VOLUME VI NUMBER 3
Winter 1983

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CONNECTIONS is published triannually by the International Network for Social Network Analysis
at the Centre for Urban & Community Studies, University of Toronto. INSNA correspondence and
CONNECTIONS subscriptions should be sent to the Editorial Offices.

CONNECTIONS is produced by the Editors with voluntary assistance and is supported entirely by
subscriptions. The facilities and assistance of the Centre for Urban and Community Studies,
University of Toronto, are gratefully acknowledged.

CONNECTIONS' SUBSCRIPTION RATE: per volume $12.00 for individuals (including INSNA Membership
fee). Membership/Subscription Form is at the back of each issue. INSTITUTIONAL RATES: Per
volume $24.00, U.S. or Canadian dollars. Limited number of back issues are available.

Please make all remittances payable to INSNA. Subscribers outside North America, please
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Company. Individual INSNA members are entitled to a reduced subscription rate to SOCIAL NETWORKS
when combined with a subscription to CONNECTIONS. Subscriptions and renewals to SOCIAL NETWORKS
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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

You folks keep turning out those papers, books and research reports and, by golly, they do add up. Take a look! Our two features this issue are JACKIE SCHERER's massive set of "terse summaries" of network analytic findings and WOODY PITTS' almost as massive compilation of network analytic papers published in books (not journals). Almost as good as the Eatons catalog...DAVID MORGAN reports the latest thinking on how to teach network analysis...Plus the usual assortment of abstracts, book news, et al.

Renewal Time

This is the last issue that most of you have paid for. The end of Volume VI, 1983. Please renew, and do it now, not later. We've managed to hold the line on INSNA/CONNECTIONS— $12 will pay your membership dues and give you three issues of CONNECTIONS for 1984 (Volume VII). If you want to have SOCIAL NETWORKS too, special combination offer is $44 for CONNECTIONS + SOCIAL NETWORKS— a big reduction off the regular subscription price.

We've slipped a renewal form into the enyelope with this issue. Do it right away, so you can get our all new DIRECTORY issue when it comes out early in 1984.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

SN seems to be catching up on its publication schedule. Numbers 1 & 2 of Volume V appeared this Fall, #3 was scheduled for mailing on 10 Nov (altho we still haven't received ours by 29 Nov) and #4 will "definitely" be published in Dec 83. The 2 issues we've received have had lots of good stuff–see Special Journal Issues in this CONNECTIONS. Let's hope the Dutch postal strike does not slow things up even more. *Late news: Postal strike over, #3 arrived 3 Dec--looks like things are on track.*

INSNA Moves: SAP Sets, CUCS Rises

The Structural Analysis Programme comes to its scheduled end Dec 83. Thenceforth INSNA will be HQ'd at its longstanding cohost: INSNA
Centre for Urban & Community Studies
455 Spadina Avenue
Toronto Canada M5S 1A1
Tel: 416-978-3930 or -2702

Our thanks to the Centre - and to Larry Bourne, its Director - for providing such an hospitable, supportive base. As many of the SAP people now operate out of the Centre, the transition should go smoothly. And all errant SAP-ward mail should be handled properly.

Richardson Returns, Wellman Goes West

R. J. (Jack) Richardson re-joins Liviana Calzavara as Associate Coordinator/Editors of INSNA. Write them at the Centre for Urban & Community Studies re any membership/editorial problems. (Praise too!). Barry Wellman is going to try to put his theories into practice by long-distance editing for six months (Jan-July) while on sabbatical leave at the Institute of Urban & Regional Development, Univ. of California, Berkeley CA 94720 (Tel: 415-642-4874).

New World Congress of Sociology

INSNA is trying to get on the program of the next World Congress in Sociology, scheduled for 1986 (possibly in Spain or Hungary). With luck, we'll hear something after the Program Committee meeting 8-11 Dec 83 in Barcelona.

MEETING CALENDAR

SUNBELT SOCIAL NETWORK CONFERENCE

I hear the swimming pool is already warmed up for the upcoming Sunbelt Conference (don't tell my Dean), Phoenix, Arizona 17-19 Feb 84.

Among the folks saying they'll come are John Boyd, Peter Mariolis, Stanley Wasserman, Nan Lin, Russ Bernard, Doug White, Lin Freeman, Harrison White, Karen Cook, Bonnie Erickson, Barry Wellman, Audrejs Plakans, Al Wolfe, Manuel Barrera, Gary Hurd and Ron Rice. No doubt this is just a small fraction— I have a very advance list. Topics to be discussed include network theory, methods, exchange theory, anthropology and network analysis, social support, nets through time, communication nets, computer programmes. For conference info, contact Rolf Wigand (Communication) or Brian Foster (Anthro) at Arizona State. Hotel preregistration ($60 for single or double by 17 Jan) at Hotel Westcourt, 10220 N. Metro Parkway East, Phoenix AZ 85021. Tel: 800-858-1033.

Stress-Buffering Processes

A Consortium for Research Involving Stress-Buffering Processes (CRISP) has been organized by John Eckenrode (Cornell) and Susan Gore (University of Massachusetts-Boston). With funding provided by the W. T. Grant Foundation, the CRISP involves twenty plus sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other researchers engaged in work on stress-buffering issues. The intention of the CRISP is to hold a series of meetings over the next few years in which intensive discussions and exchanges among the participants will lead to some "product," the nature of which remains to be determined. The first meetings took place October 18-19, 1983 at the Harvard University Faculty Club, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In this meeting, eight research topics were identified (interventions, social support, stressors, coping modelling, theories, designs, developmental processes and life course) and subgroups formed. Position papers relative to these topics will be presented and discussed in the next meeting, scheduled sometime in the spring of 1984. Current participants include: Donald Wertlieb, Ronald Kessler, Blair Wheaton, Hal Morgenstern, Nan Lin, David Dooley, Susan Folkman, Camille Wortman, Ramsay Liem, Beatrix A. Hamburg, L. Erlenmeyer-Kimling, Susan Orr, Evelyn J. Bromet, Carol Aneshensel, Peggy Thoits, Leonard Pearlin, Robert Weiss, Patricia Cohen, and Paul Cleary.

International Conference on Personal Relationships
(22-27 July 84; Psych Dept, U Wisconsin, Madison, WI)

Participants include Steven Asher, Leonard Berkowitz, Ellen Berscheid, George Brown, Judy Dunn, Mary Anne Fitzpatrick, Benjamin Gottlieb, Hal Kelley, Ellen Langer, George McCall, Gerald Miller, Becky Stafford, Steve Duck and Robin Gilmour.

Themes are developmental aspects of relationships; communication in relationships; personal relationships and health or illness; social and structural aspects of relationships.

Paper summaries (750 words) were due 1 Dec to Steve Duck or Robin Gilmour, Psychology Dept, Fylde College, Lancaster Univ., Lancaster LA1 4YF, England. Registration: $130 ($75-students) + $110 room and board.

1984 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION meetings, 27-31 Aug, San Antonio

Selected Sessions; Organizers, (Affiliations):

Community: Comparative Study; James Lincoln (Indiana)
Community Patterns; Joseph Galaskiewicz (Minnesota)
Social Aspects of Corporate Life: Multinational & International; Irving Louis Horowitz (Rutgers)
Elites & Power; Gwen Moore (Russell Sage Col)
Emotions; Peggy Thoits (Princeton)
Inequality; Stanley Lieberson (Cal, Berkeley)
Labor Market/Employment; Arne Kalleberg (Indiana)
Mathematical Models; Maureen Hallinan (Wisconsin)
Social Networks; Richard Alba (SUNY, Albany)
Violence among Intimates & its Relationship to the Social Fabric;
    R. Emerson Dobash & Russel Dobash (Stirling, Scotland)
Voluntary Associations; David Knoke (Indiana)

Social Science History Association
(25-28 Oct 84; Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto)

By 15 Feb 84 send paper summaries and proposals for panels (including name, dept., & institutional affiliation of proposed participants) to either William Clagget, Political Science, U Mississippi, University, Mississipi 38677 or Marilyn Mavrinac, Education, Colby College, Waterville ME 04901 (207-873-1131,x2196).

Computer-Based Message Services
(1-4 May 84; Nottingham U).

The IFIP 6.5 International Working Conference will exchange information on technical, economic & social impacts in paper & workshop sessions. Topics include computer conferencing, teletex, office system design, messaging for developing countries, social impacts, system design. Proceedings will be published. Send papers (allegedly by 25 Nov 83) to H.T. Smith, Human-Computer Interaction Group, Nottingham U, Nottingham, England NG7 2RD (0602-56101x3193).

Canadian Sociology & Anthropology Association
(6-9 June 84; Guelph, Ontario)

Selected Sessions, Organizers (Addresses)

SOCIAL NETWORKS, Peter Carrington (Soc, Erindale Col., Mississauga, Ont, L5L 1C6)

ISSUES IN SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA, Charles Jones (Soc, Toronto)

AGING, Barbara Gail Hanson (Centre for Urban & Community Studies, Toronto)

APPLIED SOC, K Victor Ujimoto (Soc, Guelph)

ISSUES IN THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES, B Gail Frankel (Soc, Western Ontario)

SOCIAL IMPACT OF NEW INFO. TECHNOLOGY, Lorne Tepperman (Soc, Toronto).

PAST CONFERENCES

STRUCTURE OF THE CANADIAN CAPITALIST CLASS
(10-11 Nov, Soc, Toronto. Robert Brym, organizer)

Authors (Affiliations),Papers

Robert Brym (Soc, Toronto) "Major controversies concerning the structure of the Canadian capitalist class"

Wallace Clement (Soc, Carleton) "The Canadian capitalist class: a re-evaluation"

Gordon Laxer (Soc, Alberta) "Class, nationality & the roots of foreign ownership"

Karen Anderson (Kings Col, London, Ont) "The state & the CPR"

Michael Ornstein (Soc, York) "Canadian capital & the Canadian state: ideology in an era of crisis"

Leo Panitch (Pol Sci, Carleton) "The capitalist & new middle classes"

Lorne Tepperman & Diane Clark (Soc, Toronto) "Changes in the Toronto business elite, 1890-1970"

Patricia Marchak (Soc, British Columbia) "The process of decentralization"

J Douglas House "Rulers vs. capitalists in the Newfoundland quasi-state"

James Sacouman (Soc, Acadia) "Nationalism & regionalism in democratic capitalist middle powers"

Jack Richardson (Soc, Toronto) "Relationships between financial & non-financial capital: an empirical analysis of the postwar Canadian case"

William Carroll, "Dependency, imperialism & the capitalist class in Canada"

Jorge Niosi (Soc, Quebec à Montreal) "Continental nationalism: the strategy of the Canadian bourgeoisie"

Letter from Gascogne— Benjamin Gottlieb

(Themes Emerging from the Advanced Workshop on Social Support, Chateau de Bonas, France, Sept 83).

1. The development of a "correspondence model" of social support. That is, the suggestion that different types of stressors provoke a unique set of stressful demands or coping challenges that call for

specific types of supportive provisions. The latter include (Cohen's typology):

> (a) appraisal support
> (b) esteem support
> (c) tangible support
> (d) belonging support

Examples: Patients facing imminent surgery (Matzeg & Gottlieb)
Men who have lost their jobs (Pearlin et. al.)

2. A latent function of social support is to reinforce valued identities or aid in the process of transition to new social roles and identities.
Hence, role relationships offer individuals a set of social identities, implicitly extending belonging support, esteem support (reflected self-esteem or "the looking glass self"), and a sense of control or efficacy over the environment through modifying stressful appraisals of the (threatening) situation or of the individual's capability in dealing with the situation. (Based on R. Lazarus' ideas about primary and secondary appraisal processes in coping).

Example: Hirsch's study of young widows and women making the transition back to full-time studies after a prolonged absence.

3. Dispositional differences in access to and use of social support
Variables studied include: a) I-E (of course) Lefcourt; Sandler & Lakey. It appears that externals receive a greater quantity of support than do internals but the stress-buffering effect of support is manifested only for internals. This is in keeping with the general finding that, under conditions of stress, internals obtain and use information more effectively than do externals and are more task-oriented in their coping behaviors.

(b) Fatalism (I-E really) and inflexibility (sticking rigidly to standards, mistrust of others, external conformity) affect coping effort and coping ability respectively and affect whether or not there exists an orientation to support mobilization. B. Wheaton

(c) Relational Competence: Social skills affecting relationship formation, development, and maintenance. K. Heller & S. Sarason. The latter had observers rate the social skills of a dyad (same sex) who were discussing how to deal with a problem roomate. The partners also rate their own and each other's social skills, finding that the 3 judges were in high agreement and that those high in social competence scored high on a self-report of social support access.

(d) Beliefs in the efficacy of help-seeking or what Tolsdorf has referred to as "network orientation." Eckenrode found that the former measure was significantly related to (1) the number of potential supporters; (2) actual support mobilization; and (3) having an internal locus of control.

4. Many of the preceding (3) issues were brought together by Wilcox who suggested that research on the health-protective effect of social support should ask the same sort of specific questions as those being asked about the efficacy of psychotherapy, viz, "What type of support from what source is most bene-ficial to recipients with different dispositional characteristics and who are passing through different stages of coping with different stressors/transitions?

5. Social support & aging (aged): Papers by Paul Costa & Toni Antonucci

Costa's paper reported on a longitudinal study of social support (3 testings over 13 years) among a healthy, white, community-dwelling sample of professional and managerial men. He found that 3 social support factors (adequacy of family and marriage; social participation, and number of friendships) were highly stable over time and that scores were negatively correlated with trait neuroticism and positively correlated with extroversion. He found high stability despite the fact that most of the sample had moved at least once during the period of the study. Neuroticism may either produce percep-tions of inadequate support or may alienate others.
More generally, it appears as though qualitative judgments of the adequacy of support are highly influenced by stable personality characteristics such that the "psychological sense of support" may be more properly conceived as a personal characteristic that colours self-perception than as an environ-mental resource.

Antonucci's paper adopted a life course perspective on the support system that people maintain over time, arguing that the "convoy" of supporters is influenced both by personal characteristics and situational factors. Together, these two sets of variables influence the structure, functions, adequacy, and outcomes of the convoy.

Antonucci studied support networks among 3 older age cohorts composed of about 1/3 male and 2/3 female respondents. In addition to a self-report measure of support, she contacted 2 people who were members of the respondent's network. She found that the elderly generally participated in reciprocal helping exchanges (they conceived of support in a bank-like way - i.e., credits and debts being accrued),

that there were definite norms surrounding the occasions when support could be <u>legitimately</u> extended and accepted, that support from friends was more highly valued than family support, and that men were more strongly affected by spousal support while women were equally affected by support from other peers.

6. The Underside of Social Support: Constraints, non-materialization of support, conflictual side of interpersonal closeness. C. Wortman presented a trenchant analysis of the occasions when support fails to materialize, examples being when the potential help-giver feels vulnerable to a similar fate (as the helpee) or simply feels helpless (e.g. the elderly often prompt these responses).

Help is often not forthcoming because potential helpers have misconceptions about the coping process - e.g. they often expect victims to pull themselves together quickly (e.g. mourning) or believe that it is inappropriate for the victim to talk about/vent his/her feelings about fate (e.g. cancer).

More often helpers offer types of support that are not in sync with the supportive needs of the helpee and conflict with the latter's coping strategy.

Specifically, they prevent open communication through false cheerfulness.
They minimize the problem - "you're imagining it all."
They encourage too quick recovery.
They convey to the victim that he/she shouldn't feel as badly as he/she does.

Proceedings will be published by Martinus Nijhoff.

Papers at Chateau de Bonas Support Workshop

Sheldon Cohen (Psych, Carnegie-Mellon), "Measuring the Functional Components of Social Support."

Peggy A. Thoits (Soc, Princeton), "Social Support Processes and Psychological Well Being: Theoretical Possibilities."

Herbert H. Lefcourt (Psych, Waterloo, Canada), "Intimacy, Social Support and Locus of Control as Moderators of Stress."

Brian L. Wilcox and Eric Vernberg (Psych, Virginia), "Conceptual and Theoretical Dilemmas Facing Social Support Research."

Kenneth Heller and Brian Lakey (Psych, Indiana), "Perceived Support and Social Interaction among Friends and Confidants."

Barbara & Irwin G. Sarason (Psych, U of Washington), "Experimental Approaches to Social Support."

Paul T. Costa, US National Institute on Aging, "Participation and Satisfaction with Social Support in Adulthood and Old Age: Stability Over Time and Personality Correlates."

Ronald G. Kessler & Jane McLeod (Soc, Michigan) "The Costs of Caring: A Perspective on the Relationship Between Sex and Psychological Distress."

Toni C. Antonucci (Soc. Psych, Michigan), "Social Support: Recent Findings From a National Study."

Warren Jones (Psych, Tulsa), "The Psychology of Loneliness: Some Personality Issues in the Study of Social Support."

Letitia A. Peplau (Geron, UCLA), "Loneliness and Social Support."

Karen Rook (Soc. Sci, Cal-Irvine), "The Functions of Social Bonds: Perspectives From Research on Social Support, Loneliness, and Social Isolation."

Barton J. Hirsch (Psych, Illinois), "Social Networks and the Ecology of Human Development: Theory, Research and Practice."

Barbara Strudler Wallston, Jeanne Plas & Kathleen Hoover-Dempsey (Vanderbilt University) "A Conceptualization of Professional Women's Interpersonal Fields: Social Support, Reference Persons and 'Persons-To-Be-Reckoned with."

Barry Wellman & Alan Hall (Soc, Toronto), "Support and non-support: A Network Analytic Approach."

Robert H. Kaplan (Psych, Cal-San Diego), "Social Support and Social Health."

Richard A. Depue (Minnesota), "Social Support and the Disease Process: Using Biologic Criteria to Determine Differential Power of Support Parameters."

Benjamin H. Gottlieb (Psych, Guelph), "Clinical and Preventive Interventions Involving Social Networks and Social Support."

Camille B. Wortman (Soc. Psych, Michigan), "Reactions to Victims of Life Crises: Support That Doesn't Help."

Stevan E. Hobfall (Ben Gurion U Beersheba), "Limitations of Social Support in the Stress Process."

Wolfgang & Margaret S. Stroebe "Interpersonal Protection and the Alleviation of Loss Effect."

Irwin N. Sandler (Psych, Arizona St.), "Social Support and Individual Processes: Towards an Understanding of How Support Effects Coping With Stress."

Eugene S. Paykel (St. George's Hospital Medical School, London), "Life Events, Social Support, and Clinical Psychiatric Disorder."

George W. Brown (Bedford Col. London), "Social Support and Vulnerability."

P. G. Surtees, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, "Social Support, Risk Factors and Neurosis."

(network notebook continued from page 3)

Info Flows

Peter MARIOLIS appointed Associate Prof of Soc at Spelman College, Atlanta with main responsibility of integrating computers in the social science curriculum...Peter WILLMOTT now Senior Fellow at Policy Studies Institute 1/2 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR...James ENNIS appointed to Soc, Tufts Col...Sam LEINHARDT on leave from Carnegie-Mellon U to found and run a computer software co...Johannes PENNINGS (Soc, Columbia) and Rolf ZIEGLER (Soc, München) both spending the 1983-1984 academic year at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies, Meyboomlanna 1, Wassenaar. Pennings is studying decision making in complex organizations while Ziegler is studying interlocking directorships and financial participation among large corps... Mike USEEM (Soc, Boston U) elected to American Soc Assoc's Council...Ann SWIDLER elected to its Committee on Nominations...Harrison WHITE is the ASA's rep. to the American Assoc for the Advancement of Science... Nancy Brandon TUMA (Soc, Stanford) new editor of SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY, replacing Sam Leinhardt on expiration of his term...Michael BURAWOY, James LINCOLN & Theda SKOCPOL on editorial board of AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW...Joe Galaskiewicz (Soc, Minn) editor of the ASA's Community Section Newsletter— wants lots of new book announcements.

What's a "Resource"?

Network analysts often talk of networks as allocating or structuring the flow of scarce resources. (At least, I do.) But what is a resource? Here's Arthur STINCOMBE's definition (in his ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY— NY: Academic Press, 1983):

"A resource is the set of ecosystems that can be stable in an environment, with their associated rates of return of things valuable to people and the associated costs of maintaining the variant ecosystem. These determine the possible rates of exploitation of the environment under a given technology. No activity requiring a different rate of exploitation outside this set of possible ecosystems can be stable in the environment. Technical change has its impact by increasing the possible ecosystems, thus extending the range of rates of exploitation, and therefore making possible activities requiring those new rates." (pp. 30-31).

