries plus family trees. Consider the possibilities.

BROWNSTEIN, Ronald, & Nina EASTON. 1983. *REAGAN'S RULING CLASS*. Introduction by Ralph Nader. NY: Pantheon. \$9.95.

Provides the inside story on the backgrounds, connections and performance of the Reagan administration's top 100 appointees.

(Ed's note" When asked (in Toronto) if they had done a structural analysis, and if they would provide machine-readable data to others who wanted to do a structural analysis, Nader replied "No" and "No" and refused to discuss the issue further.)

SCOTT, John (Soc, Leicester). 1983? *THE UPPER CLASSES*. London: Macmillan/NY: Humanities Press.

The aim of this book is to draw together the major sources of evidence on the upper classes in British social development and to locate this evidence in a class frame of reference. At the start of the book John Scott outlines some of the basic theoretical concepts and uses them to illustrate the structure of feudal stratification. He shows how the feudal baronage gradually gave way to a differentiation between landed magnates and landed gentry through the development of capitalist agriculture. The bourgeoisie which emerged in the towns joined them at the upper levels of privilege as it became an increasingly powerful social class. By the eighteenth century a tripartite division into rentiers, farmers and financiers had evolved a relationship which determined the structure of the politics of the period. The industrial revolution brought a new group of capitalist manufacturers to prominence and to influence at the national level. In the nineteenth century, the three major privileged classes -- based on land, commerce and industry -- moved closer together and adopted a gentlemanly life-style with values and practices which structured their patterns of political participation. The economic trends of the twentieth century have seen the formation of a unified business class, still headed by a gentlemanly establishment, but owing its continued existence to its ability to manage the monopoly enterprises of the modern economy. However, the establishment can no longer function as the sole support of this system. New forms of political practice have emerged for the representation of the interests of the business class. (from publisher's blurb).

BRETON, Raymond, Jeffrey REITZ (Soc, Toronto) & Victor VALENTINE. *CULTURAL BOUNDARIES AND THE COHESION OF CANADA*. Toronto: Institute for Research on Public Policy (Box 9300, Station A, Toronto, M5W 2C7). 422 pp. \$18.95.

This study addresses the question: "Are ethnicity and language always divisive elements in social life, or can certain forms of ethnic diversity become factors in the development of a national identity?" Similar analytic techniques are applied to 3 lines of ethnic communication within Canadian society: relationships between the anglophone and francophone communities; between the so-called "founding peoples" and ethnic groups composed of their descendants; and between native peoples and the rest of Canadian society. This study is a synthesis of theoretical and empirical research conducted in the last two decades and provides extensive bibliographic information. (edited from publisher's blurb).

MATTHEWS, Ralph (Soc, McMaster). 1983. *THE CREATION OF REGIONAL DEPENDENCY*. Toronto: Univ of Toronto Press. 336 pp. \$12.95.

CONTENTS: Regional differences in Canada: definition and identification. The explanation of regional differences in Canada. "Transfer dependency" vs. "dependency theory": two alternative paradigms. The significance of regional differences in Canada: toward a distinctive Canadian sociology. The history and implications of federal regional development policy. Newfoundland resettlement policy. Ethical issues in evaluation research: the role of the research in regional development planning. Economic viability, social vitality and political validity: three key dimensions in regional and community development. The Smallwood legacy: the development of underdevelopment in Newfoundland. Class interests and the role of the state in Canada's east coast fishing industry.

LISS, Peggy. 1983? *ATLANTIC EMPIRES: THE NETWORK OF TRADE AND REVOLUTION, 1713-1826*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. \$29.95.

International relations in the 18th century -- particularly those involving Atlantic imperial powers and their colonies -- went much deeper than war and trade. (This book) explores the complex network of commerce, revolution and ideology which bound Britain and Iberia to their colonies in the Americas and shaped events in all of those areas. (publisher's blurb).

FERNANDES, Florestan. 1981. *REFLECTIONS ON THE BRAZILIAN COUNTERREVOLUTION*. (ed. by Warren Dean). Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe. 199 pp. \$25.00.

