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CONTENTS

- 3. NETWORK NOTEBOOK
- 5. MEETING CALENDAR
- 8. RESEARCH REPORTS
- 8. *Michael Argyle, David Clarke and Peter Collett "The Social Psychology of Long Term Relationships"*
- 14. *Rolf Ziegler, "Market Structure and Cooptation"*
- 15. *Victor Marshall, "Sampling Issues in Surveys of Aging and Intergenerational Relationships"*
- 15. *Melvin Oliver, "The Social Structure of Urban Black Social Support Systems"*
- 16. *John Scott, "International Comparisons of Interlocks"*
- 18. THESIS SUMMARIES
- 20. NEW BOOKS
- 38. SPECIAL JOURNALS
- 47. ABSTRACTS
- 113. COMPUTER STUFF
- 113. *Doug White, "New Multidimensional Guttman Scaling Program"*
- 113. *John Sonquist, "Select, Project, and Joint Operations Using SAS"*
- 122. PERSONAL CONNECTIONS
- 124. INDEX

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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

Well, here we are folks - better late than ever! In case you were wondering, Jack & Barry got bogged down in their own work for a while, so things got delayed. But never fear! We're bringing you this giant Double Issue to compensate and bring you up to date. Nearly 130 pages - our largest issue yet (no padding, either). 74 pages of (over 300) abstracts, 18 pages of New Book news. And that's just the potatoes. Wait until you see the meat. John Sonquist has a new, improved version of his tips on using SAS for network analysis. Michael Argyle & co. provide a lengthy roundup of their research on the social psychology of longterm relations, & both John Scott and Rolf Ziegler bring us up to date with European interorganizational relationships news.

It's Renewal Time

This issue finishes off Volume 7. Time to pay up for Volume 8. We've raised the price a bit, mainly to pay for more professional subscription administration. It should pay off in prompter issues & better subscription handling. Remember, each of our single-spaced, reduced type pages contains about 750 words. That's about 585 manuscript pages a year at 2-1/2¢/page.

We already have a large portion of Volume 8, #1 ready, so we should get it out to you soon. It will contain such features as Manuel Barrers, Jr.'s report on informant corroboration of social network data, Susan Gonzalez Baker & Barry Wellman's SAS guide to personal network analysis for beginners (i.e., pre-Sonquist), a spotlight on the many worlds of Anatol Rappoport, complete news of the recent Sunbelt Network Conference (at Palm Beach), plus the usual array of abstracts, book news, tidbits & meaty chunks.

WE BEG YOU to send your \$\$s soon, if you're gonna do it at all. It's annoying & expensive for our tiny band of volunteers to chase people to renew subs. You can get that cheque in the mail today much more easily than we can chase you. And please lift another pinky to pass on the enclosed NEW MEMBERSHIP form to a friend or colleague. More members will keep your costs down & INSNA strong.

Info Flows

YONA GINSBURG (Soc, Tel-Aviv) on sabbatical leave at Inst. for Urban & Regional Dev., Cal-Berkeley, 1984-85...STEVE MURRAY now at San Francisco Dept. of Health...EV ROGERS now at Annenberg School, U of Southern Cal....J.A. BARNES reportedly retired in Australia...ANATOL RAPPOPORT now Prof. of Peace Studies, Toronto...CHRISTIAN DE LAET at Canadian Plains Res. Ctr., Regina, Canada...ED LAUMANN appointed Grad. Dean of the Soc Sciences, Chicago...JOE GALASKIEWICZ appointed Editor of the Amer. Soc. Assoc.'s Community Sec. Newsletter...Selected for ASA Council: FRANCESCA CANCIAN, WILLIAM GAMSON, STANLEY LIEBERSON...LARRY BOURNE awarded Outstanding Achievement Award by Assoc. of Amer. Geographers...RON BURT promoted to Full Prof. at Columbia. (He's at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Palo Alto, for 1984-85, & also a new father (joint with Joanne Miller)...MARK GRANOVETTER promoted to Full Prof. at SUNY-Stony Brook...BARRY WELLMAN appointed International Consulting Editor of the American Journal of Sociology. His paper, "Network Analysis: Some Basic Principles" (in SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY 1983) recently awarded "Honorable Mention" in the American Sociological Assoc's 1st-ever Theory Prize competition...STEVE BERKOWITZ on a diet - claims to have lost 100 lbs.... SUSAN GREENBAUM awarded tenure at U. of South Florida...HARRIET FRIEDMANN & MICHAEL MacMAHON recently married...Some recently untimely deaths: KEVIN LYNCH...STANLEY MILGRAM...THEODORE NEWCOMB... ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL.