Comments?

Sociology of Work

SUNY Press is interested in ms that focus on (1) labor markets and economy, (2) work and health, (3) inequality and occupations, (4) historical and comparative analyses, (5) workplace democracy. Contact Judith Blau, Soc, SUNY, Albany 12222.

RESEARCH REPORTS

SOCIAL NETWORKS CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS, I

Forrest R. Pitts   (Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822)

Abelson, Robert P.   "Social Clusters and Opinion Clusters," pp. 239-256 in: Paul W. Holland and
   1979   Samuel Leinhardt (eds.), Perspectives on Social Network Research. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
         x-532 pp.

Alba, Richard D.   "Taking Stock of Network Analysis: A Decade's Results," pp. 39-74 in: Samuel B.
   1981   Bacharach (ed.), Perspectives in Organizational Sociology. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press. 350 pp.

Alba, Richard D., and Gwen Moore   "Elite Social Circles," pp. 245-261 in: Ronald S. Burt and
   1983   Michael J. Minor (eds.), Applied Network Analysis: A Methodological Introduction. Beverly
         Hills, CA: Sage Publications. 352 pp.

Aldous, Joan   "Family Interaction Patterns," pp. 105-135 in: Alex Inkeles, James S. Coleman, and
   1977   Neil Smelser (eds.), Annual Review of Sociology. vol. 3. Palo Alto, CA: Annual Reviews.
         vii-453 pp.

Aldrich, Howard   "The Origins and Persistence of Social Networks: A Comment," pp. 281-293 in: Peter
   1982   V. Marsden and Nan Lin (eds.), Social Structure and Network Analysis. Beverly Hills, CA:
         Sage Publications. 319 pp.

Aleksander, I.   "Pattern Recognition with Networks of Memory Elements," pp. 43-66 in: B. G.
   1978   Batchelor (ed.), Pattern Recognition: Ideas in Practice. New York: Plenum Press. 485 pp.

Anderson, Bo; and Manuel L. Carlos   "What is Social Network Theory?" pp. 27-51 in: Tom Burns and
   1976   Buckley (eds.), Power and Control: Social Structures and Their Transformation. London: Sage
         Publications. 290 pp.

Anderson, Bo   "Cognitive Balance Theory and Social Network Analysis: Remarks on Some Fundamental
   1979   Theoretical Matters," pp. 453-469 in: Paul W. Holland and Samuel Leinhardt (eds.),
         Perspectives on Social Network Research. New York: Academic Press. x-532 pp.

Anderson, Bo   "On Boundary Crossing in Social Networks: On Some Unfinished Business for Exchange
   1981   Theorists," pp. 206-217 in: David Willer and Bo Anderson (eds.), Networks, Exchange and
         Coercion: The Elementary Theory and Its Applications. New York: Elsevier. xii-240 pp.

Anderson, Carol   "The Community Connection: The Impact of Social Networks on Family and Individual
   1982   Functioning," pp. 425-445 in: Froma Walsh (ed.), Normal Family Processes. New York:
         Guilford Press. xxi-486 pp.

Anderson, Grace M., and T. Laird Christie   "Networks: The Impetus for New Research Initiatives,"
   1982   pp. 207-238 in: Cora B. Marrett and Cheryl Leggon (eds.), Research in Race and Ethnic
         Relations. vol. 3. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press. xvi-238 pp.

Arabie, Phipps; and Scott A. Boorman   "Blockmodels: Developments and Prospects," pp. 177-259 in:
   1982   Herschel C. Hudson (ed.), Classifying Social Data: New Applications of Analytic Methods for
         Social Science Research. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. xx-270 pp.

Attneave, Carolyn L., and Ross V. Speck   "Social Network Intervention in Time and Space," pp. 166-
   1974   190 in: Alfred Jacobs and Wilford W. Spradlin (eds.), The Group as Agent of Change. New
         York: Behavioral Publications. xxvii-463 pp.

Baker, Wayne; and Rosanna Hertz   "Communal Diffusion of Friendship: The Structure of Intimate Rela-
   1981   tions in an Israeli Kibbutz," pp. 259-283 in: Helena Z. Lopata and David Maines (eds.),
         Research in the Interweave of Social Roles. II: Friendship. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
         xi-289 pp.

Banck, Geert A.   "Network Analysis and Social Theory," pp. 37-43 in: Jeremy Boissevain and J. Clyde
   1973   Mitchell (eds.), Network Analysis: Studies in Human Interaction. The Hague: Mouton. xiii-
           271 pp.

Barnes, John A.   "Networks and Political Process," pp. 107-131 in: Marc J. Swartz (ed.), Local-Level
   1968   Politics: Social and Cultural Perspectives. Chicago, IL: Aldine. viii-437 pp.

Barnes, John A.   "Networks and Political Process," pp. 51-76 in: J. Clyde Mitchell (ed.), Social
   1969   Networks in Urban Situations: Analyses of Personal Relationships in Central African Towns.
           Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press. x-378 pp.

Barnes, John A.   "Network Analysis: Orienting Notion, Rigorous Technique, or Substantive Field?"
   1979   pp. 403-423 in: Paul W. Holland and Samuel Leinhardt (eds.), Perspectives on Social Network
           Research. New York: Academic Press. x-532 pp.

Baugher-Perlin, S.   "Analyzing Glass Bottles for Chronology, Function, and Trade Networks," pp. 259-
   1982   290 in: Roy S. Dickens, Jr. (ed.), The Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern
           and Process. New York: Academic Press. 468 pp.

Befu, Harumi   "Network and Corporate Structure: A Structural Approach to Community Interrelations in
   1963   Japan," pp. 27-41 in: Robert K. Sakai (ed.), Studies on Asia. vol. 4. Lincoln, NE: Univer-
           sity of Nebraska Press. x-196 pp.

Befu, Harumi   "Social Exchange," pp. 255-281 in: Barnard J. Siegel, Alan R. Beals, and Stephen A.
   1977   Tyler (eds.), Annual Review of Anthropology. vol. 6. Palo Alto, CA: Annual Reviews. 604 pp.

Bernard, H. Russell; and Peter D. Killworth   "Deterministic Models of Social Networks," pp. 165-186
   1979   in: Paul W. Holland and Samuel Leinhardt (eds.), Perspectives on Social Network Research.
           New York: Academic Press. x-532 pp.

Blau, Judith R.   "Sociometric Structure of a Scientific Discipline," pp. 191-206 in: Robert Alun
   1978   Jones (ed.), Research in the Sociology of Knowledge, Sciences and Art. vol. 1. Greenwich,CT:
           JAI Press. viii-289 pp.

Blau, Peter M.   "Structural Sociology and Network Analysis: An Overview," pp. 273-279 in: Peter V.
   1982   Marsden and Nan Lin (eds.), Social Structure and Network Analysis. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage
           Publications. 319 pp.

Blok, Anton   "Coalitions in Sicilian Peasant Society," pp. 151-165 in: Jeremy Boissevain and J.
   1973   Clyde Mitchell (eds.), Network Analysis: Studies in Human Interaction. The Hague: Mouton.
           xiii-271 pp.

Boissevain, Jeremy   "An Exploration of Two First-Order Zones," pp. 125-148 in: Jeremy Boissevain
   1973   and J. Clyde Mitchell (eds.), Network Analysis: Studies in Human Interaction. The Hague:
           Mouton. xiii-271 pp.

Boissevain, Jeremy   "Individual and Environment: An Exploration of Two Social Networks," pp. 175-197
   1973   in: George Haydu (ed.), Experience Forms: Their Cultural and Individual Place and Function.
           The Hague: Mouton. x-385 pp.

Bonacich, Phillip   "Technique for Analyzing Overlapping Memberships," pp. 176-185 in: Herbert L.
   1972   Costner (ed.), Sociological Methodology 1972. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. xiv-218 pp.

Boswell, David M.   "Personal Crises and the Mobilization of the Social Network," pp. 245-296 in:
   1969   J. Clyde Mitchell (ed.), Social Networks in Urban Situations: Analyses of Personal Relation-
           ships in Central African Towns. Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press. x-378 pp.

Braten, Stein; Eivind Jahren, and Arild Jansen   "Social Networks and Multilevel Structure: System
   1982   Description and Simulations," pp. 113-141 in: Roger Cavallo (ed.), Systems Methodology in
           Social Science Research: Recent Developments. Hingham, MA: Kluwer Nijhoff. x-194 pp.

Breiger, Ronald L.   "A Structural Analysis of Occupational Mobility," pp. 17-32 in: Peter V.
   1982   Marsden and Nan Lin (eds.), Social Structure and Network Analysis. Beverly Hills, CA:
           Sage Publications. 319 pp.

Breiger, Ronald L., and Philippa E. Pattison   "The Joint Role Structure of Two Communities' Elites,"
   1983   pp. 326-335 in: Ronald S. Burt and Michael J. Minor (eds.), Applied Network Analysis: A
           Methodological Introduction. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications. 352 pp.

Bryson, John M., and George Kelley   "Leadership, Politics, and the Functioning of Complex Organiza-
   1980   tional Networks," pp. 203-236 in: George W. England, Anent R. Negandhi, and Bernhard
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(network notebook continued from page 8)

INSURGENT SOCIOLOGIST

Planning a special issue on "Economic Crisis: Social Effects & Political Responses." Wants ms. on ruling-class strategies, left-wing strategies; (left-wing ruling-class strategies?); working-class responses; communities in crisis; etc. Ms by 31 Dec 83 to INSURGENT SOCIOLOGIST, Soc Dept, Univ of Oregan, Eugene OR 97403 (503-686-5002).

CORRECTION

The correct name of the author of "Structural Change in the Communication of Precedent..." is PETER HARRIS (CONNECTIONS 6, 1:33).

We Must Be Doing Something Right

"Jeez, all you network people are connected to each other." Comment of a departmental chair when the Editor told him that he was a friend of the person for whom a letter of appraisal was requested.

Family Research

Bibliographies available from Murray Straus free(?) re series of publications in Family Research Methods and Class & Family in 3 Societies (Minneapolis, San Juan, Bombay). Contact him at Family Research Lab, U of New Hampshire, Durham NH 03824.

THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL NETWORKS: AN EXERCISE IN TERSE CONCLUSIONS
(Jacqueline Scherer, Sociology, Oakland Univ, Rochester, MI)

Keeping up with new research is a serious problem for all scientists, including network researchers. Specialized journals, selections of abstracts and research reviews are useful, but the sheer magnitude of published materials causes difficulties. Moreover, potentially important information in related research studies not directly labeled as network research may be overlooked through the use of existing retrieval methods.

One suggestion is to develop a terse language to facilitate the process of information diffusion [Bernier and Yerkey (1979)[1]]. The term "terse" suggests a brief summary of important information. A terse conclusion is a sentence of approximately 20 words without any pronouns that simply states research findings. It is not necessary to explain the basis of the conclusion or the methodology used to develop the findings since the reader can check the reference immediately. If a study reached more than one conclusion, each finding would become a separate sentence. Bernier and Yerkey argue that, when possible, the original researchers should prepare the terse conclusion but, if necessary, others can be taught how to write terse conclusions quickly. They suggest that researchers could learn to prepare a one-sentence statement summarizing findings, automatically, as is now done with key words used in indexing. Terse conclusions would permit research findings to be disseminated more widely, and begin to create, a knowledge base that synthesizes what is known.

When a group of terse conclusions are grouped together into a series of one sentence statements, they can be reduced even further into an "ultra terse" language. By using this format, the material can be summarized in less than .01% of the words used in the original reports. (Terse citations in several scientific fields have already proven to be effective in reducing reading time by eliminating connecting sentences and phrases. Terse conclusions also facilitate remembering and integration, and in so doing, enhance cogency.)

Terse conclusions are not new. They have existed in the form of aphorisms that have preserved many bits of traditional information. For example, a statement attributed to Hippocrates represents the wisdom of ancients in very few words: "People who are naturally fat tend to die earlier than do those who are slender." The advantages of the terse format are that it saves reading time, facilitates remembering and integration and increases cogency.

Terse conclusions are well suited for computer storage. The technique is more qualitatively orientated than meta-analysis although both face the difficulties of pulling together diverse studies. However, terse conclusions may be more useful for developing theoretical syntheses than meta-analyses.

To illustrate how terse conclusions could be utilized in network research, we examined some of the network literature dealing wih the functions of networks. We asked two questions: what is the utility of networks -- what do they do, and secondly, what is the effect of networks. Within these two questions we asked a subsidiary question: what is the utility of networks for science, and what particular network effects have an impact on persons or organizations.

Our starting background point was the 1971 bibliography edited by Barry Williams and Marilyn Whitaker, Community-Network-Communication.[2] This provided a state of the art assessment of network research up to that date.

Some dominant themes listed in the bibliography were the following: (1) the importance of the extended family and particularistic ties contradict Parsons' assertions about the isolated nuclear family; (2) neighboring studies aably challenged prominent social science literature in the sixties claiming community was disappearing (what Wellman now calls "the community lost theme" or Maurice Stein's term referred to as the "eclipse" of community[3]); and (3) the popular interest in the shift from urban to suburban residency. The bibliography examined a series of sorting-out studies, most notably by Gans and Berger, documenting how suburban dwellers created social arrangements based upon similar social characteristcs rather than geographic location.[4] From this particular research came a powerful disclaimer: physical planning does not determine social relationships. Rather, physical conditions discourage or encourage social factors in a situation.[5] Another research theme, participation in voluntary associations, yielded complex conclusions. For example, length of residence was not related to participation in some cases, but was in others; education and work history appeared to be salient factors most of the time, but there were significant exceptions. Finally, the bibliography documented a growing interest in non-spatial communities and a recognition that communication and transportation technologies had transformed the forms of social interaction.

Three other topics present, but not emphasized in the bibliography, included: the transient quality of ties; the possibility of studying social structure through network analyses; and thirdly, the concept of community as a system of social relationships or communication systems, especially in urban structures. From the last topic came the suggestion that there are links between network and structural analysis. It was this final theme that has dominated network research during the seventies.

Wellman and Whitaker concluded that "the task of overthrowing Louis Wirth has been well accomplished"; that we needed more information on intimate ties and the nature of the formal structure of networks, as well as more understanding of the impact of communication on both community and network.

From this foundation, we examined some more recent literature to develop some terse conclusions about the functions of networks. The following list is not exhaustive, but meant to serve as an example of how terse conclusions can be developed. Bibliographic information is kept to a minimum on the assumption that interested readers will follow up the conclusions by actually retrieving the material. The goal of the listing is to increase cogency, reduce reading time, and organize materials.

Terse Conclusions: The Functions of Social Networks

I. What is the utility of network analyses for scientific investigation?
Social network analyses:

1. pose questions and search for answers in terms of structured connectivity. (Wellman, 1980)
2. represent the essential features of structure parsimoniously. (Holland/Leinhardt)
3. permit the use of powerful, deductive analytic features of structural mathematics to state and test theory. (Holland/Leinhardt)
4. provide a common language for the exchange of information among various academic disciplines and helping professions. (Ratcliffe)
5. make communication structures visible, understandable and manageable as a variable. (Rogers and Kincaid)
6. may become a major unifying framework in clinical practice. (Erickson)
7. may serve as an analytical viewpoint. (Erickson)
8. may be a scheme for problem location. (Rogers and Kincaid)
9. may serve as an arena of practice and research. (Erickson)
10. help to focus upon relationships of information exchange as units of anaylses. (Rogers and Kincaid)
11. can be used to investigate the larger social system with which individuals interact. (Tolsdorf, 1981)
12. can move systematically between macro and micro levels of social analysis. (Hammer, Anderson, B.)
13. can reflect anthropological interest in reactions process, phenomena, and generative models. (Wolfe, 1978)
14. emphasize the structural forms that allocate access to scare resources. (Wellman, 1981)
15. explain the behavior of elements by appealing to specific features of the interconnections among elements. (Noble)
16. can be an ideology stressing person to person communication and non-hierarchial exchanges. (Tranet)
17. may be used for the study of social class. (Barnes)
18. may be a means for studying the influence of the environment in the behavior of individuals. (Barnes)
19. can make Simmel's sociology of freedom and constraint more real. (Breiger)
20. make it possible to investigate differences within and between societies systematically. (Poucke)
21. suggest levels of analyses. (Harary and Batell)
22. reflect limitations or constraints on behavior. (Leinhardt)
23. capture classic social concepts in substantive empirical research. (Ratcliffe)
24. have stimulated research in the social antecedents of specific disorders. (Ratcliffe)
25. have stimulated research on the use of lay and professional services. (Ratcliffe)
26. have stimulated research on the development of innovation and preventive intervention. (Wellman, 1981)
27. encourage analysis of support in a broader context. (Wellman, 1981)
28. illustrate strength and symmetry in the availability of different resources. (Wellman, 1981)
29. link interpersonal ties to large scale phenomena. (Wellman, 1980)

II. What is the utility of social networks for individuals or organizations?
Networks:

1. provide the mechanism for linking specialized activities and units with each other. (Craven/Wellman)
2. serve as delivery systems to help meet the demands for goods and services in the community. community.(Galaskiewicz)
3. can be a neighborhood power base for economic and political activities. (Barnes)
4. are active attempts by urbanites to control system resources. (Wellman, 1980)
5. can be a political resource to encourage communication of relevant information. (Rosenbaum)
6. can facilitate mobilization of resources among different individuals. (Rosenbaum)

7. lessen the likelihood of internal division within a community in the face of externally imposed policies. (Rosenbaum)
8. enable one member of a community to gain access to the resources of others. (Rosenbaum)
9. reduce the likelihood of duplication of effort and wasted energy among members. (Rosenbaum)
10. allow less experienced participants to draw upon the insights of more experienced ones. (Rosenbaum)
11. serve as mediating structures for low income and working class communities (Lineberry/Watson)
12. make urban variety a source of strength, not chaos. (Craven/Wellman)
13. may be a means of controlling urban resources. (Wellman, 1981)
14. can be effective for social control. (Sarason)
15. can undermine self esteem and a sense of identity. (Shulman)
16. can withhold resources and information. (Shulman)
17. can uphold deviant values and be disruptive (Shulman)
18. can be a way of reaching for further collaboration without encountering problems of respect or recognition that arise in formal situations. (Darnovsky)
19. can be important in forming decision making coalitions where city government is large and powerful and structurally complex. (Galaskiewicz)
20. can effect the spread of urban values and behavior from urban to rural areas. (Colson/Scudder)
21. can provide a viable institutional base for a community (Glasgow)
22. can be used for upward mobility. (Ostow)
23. can be used to insure control through kin distant ties and reduce the strength of political opposition. (Bodemann)
24. can be used to insure compatibility in work situations. (Graves)
25. can be a mechanism for economic survival. (Lomnitz)
26. can provide urban migrants with information. (Guillemin)
27. can provide urban migrants with access to marginal work positions, housing and friendship. (Guillemin)
28. can provide information for migration. (Coombs)
29. can provide direction to migration. (Katz)
30. can put users in touch with those who can lend household items or facilitate holiday visits and initiate food and lodging. (Osterrich)
31. can be used by successful migrants in different organizational settings. (Howard)
32. can function to give emotional aid, information and material resources. (Dean, Lin, Ensel)
33. can give participants helpful feedback for maintaining sound behavioral practices. (Dean, Lin, Ensel)
34. can reduce the asymmetry of roles in professional helping by the mobilization of mutual helping persons. (Shapiro)
35. can provide affection, approval, advice, respect, understanding, money, fondness, empathy, and support when ill. (Kahn, Antonucci, Depner)
36. can exchange knowledge, services, products, personnel and other resources in order to accomplish some common goal. (speck and Attenave)
37. can assist in coordination, client referral, and other interorganizational efforts. (Wigand)
38. can allow participation by marginals and reduce risk. (Steinberg)
39. can reduce duplication, coordinate services and create a better understanding of protective service procedures and options. (Wink, Basing)
40. can transmit rumors, diffusion of innovation, information and classify communication patterns into roles. (Wigand)
41. can assist change by providing a tension between inner and outer forces. (Goodlad)
42. can provide information about new construction opportunities through correspondence with families. (Denton)
43. can bring other scientists into a large network of influence and communication through ties with productive scientists. (Crane)
44. can reduce risks and make assistance available, thereby making a migration target more attractive. (Coombs)
45. can be instruments of control and manipulation as in interlocking directorates. (Fennema, Schiff)
46. can be channels of communication in interlocking directorates. (Fennema, Schiff)