Based in Marxist and dependency theories and including functionalist elements, Fernandes' explanation includes the international capitalist economy, internal social structure, and class consciousness. The focus is on why capitalism on the periphery is different from that of the center. He argues that Brazil, with its colonial past and slavery, its regional disparities, and its continued links to world capitalism, has developed a particular kind of "tropical" capitalism. (from William Norris' *CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY* review, 5/83).

MAHLER, Vincent. 1980. *DEPENDENCY APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY*. NY: Columbia Univ Press. 218 pp. \$17.50.

"Introducing data from 70 less developed countries in 1970 into a series of multiple regression equations, Mahler asks whether the variance among them in the domestic consequences predicted by dependency theory does correlate with their level of external dependence... (He) finds that dependency theory is mainly correct: the more the external dependence, the lower the social welfare, the higher the unemployment, the more inegalitarian the distribution of income, and the larger the coercive apparatus. Economic growth proves to be more problematic." (from Susan Woodward's (mostly critical) *AJS* review, 1/83: 810).

(NETWORK NOTEBOOK continued from page 44)

CONNECTIONS' Believe it or Not!

Probably the richest sociologist in the world is Hugh Hefner, editor of *PLAYBOY*, who took some graduate courses at Northwestern Univ after World War II. (Source: Gay Talese, *THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE*.)

Also noteworthy is Kofi Busia who was President of Ghana for a while after Kwame Nkrumah's overthrow (& Busia was a Parsonian to boot--big on the L box).

Did you Know that Stephen Jay Gould was Joel Levine's Roommate at Antioch College?

"We cannot usefully reduce the human behavioral repertoire to a series of unitary traits & hope to build it up again by analyzing the adaptive purpose of each individual item. 1st of all, we can't come close to agreement on a proper atomization, probably because behavioral wholes are not simple aggregates of any set of small parts....2d, & perhaps more important, we have no reason to believe that each item maintains its particular form (or set of alternative states) as an adaptation engendered by natural selection...(In contrast), Lumsden & Wilson...propose to call each unit of human behavior a 'culturgen.' Their analysis then traces the spread of each culturgen, considered independently, thru populations by way of the adaptive force of natural selection." (SJK reviewing Charles LUMSDEN & E O WILSON, *PROMETHEAN FIRE*, NY REVIEW OF BOOKS, 30 June 83)

(Network Notebook concluded on page 58)

COMPUTER STUFF

"Two Approaches to Using the Computer for Network Analysis" John SONQUIST (Soc, Cal-Santa Barbara)

Software for social network analysis is still in the "cottage industry" stage, comparable to where statistical packages were along about 1966. Yet, there are signs that now the progress from small, individualized, often incompatible, semi-documented programs to commercialized packages may well be both faster and smoother. This note reviews two contrasting approaches. One is a subroutine package for those who want to write their own algorithms in a high level language. The other is an integrated graph-theoretic language approach.

The SOCIAL NETWORK INVESTIGATION SYSTEM (SONIS) was developed by Klaus Stelck and his associates at the University of Kiel, in W. Germany. It is an integrated system of programs that has three different components, the DATABASE, METHOD BASE, and MODEL BASE systems. According to Stelck (1983) the DATABASE system employs an extended relational model (see Mulherin, Kawabata, and Sonquist, 1981). High level operators provide for dealing directly with complete relations. The operators include: insertion, deletion, updating, selection, projection, set union, set intersection, set difference, join, and an extended projection operator that allows data to be aggregated over a set of related tuples.

A METHOD is an algorithm or procedure which is designed to work on the relations in a SOMIS database. The available documentation did not indicate what network processing algorithms are currently available. However, provisions exist for adding and incorporating user-written routines to the METHOD subsystem.

The MODEL system is used to assemble all of the methods, available data stored in relations in the DATABASE, and control information for invoking methods sequentially. These procedures can be combined into macros. Data resulting from one method is standardized as a relation and stored in the database and is thus available to other methods for subsequent processing and can be saved permanently.

The SONIS user language comprises twelve statement types which fall into four classes: definition, update and deletion of data structure information, operations on relations, method component establishment, and flow control.