Keep Steve Seidman Company!

George Mason U (near Washington DC) is setting up 15-20 new distinguished university professorships, with funds from a bequest.

Irvine Graduate Program in Network Analysis

The school of Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine has developed a new graduate program leading to a PhD in social science with a concentration in Social Network Analysis.

The program is administered by the Mathematical Social Science Group of the School. It embodies parts of the traditional foci associated with Sociology, Anthropology, Social Psychology, Political Science and Human Geography and draws heavily on new techniques that are being developed in graph theory and probability theory. The program is not, however, coincident with any of these disciplines. Instead it stresses the development of a perspective that focuses on the patterns or forms of the structures of relations that link persons or other social actors together into coherent wholes.

Thus, this new program has abstracted out the structural concerns of each of these traditional disciplines. It is focused on problems of representing such structures, both statically and dynamically, and with exploring the implications of structural form for individual and collective behavior. In addition, a range of applications in such areas as the study of international relations, organizational behavior, health and mental health and human communications research are explored.

Individual students will be encouraged to develop their own research foci and specializations within the general social networks perspective. All students, however, will be expected to become acquainted with the general perspective and to acquire a minimum set of formal and methodological skills. A set of required core courses has been developed that are aimed at acquainting incoming students with theoretical, mathematical and methodological tools for the study of social networks. Other course enrollments will be worked out by individual students along with their advisors. In addition to relevant courses offered throughout the School, courses specifically tailored for students of social networks are offered by the Mathematical Social Science Group faculty on a regular basis.

Faculty include Wm. Batchelder, John Boyd, Lin Freeman, Kim Romney, Doug White. Write Freeman for info (Cal-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717. Tel: 714-856-6698).

Grant-Getting

NIMH: ERDMAN PALMORE (Duke) "Mental illness & social support among the very old" \$167,637;
RONALD KESSLER (Soc, Michigan) "Patterns of differential response to stress" \$64,223;
SUSAN GORE (Soc, Massachusetts-Boston) "Epidemiology of sex role differences in mental health" \$9,620;
NAN LIN (Soc, SUNY-Albany) "A 3-wave study of stressors, social support & illness";
ROBERT WEISS (Mass-Boston) "Work setting & the process of relational support" \$108,862.

SSHRC: HOWARD IRVING, MICHAEL BENJAMIN (Soc. Work, Toronto) & PETER CARRINGTON (Soc, Waterloo) have a SSHRC grant to study the effects on divorced parents & their children of sole or joint custody arrangements;

FRANCINE LAVOIE (Psych, Laval) has a grant to study the elderly person who has lost his/her spouse. She hypothesizes that in the first year of bereavement, densely-knit groups of persons surrounding the bereaved person are greater supports than groups without such internal links;

ANNE MARTIN MATTHEWS (Fam Studies, Guelph) received \$22,814 to study "rural-urban comparisons of the widowed elderly";

K. VICTOR UJIMOTO (Soc, Guelph) & HARRY NISHIO (Soc, Toronto) received \$54,758 for "Comparative aspects of aging Asian Canadians: social networks & time budgets".