III. **What are the effects of networks on persons and organizations?**
Networks:

1. effect diffusion of influences and information. (Granovetter, 1973)
2. effect mobility opportunities. (Granovetter, 1973)
3. effect community organization. (Granovetter, 1973)
4. act as symbolic markers of different levels of consumption (Pickvance)
5. affect status by permitting access to resourses. (Lin/Dean/Ensel/Tausig)
6. assist or restrain access to secondary resources, such as information mutual aid and influence. (Walker)
7. provide mechanisms for linking specialized activities and units. (Craven/Wellman)

8. affect conjugal decision making through participation in extra-family networks. (Lee)
9. affect families through selection, role segregation, marital stability, migration and residential stability. (Lee)
10. influence divorce/custody battle processes through conflicts over support. (Tolsdorf, 1978)
11. are a factor in family cohesion through economic linkages. (Lomnits/Lizaur)
12. create opportunities for parents to interact with school personnel. (Steinberg)
13. reduce family violence to some degree. (Cazenave/Straus)
14. affect outcomes in serious illness. (Hammer, 1981)
15. affect marital staisfaction. (Hurd/Pattison)
16. affect residential location. (Anderson, G.M.)
17. affect the way that migrants deal with moving and relocating. (Shulman/Drass)
18. exclude members of an ethnic group from needed resources and act as blocks to upward mobility. (Anderson/Laird)
19. channel newcomers into particular jobs which then become ethnic specializations. (Herman)
20. help realign networks in new environments. (Vasiliadis)
21. are an indiciation of independence and community health. (Warren)
22. increase the vulnerability of older persons to physical or mental breakdown if supportative ties are deficient. (Pilisuk/Minkler)
23. promote mental health. (Weinberg)
24. reduce motivation to seek professional mental health treatment. (Grosser)
25. affect a range of health conditions as diverse as complications of pregnancy, hearth attacks, recovery from cancer and even overall longevity. (Hammer, 1981)
26. are used for survival by less impoverished people. (Norris)
27. arouse, modulate and resolve anxiety. (Pattison, Llamas, Hurd)
28. are a resource for those who know who can do what in networks. (Coxin)
29. promote the regular flow of information. (Friedkin)
30. increase influence among organizations with the largest number of reciprocal relations. (Anderson, R.)
31. meet social needs unmet by proscribed social roles. (Tichy)
32. are an important determinant of an organization's recruitment strategies. (Snow/Zurcher/Ekland-Olsen)

IV. What special characteristics of networks are useful?

1. Power is an attribute of position in network structure. (Cook/Emerson)
2. Networks of durable links are usually close knit and reciprocal. (Shulman)
3. There is a tendency to form direct connections out of indirect ones and to limit the number of direct connections formed or maintained at any given time. (Hammer, 1980)
4. Leveling coalitions are used to reduce the power of an individual and are recruited from existing networks. (Thurman)
5. Densely knit, bounded solidarity networks help powerless persons conserve and control existing internal resources but limit the ability of members to acquire external resources. (Wellman, 1981)
6. Balance in network development is dependent on both compatibility (tension which holds the network together) and confrontation (compression) which moves network building forward. (Judge)
7. Low densities in large networks may be associated with more structural cohesion than higher densities in small networks. (Friedkin)
8. The major structural condition that governs intergroup relations is the degree of connection. (Blau)
9. Clustering suggests the notion of latent, strained, reinforced and free social relationships. (Davis)
10. The variety and number of a city's external links have a negative effect on the occurrence of city-wide associations. (Turk/Hanada)
11. The more central the community, the less cohesive the local interorganizational network, the more frequent isolated organizations, the greater number of clusters differentiated by sub-cultural identifications rather then institutional affiliations, the lower cohesion and isolation. (Caulkins)
12. The city's extra local network can predict the activity level of new interorganizational networks. (Turk)
13. A variety of ties and uneven network density provides a structural base for urbanities to deal with contingencies but does not lead to communal solidarity. (Wellman, 1981)
14. Kin ties are most active to organize resources but reduce close ties to the communities and connectedness of kin who remain at home. (Ostow)
15. Network centrality can be a better predictor of contacts and activism in the community than personal attributes, technical resources and skills or status and autonomy in personal occupations. (Miller)
16. High density networks reflect stages of life and produce norm enforcing groups. (Cubitt)
17. Loose knit networks are more likely to utilize formal sources of social control and support than tight knit networks. (Horowitz)
18. Health is related to the availability of supportive ties as measured by the number of ties in the network; the frequency of contact; and the differential presence of kin or friend in these support networks. (Wellman, 1981)
19. Neurotic and psychotic patients have fewer direct links than non patients. (Wolfe, 1981)
20. Stressed persons have more parsimonious networks than someone not under stress. (Flament)
21. Schizophrenics are isolated: their networks are small, and not connected. (Sokolovsky, Cohen, Berger, Geiger)

22. Low energy networks can disseminate information among persons in similar status (e.g., superintendents) but networks for change must be open, made up of persons who are treated as equals and have intense commitment and high energy. (Goodlad)
23. Information going over weak ties (local bridges) is often novel and important to the groups involved but bridges do not guarantee a regular flow of novel and important information. (Friedkin)
24. Weak ties effect the diffusion of innovation, criss-crossing ties affect the peacefulness of social relations, density effects social restraint. (Flap)
25. Poorly connected networks contain schisms and barriers that slow diffusion and channel its paths. (Berry)
26. High density networks are related to life stages. (Truex)
27. Occupational, partisan and affective ties are important in founding organizations. (Lemieux/Fortin)
28. All persons (in the sample) can be interconnected by four acquaintances. (Pool/Kocken)
29. Boys formed loose knit teams of competitive players whereas girls form close knit circles for noncompetitive games of intimate conversational exchange. (Tichy)
30. Close knit networks are more at risk providing support to others that those in loose knit networks because they are most vulnerable to death or disruption. (Hurd/Llama/Mansell)
31. Ties appear most active when they serve to organize resources. (Ostow)
32. Low density networks can provide more support as a crucial mediator between personal values and social competencies, on one hand, and environmental variables on the other. (Hirsch)
33. Network exchanges can be mutually exploitative, mutually considerate, mutually benevolent, mutually hostile, and considerate-benevolent. (Ridley/Avery)
34. Charismatic groups were found to have highly connected, interlocking, reciprocated bonds of positive affect and not disjointed, transitive, multi-level power herarchies. (Bradley)

Conclusion

Networks hold promise of providing a common scientific language to view social structure. They emphasize communication links among social ties within a larger framework. As a structural metaphor, networks impose order on social relations, and for any given moment of time, permit a researcher to map social relationships. Individuals and organizations can use network associations to mobilize resources, to exchange a variety of goods (information, moral support, assistance), and to understand dependencey relationships. Networks effect people by restraining or facilitating access to others, and hence, to resources. From a systems viewpoint, networks build cohesion out of variability by connecting units. This cohesive ability suggests that networks are important mechanisms for handling complexity and turbulence.

Terse conclusions provide a way to examine research findings quickly. The findings are represented by a succinct statement and bibliographic information is provided if further information is required. This mode of representation can facilitate the exchange of research themes, increage cogency and help organize the field of network research. It is recommended that the development of terse languages be given high priority.

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SPECIAL JOURNALS

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 5(2) 1983.

(This issue of *Social Networks* is devoted to the paper presented at the Special Session on Network Models and Analysis in the Social Sciences organized by Eugene Johnsen for the meeting of the American Mathematical Society at California, Santa Barbara, November 13-14, 1981).

Rina ALCALAY (Public Health, Cal, Berkeley). "Health and social support networks: A case for improving interpersonal communication."

Presented here is an analysis of research findings documenting the apparently obvious hypothesis that people need people and that when ties between people are interrupted or modified consequences on people's health and wellbeing can often be observed. Ways in which social support networks contribute to people's health and societal characteristics that inhibit development of such networks are discussed. Some approaches that emphasize the importance of networks are suggested.

J. A. BARNES (Soc, Cambridge) & Frank HARARY (Math, Michigan). "Graph theory in network analysis."

For many centuries ideas now embodied in graph theory have been implicit in lay discussions of networks. The explicit linking of graph theory and network analysis began only in 1953 and has been rediscovered many times since. Analysts have taken from graph theory mainly concepts and terminology; its theorems, though potentially valuable for the analysis of real data, are generally neglected. Network analysts thus make too little use of the *theory* of graphs. Some instances of the use of theorems for network analysis are noted.

Phillip BONACICH (Soc, UCLA). "Representations for homomorphisms."

Five different solutions to the problem of finding empirical meanings for the algebraically useful technique of homomorphisms in blockmodeling are described. They are the Lorrain-White, Pattison, Wu, modified Wu, and Bonacich approaches. All of them are designed to give meaning to a homomorphism in terms of characteristics of the relational matrices producing a semigroup, but they emphasize different aspects of the data. The Lorrain-White approach assumes that sets of relations are alternative expressions of an "underlying" relation. The Pattison and Bonacich approaches assume an underlying "clique" structure of structurally equivalent individuals. The Wu approaches assume that there is an "elite" set of individuals whose relational patterns define the homomorphism.

John Paul BOYD (Soc. Sci, Cal. Irvine). "Structural similarity, semigroups and idempotents."

This paper points to a new direction in the study of the structural similarity of people as determined by their social relations. The approach suggested here goes back to the same origin as the current "blockmodeling" methods, namely, structural equivalence (Lorrain and White, 1971).

R. S. BURT (Soc, Columbia). "Firms, directors and time in the directorate tie market."

Continuing the structural analysis of corporate profits and cooptive interorganizational ties through boards of directors, I summarize results obtained from research proposed several years ago in this journal. As expected, ties through directorates occurred in the 1967 American economy where market constraints on profits in manufacturing industries were most severe. Moreover, types of ties were coordinated as multiplex cooptive relations to sources of market constraint.

The results led me to believe that there was a directorate tie market in the economy during the late 1960s - a social network composed of directorate ties providing a nonmarket context for the most competitive buying and selling between business establishments.

Acting on this speculation, I propose lines of research into processes by which individual firms and individual persons would have had an incentive to maintain such a market. The research includes an analysis of the etiology of successful cooptation at the level of individual firms and assesses the impact of this success on corporate profitability and growth. The research includes an analysis of the etiology of an individual director's participation in successful cooptation and assesses the impact of this participation

on his ability to obtain positions on the boards of large, profitable firms. The research includes analyses of the association between market constraints and directorate ties over a twenty year interval, 1960 through 1980, so that inferences made from the cross-sectional analysis in 1967 can be generalized with evidence on stability and change in the association between market constraint and directorate ties.

Thomas J. FARARO (Soc, Pittsburgh). "Biased networks and the strength of weak ties."

It is shown that the concept of the strength of a weak tie can be embedded within the theory of random and biased nets, whereby obtaining both a bias parameter representation of this concept and a system of formal relations to other concepts based in biased network analysis.

Lindon C. FREEMAN (Soc. Sci., Irvine). "Spheres, cubes and boxes: Graph dimensionality and network structure."

This is an examination of a set of dimensional conceptions of graphs that might be used to shed light on the structural complexity of social networks. Problems of characterizing various conceptions are explored and computational methods are reviewed.

Paul W. HOLLAND (Educational Testing Service), Kathryn Blackmond LASKEY & Samuel LEINHARDT (Soc, Carnegie-Mellon). "Stochastic blockmodels: First steps."

A stochastic model is proposed for social networks in which the actors in a network are partitioned into subgroups called blocks. The model provides a stochastic generalization of the blockmodel. Estimation techniques are developed for the special case of a single relation social network, with blocks *specified a priori.* An extension of the model allows for tendencies toward reciprocation of ties beyond those explained by the partition. The extended model provides a one degree-of-freedom test of the model. A numerical example from the social network literature is used to illustrate the methods.

Jeffrey C. JOHNSON (Inst. for Coastal Resources, East Carolina) & Marc L. MILLER (Inst. for Marine Studies, Washington)."

This paper studies a deviant social position within a small group of Italian Fishermen. The role of "Court-jester" emerges and, as the title suggests, the relation between this role and the inherent properties of the deviant are explored. It is argued that the emergence of roles among deviant social positions is dependent upon the personal attributes of the deviant and the characteristics of his relations to other members of the group.

Stephen B. SEIDMAN (Math, George Mason). "Internal cohesion of LS sets in graphs."

Let G be a finite connected graph. A set of vertices H ⊆ V(G) is called a LS set if for every proper subset K ⊆ H, there are more edges linking K to H – K than there are linking K to V(G)-H. Since "cliques" in social networks have usually been seen informally as sets of individuals more closely tied to each other than to outsiders, LS sets provide a natural realization of the "clique" concept. In this paper, it is shown that LS sets in social networks have cohesive properties that make them even more useful for empirical analyses. In particular, subgraphs induced by LS subsets remain connected even after several edges have been removed. Results bounding the number of edges that can be so removed are used to get an upper bound for the diameter of subgraphs induced by LS subsets.

Douglas R. WHITE (Soc. Sci., Cal, Irvine) & Karl P. REITZ (Anthro, Chapman Col.). "Graph and semigroup homomorphisms on networks of relations."

The algebraic definitions presented here are motivated by our search for an adequate formalization of the concepts of social roles as regularities in social network patterns. The theorems represent significant homomorphic reductions of social networks which are possible using these definitions to capture the role structure of a network. The concepts build directly on the pioneering work of S. F. Nadel (1957) and the pathbreaking approach to blockmodelling introduced by Lorrain and White (1971) and refined in subsequent years (White, Boorman and Breiger 1976; Boorman and White 1976; Arabie, Boorman and Levitt, 1978; Sailer, 1978).
Blockmodeling is one of the predominant techniques for deriving structural models of social networks. When a network is represented by a directed multigraph, a blockmodel of the multigraph can be characterized as mapping points and edges onto their images in a reduced multigraph. The relations in a network or multigraph can also be composed to form a semigroup.
In the first part of the paper we examine "graph" homomorphisms, or homomorphic mappings of the points or actors in a network. A family of basic concepts of role equivalence are introduced, and theorems presented to show the structure preserving properties of their various induced homomorphisms. This

extends the "classic" approach to blockmodeling via the equivalence of positions.

Lorrain and White (1971), Pattison (1980), Boyd (1980, 1982), and most recently Bonacich (1982) have explored the topic taken up in the second part of this paper, namely the homomorphic reduction of the semigroup of relations on a network, and the relation between semigroup and graph homomorphisms. Our approach allows us a significant beginning in reducing the complexity of a multigraph by collapsing relations which play a similar "role" in the network.

Abstracts from JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, I, 1 (1984) (see CONNECTIONS 6,2 for information on this new journal).

Leslie BAXTER, "Trajectories of relationship disengagement."

The purpose of this study was to explore the process by which personal relationships dissolve. In applying the method of analytic induction to ninety-seven heterosexual romantic relationship break-ups, a flow chart of the disengagement process was developed around six distinctive features of the break-up process. This flow chart was subsequently used to trace the dissolution process for each break-up account, producing eight basic trajectories of disengagement for this data set. The study supports the argument by Kressel et al. (1980) that researchers must abandon the simplistic search for a single set of stages or steps by which relationships change, recognizing instead the patterned differences among relationships.

G. Leonard BURNS & Amerigo FARINA, "Social competence and adjustment."

A research program is described that is concerned with the general issue of adjustment but focuses more specifically on social competence, viewed as a manageable and measurable component of adjustment. At first, the subjects of the research were psychiatric patients and it was found that better adjusted ones have a larger repertoire of social skills and use these more appropriately than more poorly adjusted patients. Correlations found between the social skill of parent and patient offspring suggest it is the family that is responsible for this component of adjustment. Research then shifted to normal subjects and it was greatly expedited by the development of a self-report scale to measure social competence. Many differences have been found between high and low social competence people in the way they behave with others and in the impact they have upon them.

Robert HAYS, "The Development and Maintenance of Friendship."

A behavioral examination of friendship development is presented. First, the construction of the Friend Observation Checklist (FOC), a self-report behavior checklist for assessing friendship behavioral exchange, is described. Second, a twelve-week longitudinal study of friendship development is reported. Seventy male and female college students, who were just beginning their first term of school, used the FOC to track the behaviors occurring in newly developing friendships. A three-month follow-up was also conducted. Dyads which successfully developed into close friendships showed different behavioral and attitudinal trends from dyads which did not become close friends. Both the dyads' breadth of interaction and the intimacy level of their interaction were positively correlated with ratings of friendship intensity. As the friendships progressed, the intimacy level of dyadic interaction accounted for an increasing percentage of the variance in friendship ratings, beyond that accounted for by sheer quantity of interaction. Dyadic behavior patterns at the end of the fall school term were good predictors of friendship status three months later. The results were interpreted as supporting Altman & Taylor's social penetration theory, and confirming the value of a behavioral focus in studying friendship.

John HEPBURN & Ann CREPIN, "Relationship strategies in a coercive institution: a study of dependence among prison guards."

Prison guards augment the limitations of their formal authority over prisoners by the informal control derived from an arrangement of reciprocity with prisoners. This well-documented dependence relationship generates a pattern of mutual accommodation between guards and prisoners to maintain order and stability within the prison. Contemporary analysts suggest, however, that guards are reacting to recent changes in U.S. prisons by increased resistance to a dependence relationship and an attempt to assert their limited authority over prisoners by becoming less accommodative and more repressive. Survey data are examined to assess the relationship between level of institutional authority, dependence, and the outcomes of accommodation or repression. The findings are discussed in terms of the need for dependence relationships in a coercive institution.

Loren LEE, "Sequences in separation: a framework for investigating endings of the personal (romantic) relationship."

A multi-parameter framework is proposed for examining "break-ups" of the pre-marital romantic dyad. The model delineates five stages in dissolution: The Discovery of Dissatisfaction (D), Exposure (E), Negotiation (N), Resolution (R), and Transformation (T). Termination scenarios may be specified by Stage, Operator, Content, and Latency parameters. Utility of the framework is explored in a retrospective study of 112 break-ups. Subjects reporting (E) and (N) Stages (engagement on issues) view their relationships as more intense and enduring and themselves as more intimate with and similar to their partners than subjects. reporting omission of these stages. The time span of termination (D to T) is shown to correlate positively with attraction towards and agreement with partner, as well as with loneliness and fear during dissolution. Patterns of decision (at R) and follow-through (at T) are linked to perceived qualities of the dyad: Two scenarios, the "scale-down" and the "inconsistent break," are characterized by high strength of the couple bond and considerable feelings of confusion during the termination period.

Dan McADAMS & Michael LOSOFF, "Friendship motivation in 4th & 6th grades: a thematic analysis."

Fourth and sixth graders' friendship motivation was assessed via thematic coding of stories told in response to pictures. Children scoring high in friendship motivation at both grades reported more factual information about their best friends, revealed "deeper" more reciprocal understandings of the meaning of their own friendships with their best friends, and showed greater stability over time in their best-friend relationships than did children scoring low on the motive. Friendship motivation was also associated with teacher ratings of "friendly," "affectionate," "cooperative," "sincere," "happy," "mature," "imaginative," and "popular." Girls scored higher in friendship motivation than boys. The new construct friendship motivation and its attendant methodology, adapted from personality research on intimacy motivation in adults, are compared to more conventional contemporary constructs and methods employed in the study of the development of children's friendships.

Pat O'CONNOR & George BROWN, "Supportive relationships: fact or fancy?"

The relationships of a sample of women living in London and described using a new instrument measuring self evaluation and social support. Only a third of the women had a 'true' relationship (i.e., one characterized by a high level of interaction and confiding) with someone living outside the home whom they identified as 'very close.' It is argued that recent research has failed to differentiate between those qualities of relationships which are actively supportive and those which simply reflect "a search for attachment" and that this is the source of the failure to find an association between social support and psychiatric state. In the current survey there is a considerable association between the type of very close relationship and both the respondent's positive evaluation of themselves and their psychiatric state (typically mild affective disorders). Such relationships do not emerge when we look at the strength of the respondents' felt attachment to persons named as very close. There is some suggestion that 'early loss' of a father is associated with chronic anxiety and an inability to form a 'true' very close relationship. However, there is also evidence that the current environment plays a role.

Paul WRIGHT, "Self-referent motivation & the intrinsic quality of friendship."