According to Stelck (1983), the system will operate in either batch or interactive mode. It runs on the following computer and operating system combinations:

- a. Siemens 7.7 (BS200 v.4 and later)
- b. DEC PDP 10 (DecSystem 1077)
- c. CDC Cyber 170 (NOS 1)

The Siemens version is written in PASCAL and Assembler, the DEC version is written in MCL2 (a macrolanguage based on MACRO-10), and the CDC Cyber 170 version is written in PASCAL and FORTRAN-5.

Information about SONIS is available from Klaus Stelck, Institute for Sociology, University of Kiel, Olshausenstr. 40-60, D2300, Kiel, W. Germany.

GRALIB, developed by J.M.Anthonisse and his associates in Amsterdam takes a very different approach. The user is assumed to be a fairly proficient programmer, at least in using a high level language. The route taken is to provide a high level language in which the operands are graphs themselves, sets of points, sets of arcs, and the like. These are combined with a series of processing functions to perform a wide variety of analytic tasks.

The system is "job" oriented. A graph to be processed is accompanied by a set of parameters which describe its principal characteristics. This input is supplied in the formal GRALIB language. This constitutes the data input to a job. In addition, a sequence of procedure calls is supplied in the order selected by the analyst. This control information constitutes the remainder of the job.

The procedures include generators (to produce new graphs), and analysis algorithms, (which do things like detect and analyse clique structures, identify blocks and clusters, and which include covering algorithms.

An interesting and imaginative aspect of the system is a set of procedures which take the internal GRALIB system representation of a graph and produce one consistent with the graph-defining language to be read by either computer or human, and which interface the system to other non-system programs.

The original versions of the programs were written in ALGOL 60 (Version 3.0) and ran on the CYBER 73-28 at the SARA Computing Center in Amsterdam. A PASCAL version is now available, for at least some functions.

Information about GRALIB is available from: J.M.Anthonisse, Mathematisch Centrum, Kruislaan 413, 1098 SJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Both of these approaches show great promise in that (1) they are thoroughly grounded in Computer Science theory; (2) they attempt to integrate data handling and analytic functions, (3) they attempt to construct languages that are themselves expressive of the kinds of problems network researchers have to deal with.

References:

Anthonisse, Jac.M, and B.J.Lageweg, GRAPHLIB 0, Afdeling Mathematische Besliskunde, BW 51/75, June 1975, Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Anthonisse, Jac.M., A Graph-Defining Language, 2nd (revised) edition, Afdeling Mathematische Besliskunde, BW 30/75, June 1975, Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Anthonisse, Jac.M., GRALIB: Instructions for Users, September 1980, October 1981, Mathematisch Centrum, Kruislaan 413, 1098 SJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands, T 020-5924088.

Mulherin, J.P, H.M.Kawabata, and J.A.Sonquist, "Relational databases for combined network and attribute data files: a SAS implementation", Connections, 4, 1, Spring 1981, pp 22-31

Stelck, Klaus, SONIS: Social Network Investigation System -- Short Description. Analysis of Social Networks Working Paper, April 1983, Dipl.-Inform. Institute for Sociology, University of Kiel, Olshausenstr. 40-60, D2300, Kiel, West Germany

SPSS-X Out

The new, improved version of SPSS, SPSS-X, is out. Besides handling lots of fixes for the old program -- like Regression, Factor Analysis -- it has a major new Log Linear routine -- nothing like it in SAS. But like SAS, SPSS can now handle egocentric networks (through its Aggregate procedure). It now has advanced file matching, better data transformation, easier inputs and string handling. First impressions indicate that SAS still is a lot easier to work with for getting summary statistics of egocentric networks (using the BY option), and unlike SPSS, it has variable and observation clustering. But SPSS is still much, much better than SAS on recodes and value labelling.

If you want SPSS-X, you must buy the USER'S GUIDE (\$39.50 from McGraw-Hill, New York). At 806 pp., a set of wheels would be a useful option. Don't waste your \$18.95 on the INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS GUIDE. It does not do a good job on documenting the few things it discusses and its discussions (seemingly aimed at introductory statistics students) seem to be more breezy than thoroughly useful.

User reports of the new SPSS-X program from INSNA members urgently wanted. GRADAP users too!

NEGOPY

There is now an IBM version of the NEGOPY network analysis program available, plus a program writeup. NEGOPY gives lots of neat things in it for analyzing graphs. Contact William Richards, Communication Dept., Simon Fraser Univ, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5A 1S6 (604-291-3687).

PERSONAL CONNECTIONS

(Ed.'s note: We're experimenting with a new section here dedicated to letters, comments, off-the-wall opinions, bright ideas at 4:00a.m. which still seem interesting the next day. We'll even take stuff under a "pseudonym," as long as you sign it with your real name and address. And we reserve the right to edit anything. It's only fitting that I'll be the first guinea pig, but read on -- I'm not the only one.)

Barry Wellman -- Was Nick Naughty

I was looking forward eagerly to reading Nicholas Mullins' new "Theories and theory groups revisited" in SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY 1983. Not only had Nick's original THEORY GROUPS book put structuralism/network analysis on the map a decade ago, it had set much of INSNA's agenda. My feelings are that we have come a long way since then, but Mullins obviously disagrees. He just can't get very excited. He gives us one lukewarm paragraph (plus a few references in the next):

Structuralists have expanded very slowly beyond the persons and groups identified in 1973. There are centers of graduate training at Toronto and Chicago. The connection with psychological and mathematical work on networks has advanced at Pittsburgh and Irvine. The development of blockmodeling by White and associates in 1973-1976 gave structuralists a computer-based method of their own (see White, Boorman, and Breiger, 1976). The application of blockmodeling to diverse areas such as organizations, scientific specialities, and international systems has followed (Brieger, 1979, 1981; Mullins and others, 1977; Snyder and Kick, 1979). The connection with social networks has been especially fruitful, leading to the development of small scientific societies, meetings, journals, and the other social paraphernalia of an established speciality. (p. 327)

Fortunately, SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY readers can find long pieces in the same issue by Mark Granovetter and myself which -- whatever their weaknesses -- provide lots of evidence that Nick is dead wrong. Some other key indicators: the tremendous proliferation of structuralist articles in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY and (more recently) the AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW AND SOCIAL FORCES; the proliferation of like-minded books, especially those published by Sage and Academic; the maturing of the Sunbelt Conference, lots of sessions at other conferences, the establishment of SOCIAL NETWORKS, and INSNA/CONNECTIONS themselves. Indeed, the growth has been such that CONNECTIONS' editors have constant problems trying to squeeze all of the relevant abstracts, etc. into our limited pages.

Admittedly, this is a North American-centric, sociological-centric, and even egocentric view, but I think it is a valid one. It also suggests some key debates -- to which I would love others to contribute on these pages:

Are we developing, stagnating, or heading off into a self-congratulatory cul-de-sac?

Does the opening to the left make sense intellectually and organizationally -- trying to rope the world systems folks into a more explicit network analytic approach despite their lack of interest?

Mary Ann Stephens (Psych, Kent State) & Michael McCall (Psych, Arizona State)

We are writing in search of information concerning social support and networking, especially work that relates support to health and, in particular, recovery. Both published and unpublished empirical work on this topic would be useful since our project concerns a meta-analysis of this body of literature. Hopefully, we can return any assistance provided by INSNA members by serving in the future as a source in exchanging resources.

Robert Faulkner (Soc, Mass-Amherst)

Do you have any buddies and friends who do the following kinds of data collection:

1. observe connections among actors.
2. collect records and archives of the sum total of connections among those actors.
3. interview key informants about 1. and 2.

OR

1. interview members of ongoing settings to spot and locate "crowds" or networks of interaction.
2. become a participant observer inside those settings.
3. respondent interview.
4. collect archives on the sum total of connections among the social actors.

There are several combinations of data collection that can spin off of these very basic styles of fieldwork or field research. Any ideas? I know that Wayne Baker worked on and at (participant observer) the floor of the Chicago futures market, then observed, then interviewed talkative informants (not respondents), then got a lot of ID wiped records from the officials of the exchange. I interviewed the film composers then dug up the archives on film records, then informant interrogated. It seems to me that current studies of ego centric networks, and concepts such as network range (Burt) rely heavily on a single mode of data collection. This has obvious cost advantages; it also has possible defects under conditions where the investigator relies solely on a) key informant recall of ties, or b) respondent reports of ego directed links to a closed number of others, or c) internally generate records having known limits and drawbacks of a range of data collection techniques in network research are HARD TO FIND.