Some observations suggest that friendships are developed and maintained because they involve some form of reinforcement or interpersonal reward. Other observations suggest that friendship has an intrinsic, end-in-itself quality making it unnecessary, if not contradictory, to assume that friendships must be rewarding to be formed and sustained. The present paper outlines a model of friendship based on a conception of self and self-referent motivation. The model represents, in part, an effort to reconcile the observed rewardingness of friendship with its intrinsic, end-in-itself character.

Papers to appear in future issues of this journal include:

Michael ARGYLE & Monika HENDERSON, "The rules of friendship."

Harriet SANTS, "Conceptions of friendship, social behaviour & social achievement in 6 year old children."

Clyde HENDRICK, Susan HENDRICK, Franklin FOOTE & Michelle SLAPRON-FOOTE, "Do men & women love differently?"

Rebecca CLINE, "The politics of intimacy: costs & benefits determining disclosure intimacy in male-female dyads."

Jack HOKANSON & Barbara MEYER, "Interpersonal expectancies & preferences for various types of social behaviours in depressed outpatients."

ABSTRACTS

Selected abstracts from papers presented at the 78th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Detroit, August 31 - September 4, 1983.

Joan ALDOUS & David M. KLEIN (Notre Dame). "Sentiment and size: Kinship relations in the pre-retirement years."

This study explored the nature of kinship ties in 124 families with parents predominantly in the post-launching and pre-retirement stage of the life cycle. Both parents were interviewed for their assessments of the quantity and quality of contacts with their adult children. The study was inspired by previous research and theory on the effects of variations in group and organization size. Three explanatory models were formulated and tested. All three models received some support, but unexpected findings also occurred and are discussed.

James G. ANDERSON (Purdue), Stephen J. JAY (Methodist Hospital of Indiana & Indiana University School of Medicine). "Computers and clinical judgment: The role of physician networks."

In order to study how physician networks affect utilization of a cumputer-based hospital information system, multidimensional scaling was used to spatially represent the referral and consultation network among 24 physicians in a private group practice. Four groups of physicians were identified that share common locations and perform similar roles within the network. At the center of the network was a group of "Innovators," older, influential, professionally active physicians, who heavily utilized the computer in processing clinical information. Linked directly to this core was a younger group who served as intermediaries or "Diffusers" between the leaders and a third group of the youngest physicians. "Adopters." A fourth group of "Isolates," older, less active physicians, was loosely linked to the network. While the "Innovators" were the first group to use the system clinically, it was the adoption decisons by the second group, the "Diffusers," that largely determined the rate at which the clinical use of the computer diffused through the network. The results indicate that the use of network analytic techniques to study complex physicians networks may provide new insights into the diffusion process.

Howard M. BAHR (Brigham Young). "Family interaction and mutual aid between generations: Evidence from a cohort analysis of adults in Middletown."

As part of the Middletown III Project, in 1976-77 we conducted a cross-sectional mail survey of kinship interaction and attitudes among adults in Middletown, the midwestern community described by Robert and Helen Lynd in *Middletown* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937). The Lynds did not collect any systematic data on kinship interaction, and so it is impossible to make the 50-year contrasts in joint residence or mutual aid between generations that were possible for other topics on which the Lynds published empirical findings about Middletown in 1924-25. Our lengthy questionnaire (19 pages), modeled after the interview schedule developed by Bert Adams in his classic study *Kinship in an Urban Setting* (1968), contained parallel sections about contact with siblings, parents, cousins, and grown children. Lacking benchmark data from any previous surveys of kinship activity in Middletown, we have divided the sample (N=478) into 10-year age cohorts, thus permitting comparisons between young and middle-aged adults in their relationships to parents and other kindred, and between middle-aged and elderly adults in their interactions with grown children. Where appropriate, the cohort analysis includes controls for sex and social class.

Wayne E. BAKER (Synectics Group). "Intermarket structures: Modeling the interrelationships of markets and traders."

This article presents an approach for operationalizing and modeling the interrelationships of markets and traders. A variant of standard blockmodel analysis is developed to array and analyze the open positions of a trader population in multiple markets and generate models of intermarket structure. Substantive interpretations of specific models of intermarket structure are presented. The approach is illustrated with an analysis of empirical data on the hedging and speculative open positions of sixteen traders in nine financial futures markets. The analysis reveals an empirical intermarket structure consisting of three subsets of futures markets: core markets, semi-peripheral markets, and peripheral markets. Generalizations are made to the analysis of intermarket structural change, using the new markets in stock index futures as

examples to explore the alternative ways in which the introduction of new financial markets can impact intermarket structures.

Ava BARON (Rider College). "The household system of production: Gender, kin and the printing craft in early America."

This study of printing production in the 18th century U.S. examines the characteristics of the household system of production, the nature of the social relations of production and women's participation in this system production. The purpose of this study is to examine precapitalist production so that we may better understand the nature and extent of changes in women's work with the development of industrial capitalism, and why such changes took place.

There is evidence that until the early 19th century in the U.S. women were skilled printers. However, for the most part these women printers have been ignored in the historical record. Those who have noted the existence of women printers have explained this phenomenon in terms of there being a few "exceptional women", or in terms of the freedom given to women under American frontier conditions. These explanations either ignore the extent of women's participation or the similarities in women's economic roles to those in other periods and countries in which there was a similar system of production. This paper analyzes the nature and extent of women's work in printing in terms of the nature of the household as a system of production and the craft customs which intertwined with the household relations of production.

Printing production in the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe and U.S. was organized around the household as the unit and site of production. Within this setting all members of the household were expected to contribute to the household's welfare. Since the print shop typically adjoined the living quarters of household members, family life was incorporated into the work day. There was a flexible sex-division of labour, and women gained a degree of respect and power.

Woman's position within this household system was reinforced by the clannishness of printing families. Among printers marriages tended to be endogamous; partnerships and work relationships were formed among kin; and printing businesses were continued by the same family over several generations. It was within this kinship organization that women and men learned the trade, worked, and formed partnerships.

Within the household system the two communitarian traditions of kin and craft overlapped, and to a large extent were integrated. Relations between men and women, or between journeymen and employer, were not egalitarian or conflict free. However, hierarchical relations were mediated by craft and kin traditions and by the economic needs of the household.

Berch Berberoglu (Nevada, Reno). "U.S. transnational expansion into the Third World, 1950-1980: An analysis of its scope, nature, and dynamics."

This paper presents comprehensive data on the volume and nature of U.S. foreign private direct investment in the Third World during the period 1950-1980. After an analysis of the aggregate data for all areas, it focuses on the size and nature of these investments in different regions and countries of the Third World, discussing trends on the nature of such investments in these regions over the period under study and drawing out their social and political implications.

Data are obtained from several primary sources, including mainly those published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In examining the scope of U.S. direct investments in the Third World, it is found that most of these investments are located in Latin America, and several Asian and African countries. In Latin America itself, the bulk of these investments are found in just two countries— Brazil and Mexico— accounting for over one half of all U.S. direct investments in that region.

Focusing on trends regarding the nature of these investments, one finds a shift in direction from raw materials to manufacturing (and financial) investments, while raw materials still play a dominant role in some countries. Analysis of trends in types of U.S. investment in the Third World points to the existence of a dual process at work in the periphery: expansion of manufacturing investment (hence the development of export-oriented capitalist industrialization) in a number of countries in Latin America and Asia, and the continuation of raw materials investments (hence the persistence of a classical neo-colonial situation) in most of the countries of Africa and the Middle East, as well as in parts of Asia and Central and South America.

The paper then draws out the social and political implications of the prevailing situation under the two sets of conditions, with regard to the developing internal class structure, which is associated with changes in the composition of the labor force affected through the transformation of the dominant mode of production. The outcome of this process is further linked to the nature and intensity of the class struggle and to the larger question of social revolution.

John O. G. BILLY & J. Richard UDRY (North Carolina). "Patterns of adolescent friendship and effects on sexual behavior."

Using panel data from a junior high school system in an urban area of Florida we investigate adolescent friendship structure along the dimension of sexual behavior. White females and white males tend to name same-sex friends whose sexual intercourse behavior is like their own. Sexual intercourse is not a significant factor in accounting for adolescent friendship structure among blacks, males or females. We then

specify models which permit us to answer whether observed homogeneity bias in sexual behavior is due to a process of influence, deselection, and/or acquisition. The sexual behavior of white females is influenced by their same-sex friends' sexual behavior. Regardless of their race or sex, no adolescents deselect friends on the basis of dissimilarity in sexual behavior. Both white makes and white females acquire friends whose sexual behavior is like their own. We suggest that race-sex differences with respect to degree of adolescent-friend similarity in sexual behavior and the sources of this similarity may center around differences in group relevance or salience of the sexual act and race-sex differences in the nature of friendships.

James E. BLACKWELL (Massachusetts). "Networks and mentors: Experiences of blacks in graduate and professional schools."

An exploratory study of black student experiences while in graduate or professional school was conducted on a sample of 157 respondents. Participants held one of the following degrees: M.D., L.L.B., D.D.S., Ed.D., Ph.D., O.D., Master's or Bachelor"s in a professional field (e.g., Engineering). Seven hypotheses were advanced to test the degree to which blacks participated in the mentoring process, identification of mentors, variables associated with mentoring, and the involvement of blacks in networks during their graduate and professional school years. Among the important findings are the following: (1) only about one in eight blacks had mentors while 80 percent established relationships with important persons who did not perform mentoring functions as determined by a Mentor Scale, (2) mentoring is unrelated to sex or race but is related to an index of occupational status, the level of educational attained and the period within which the graduate/professional training occurred. A number of dimensions, impediments to networking among blacks were specified.

Christopher CHASE-DUNN (Johns Hopkins). "Is there a socialist international division of labor: Comecon in the capitalist world-system."

The paper addresses the problem of relations among socialist organizations, especially socialist states. It examines the structure and operations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in terms of the quality of political and economic relations among member states. Does this organization, known popularly in the West as COMECON, operate according to the principles of socialist internationalism? How has it been affected by the continuing influence of the larger capitalist world market and interstate system? A model of socialist internationalism is outlined and the experience of the CMEA is compared to the model in order to suggest ways in which socialist relations among states and transnational socialist relations may be more completely institutionalized.

Ronald J. D'AMICO (Ohio State). "Informal peer networks and school sentiments as integrative and social control mechanisms."

The amount of non-study time which youth spend in high school and their expression of positive sentiments towards their schools are taken to be indicators of degree of involvement in and commitment of educational institutions, respectively. According to social control theory, these variables should therefore be positively associated with a tendency for students to embrace socially accepted modes of behavior. These ideas are tested by investigating the effect of non-study school time and school sentiments on youth's educational aspirations and their commission of deliquent acts. Results show general support for the hypothesis, though important race and sex differences are found.

Walter M. ENSEL (Albany Medical College). "Sex differences in the epidemiology of depression and physical illness: A sociological perspective."

As part of an ongoing project sponsored by NIMH, this paper utilizes a random sample of adults in an upstate New York tri-county area to evaluate male-female differences in psychological and physiological symptomatology. Utilizing data from two waves of a panel study, I examine the degree to which a common set of social epidemiological factors (social support, life events, and self esteem) along with a prior history of illness (both physical and psychological) explain variations in the two measures among married and unmarried males and females.

Results show that for the total sample, social support has the greatest effect on subsequent level of depression. This is followed by prior level of depression, life events, and self esteem. However, social support has little effect on physical symptomatology. Rather it is the history of prior physical symptomatology that has the greatest impact on current syptomatology (explaining more than 30% of its variation).

While this generally holds up in the subgroups of married and unmarried males and females, additional findings also emerge. That is, social support is much more important in predicting depression in unmarried males and females than in the married. In addition, life event has a significantly greater effect on depression for females than for males. Self esteem, on the other hand, is much more highly related to depression for males than for females. This does not hold true with regard to physical symptomatology. In fact, self esteem is much more highly related to physical symptomatology among married females than

married males. Additionally, while life events has the same impact on physical symptomatology for married males and married females, it is significantly greater for unmarried males then unmarried females.
These and other findings are discussed and implications for future research are presented.

Joyce L. EPSTEIN (Johns Hopkins). "Choice of friends over the life span: Developmental and environmental influences."

This paper takes a life-course perspective on the selection of friends. It charts research results on three aspects of the selection process: (1) facts of selection— the number of friends and their proximity; (2) the surface of selection— the visible features of friends such as their sex, race and age; (3) and the depth of selection— characteristics of friendships and similarity of friends. Over 250 references are reviewed to learn how patterns of selection change with age and under different environmental conditions from preschool to post-secondary school setting.
The research reveals important developmental patterns in the selection of friends. With age and with the development of cognitive skills and experiences, older students tend to choose fewer best friends, make choices from wider boundaries, increase cross-sex choices, decrease cross-race choices, move toward mixed-age choices, reciprocate and stabilize friendships, and choose more similar friends. There are also important environmental effects on choice of friends. For example, elementary, junior high, and high schools may be organized to encourage wide or narrow contacts; to reward, ignore or punish cross-sex, cross-race, or mixed-age choices of friends; or to emphasize differences or similarities among students. These and other environmental conditions affect selection in ways that revise expected patterns of choosing friends.
Ideas for new research are presented that stress the importance of developmental and environmental factors in studies of friendship selection and influence.

Dair L. GILLESPIE, Richard S. KRANNICH & Ann LEFFLER (Utah State). "The missing cell: Women in community and rural change networks."

Throughout the past century, sociological conceptualization of rural community structure and rural change have been dominated by concerns regarding the integration of individuals into the social fabric. Indeed, the emphasis on and treatment of this theme have helped to shape basic sociological theory and the discipline itself. The most recurrent conceptualization of individual integration monolithically depicts the family as a key social institution linking individuals into broad social networks and ultimately into community social structures, thereby presumably ensuring the "well-being" of both the individual and the community. The multidimensionality of these relations and their differential workings in different social groups tend to be overlooked in the conceptualization. Its sensitivity to social differentiation, and the empirical and theoretical shortcomings which ensue, have not been systematically addressed to date.
In this paper, we begin such a discussion. We use gender as our example of differentiation. We derive analytic hypotheses concerning the likely impacts of neglecting gender from the scattered discussions within the community literature and from related literatures in which the consequences of inattention have been more thoroughly discussed (e.g., the modernization and family literatures). We then proceed to a conceptual testing of these hypotheses by applying predictions derived from them to the "monolithic" conceptualization of rural community structure and rural change. We conclude that the results is indeed a theoretically and empirically inadequate model of rural life, and we propose an alternate set of research hypotheses for future community research.

Barry R. GLASSNER & David SYLVAN (Syracuse). "The conflict-cohesion hypothesis: Do we know whether Simmel was right?"

Much research has been conducted on the hypothesis that external conflict leads to internal cohesion. A random sample is drawn of this research and discussed in the light of Georg Simmel's theory. Contrasts are suggested between Simmel's work and that of the sampled authors of two criteria: theoretical concepts and research methodology. It is concluded that the gaps between the two bodies of thought are sufficiently great that extant empirical studies are largely irrelevant for evaluating Simmel's hypothesis.

Jill W. GRAHAM (British Columbia). "Organizational control from the bottom up."

Organizational models, be they derived from traditional management theory or a radical sociological perspective, generally describe social control in organizations as primarily a top-down phenomenon and secondarily as the exercise of peer pressure. Explanations for the exercise of top-down social control, depending on one's theoretical perspective, range from coordination of specialized activities (necessary for the efficient production of goods and services) to perpetuation of an ideology which justifies the inequality and oppression inherent in hierarchical structures. Explanations for peer pressure (lateral social control), on the other hand, include worker resistance to management demands (e.g., restriction of output), maintenance of an informal social structure, and protection of a network of unofficial usages of the organization (latent functions).
A third perspective on social control in organizations— one which focuses attention on bottom-up control— is the topic of this paper. A typology of forms of upward control is proposed and a particular form termed

"principled organizational dissent" is analyzed in detail. In contrast to traditional theories of organiza-
tion, which assume the locus of performance quality problems to be at the individual or subunit level, the
study of principled organizational dissent allows the performance quality of the organization itself to be
at issue, i.e., to be in need of monitoring and control. The attempt to exercise such control by those in
the organization who lack both formal authority or official responsibility, when met with organizational
resistance, is principled organizational dissent. Examples include professional employees who protest
violations of codes of professional conduct; craftsmen whose standards of workmanship exceed those required
by their employers; religious or ethical activists who feel organizational practices violate their definition
of "rightness"; and organizational loyalists who take seriously the organization's claim to institutional
legitimacy as a producer of social value, but find their organizations wanting in some respect.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of principled organizational dissent for the
protection of the general social welfare, for the process of organizational innovation and change, and for
the individual freedom of expression in the workplace.

*Janet D. GRIFFITH & Harlene C. GROGAN (Research Triangle Inst.) "Family relationships, social participation,
and well-being among widowed older men and women."*

The relationships of kin involvement and participation in non-familial roles and activities to the sense
of well-being of widowed men and women in their 60s are examined, using multivariate analyses of data from
the 1975 wave of the Social Security Administration's Retirement History Survey (RHS). Findings include:
widowed men who live with a married child have high levels of perceived well-being; relationships with
children are more important for women than men; childless widows do not have lower levels of well-being than
others who do not live with children; nonfamilial social participation is positively related to well-being,
for both women and men; and familial and nonfamilial social involvement appear to be substitutable to a
considerable degree. Other findings suggest that the childless and others have developed nonfamilial support
systems that are effective in meeting important life needs. The low level of perceived well-being among
widows who lack both family and non-family participation indicates the special needs of the relatively
isolated older widow.

*Stephen E. HANSELL (Rutgers). "Cooperative groups, weak ties, and the racial and sexual integration of peer
friendships."*

This study investigated the strength of ties between students of different races and sexes, and tested a
cooperative group intervention designed to increase weak ties between naturally occurring peer groups. The
results supported several hypotheses derived from the theory of the strength of weak ties. Friendships
between races and sexes tended to be weak rather than strong, and ties between peer groups also tended to be
weak. The cooperative group intervention stimulated new weak ties between students of different race and sex.
However, these were not bridging weak ties, but instead, were concentrated within existing peer groups.
These results have important implications for improving intergroup relations directly, as well as increasing
friendships between individuals of different race and sex.

*John C. HOLLEY (Suffolk). "Three modes of family subsistence under capitalism: Towards an interpretation
of current research on nineteenth century Scotland."*

The concepts "mode of subsistence" and "reproduction of the workforce" are used to identify the important
macro-social features of family life in three phases of industrialization. "Petty Producer Subsistence" in
the proto-industrial eighteenth century required participation in productive work by all family members,
from children of three upwards to the oldest person. Contributions to family enterprise approximately matched
each person's needs producing a rough balance of subsistence for the self-employed. Agricultural and domestic
servants were deterred from marriage by employer prohibitions both contractual and customary. The full
expression of "Commodity Subsistence" was most nearly realized in the large industrial cities where age and
sex blind free labor contracts to individuals resulted in chaos in families. Either full participation in
degraded factory work meant neglect of domestic work, or doing domestic duties left the individual without
cash support. Absence of individual surplus wages to cover the costs of dependents, and lack of heritable
property to bind the generations, let the centrifugal forces of short-term calculation pull families apart.
The related breakdown of political and social integration forced enlightened capitalists to try a new
approach— "Family Wage Subsistence." Arbitrarily removing children under 13 and their mothers from work,
Scottish paternalist capitalists paid a select elite of adult men workers a "family wage," one large enough
to support dependents. Correct expenditure of such extra wages was secured only gradually by a circle of
regulatory institutions which policed the life course and reinforced the internal discipline of "good
character" which gave the labor aristocrats access to inter-generational transmission of jobs. Both bosses
and adult men invested in the new family, subordinating children and women to a gender division of labor and
a patterned life course which resubordinated them.

Robert S. LAUFER (Brooklyn) and Mark S. GALLOPS (Columbia). "Life-course effects of Vietnam combat and abusive violence."

This paper examines the impact of military service and exposure to war trauma on marital patterns and marital problems. In addition, it will examine the intervening role of social support, in the form of having a stable marriage, in the relationship between exposure to war trauma and current psychological and behavioral problems. Marriage is conceptualized as a key mechanism of social support. The literature on the relationship between war and the family is reviewed and the impact of military service and exposure to war trauma is examined on: (1) the rates of marriage, (2) the age at entering first marriage, (3) the rates of divorce and (4) levels of marital satisfaction. Finally, the role of family status in contributing to current psychological and behavioral problems is examined. A stratified probability sample of nonveterans, era veterans and Vietnam veterans (N=1,259) is used.