The Bernard, Killworth and Sailer law firm vs. the legal enterprise of R.S. Burt shootout in SOCIAL NETWORKS is fixed at the level of respondents' reports vs. some other performance record generated data.² The fans of corporate interlocks will unfortunately never be found interviewing CEOs, directors of finance, or Chairs of Boards. That is too bad for the recent work of Paul Hirsch at Chicago as the forgotten participant observation study by Myles Mace (DIRECTORS) suggest that up close, interlocks really don't mean too much.

What bothers me in all of this is that the advances in data analysis far outstrip our sophistication in data collection, the latter mired in problems of recall, retrospective reconstruction, faulty specification of time, poor memory on causal connections (from informants), and the like. We have yet to read a solid research memo from one of the clan (CONNECTIONS) on how to get better, more solid, and hip, data on connections, ties, transactions, or linkages. We seem to be fixed on the future of data management and analysis rather than on obtaining better, more subtle, more sensitive data in the first place. Perhaps professional training in quantitative sociology renders the networker numb to firsthand encounters with the subjects of his or her study, with varieties of means for collecting information of quality, and with multiples in observation.

(For their part, the qualitative cats are unusually immune to and freaked out by quantitative analysis and, more fundamentally, any serious urgings to push their fieldwork into more systematic and orderly counts, frequencies, and tabulations.)

As such, network studies perfectly mirror the state of current sociology: highly sophisticated analysis unquestionable empirical data, and greatly undocumented analysis on firsthand fieldwork.

Stephen Sikora (The Readers' League, P.O. Box 6218, Albany, CA 94706)

My own networking, such as it is, centers on the exchange of private letters. The Readers' League publishes the CATALOGUE OF CORRESPONDENCE (a compendium of short letters by persons looking for correspondents, with interests varying from expatriate Russians to jogging -- ed.). I'm now working on the second issue, which will have about twice the number of (9) correspondents and (21) listings. As an old-fogeyish literary type, I am particularly interested in the similarities and differences between literature and networks. Should you know of other people with similar concerns, please point them in my direction. I want very much to discuss networks with others, particularly through the exchange of letters.

Ed.: Sikora also said (in a SAN FRANCISCO PROGRESS interview, 29 December, 1982):

"The life of literacy declines. It will not long survive as a dynamic force in our culture if we amateur readers leave all our writing and thinking in the hands of a few professionals. In order to do at least some of the writing ourselves, I can think of no better means than that of private letters. To that end, personal correspondence seems the very best form of literature I can think of."

(Network Notebook concluded from page 54)

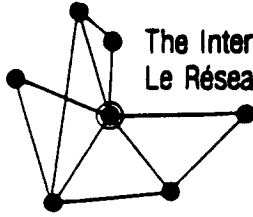
GIANT INSNA CONTEST--3 WAYS TO WIN!!!

Anything novelists can do, network analysts can do better:

1. What is the worst possible opening sentence for an article in SOCIAL NETWORKS or CONNECTIONS? Make one up.
2. What is the worst sentence you have actually ever read in a network analytic article? Give as full as possible citation, please. (No anonymoust entries accepted, altho upon request, we will not publish contestants' names.)
3. Just to prove we are not all bad: what is the best sentence you have ever read in a network analytic article?

PRIZES: Dinner for 2 at the legendary Crest Grill, Toronto. Transportation from INSNA HQ supplied.

Our thanks to Bonnie Erickson for dreaming this up.



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- II,3 (INSNA membership directory);
- II,2 (Harriet Friedmann on Max Weber; interlocking directorates bibliography; Turk & Hanada—urban interorg. nets);
- II,1 (Peil —African net research; Clyde Mitchell & Lin Freeman on segregation indices; Bernard & Killworth — small worlds; Anderson & Christie —ethnic nets);
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