The primary findings of this paper are: (1) Vietnam veterans are more likely to enter marriage than nonveterans; (2) combat exposure and exposure to abusive violence contribute to higher rates of divorce among Vietnam veterans; (3) participation in abusive violence leads to lower rates of division among Vietnam veterans but higher levels of marital dissatisfaction; and (4) while those men in stable family situations report significantly less psychological and behavioral difficulty than those with a history of divorce, or those never married, the effect of combat exposure on current problems is not primarily channeled through its contribution to greater marital instability. Thus, we conclude that familial support does not function to substantially mediate the impact of war stress.

Siegwart M. LINDENBERG (Groningen). "An assessment of the new political economy: Its potential for the social sciences and for sociology in particular."

In Europe and the United States, the new political economy may well be the most important development in the social sciences after World War II and it has profound implications for sociology as well. Its greatest potential lies in the intricate combination of three elements: *choice, institutions* and *models*. What makes this combination so powerful? In the social sciences, general hypotheses are bound to be highly incomplete and thus unstable. It is therefore necessary to be able to specify conditions under which they are likely to hold and likely to fail. This "depth," as Popper calls it, can only be achieved by including a less unstable level in the explanation: human nature. Yet, psychological theories about human nature are ill equipped for this purpose because they make it almost impossible to relate individuals on the aggregate to their institutional context. By contrast, the theory of rational choice (in its various forms as *as if* theory), enables the social scientist to combine the individual and the collective level in explanatory *models,* thus providing the necessary depth for general hypotheses on the collective level. Resistance by many sociologists (including the classics) to this approach is likely to stem from a misunderstanding of modelbuilding.

William Alex McINTOSH (Texas A&M), Peggy A. SHIFFLETT (V PT). "Social support, stress, and diet among the elderly."

Little is known concerning the impact of social support and stress on the elderly. Nutrition is vital for the health of the aged and evidence exists which shows that nutritional status is affected by both stress and social support. It is hypothesized that those with high levels of social support will engage in health dietary behavior and exhibit adequate dietary intake. Those experiencing stress will have poor habits and lower intakes. The negative effects of stress on diet will be moderated by social support. Data were collected from a random sample of nutrition site participants in Virginia. Multiple measures of social support and stress were utilized, and interactions among stress and support were tested. The hypotheses were generally confirmed.

Peter V. MARSDEN & Karen E. CAMPBELL (North Carolina). "Measuring tie strength."

Granovetter's concept of tie strength has been widely applied, in a variety of substantive settings. Little attention, however, has been given to the measurement of the concept. In this paper, using data on friendship ties from three surveys, we apply multiple indicator techniques to construct and validate measures of tie strength. Our conclusions are that: (1) there may be two distinct aspects of tie strength, one having to do with the time spent in a relationship and the other having to do with the depth of the relationship; (2) on balance, a measure of "closeness" or intensity of relationship is the best indicator of tie strength; (3) there are severe difficulties with frequency of contact and (to a lesser extent) duration of contact as indicators of tie strength, owing to the fact that these indicators are contaminated by foci for the organization of ties; (4) predictors of tie strength (e.g., kinship, neighboring) are not especially strongly related to the concept; and (5) the measures of tie strength, particularly the "time spent" one, are valid in that they are related to predictor variables in the anticipated directions.

Stjepan MESTROVIC (Lander College) & Barry R. GLASSNER (Syracuse). "A Durkheimian perspective on stress and social integration."

We review the literature on stress in relation to social supports and integration. In accounting for the many studies that deny this relation as well as affirm it, we selected Durkheim's works for theoretical illumination. Durkheim's concepts of the dualism of human nature and of the unconscious were emphasized to show how sociologists have tended to focus on certain aspects of his general theory at the expense of others. Specifically, we find no theoretical support in Durkheim's works for conceptualizing integration as social ties nor as the consensus of norms, nor for assuming that integration is always beneficial. Recent references to Durkheim in the stress literature are traced back to Dohrenwend's (1959) essay which is analyzed. It is concluded that sociologists should consider the full range of the continuums implied by Durkheim's many antimonies and dualisms in order to help resolve the current conceptual, methodological, and theoretical confusion in the stress and social supports literature.

John MIROWSKY & Catherine E. ROSS (Illinois). "Language networks and social status among Mexican Americans."

Interpersonal networks are a concrete basis of both culture and social structure. Family, friends, and acquaintances reinforce the beliefs, arts, and institutions of a culture and transmit the advantages, aspirations, and opportunities of a social structure. We find that, among Mexican Americans, participation in Spanish-speaking networks and socioeconomic status influence each other: being in Spanish-speaking networks leads to lower socioeconomic status, and high status decreases participation in Spanish-speaking networks. We argue that this double-negative reciprocal effect is simultaneously a force of assimilation and dissimilation. Mexican Americans who participate in English-speaking networks tend to achieve higher socioeconomic status, which further separates them from Spanish-speaking networks and, thus, from the reinforcement of Mexican culture. The result is a spiral of improving socioeconomic position and increasing participation in Anglo culture. Mexican Americans who do not rise economically do not become integrated in English-speaking networks. Low status keeps a Mexican American embedded in Spanish-speaking networks, where there are fewer advantages and opportunities for advancement in the Anglo socioeconomic system. The result is that social and cultural differences and distances are reinforced.

Mark S. MIZRUCHI (Albert Einstein College of Medicine). "An interorganizational theory of social class."

Studies of relations among large corporations have been placed into two broad perspectives, the social class and resource dependence paradigms. I argue that the two models are potentially synthesizable, and that the capitalist class can be viewed as the structure of relations among large corporations as determined by resource interdependencies. Drawing on work by Cook, Pfeffer and Salancik, and others, a series of propositions is presented, followed by evidence on the nature of intercorporate relations in the early 20th century United States. I conclude with a brief discussion of class-state relations and the application of the model to other social classes.

Linda D. MOLM (Emory). "Relative effects of individual dependencies: Further tests of the relation between power imbalance and power use."

Power-dependence theory proposes that power use increases with the imbalance of dependencies in a relation. This study tested and supported the prediction that power imbalance is not a unitary variable, and that the dependencies of the weaker and stronger persons in a relation have very different effects on power use. A laboratory experiment compared orthogonal manipulations of both persons' dependencies across equivalent levels of power imbalance. As predicted, the dependence of the weaker person has a strong and predominantly linear effect on power use, whereas the dependence of the stronger person has a weak and curvilinear effect. The study also tested the prediction that these relations are causally mediated by the reinforcement contingencies that the powerful person establishes to control the other's behavior. These contingencies mediated the effects of the stronger person's dependence, but not the effects of the weaker person's dependence. Implications for power-dependence theory and research are discussed.

Elizabeth MUTRANT (University of Pennsylvania Hospital) & Donald C. REITZES (Georgia State). "Intergenerational support activities and well-being among the elderly: An interactionist perspective."

Data derived from the 1974 national study conducted by the National Council on Aging is used to explore the character of the intergenerational family role. A symbolic interactionist perspective is used to investigate the impact of role alignment, subjective meanings, and exchange processes on the self-feelings and behaviors of the elderly. Particularly questioned is the increased support received by elderly parents as it relates to morale. The importance of the mother as the central person in family networks is emphasized. The variables are organized into a causal model with certain latent constructs measured by multiple indicators. Findings include: (1) marital status creates differences in the character and importance of the intergenerational role; (2) the subjective significance attributed to adult children is a major factor which influences patterns of intergenerational interaction; (3) the older woman more often uses her adult child as a confidant; (4) exchange patterns appear to be more important in influencing the

self-feelings of the widowed than married persons; and (5) widows are more often engaged in family exchanges than widowers.

Joane NAGEL (Kansas). "The international orchestration of internal ethnic movements."

The resource mobilization perspective on social movements emphasizes the role of outside resources in forming movement organizations, facilitating personnel recruitment, aiding communication, and supporting movement activities. Most research and theory construction has posited the importance of extra-movement resources within a national political and economic setting. This paper expands the scope of argument and evidence from the national to the international arena. Focusing on ethnic movements of resistance, autonomy, and/or secession, resource mobilization theory is applied in the analysis of the role of external states in facilitating and financing ethnic mobilization within a state. Several cases are examined to illustrate the ways in which outside powers aid internal ethnic movements. They include: American Indian mobilization during the first century of U.S. independence, Armenian mobilization during the First World War, Kurdish mobilization from 1960-1975 in Iraq, and Angolan ethnic conflict during the period following independence. While the motivation for ethnic mobilization is found to be widely present in most states, the timing and extent of much mobilization is found to depend in part on external support and funding.

William P. NORRIS (Oberlin). "Different forms of patron-client relationships as survival aids: Maintaining poverty in urban Brazil."

A new type of patron-client relationship, found among impoverished residents in a Salvador, Bahia, Brazil squatter settlement, is reported. Taking three different forms, the survival type, in contrast to other patron-client relationships, functions to maintain the impoverished in the urban class structure and does not promote vertical solidarity. Analysis of household networks of clients shows that the relationships are dispersed across networks and serve to aggregate resources for the household as a whole. The specialization of urban occupations limits the resource control of patrons, further dispersing the ties. The domestic, economic and political forms result from the existence of different prior relationships which shape without determining the transformation of the relationships into one of the forms. Sex segregated work and income differences also affect the forms. Theoretical problems posed by the co-existence of several patron-client types are addressed. Means of extending the findings to similar urban areas are suggested. The findings suggest that patron-client relationships, rather than posing an alternative to class relations, actually help to reproduce the urban class structure in Brazil.

Susan M. OLZAK (Northwestern & Yale). "The Economic Construction of Ethnicity."

The central thesis of this paper is that ethnic mobilization will dominate class, occupation, kinship, or other forms of political organization when ethnic populations come to compete in the same economic markets. Dual labor and cultural division of labor market theories suggest that ethnic boundaries are activated when ethnic group members are concentrated in positions at the lower end of the job hierarchy, or are concentrated solely within the lower working-class of a dual economy. With respect to ethnic mobilization, this perspective generates the proposition that to the extent that ethnic group members share a common class position, ethnic politics will exist.

This paper argues that the opposite is true: Ethnic mobilization is most likely to occur when formerly disadvantaged groups (a) enter the national labor market for the first time as fully competing members, (b) experience reduced barriers to employment, human capital attainment, unionization, and other factors related to worker power resources, or (c) disperse throughout the labor hierarchy, so that labor force distribution patterns of various ethnic populations do not differ significantly.

Michael D. ORNSTEIN (York, Canada). "Extensions of the network of corporate interlocks: University and hospital boards in Canada."

This paper examines interlocks between the boards of the largest Canadian universities and hospitals and the boards of the largest corporations, over the period 1946-1977. All corporations ever among the largest seventy industrials, twenty largest financials, and ten largest merchandisers are included in the study; along with property development firms of comparable size and the major securities dealers and law firms. The number of interlocks was found to increase strongly from the beginning of the study period, reached a peak around 1965, then declined dramatically. Ties with the corporate sector were much stronger for universities in major cities and those with historical ties to capital. The universities west of Ontario had virtually no ties with business. Canadian-controlled firms and those in the financial sectors were distinguished by their large numbers of ties with universities and hospitals. An analysis of the contribution of indirect ties between firms via the universities and hospitals shows these institutions did little to increase the density of the intercorporate ties. The existence of one or more direct ties between a pair of firms strongly increases the probability that the pair of firms will be indirectly linked via a university or hospital board. This implies that existing corporate interlocks provide a recruiting ground for the boards of universities and hospitals.

Charles H. POWERS (Indiana). "Extending Emerson's exchange theory in order to account for the proliferation of authority structures."

Emerson utilizes his theory in order to determine the likelihood of change in networks of social relations. This paper offers some modifications which are in keeping with the Emersonian tradition. These modifications enable us to identify the conditions under which authority structures are most likely to develop.

Carolyn J. ROSENTHAL (Toronto). "A new conceptualization of family support for the elderly."

The extended family is the major tie of the elderly to the community and an important source of social support. Drawing on interview data from a stratified random sample of 464 people aged + 40, one-third of whom were aged 70 +, living in Hamilton, Ontario (funded by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada), the paper explores this type of support by proposing a novel conceptualization of family and intergenerational relations of older people. In this conceptualization extended families are considered, metaphorically, to have several task-relevant positions: kinkeeper, comforter, financial advisor, job placement officer, and ambassador. These positions are seen as organized under a leadership position, the head of the family. Using an analogy to the contemporary bureaucracy, families are characterized in a typology based on authority within the family and the complexity of the division of labor which describes these positions.

Family organization as described by the typology is affected by such factors as age, sex, marital status, income, and availability of kin. Findings from the Ontario survey showed that people aged 70 + were least likely to perceive their families as highly organized. The extended family is thus perceived as less supportive by older people than by younger people. The kinkeeper and comforter positions are particularly important in the support systems of the elderly because of their implications for social integration and emotional support. Identification of these positions declined with age, especially after age 75. Men in poor health were less likely, compared to other respondents, to identify these two positions. The data thus suggest a decline in this type of family support for those who need it most, and point to a narrowing of focus from extended family to dependence on children.

Ian ROXBOROUGH (LSE). "Revolutions Latin America: World System Theory vs. Marxism?"

This paper considers the supposed incompatibility of two theories of revolution: one deriving from World Systems Theory and the other from Marxism. It argues that both theories are basically compatible, and this is illustrated with examples from Latin America: the Mexican, Bolivian, and Cuban revolutions. The paper concludes that, despite the importance of external factors in the genesis of these revolutions, they can be described as bourgeois revolutions.

Linda Brewster STEARNS (Louisiana State). "Re-examining the control debate: A market approach."

This paper provides the first systematic study of the U.S. capital market as the resource environment in which American corporations meet their capital needs. Market conditions, together with corporate demand for outside capital funds, affect the internal control structure of corporations and alter their vulnerability to external control. A framework partly based on resource dependence theory is developed and applied to Federal Reserve, Flow of Funds Accounts data. The analysis shows that two fairly distinct phase existed in the capital market since World War II and that each phase offered a different set of control possibilities. Finally, it is suggested that actual changes within the market coincided with the development of competing theoretical perspectives in the control literature over the past 35 years.

Evelyne Huber STEPHENS (College of the Holy Cross) & John D. STEPHENS (Brown). "Renegotiating dependence: The bauxite policy of the PNP Government of Jamaica."

This paper analyzes the attempts of the PNP government to modify its relationship to the bauxite/alumina transnational companies as part of a larger policy framework aimed at reducing dependence. The central aspects of the Jamaican approach were increase in self-reliance and diversification of economic partners away from core capitalist countries, which in turn were predicated on state control over the key sectors of the economy. The paper attempts to assess to what extent these efforts were successful in the area of the bauxite/alumina industry and to what extent failures were due to the power imbalance between a small third world raw material producer and the TNCs dominating the oligopolistic, highly vertically integrated world bauxite/alumina industry, or due to particular historico-political circumstances.

The paper argues that the Jamaican government succeeded in greatly increasing its revenue from the bauxite industry, gaining control over bauxite reserves by reacquiring land from the bauxite companies and over the local production facilities by acquiring 51% in the TNCs' Jamaican bauxite operations. Thus, the government put itself in the position to control the rate of extraction. The government further succeeded in generating local expertise by setting up the Jamaican Bauxite Institute. And it was able to identify new market outlets, outside the TNC system, in the third world and the Eastern bloc. However, Jamaica failed to achieve the goals of establishing forward linkages in collaboration with energy-rich third world

countries. Various plans for joint ventures with Mexico, Venezuela, Trinidad fell through due to economic
and/or political changes in the partner countries. Also, achievements in strengthening producer solidarity
and leverage vis-a-vis the TNCs through the formation of the International Bauxite Association fell far short
of expectations. Furthermore, Jamaica suffered negative consequences in that its share of world bauxite
production declined starting in 1975 and in that OPIC suspended coverage for investments in Jamaica. The
paper concludes that, notwithstanding the last mentioned negative consequences brought on by the power of
the TNCs, the Jamaican approach as a whole charted an innovative path which can serve as a model for what
small third world raw material producers can do to improve their control over and benefits from their
natural resources, short of a total break with the TNCs which in most cases has prohibitive costs attached
to it.

*Sidney TARROW (Cornell). "Resource mobilization and cycles of protest: Theoretical reflections and
comparative illustrations."*

Resource Mobilization theory was developed in the context of the recent American cycle of protest, in
part to explain the proliferation of American challenging groups in the 1960s and 1970s. But the RM approach
has not yet satisfactorily been applied to non-American contexts and needs to be brought to bear upon a
fundamental theoretical and methodological problem of collective behavior research: that there is frequently
a disjunction between three levels of reality in this area of research— mass opinion, organization and
protest behavior. Frequently— as in the Italian cycle of protest to be described— protest creates the
collective solidarity which produces organization. It is proposed that it is the protest behavior itself—
and not the aggregates of opinion behind it or the organization that sometimes structures it— that captures
the attention of elites and therefore— along with political variables at the systematic level— determines
how elites will respond to it. It follows that the mobilization of resources can only in part be encapsula-
ted within an organizational framework, and that social movements can best be seen as mobilized grievances
engaged in disruptive behavior in contact with authorities. A data collection method which is being applied
to the Italian cycle of protest and which corresponds to this definition is described and several preliminary
impressions— some of which contrast with findings on the American cycle of protest— are presented.

*Maxine Seaborn THOMPSON (Florida). "Differential impact of sources of social support on adjustment to the
first birth event among teenage mothers."*

This paper investigates the differential influence of supportive interpersonal relationships on adjust-
ment to parenting for teenage mothers. It examines the influence of supportive assistance such as help with
child care, loan of money advice and information on the mother's emotional well-being. A cross-sectional
analysis of 296 teenage mothers supports the proposition that supportive relationships are specific in their
tension-reducing capabilities. Support from the baby's father is important in reducing the number of
psychological symptoms reported by the young mother. Support from nonrelatives operates in an unexpected
pattern. It tends to exacerbate both the strain of mothering and feelings of general emotional distress.
A plausible interpretation for this later finding is that support from nonrelatives usually comes from one's
age peers who may not be knowledgeable about requirements for mothering especially since they may be enter-
ing parenting role very early or not parenting at all. The analysis also supports past findings relating
socioeconomic, poverty and education to psychological well-being.

Diane VAUGHAN (Boston College). "Autonomy, interdependence, and social control."

In this paper, I examine the ability of government agencies to control illegal business conduct. This
ability is affected by the paradoxical fact that agencies and business firms are simultaneously autonomous
and interdependent. While their autonomy and interdependence surely affect the full range of agency
activities— monitoring, discovery, investigation, prosecution, and sanctioning— they each appear to affect
particular control activities differently. On the one hand, the autonomy of social control agencies and
business firms seems to be a critical factor during efforts to minitor, discover, and investigate organiza-
tional behavior. Because agencies and business firms exist as separate, independent organizations, these
aspects of social control activity are especially difficult. On the other hand, although government agencies
and business firms are autonomous in many ways, they may become linked such that outcomes for each are, in
part, determined by the activities of the other. Thus, the interdependence of social control organizations
and business firms seems to be an important influence in the prosecution and sanctioning of suspected offenders.

*Russell A. WARD (SUNY - Albany), Mark LA GORY (Alabama) & Susan R. SHERMAN (SUNY - Albany). "Neighborhood
age structure and network age: Age policy implications for age homophily."*

Research indicates the presence of residential age segregation in metropolitan areas. Such segregation
may represent a form of person-environment congruence, thereby heightening well-being for two reasons:
(1) benefits are derived from living among age peers, and (2) older persons are happier within age-homophilous
social networks. Either pattern would suggest the desirability of stimulating age segregation through policy
efforts. The effects of neighbourhood age structure, and more generally of access to age peers in one's
social network, are investigated in a smaple of 1185 persons aged 60 +, drawn to include persons across the

range of neighborhood age concentration. Social networks are found to have moderate age homophily, and neighborhood age structure appears to stimulate such homophily. There is little evidence, however, that living in age-segregated neighborhoods or having age-homophilous networks contributes to well-being. The apparent benefits of such age-segregated settings as retirement communities do not seem to be attributable to age segregation per se, but rather to other design features.

R. Blair WHEATON (Yale). "Models for the stress-buffering functions of coping resources."

Recently interest has shifted from the fact of a relationship between environmental stress and illness to factors which may "mediate" this relationship. The issue has typically been formulated in terms of coping resources which have the effect of buffering, or moderating, the impact of stressors. This paper argues that there is not one, but three distinct versions of the stress-buffering argument. Statistical models corresponding to each of the three versions are developed with an emphasis on the interpretive logic of each model. Forms of evidence which are not consistent with the notion of stress-buffering are also discussed. Current evidence on the role of specific coping resources and strategies is reviewed in the light of these distinctions. This review suggests, for instance, that external resources such as social support act primarily to counteract the effects of life event stressors, while personal resources such as flexibility in coping situations acts to reduce the actual effect of stress on illness symptoms. The final section of the paper outlines the clinical implications of the differences in the three stress-buffering models. Examples are used to emphasize the fact that differences among the three models have direct consequences for the effectiveness of various strategies in therapeutic situations.

Dale W. WIMBERLEY, (Ohio State). "Dependency as exchange: An application of exchange networks to the study of dependence."

The dependency perspective serves as major tool of the sociology of development in examining (1) relations between developed and underdeveloped countries and (2) relations among classes, sectors, or regions within Third World nations. However, dependency is generally treated in an idiographic manner, as in a number of historical case studies. While such studies fulfill a crucial purpose, a more formal, nomothetic approach would also be useful. Richard Emerson's concept of exchange networks coincides with major ideas within the dependency perspective, and some of the rigorously formulated propositions concerned with these networks illuminate certain aspects of dependency. It is proposed that an integration of dependency and Emerson's social exchange perspective will give clearer direction to cross-national dependency research as well as enhance the relevance of such research for more general sociological theory.

Mary W. WOELFEL & Mary Y. DUMIN (SUNY - Albany). "Gender, marital change, confidant and depression."

One aspect of social resources theory is invoked in efforts to explain sex differences in depression. The observed sex difference in depression is analyzed, in addition, within a constructed marital typology that takes into account recency of marital disruption. Data came from a panel of adult females/males, age 17 to 70, who reside in the Albany area of New York State. Respondents were initially selected from randomly chosen households through the use of a multi-stage sampling technique. With the exception of divorced women, results show, in general, that gender differences disappear with the inclusion of gender of confidant. Lower levels of depression are found for both females/males who have cross sex confidants. Gender of confidant, however, is not related to depression for divorced women.

Wayne BAKER & Rosanna HERTZ. 1981. "Communal diffusion of friendship: The structure of intimate relations in an Israeli kibbutz." RESEARCH IN THE INTERWEAVE OF SOCIAL ROLES: FRIENDSHIP, 2: 259-283.

First, the ideal of comradeship, a nonexclusive intimate relationship, was most closely approximated in the early kibbutz. Second, ethnic differentiation precipitated the initial erosion of communal intimacy. Friendship within ethnic groups was the first major form of exclusive intimate relationships. From an overview of the structure of intimate relations, however, friendship via ethnicity decreased in importance as the second generation emerged. Third, friendship within cohorts increased with the rise of the second generation to become a major location of friendship today. However, friendship in cohort is restricted by the divisive impact of marriage and family. Fourth, family evolved to become the single most important source of intimacy in contemporary kibbutz life. Last, communal intimacy was eroded by each of these single transformations; the joint effect is a continual diminution of comradeship.

Liviana CALZAVARA (Soc, Toronto). 1983. "Social networks and access to jobs: A study of five ethnic groups in Toronto." University of Toronto, Centre for Urban & Community Studies, Working Paper No. 145 21 pp. $1.75.

Recent studies have shown that using personal contacts to obtain jobs significantly affects income and status. But what determines the nature of these personal contacts and their use? Some social network analysts have argued that it is determined by the individual's social network. This paper argues that while social networks influence job seeking behavior, their effect is reduced in segmented labor markets. The data analysis is based on survey data on the job referral and social networks of (N=1311) members of five ethnic groups in Toronto's labor market (a labor market which is ethnically segmented). The findings substantiate the hypothesis that, "what is not in the network is not used in the job search; what is in the network may be used."

J. Douglas CARROLL (Bell Labs., Murray Hill, NJ). 1980. "Models and methods for multidimensional analysis of preferential choice (or other dominance) data." Pp. 234-89 in SIMILARITY AND CHOICE, ed. by E. Lantermann & H. Feger.

In this paper we consider multidimensional (or multi-attribute) models for preferential choice data (although these models could be applied to any type of what COOMBS (1964) has called dominance data). With one or two exceptions, these models apply to situations in which preference (or dominance) data are available for a number of subjects (or other data sources) while the *multidimensionality* (i.e., departure from unidimensionality) emerges from systematic individual differences among subjects or other data sources. Clearly, multidimensional structure could be extracted from such data by, for example, calculating some form of profile similarity or profile dissimilarity measure among stimuli (over subjects or other data sources) and then applying standard methods of multidimensional scaling to these derived dyadic proximities data. Alternatively, non-hierarchical or hierarchical clustering methods could be used to obtain discrete multi-attribute representations. We shall not focus on this badly empirical approach, however. We focus rather on explicitly formulated models aimed at accounting for such systematic individual differences, and methods or analysis appropriate to such models. In general we shall be interested in deriving parameters representing subjects or other data sources as well as parameters defining stimuli as points in multidimensional space (or, possibly, as nodes in a tree structure, or entities in some other type of discrete representation).

While recognizing, as suggested above, that dominance data other than preferential choice data could be involved, and that data sources other than subjects may be utilized, we henceforth will assume that preference judgments by each of a number of subjects define the basic data.

J. Douglas CARROLL (Bell Labs) & Phipps ARABIE (Psych, Illinois). 1983. "Indclus: An individual differences generalization of the adclus model and the mapclus algorithm." PSYCHOMETRIKA, 48(2): 157-69.

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

Michael CLARKE (Birmingham). 1982. "Where is the community which cares?" BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 12: 453-469.

This paper attempts to answer three questions. Of what does a community consist in industrialized societies and why does it have such evaluative appeal? What are the evaluative assumptions behind current emphasis on community care, and are attempts at it inevitably authoritarian? Can communities be redeveloped where they have apparently disintegrated? The answer to the first question stresses the management of personal networks of supportive and socially integrative friendship relationships as the basis of a community in modern urban societies, and the independence of these from limited neighborhood locations, because of modern communications systems. In answer to the second question, community care is argued to be impossible if the reconstruction of solidary neighborhood communities is what is envisaged. On the other hand, the level of competence necessary to develop and manage an evolving supportive friendship network may be beyond the capacities of many of the dependent and inadequate who are presented as candidates for community care. Nonetheless, in answer to the third question, the mobilization of a diverse range of organized social resources, voluntary and state financed, offers both the best hope of achieving social competence and autonomy and of avoiding authoritarian dependence upon limited sources of assistance.

Claude S. Fischer (Soc. Col, Berkeley). 1982. "The dispersion of kinship ties in modern society: Contemporary data and historical speculation." JOURNAL OF FAMILY HISTORY (Winter): 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.

David B. GRUSKY (Wisconsin). 1983. "Industrialization and the status attainment process: The thesis of industrialism reconsidered." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 48 (August): 494-506.

This paper presents a theory of labor market segmentation which pertains to regional sectors rather than dual industrial structures. Two positions are advanced regarding the effects of regional industrialization on status attainment parameters. Whereas the thesis of industrialism describes the emergence of nonascriptive patterns of allocation, the status maintenance thesis contends this transition is impeded by concurrent declines in educational inequality and occupational upgrading. These conflicting positions are examined by estimating attainment models within twelve Japanese regions varying widely in economic development. Results suggest moderate regional heterogeneity in attainment coefficients implying that estimation of a single national model entails misspecification. The pattern of regional variation provides partial support for the status maintenance thesis, with occupational upgrading particularly important for the development of meritocratic organization. Macro-level structural models of these relationships are presented.

James F. HERNDON (Pol. Sci, VPI). "Access, record, and competition as influences on interest group contributions to congressional campaigns."

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.

Albert HUNTER (Soc, Northwestern) & Terry L. BAUMER (Soc. Indiana, South Bend). 1982. "Street traffic, social integration, and fear of crime." SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY, 52(2): 123-131.

Drawing on the work of Jacobs, Newman, and Gardiner, among others, this paper investigates fear of crime by urban residents as a consequence of two interrelated characteristics of neighborhoods: (1) the perceived volume of street usage and (2) the degree of residents' social integration into the neighborhood. Secondary analysis of a 1975 survey shows that, counter to previous hypotheses, perception of increased street traffic leads to greater fear. However, when controlling for social integration, we find that for those who are socially integrated perceived volume of street traffic has no relationship to fear, while for those not socially integrated the greater the perceived street usage the greater the fear. Three mechanisms by which social integration may reduce fear of people on the streets are considered: (1) reducing the proportion of strangers versus acquaintances on the street; (2) providing networks of potential assistance; and (3) reducing the strangeness of the streets' daily rhythms and routines. We conclude that both physical design and social factors must be interrelated in attempts to understand fear of crime and in designing ameliorative programs.

Charles L. JONES (Soc, Toronto). 1983. "A note on the use of directional statistics in weighted euclidean distances multidimensional scaling models." PSYCHOMETRIKA, 48(3): 473-476.

The weighted euclidean distances model in multidimensional scaling (WMDS) represents individual differences as dimension saliences which can be interpreted as the orientations of vectors in a subject space. It has recently been suggested that the statistics of directions would be appropriate for carrying out tests of location with such data. The nature of the directional representation in WMDS is reviewed and it is argued that since dimension saliences are almost always positive, the directional representations will usually be confined to the positive orthant. Conventional statistical techniques are appropriate to angular representations of the individual differences which will yield angles in the interval (0, 90) so long as dimension saliences are nonnegative, a restriction which can be imposed. Ordinary statistical methods are also appropriate with several linear indices which can be derived from WMDS results. Directional statistics may be applied more fruitfully to vector representations of preferences.

David G. LOGAN (Mercywood Hospital, Ann Arbor). 1983. "Getting alcoholics to treatment by social network intervention." HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY, 34(4) 360-61.

However, if the alcoholic refuses to cooperate with treatment, we then begin working with the family and the social network to intervene. Once it has been established that the individual is an alcoholic, we work with the family to compile a list of the eight to 12 individuals most important to the alcoholic. Included are all close relatives and other members of the alcoholic's social network, such as close friends, religious leaders, housekeepers, and babysitters. The inclusion of the alcoholic's employer (contacted and advised of the employee's alcoholism by the spouse) is often a crucial factor in persuading the alcoholic to accept treatment.

Miller McPHERSON (South Carolina). 1983. "An ecology of affiliation." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 48 (August): 519-532.

This paper develops an ecological model of the competition of social organizations for members. The concept of the ecological niche is quantified explicitly in a way which ties together geography, time, and the social composition of organizations. A differential equation model analogous to the Lotka-Volterra competition equations in biology captures the dynamics of the system. This dynamic model is related to the niche concept in a novel way, which produces an easily understood and powerful picture of the static and dynamic structure of the community. This new perspective provides a theoretical link between the aggregate macrostructural theory of Blau (1977a,b) and the microstructural dynamics of organizational demography (Pfeffer, 1983). The model is tested with data on organizations from a midwestern city.

Peter MARIOLIS & Maria H. JONES (Cornell). 1982. Centrality in corporate interlock networks: Reliability and stability." ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY, 27: 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. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of these findings.

John Bernard MYERS. "The Art Biz." NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 13 Oct. 83: 32-34.

A tour de horizon of the New York art dealership world, circa 1950-1980, by a self-described old-fashioned dealer in American modern art. Pays special attention to the impact of new high-capitalized dealers, rich purchasers (old, new & corporate $$), and private dealer/brokers.

Chava NACHMIAS (Wisconsin-Milwaukee) & J. John PALEN (Virginia Commonwealth). 1982. "Membership in voluntary neighborhood associations and urban revitalization." POLICY SCIENCES, 14: 179-193.

This study examines patterns of membership in neighborhood associations in a revitalized neighborhood in a large midwestern city. The neighborhood is ethnically heterogenous and working class. The research assesses the extent of participation in local associations, its effect on revitalization, and differences between old-timers and newcomers. It was found that affiliation with neighborhood associations is widespread both among old-timers and newcomers. However, young and affluent newcomers are particularly active. Moreover, whereas old-timers tend to be over-represented in traditional established associations, newcomers are more likely to join avant-garde and activist associations. Finally, membership accounts for residents' perception of their neighborhood and the extent to which they are involved in the revitalization process.

R. J. RICHARDSON (Soc, Toronto). 1983. "The Canadian agricultural frontier: An approach to the theory of ground-rent." CANADIAN REVIEW SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY 20(3): 302-321.

Classical formulations of the theory of ground-rent focus on the concepts of scarcity and monopoly as essential pre-conditions for the emergence of ground-rent. With millions of acres of free homestead land available on the Canadian Prairies, how could there have been either scarcity or monopoly? Yet, ground-rent clearly emerged on this agricultural frontier. By specifically applying the Ricardian and Marxist theories of ground-rent to the Canadian frontier, this study proposes an explanation.

It argues that technical constraints produced a scarcity of land that could be brought into commercial production. Yet, it demonstrates that scarcity was not a sufficient condition for the emergence of ground-rent. Furthermore, it supports Marx's theory by demonstrating that the emergence of ground-rent rested upon the structural position of the landlords, which permitted them to withhold viable land from production.

Yung-mei TSAI (Texas Soc. Tech.) & Lee SIGELMAN. 1982. "The community question: A perspective from national survey data—the case of the USA." THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 33(4): 579-588.

Using data from NORC General Social Survey, 1972-78, this study examines the three perspectives on the community question integrated and summarized by Wellman: that community has been 'lost', 'saved', and 'liberated' in contemporary large cities. Frequency of spending a social evening with relatives, neighbors, and friends from outside the immediate neighborhoods was construed as indicative of the strength of ties. A comparison among the urbanites, the suburbanites, and residents of small towns or rural areas was made to examine the hypotheses that the three different perspectives suggest. The results indicate partial support for the 'lost' perspective; none for the 'saved' perspective; and a complete support for the 'liberated' perspective. Implications of the findings and comparisons with other previous studies were discussed.

Barry Wellman, Peter CARRINGTON & Alan HALL (Soc. Toronto). 1983. "Networks as personal communities." Univ. of Toronto, Centre for Urban & Community Studies, Working Paper No. 14. 82 pp. $4.00.

The personal networks of East Yorkers provide many resources which enable them to cope with routine and extraordinary opportunities, pressures and contingencies, give them ladders to change their present personal situations, and give them levers to change their social situations. Both quantitative and qualitative information from the in-depth study of thirty-three East Yorkers are used to describe such social networks and to show how they function in the contemporary Canadian division of labor.

Harrison C. WHITE (Soc, Harvard). 1983. "Going into traffic ..." URBAN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY, 18(4) 473-484.

The trickster is an image close to the core of what city people are, wish to be, and believe themselves to be; unless we keep focus on that style, I argue, we shall mislead ourselves in trying to peer ahead into the economic future of our cities. The city remains the seedbed of intense organizational activity of the cunning sort that leads to organizations of material self-support and self-aggrandizement. Guilds were created in cities to take over as secure turf even the most specialized activity (Baxandall, 1980); professions are but guilds dolled up with some draperies from science or humanities; big firms are crosses between these, from the thrusting middle class and the mercantile networks of the wealthy: All come from and represent thrust and counterthrust of urban tricksters as they congeal into institutions. The very categories for and descriptions of city processes must be and are changing, is my argument, which I lay out via several different recent developments in the American city system as we tricksters keep adapting and maneuvering.

Kenneth P. WILKINSON, (Penn State), James G. THOMPSON (Western Research Corp.), Robert R. REYNOLDS, Jr. (U.S. Geological Survey) & Lawrence M. OSTRESH (Soc, Wyoming). 1982. "Local social disruption and western energy development: A critical review."

The assumption that energy development causes social disruption in western communities is based on undocumented assertions, questionable interpretations of evidence, and superficial analyses. Theory used implicitly in research on western communities that are affected by energy development is inconsistent with the history of the region and with recent developments in community research. The literature provides suggestions for research, but improvements in theory and methodology will be needed if responsible contributions to energy development policy are to be made in this research.

Karen & Kipling WILLIAMS (Psych, Drake). 1983. "Social inhibition and asking for help: The effects of number, strength, and immediacy of potential help givers." JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 44(1): 67-77.

Previous research has shown that many individuals who need help do not ask for it. Several theories have indicated that the processes involved in help seeking are primarily negative and create threats to self-esteem, feelings of embarrassment, incompetency, indebtedness, and reactance. The present study applies social impact theory (Latane, 1981) to better understand the effects that social forces have on help-seeking processes. Eighty university students participated by taking an exam on a microcomputer that was programmed to break down. The major dependent variable was the time it took to call for assistance. The independent variables were the strength, the immediacy, and the number of potential help givers. As predicted, the time to seek help was significantly longer as a function of increased number and marginally longer for increased strength of potential help givers. The effects of immediacy were in the predicted direction yet did not yield significant results. The results generally support the predictions offered by social impact theory, which suggests that as social forces become stronger, the inhibiting impact of help seeking increases. The findings could be useful in providing alternative methods for decreasing the inhibitions associated with help seeking in help-giving agencies.

This article proposes a solution to the long-standing methodological problem of incorporating discrete variables into causal models of social phenomena. Only a subset of the variety of ways in which discrete data arise in empirical social research can be satisfactorily modeled by conventional log-linear or logit approaches. Drawing on the insights of several literatures, this article exposits a general approach to causal models in which some or all variables are discretely measured and shows that path analytic methods are available which permit quantification of causal relationships among variables with the same flexibility and power of interpretation as is feasible in models that include only continuous variables. It presents methods of identifying and estimating these models and shows how the direct and indirect effects of independent variables can be calculated by extensions of usual path analysis methods for continuous variables. An important distinction developed here is that discrete variables can play two roles: (1) as measures of inherently discrete phenomena and (2) as indicators of underlying continuous variables.

THESIS SUMMARIES

Japan has maintained some traditional cultural institutions virtually intact despite the fact that it has modernized by accommodating external cultural stimuli. However, a simplistic assumption about the hierarchical structure of familial groups expanding from the individual family to the all-encompassing nation has created an image of Japan as being culturally homogeneous and structurally unified. On superficial observation, members in the 'communal group' (to distinguish Japanese groups substantively from those of other industrialized societies) would appear to be overly group-centered and, therefore, displaying few signs of modern individualism. By comparing urban and rural samples, I have attempted some modifications of the above contentions in order to open a new avenue for interpreting Japanese modernization which seems to be more divergent, multifaceted and even contradictory.

In this study the traditional aspects of the relationship between the 'communal group' and the individual are conceptualized as the 'group-centered perspective,' and an analytical model is built to examine this relationship. The 'communal' units chosen for analysis consist of both agricultural communities and industrial organizations. Thus, rural farmers and urban employees have provided the data and information necessary for comparative analysis. The rural sample is drawn from a total of forty-two hamlets, some of which are located near the city limits of Kanazawa (capital of Ishikawa prefecture), while others are situated in a remote, isolated village in Noto Peninsula (also in Ishikawa prefecture). These hamlets have maintained their respective historical community boundaries. The urban sample is drawn from six large companies and a dozen smaller firms, all located in Metropolitan Osaka. This sample will provide a comparative analysis of Japanese economic dualism which has existed ever since the beginning of her industrialization.

A closer examination of the comparative data shows that the workers' expectation for traditional paternalistic associations appear to be stronger in smaller than in large companies, but in both we notice growing signs of utilitarian considerations in their company-centered perspectives and attitudes. In large companies, employees have retained traditional work norms and values. However, these traditional aspects of the Japanese enterprise and its workers have become sufficiently rationalized to support the organizational framework of modern enterprise.

It is interesting to note that the traditional, paternalistic relationships are found to be more strongly retained among the farmers of suburban hamlets than among those of the remote village. This appears to be because the lack of local resources has forced many of the latter group to become migrant and industrial workers, reducing the economic relevance of their communal ties. Thus, surprisingly, the relationship between the individual and the communal group are found to be more rationalized and less paternalistic for large industrial organizations and the remote village than for small industrial organizations and the suburban hamlets.

Friendship ties strongly affect Willow Village farmers' attitudes towards their community. The important network factor is not density, multiplicity or other structural characteristics, but perceived similarity of personality between the Ego and his nominated friends.

The study findings also strongly suggest that the 'communal' associations continue to be significant for Japanese social integration. However, there has been a growing tendency toward self-oriented rational thinking and individualistic concerns. The process of Japanese modernization contains the elements of tradition, communal association and rationalization, which interact among themselves to influence a subsequent course of continuity and change.

NEW BOOKS

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Peter D'ABBS (Darwin Community Col.) 1982. SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF MODELS AND FINDINGS. Institute of Family Studies, 766 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne 3000, Australia. 107 pp.

In Part 1 identify and evaluate the major explanatory models and summarize important findings. Part of the object here is to formulate an inter-disciplinary synthesis. I also present a theoretical critique of the social network perspective as applied to the study of social support, arguing that while it provides a useful theoretical framework for answering one set of questions, for another, its value is descriptive rather than explanatory. Part 2 is concerned with methodological issues. It contains a discussion of the problems involved in collecting and analyzing support network data and a review of the solutions that have been proposed to deal with these problems. I also include an appendix: a checklist in which the literature is classified according to the kinds of empirical, theoretical or methodological information it contains. Although I attempt in the book to incorporate studies from many countries, particular attention is given to Australian research literature. However, I have neglected many Third World studies on the grounds that their findings are not readily applicable to Australian conditions.

CONTENTS:

The social network model. Effects of social support networks on wellbeing. Structural constraints on social support networks. Service delivery and therapy through social networks. Operationalizing social networks. Measuring social support. Social network sampling and data collection. Analyzing social support network data.

Leif SMITH & Patricia WAGNER (Open Network) 1983. THE NETWORKING GAME. 2d ed. Network Resources, P O Box 18666, Denver CO 80218. 60 pp. $3.00.

With playful cartoons, this primer offers prescriptions for the appropriate exchange of information and resources. Five basic rules for networking: be useful, don't be boring, listen, ask questions, and don't make assumptions. Offers advice on "weaving."

Kathleen DEVANEY. 1982. NETWORKING ON PURPOSE. Far West Lab., 1855 Folsom Street, San Francisco 94103. 174 pp.

Documents the process by which the Teachers' Centers Exchange created its network. (Source of two above items: NETWORKING NEWSLETTER, Fall/83).

Leonard BORMAN, Leslie BORCK, Robert HESS & Frank PASQUALE, eds. 1982. HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES: SELF-HELP AND PREVENTION. NY: Haworth Pr. 129 pp. $20.00.

Self-help as a service-delivery strategy; effects of support groups; preventive processes in self-help groups. (Source: Addiction Research Foundation Journal).

Ronald PERRY (Public Affairs, Arizona State), Marjorie GREENE (Battelle, Seattle) & Alvin MUSHKATEL (Public Affairs, Arizona State). 1983. AMERICAN MINORITY CITIZENS IN DISASTER. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 NE 41 Street, Seattle, WA 98105. (Final Report, Civil & Environmental Engineering, US NSF).

This report relates the findings of a multiyear study of minority citizen behavior in disasters. Three aspects of emergency management were studied: warning response, preparedness behavior, and community relocation as a flood mitigation measure. The data on preparedness and warning response are drawn from probability samples of warning recipients in two communities— affected respectively by a hazardous materials emergency and by flooding. The study of community relocation focuses on the movement of a largely Black community, Allenville, AZ, outside the flood plain of the Gila R.

In connection with the flood threat, almost all Rs reported that they has some level of contact, however infrequent, with relatives. Among those who did have some contact, Mexican-Americans reported the highest levels, followed next by Blacks, with Whites reporting the lowest levels. Increasing frequency

of kin contacts was not found to be correlated with higher levels of warning specificity among any of the ethnic groups. The data show that while people interact with kin during the warning phase, only a minority of these interactions involve exchanges of threat information which enhances the specificity of the warning message— one can infer that these contacts possibly focus on offers of shelter or expressions of concern about safety. Neighbors and friends are even more frequently contacted.

Networks were much less important than official and expert warnings in inducing evacuation. (edited from the Executive Summary).

Ellen CORIN, Teresa SHERIF & Luc BERGERON. 1983. LE FONCTIONNEMENT DES SYSTEMES DE SUPPORT NATUREL. Quebec. Laboratoire de Gerontologie Sociale, U Laval. 306 pp.

Le rapport est constitué de trois parties, qui correspondent aux trois volets de notre travail. La première partie reprend l'évolution de notre démarche, en se plaçant successivement à trois niveaux différents. Le premier chapitre précise la manière dont un examen des politiques d'intervention à l'égard des personnes âgées nous a amenés à formuler nos questions de recherche. Le second chapitre, qui peut apparaître plus abstrait, représente une tentative pour fonder théoriquement l'approche que nous avions décidé d'adopter et qui oriente la façon dont nous avons défini les concepts de base et les avons opérationnalisés. Le troisième, qui est sans doute le plus important, précise, sur la base d'um examen de la littérature, la façon dont nous avons défini les concepts à la base du projet: soit celui de réseau social, celui de système de support naturel et celui de stratégie d'affrontement des problèmes. Le quatrième chapitre décrit le type d'instrument que nous avons élaboré sur cette base.

La deuxième partie du rapport présente les données recueillies lors de l'enquête empirique. Le cinquième chapitre décrit en détail les caractéristiques de l'échantillon dans chacun des milieux; il permet de saisir la façon dont certaines particularités de milieu se traduisent au niveau des caractéristiques des personnes âgées qui y vivent, tout en donnant des repères devant guider l'interprétation de l'impact du millieu sur le réseau et les stratégies. Le sixième chapitre met en relief les différents niveaux auxquels on peut saisir l'intégration sociale des personnes âgées, en montrant la nécessité d'adopter un point de vue multidimensionnel; le septieme s'efforce de montrer dans quel contexte s'inscrivent les stratégies des personnes âgées et les divers ordres de facteurs qui les influencent; il revient aussi sur la dynamique des échanges.

Nous avons choisi de donner une description détaillée des données constituant les chapitres 6 et 7; le type de connaissance ethnographique qu'elles proposent nous paraît permettre aux intervenants de mieux saisir la façon dont se concrétisent, dans la vie courante, les dynamismes dont parle le projet, et par le fait même, de les repérer plus facilement dans un travail concret; elles permettent de fonder des réflexions dans des domaines que nous avons moins repris au niveau de nos propres interprétations mais qui rencontrent peut-être les préoccupations d'autres intervenants ou chercheurs; elles illustrent enfin la difficulté de saisir le réel à partir de quelques catégories et al nécessité d' "ouvrir" le champ de l'investigation, sans pour autant perdre le fil conducteur de départ.

Le huitième chapitre décrit les patterns principaux d' associations entre variables, tels que dégagés par le biais des analyses factorielle et discriminante.

La troisième partie du rapport se centre sur la présentation du projet de démonstration. Elle est publiée dans un volume distinct. Les annexes comprennent une présentation plus détaillée des milieux de l'enquête, les tableaux de données (que nous avons retirés du texte pour en faciliter la lecture ainsi que les instruments utilisés. Elles font l'objet d'un troisième volume, (from Authors' foreword).

Diane PANCOAST, Paul PARKER & Charles FORLAND (Portland St.) 1983. SELF-HELP REDISCOVERED: ITS ROLE IN SOCIAL CARE. London: Sage. c300 pp. $9.75.

Specialists from nine Western countries explore how formal and informal means of helping work together in a variety of different systems and cultures. Mutual help groups, voluntary associations, informal helping networks, and simple neighborly or family ties are shown at work with professional services in Scotland, England, the United States, West Germany, Belgium, and New Zealand, among others, care for the elderly, for people in single room hotels, networks of refugees, and self-help groups are some of the specific programmes discussed. The last section of the book deals with policy issues. Where can links with self-help groups do the most good? How can professionals best work with them? Is it a cheaper form of social service? What expected problems and drawbacks does it entail? Such questions are answered for human service workers and policy makers.

CONTENTS:

Gordon Grant and Clare Wenger, "Patterns of partnership: three models of care for the elderly." Alice Collins, "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 and Nancy Barron, "Avenues of collaboration." Christina Deneke, "How professionals view self-help." Bert Bakker and Mattieu Karel, "Self-help: wolf or lamb?" Dan Ferrand-Bechmann, "Voluntary action in the welfare state." Ann Richardson, "English self-help." Francine Lavoie, "Citizen participation in health care." Giles Darvill, "Shuttle diplomacy in the personal services: interweaving statutory and informal care in a changing Britain." Stephen Uttley, "Bridging the divide: a Maori initiative in linking formal and informal care." The Editors, "Wheels in motion."

Phyllis WILLMOTT. 1983. A GREEN GIRL. London: Peter Owen. $8.95.

"(She) gives a beautifully remembered account of...(having) been a 1st generation grammar school child before (WWII), & in and space of a few years to have been violently unravelled, & in a manner not always making obvious sense, reassembled." (from Edward Blishen's review in the GUARDIAN WEEKLY, 30 Oct 83).

Alan WALKER, ed. (Soc Policy, Sheffield). 1982. COMMUNITY CARE: THE FAMILY, THE STATE & SOCIAL POLICY. Oxford: Basil Blackwell & Martin Robinson. 221 pp.

"We are concerned for the most part with the concept of care <u>in</u> the community, which may be provided 'informally' thru kinship networks, by friends, neighbours & volunteers, or 'formally,' by statutory social services....in Part I, authors (pay) particular attention to the historical & contemporary meaning of 'community' & the sexual division of care in the family. In Part II, the operation of community care policies is examined through 3 detailed case studies....Part III examines the economics of various alternative forms of care & some of the possibilities for increasing the caring capacity of the community." (edited from Preface.)

CONTENTS:

    Alan Walker, "The meaning & social division of community care." Elizabeth Wilson, "Women, the 'community' & the 'family.'" Michael Hill, "Professions in community care." John Foster, "The community & industry." Malcolm Wicks, "Community care & elderly people." Peter Moss, "Community care & young children." Alan Tyne, "Community care & mentally handicapped people." Ken Wright, "The economics of community care." Michael Baylely, "Helping care to happen in the community."

Martin O'BRIEN. 1983. ALL THE GIRLS. NY: St. Martin's. 336 pp. $19.95.

A searching, worldwide guide to varieties of short-term dyadic (& sometimes triadic) encounters in a variety of structural positions. The author shows the many ways in which the capitalistic cash nexus has replaced communal caring and the extent to which the sociophysical environment conditions interactions.

Michael KATZ (Hist, Penn). 1983. POVERTY & POLICY IN AMERICAN HISTORY. NY: Academic Pr. 304 pp. $12.50.

    It uses records of welfare clients, poorhouses, and special studies of paupers, tramps, and other groups to demonstrate the integral role of dependence in working-class life and to illustrate the effects on social policy of the wide gap between beliefs about poor people and their actual experience and demography. It argues that an American style of welfare exists, which may be viewed as an accretion of layers deposited throughout the past two centuries. Chapter 1 employs case records to describe the life and death of a poor family in early twentieth-century Philadelphia. By focusing on a single family and its experience, the case shows the interaction of a family with welfare agencies, the features of welfare itself, the way in which poor families managed to survive, and the role of sickness in the life of the poor. Chapter 2 moves back in time and consists of four case studies drawn from the author's empirical research. In Chapter 3 Katz examines American historical writing about dependence and points to new research directions (from publisher's blurb).

Paul CHAO. 1983? CHINESE KINSHIP. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. C$42.75.

    Based on the study of Chinese documents, stories and myths unavailable in English, this work studies Chinese kinship and affinity from the Chou period to the Ching dynasty. (from publisher's blurb)

Martine SEGALEN. 1983? LOVE & POWER IN THE PEASANT FAMILY. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. $21.00.

"Women are like chops. The more you beat them, the tenderer they are." The author seeks to establish what life in rural areas of France was actually like. What was the balance of labor and authority? What were the relationships between a man and wife, and between a couple and the village community.
    Segalen delves into the treasury of regional proverbs that supplied precepts for all occasions. She uses the writings of historians, anthropologists and folklorists. She studies floorplans of houses and farms. From all these clues, she concludes that the man-wife relationship was not based on the absolute authority of the one over the other but on the complementarity of the two. While the book reaches back to preindustrial times and forward to 1950, its emphasis is on the 19th century. (adapted from publisher's blurb.)

Natalie Zemon DAVIS (History, Princeton). 1983? THE RETURN OF MARTIN GUERRE. Cambridge, MA: Harvard U Pr. $15.00.

You've seen the picture now read the book!

The clever peasant Arnaud du Tilh had almost won his case, when a man with a wooden leg swaggered into the French courtroom, denounced du Tilh and reestablished his claim to the identity, property and wife of Martin Guerre. These astonishing events captured the imagination of 16th century Europe. This book, by the historian who served as a consultant for the film, adds to the mystery by asking how a Pyrenean peasant could become an imposter, why an honorable man would accept him as her husband, and what made the intelligentsia so fascinated by this episode. (adapted from publisher's blurb.)

Donald DAHMANN (US Bureau of the Census). 1982. LOCALS & COSMOPOLITANS: PATTERNS OF SPATIAL MOBILITY DURING THE TRANSITION FROM YOUTH TO EARLY ADULTHOOD. Dept of Geography, U of Chicago, Research Paper #204, 146 pp.

This monograph focuses on the spatial mobility patterns of a single cohort of individuals from one metropolitan area— Cincinnati, Ohio— during the period of the life course extending from completion of elementary schooling through labor force entry, i.e., from youth to early adulthood. The study cohort's patterns of spatial mobility are examined longitudinally, with special reference to the locus of participation— either within or outside of the local community—during each of the several stages or schooling experienced by cohort members prior to entering the labor force. This approach enables not only the effects of traditional social and demographic traits on spatial mobility to be examined, such as education, but as well, the role of location vis-a-vis the local community during the school years. (from Preface.)

Victor ZASLAVSKY (Soc, Memorial, Nfld) & Robert BRYM (Soc, Toronto). 1983. SOVIET-JEWISH EMIGRATION & SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY. London: Macmillan. 175 pp.

A study of the causes, dimensions and consequences of Jewish emigration from the USSR since 1971. Using published research reports, memoirs and original survey and in-depth interview data, the authors explicate and examine critically the sometimes unstated assumptions and theories that have been adopted in trying to make sense of this event. (from publisher's blurb.)

H. Gilman McCANN (Soc, Vermont). 1978. CHEMISTRY TRANSFORMED: THE PARADIGMATIC SHIFT FROM PHLOGISTON TO OXYGEN. 190 pp. $17.50.

The Chemical Revolution of the late 18th century is used as a case study for Kuhn's model of scientific revolutions. Both qualitative and quantitative data are analyzed to provide information concerning the scientific acceptance of and resistance to new ideas— in this case the role of oxygen in combustion. Uses non-linear multiple regression. (from publisher's blurb.)

Augustine BRANNIGAN. 1981. THE SOCIAL BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 212 pp. $9.95.

His "basic argument is that the traditional accounts of scientific discovery thru such mentalistic explanations as individual genius are necessarily tautological because there is no way to verify the occurrence of genius independently of the attribution of scientific breakthru. 'The question is not what makes them happen, but what makes them discoveries.'" (from Will Wright's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 11/83.)

Benedict ANDERSON. 1983. IMAGINED COMMUNITIES. London: Verso/new Left Books. $3.95.

"What is distinctive about the modern nation-state, Anderson argues, can best be seen by looking at what it replaced: monarchical societies claiming timeless origins on an authority enshrined in sacred texts, written in scholastic languages. The idea of the nation as a political community only became possible with the rise not just of capitalism, but the development of print-capitalism. The readers of the languages adopted as print-languages constituted a new kind of community, different in kind both from the erudite students of the classics & from speakers of vernacular tongues undignified by print. (Thus) nationalism is about how 1 form of language, & of culture, gets selected, even invented, & imposed as the official culture of the State." (condensed form Peter Worsley's review in the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN WEEKLY, 14aug83).

Tim HEALD. 1983. NETWORKS. London: Hodder. $9.95.

"If you can understand a nation's networks, you can understand its life.,..Head casts half an eye at France with its Grandes Ecoles & recalls the notice Alexander Korda used to have in his office, 'To be Hungarian is not enough.' But this is basically a book about the English....Some are born to connections; others work at it....If architecture is frozen music, then social networks are frozen gossip." (edited from Paul Barker's review in THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY, 30 Oct 83.

Peter BLAU (Soc, Columbia & SUNY - Albany) & Joseph SCHWARTZ (Soc, SUNY - Albany). Norwood, NH: Ablex. CROSSCUTTING SOCIAL CIRCLES: TESTING A MACROSTRUCTURAL THEORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. c243 pp.

Forthcoming.

Ithiel DE SOLA POOL (Pol Sci, MIT). 1982. FORECASTING THE TELEPHONE: A RETROSPECTIVE TECHNOLOGY ASSESS-MENT. Norwood NJ: Ables. 182 pp. $19.50.

This book applies the new approach of technology assessment to the telephone. The author analyzes forecasts made, 1876-1940, about the effects of the telephone on society and compares it with what really happened. It combines both market and technological assessments. Among the forecasts examined are assertions that the telephone will reduce the need to travel (or, alternatively, increase relationships with people at a distance, thus leading to an increase in travel), will provide a bond for communities, reduce loneliness, foster sociability (or impersonality), increase social interactions, produce communities without propinquity, provide a bond for family life, foster management from a distance, and favor the growth of large firms. Thus, not only are the social consequences of the telephone examined, but a model provided for future assessments of new technologies and for technological forecasting. (adapted from publisher's blurb.)

Starr Roxanne HILTZ (Soc, Upsala Col, NJ). 1982. ONLINE COMMUNITIES. Norwood, NJ: Ablex. 256 pp. $29.50.

A case study of the office of the future, analyzing communication space created by the merge of computers and telecommunications. The work of the office will take place 'online', mediated and supported by a computer network. How do workers react to this? What are the productivity impacts. EIES is used as a case study, with data from studies of user behavior and scientific research communities.

Herbert DORDICK, Helen BRADLEY & Burt NANUS. 1981. THE EMERGING NETWORK MARKETPLACE. Norwood, NJ: Ablex. 334 pp. $32.50.

A review of the technology and the services that characterize the world of info commodities.

CONTENTS:

The Information Society. A Futures Research Approach to NIS. Components of a Network. Networks. Terminals. Communication Support. Emerging Trends. In the Socioeconomic Framework for Network Information Services. In Technology. In Policy Issues. The Network Information Services Market. Business Network Services. Government Network Services. Consumer Network Services. The Network Marketplace. Key Issues. Privacy and Security Issues in NIS. Information Equality: The Policy Crisis of the 1990's. The Delphi Process, Instrument and Results. B: Diffusion of Electronic Transactions.

IMPLICATIONS OF ELECTRONIC MAIL & MESSAGE SYSTEMS FOR THE US POSTAL SERVICE. 1982. Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, DC 20510. 113 pp. $5.50.

The US Postal Service has already started to inch its way into electronic mail (Mailgrams & E-COM). This report discusses some of the policy issues involved. (from RAIN 9,5.)

Meinhert FENNEMA. 1982. INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS OF BANKS & INDUSTRIES. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff. 268 pp. $34.50.

"The 1st systematic study of shared directorships among multinational firms, based on a sample of 176 of the largest corps. (industrial & financial) in 1970 from 14 countries," plus a 1976 replication. "Applies graph theoretical concepts, such as network centrality & cliques, to the directorship data, using...GRADAP.... Finds a loosely knit international interlocking network of multinational firms, particularly from the USA, UK, W. Germany & France....The firms most central...are from precisely the countries that have the comparatively strongest national networks...The notable exceptions are the Japanese firms....(The centrality of American firms, especially Morgan, Chase & Chemical Banks) is not suggestive of Poulantzs's notion of a

US-organized superimperialism because the network remains intact even if US firms are deleted....There is little evidence of domination & control thru interlocks at the international level for there are few multiple ties & most interlocks are carried by individuals who are not firm execs."
(from David Swartz's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 11/83.)

Ronald BURT (Soc, Columbia). 1983. CORPORATE PROFITS & COOPTATION: NETWORKS OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS & DIRECTORATE TIES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. NY: Academic Pr. c314 pp.

Uses a structural theory of imperfect competition to estimate relations of market constraint on profits in US manufacturing industries. These relations are then used to describe how corporations have created cooptive directorate ties of ownership and interlocking, enabling establishments to circumvent market constraints and thereby manage profit uncertainties. (from publisher's blurb.)

COMPANY DATA DIRECTORY. Washington, DC: Research Council of Washington. 800 pp. $160.00.

"A guide to the treasure trove of info the US government keeps on file about 5 million corporations, unions & nonprofit groups. The directory does not list the facts & figures itself; it tells in detail what kind of info the government has available about, say, an oil company, & where to write or whom to call to get it." (NY Times 6 July 83.)

David ROGERS, David WHETTEN & associates. 1982. INTERORGANIZATIONAL COORDINATION: THEORY, RESEARCH & IMPLEMENTATION. Ames, Iowa St U Pr. 205 pp. $12.50.

"Their goal is to clarify definitions & models of interorganizational coordination & to review its historical development in the US, to identify its antecedents & to discuss consequences of coordinated action...Whetten portrays efforts at coordination as attempts on the part of the public & nonprofit sectors to meet human needs on a large scale without relying on market processes." (from Joseph Galaskiewicz's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 11/83).

John MOLLENKOPF. 1983? THE CONTESTED CITY. Princeton, NJ: Princeton U Pr. $6.95.

Using Boston and San Francisco as case studies, he charges that the current impasse in national politics and urban development results from a failure to reconcile the conflict interests of the dominant economic institutions and populace— a failure that led to the collapse of the postwar urban development consensus and to the dissary of the Democratic party. (from publisher's blurb.)

Lisa PEATTIE (Planning, MIT). 1981. THINKING ABOUT DEVELOPMENT. NY: Penum Pr. 198 pp. $19.95.

"Attempts a synthesis of the anthropological perspective & divergent perspectives, particularly economics. She applies (Robert) Redfield's (her father) dichotomy of the moral & technical orders as 2 inseparable aspects of development in the 3d World." (from M.A. Allan's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 11/83.)

Lisa PEATTIE & Martin REIN (Planning, MIT). 1983. WOMEN'S CLAIMS: A STUDY IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. NY: Oxford U Pr. 192 pp. $9.95.

Applies the theory of claims to women, who have in recent years made notable claims against the state, within the family and in the waring world.

Samuel LEINHARDT, ed. (SUPA, Carnegie-Mellon). 1983. SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1983-1984. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. c400pp. $29.95.

Chapters Six, Seven and Eight apply concepts that are common in the physical sciences to problems faced in the social sciences. *Gerchak* observes that the length of time people remain in certain states (such as job tenure and residence in a location) is an important measure for social planners, demographers, and other social scientists. Using the concept of cumulative inertia, he introduces two alternatives, the mean and median residual lifetimes, and illustrates their utility in understanding various mover-stayer and related models of social processes. *Yamaguchi* introduces the notions of impermeability and distance to present a new method for analyzing structural characteristics underlying social processes. He combines Markov processes and information-theoretic measurement and uses these to explore features of dynamic processes using social mobility data. *Gross* explores the use of information-theoretic measures for cultural rule systems in which nonverbal social information is transmitted. He considers Kolmogorov and Shannon scoring methods, and develops an example based on food-sharing behavior.

Chapters Nine and Ten cover topics associated with the analysis and modeling of social networks. *Wu* presents a new schema (local blockmodel algebras) that unifies a number of apparently divergent procedures used in the search for patterns in social relationships and the interpretation of social networks. *Winship and Mandel* examine role structures. Distinguishing between positions and roles, and incorporating the basic blockmodel approach into a schema that makes use of Merton's concepts of role-relation and role-set, they develop tools that can be used in the analysis of positions in single or multiple populations. (from publisher's blurb.)

Hermann WEYL. 1983? SYMMETRY, Princeton: Princeton U Pr. $8.70.

Symmetry is one of the ideas by which man through the ages has tried to comprehend and create order, beauty and perfection. Starting from the concept that symmetry = harmony of proportions, this book gradually develops first the geometric concept of symmetry in its several forms as bilateral, translatory, rotational, ornamental and crystallographic symmetry, and finally rises to the general abstract mathematical idea underlying all these special forms.

Martin SHUBIK. 1982. GAME THEORY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Cambridge: MIT Pr. 514 pp. $35.00.

"A conduit through which readers without hi-level math skills can learn about current developments in game theory....(It) is neither a standard textbook nor a primer; instead it is a nonmathematical exegesis of topics from the technical game theoretic literature," covering 2-person and n-person static models where decision makers have complete information regarding one another's preferences and strategy options. It "is intended for a soc. sci. audience already familiar...with game theory." (from H. Andrew Michener's review in CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, 11/83.)

(network notebook continued from page 21)

Science & Technology

The MIT program in Science, Technology & Society gives 1-year fellowships (to $25K) to study social and historical aspects of science & technology, technological change and the political economy of industrial societies, cultural dimensions, policy matters. Contact by 15 Jan 84 Shawn Finnegan, Secretary, Exxon Fellowship Committee, STS Program E51-128, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL SOCIOLOGY

A special issue is now in preparation for early 1984, "Mathematical Ideas & Sociological Theory" with contributions expected from Raymond Boudon, Thomas Fararo, Lin Freeman, Dean Harper, Adrian Hayes, Douglas Heckathorn, Edward Laumann, Peter Marsden, David Willer & Thomas Wilson. It will be available for single-issue purchase (watch for announcement in AJS). Fararo writes:

"It is an appropriate time in the history of modern sociology to ask a general question as to whether mathematical formulations have had, are having, or will have an impact on sociological theory— and, if so, in what way? Conversely, there is a question of the extent to which sociological theory has had, is having, or will have an impact on the problems formulated in mathematical sociology. We also need assessments of the field in terms of implied or stated aspirations for or reservations about the use of mathematics (or of various types of models) in sociology. What, in terms of our various philosophical and theoretical orientations, does (or should) mathematical model-building in sociology come to? Issues raised by philosophers of science are relevant— but by referring to actual or needed mathematical work in sociology, it should be possible to bring some of these issues into focus more clearly and concretely than if this work is neglected. The idea is to produce a readable set of reflective articles concerning the state of the nexus between mathematics and sociological theory and including normative preferences for sustaining or altering that state."

TEACHING AIDS

Teaching Social Networks: Report on a Roundtable Discussion
(David Morgan, Sociology, Univ of California, Riverside)

At Sunbelt III, Everett Rogers led a luncheon roundtable on the topic of "Teaching Social Net-
works." Although there was no official "rapporteur," the enthusiasm generated by the 25 participants
led to the following account of our activities, as reconstructed from my notes. I apologize in
advance for not being able to attach specific names to many of the ideas and techniques that I
report; although I would prefer to give credit where credit is due, I can also offer a few of you
the solace of escaping from a series of "reprint requests" for your (possibly non-existent) hand-
outs and course outlines.

One of the strengths of the group was the wide variety of disciplines and teaching activities
represented. Participants° home departments included business, math, communications, and social
work in addition to the expected core of sociologists and anthropologists. Eighty percent of the
participants indicated that they had indeed used social networks in their teaching. A rough break-
down shows that 8 of the 25 had used it in their graduate level teaching, and 6 had taught a gradu-
ate course specifically devoted to the topic of social networks. At the undergraduate level, 10 had
used networks materials in their general courses, but my notes indicate only one instance of an
undergraduate course specifically focused on network analysis. Additional teaching activities
included guest lectures in graduate and undergraduate courses; a one-week unit in a graduate methods
sequence; specialized workshops and lectures outside of one°s home department (e.g. to psychiatrists
at a medical school); and consulting and training outside of academe (e.g. with the community eld-
erly).

Graduate Teaching

The variation in experience was greatest with regard to graduate teaching, ranging from a
majority with no experience in this area to Ron Burt who teaches three seminars (Applied Network
Analysis, Methods of Network Analysis, and Structural Analysis). Both those with experience and
those who were "afraid to try it" agreed that lack of methods preparation among potential students
was a serious problem, and several possible solutions were discussed. In programs that emphasize
social networks (as at Irvine), it makes sense to have a required course in "axiomatics," giving
student a solid grounding in fundamentals like graph theory. Within single courses, direct experi-
ence can substitute for a lack of prior background. One person taught students (some of whom had
never used a computer) to manipulate adjacency matrices with FORTRAN. A related development was a
seminar devoted to creating network packages for micro-computers. (All of which raises the question
of whether our computing efforts have been too narrowly focused on high-powered analytic packages,
at the expense of the sort of introductory instructional tools that would be of most use to a new
student of networks.)

Two other "problems" were noted with regard to graduate teaching. First, several of the parti-
cipants had experienced active hostility from a subset of their students in introducing even the
basic notions of structural/relational/network data. There seem to be several sources for students
with a rote commitment to "atomized analysis," including but not limited to survey research, econom-
ics, and clinical programs. Although there was no consensus on either the magnitude or the solution
of this problem, one person did report success in confronting it head-on the first day of class
(directly challenging such students in hopes of a later conversion experience). The final problem
discussed in graduate teaching was low enrollments. A suggested strategy in this area was to pave
the way for a future seminar by inviting in one or more "big name" guest speakers to generate an
initial pool of students interested in networks.

Undergraduate Teaching

As noted above, actual undergraduate courses titled "Social Networks" are a rarity, but this appears to underestimate the actual number of networks courses taught. For instance, when a two-semester course with a catalog title of "Social Organization" is taught entirely as networks, one begins to wonder if they don°t exist de facto. The process of reshaping courses with traditional

titles into a network mold was initially described as "putting a slant on the material," but rapidly became known as "blindsiding." Some of the courses in which this approach was used included: community, social change, human communication, and roles and interaction. Harrison White°s use of "Soc. 1" to teach social networks was mentioned as the original example of blindsiding (and the fact that several of the Teaching Assistants in that course went on to become networkers was also duly noted).

One of the major topics of discussion was teaching tools and techniques that could be used in undergraduate classes. The most common technique was actually collecting and analyzing sociometric data within the class itself; CATIJ and GALLILEO were mentioned as computer packages for this purpose. Noted advantages of this approach include generating student excitement, and the possibility of relying on the strong visual appeal of appropriate computer output. (One possible problem concerns the existence of isolates within the class; suggested solutions included using the computer packages to bury this fact, and confronting it directly as a common element of social structure.) Also widespread was the use of games and simulation packages--typically designed for other purposes--to observe network processes. (One simulation which is particularly useful involves the "High-Fly Fireworks Co.", as described in Farace, Monge, and Russell, Organizing and Communicating.)

There were also examples of exercises that had been developed by single individuals. One, recommended for the first week of class, involved giving out clues about the identity of a professor and telling the students that his secretary had a $20 bill waiting for the first one to solve the puzzle; the nature of the clues required use of networks to reach a solution, and students wrote a brief paper describing the paths that they followed in attempting to locate the person. (One danger: if the clues can fit more than person, your colleagues may resent being "harassed" by money-hungry undergrads.) A second exercise had students keep a "networks diary" of all acquaintances, updating daily with any new contacts; comparisons were made across students with regard to network size, structure (radial vs. interlocking), etc. and students were required to write papers on their networks. A third example used Granovetter°s network sampling techniques as applied to a student directory; members of the class used the phone to contact a sample of the student body and ask which other members of the sample they were acquainted with, thus estimating average in- and out-degees, average network size, campus density, etc. (I actually heard about this exercise after the main discussion; the person who had attempted it encountered problems with asking for specific instances of who was acquainted with whom and recommended that the exercise really required further pre-testing. One possibility is not to ask specific names but get a simple count of the number known in the sample; the loss here is any ability to use measures based on in-degrees.) Finally, I note that there were no reports of attempts to use a "small world experiment" format, but I presume that there are many possibilities in that realm.

Outside of Classroom Activities

The area of guest lecturing etc. produced a heterogeneous set of reports which would be difficult to summarize. Nonetheless, I would like to draw particular attention to this kind of "teaching" activity because of its importance in increasing the visibility of what we do -- with a wider range of students than those who take our classes, with other members of our departments, and throughout our broader colleague networks. Classroom teaching is an important mechanism for insuring the growth of our worldview, but we should give some attention to the other teaching that we do -- both for recruiting future students and for "preaching" to other professionals. In this light, it would be interesting to know what topics and examples we include in our guest lectures, i.e. what is it that we communicate about social network analysis in appealing to the not-yet-converted?

COMPUTER STUFF

How to Use INDCLUS

INDCLUS (INdividual Differences CLUStering) is both a model and an algorithm for fitting it (Carroll & Arabie, 1979, 1983)— with important affinities to Shepard & Arabie's (1979 ADCLUS model and Arabie & Carroll's (1980) MAPCLUS algorithm. User documentation is now available from the authors: J Douglas Carrol (Bell Labs, Murray Hill, NJ 07974) and Phipps Arabie (Illinois). It tells you how to run the program, adjust paramaters, select among competing solutions, choose an appropriate number of clusters and interpret output.

Will Apple Pick You?

Apple Computer has donated at least 112 Apple IIe micros to 25 networks of nonprofit groups. "The point is to help nonprofits become more professional by benefiting from the technology" say Mark Vermilion, Apple's person in charge. Hurry soon while they (& Apple?) last.
(source: Networking Newsletter, fall/83).

(network notebook continued from page 59)

BIG BUCKS

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION/CENSUS BUREAU Research Fellowships & Traineeships provide opportunities to work in methods and substantive areas of social and demographic surveys. Deadlines: 1 Jan 84 for Fellowships, 15 Mar 84 for Traineeships. Contact Fred Leone, ASA, 15 St NW, Washington DC 20005 (202-393-3253).

BROWN UNIV POPULATION STUDIES & TRAINING CENTER gives 6-12 mo. postdocs for 1984-1985. Contact Sidney Goldstein, Director by 15 Jan. Providence RI 02912. (401-863-1115).

SOCIOLOGY, UNIV CAL, BERKELEY gives 2 yr. postdocs in Personality, Social Structure & Mental Health. Apply by 1 Feb 84 to 410 Barrows Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH gives postdoc Sociomedical Traineeships in Social Stress & Mental Health for 1984-1985, leading to MPH & DPH. Contact Div of Sociomedical Sciences, 660 W 168 St, New York, NY 10032 (212-694-3912).

Publication News

THE CONSCIOUS NETWORKER is a directory of 400 descriptive listings gathered at the recent Assoc of Humanistic Psychologists meeting. $12 from AHP Publications, 325 9 St, San Francisco CA 94103.

COMPUTER USE IN SOCIAL SERVICES NETWORK is a quarterly addressing how people in the social services use computers. $10 to Dick Schoech, Univ of Texas, P O Box 19129, Arlington, TX 76019.

THE PEEP SHEET is a brief (c4pp) newsletter of the political economy network of the Canadian Political Science Association. Subs $2 (3x/yr) to Duncan Cameron, Pol Sci, Univ of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5.

NETWORKING NEWSLETTER is "a quarterly resource for keeping up with the state-of-the-art of networking." Reports on networks and how they work. Tools for networking. News about members."A network is a web of free-standing participants cooperating thru shared interests and values." 1st issue contains 'Bucky Fuller on networking,' Virginia Hine ibid. and a report from the Humanistic Psychology conference. Quarterly ($25) from The Networking Institute, P O Box 66, W Newton MA 02165 (617-965-3340).

JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION comes from the Classification Society (North American Branch) with our own Phipps Arabie as Ed. Its contents will be the union of the theories and methodologies covered by classification, numerical taxonomy, multidimensional scaling, clustering, tree structures and other network models, principal components analysis, factor analysis, discriminant analysis, etc., as well as the associated models and algorithms for fitting them. Aimed at both the hard and social sciences. The 2x/yr pub. will have articles, notes,computer program abstracts and book reviews. Ms. to Phipps at Psych Dept, Univ of Illinois, 603 E Daniel. Champaign. IL 61820.

Personal CONNECTIONS

On the (In) adequacies of Communicating by Letter

Valerie HAIG-BROWN, Box 68, Watertown Park, Alberta, Canada T0K 2M0

Letters are part of a continuing dialogue and do not necessarily have to arrive at conclusions. A letter is like a crazy house mirror. It reflects a distorted image in which it is difficult to really see and understand the details. No matter how hard the writer tries he can only put down the thoughts and feelings of that particular time at which the letter is written and then only in relation to his own mood or point of view. He has to rely on his memory of the other person as he tries to communicate. The distortion is further increased by the delay from the time of writing to the time of reading. By then the writer may be in a different space and there is no real telling what space the reader will be in. So a great deal of trust must go with letters and especially with those that deal with feelings— a trust that asks for forebearance and understanding of the inadequacies of letter-writing. Conversation, on the other hand, is immediate. The speaker can afford to express thoughts freely because he can see the recipient's eyes, hands, mouth, body; judge his reactions; hear his replies immediately and react immediately. If the listener needs more information or doesn't understand he can ask. A letter reader is left in isolation to do the best he can.

None of this is to say that it is not possible to communicate clearly by letter; only that it is difficult. As a word person, this writer tries to be very careful about what goes on the paper and most sentences and paragraphs are thought out fairly thoroughly before being committed to paper, particularly if they are about something important. The rest is saved for the next meeting and this or any other letter remains open to further questioning either in a reply or when next we meet. In the meantime, the all-important dialogue continues in a reasonably satisfactory way.

From John ZIPP (Soc, Washington U, St. Louis, MO 63130)

Joel Smith (Duke) and I are doing some research on social networks and politics, and we are trying to identify existing data sets which have info on the political attitudes/behavior both of individuals and of people in their social networks. We are eager to learn about any data sets we have missed.

From Wayne BAKER, Synectics Group, 1130 17th St, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036

Over the past few years, I have been developing the concept of "markets as networks" and have analyzed the structure of a variety of financial markets. My analysis of the networks of trading and their consequences in the stock options market is scheduled to appear in the January 1984 issue of the American Journal of Sociology in an article entitled "The Social Structure of a National Securities Market." A less technical version of this article will appear as a chapter in Social Dynamics of Financial Markets, JAI Press (expected March 1984). I recently completed a paper called "The Economy as a Network of Interlocking Markets" in which I blockmodel the multiple market structure of a financial market system and a local economy of hospital services. (The analysis of the financial market system was presented at the ASA meetings in Detroit.) My current research includes an application of the multiple market approach to an international monetary system. I am very interested in making contact with anyone with an interest in the sociology of markets or the application of network methods to economic institutions.

From Luis SOBERON A., Los Angeles 168, Dto. 303, Miraflores Lima, Peru.

I am currently analyzing networks of Peruvian corporations, listed on the Lima Stock Exchange 1980. I am using data about boards of directors and the ten largest stockholders of each corporation.

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社區存在與否的問題：

東猶克居民的親近社翠網

a suitable exhibit for the next time you hear
"Network analysis is all Greek to me!"
Translated by Young-Mei Tsai (Soc, Texas Tech)
for CHENG CHUNG SCIENCE TRANSLATION REVIEW, Taiwan

The Community Question:

The Intimate Networks of East Yorkers

譯　者: 蔡　勇　美
原著者: Barry Wellman

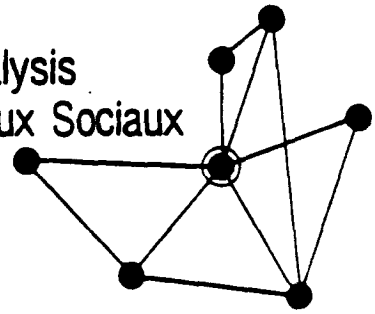壹、摘　要

社區存在與否的問題是社會學界常涉及的題目。其主要關鍵在於求大規模而有系統化的社會分工如何能影響社會組織，及人際間所具的內涵。本文所談社羣網分析 (network analysis) 係探用社區存在與否問題的有用之方法，因其注重人際間之連結處，並可因預先著重羣體的國界性及領域的單位而對分析 (社區問題) 帶來之約束。對社區存在與否的問題之三種立論加以評估: 亦卽是社區

The International Network for Social Network Analysis
Le Réseau International pour l'Analyse des Réseaux Sociaux

Structural Analysis Programme
Department of Sociology
University of Toronto
563 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, M5S 1A1, Canada

November, 1983

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to invite you to join the International Network for Social Network Analysis. INSNA, formed in 1977, links together over 300 network analysts from all continents and from all social science disciplines, mathematics and statistics.

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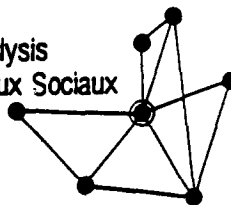
Sincerely,

Barry Wellman
INSNA Coordinator

Telephone: (Area Code 416) 978-5405

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