NSF: RICHARD ALBA (Soc, SUNY-Albany) "The forms of ethnic identity" \$56,960;
WILLIAM GAMSON (Soc, Boston C) "Political culture & cognition" \$28,001;
CLAUDE FISCHER (Soc, Cal-Berkeley) "Technology innovation: the diffusion & effects of the telephone" \$60,319 (+ additional support from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a complementary project);

DAVID KNOKE (Soc, Indiana) "Resource acquisition & allocation in voluntary associations" \$113,289;

EDWARD LAUMANN (Soc, Chicago) "The social organization of national policy domains" \$70,000 + \$80,362;

ALEJANDRO PORTES (Soc, Rel, Johns Hopkins) "The adaptation process of Cuban & Haitian refugees in the US" \$113,202;

CHARLES TILLY (Hist & Soc, New School) "Social change & collective action" \$84,871;
LOIS VERBRUGGE (Pub Health, Michigan) "Longitudinal study of the impact of stressful events on health & health care" \$45,945;

CHRIS WINSHIP (Soc, Northwestern) "Collaborative research on changing patterns of schooling, employment & family formation" \$16,520;

GLENN YAGO & MICHAEL SCHWARTZ (Soc, SUNY-Stony Brook) "The causes & consequences of plant closings" \$39,949;

RONALD BURT (Soc, Columbia) "Intercorporate relationships & market constraints" \$77,940;

ERIK OLIN WRIGHT (Soc, Wisconsin) "Comparative study of class structure & class consciousness" \$60,200.

(Network Notebook continued on page 19)

MEETING CALENDAR

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, Paris, 15-20 July, 1985

8th World Congress. Theme: The changing state & its interaction with national & international society. Subthemes: State & government in recent political theory; The changing structure of the governmental apparatus; Comparative public policy & governmental actions; Global problems; Challenges to the State. Info: IPSA Secretariat, U. of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5. Tel: (613) 231-5818.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY OF SCIENCE, Cal-Berkeley, 31 July-8 Aug 85

SELECTED SYMPOSIA: Patronage of science in the middle ages. Genetics & society. Women in science. Western science in the Pacific Basin. Historical sociology of science. History of science: methodologies & philosophies. Social & human sciences. Contexts of technological change. Transmission of mathematical science. Plus a series of specialized 'scientific sections'. Info: Office for History of Science & Technology, U. of California, Berkeley, CA, USA 94720. Tel (415) 642-4581. Telex 9103667114.

CANADIAN URBAN STUDIES CONFERENCE, Winnipeg, 14-17 Aug, 1985

Themes include: Housing & the built environment, Social structure & action, Government & politics, Economic development & growth. Info: Alan Artibise, Inst. of Urban Studies, U. of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Canada R2B 2E9.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES, Cairo, Nov 86

12th International Congress of Administrative Sciences. Theme: Economic changes & administrative reforms. Subtopic 1: The consequences of economic, social & political change on the activity & structure of government. Subtopic 2: Implementing administrative reforms. Info: IIAS, rue de la Charite 25, B-1040, Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL ORAL HISTORY CONFERENCE, Barcelona, 29-31 March 85

Theme: "Power in Society. Organizer: Jordi Planes, Centre d'Estudis Historics Internacionals, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona 28, Spain.

URBAN CHANGE AND CONFLICT CONFERENCE, Univ. of Sussex, 16-19 April, 1985

Focuses on major changes affecting Western industrial societies, including rapid industrial reorganization, rising levels of unemployment, state fiscal crises, increasing privatisation of welfare-provision, & growing tensions between central & local governments. Urban & regional development forms an integral part of contemporary social change. Spatial reorganisation of society will not be discussed simply as a reflection of social change but as influencing the ways in which this change occurs.

SELECTED PAPERS: Chris Pickvance (Kent) "Comparative urban analysis & assumptions about causality". Martin Boddy (SAUS, Bristol) "Theorising labour market discontinuities & the place of women in the labour market". Sophie Bowlby (Reading), Jo Foord (Newcastle) & Linda McDowell (Open U.) "For money not love: gender relations in local areas". Phil Cooke (UWIST, Cardiff) "Women homeworkers & the defeminisation of industry". Ray Pahl (Kent) "Divisions of labour". Barry Wellman (Toronto) "Towards a political economy of personal communities". Sharon Zukin (CUNY) "The local state in post-Keynesian politics". Peter Ambrose, James Barlow & Peter Dickens (Sussex) "Housing alliances & the recommodification of housing in Western Europe". Manuel Castells (Madrid/Cal-Berkeley) "'The City & the Grassroots'--theoretical implications". Norman Fainstein (New School for Social Research) "Local social movements & the restructuring of New York's economy". Ira Katznelson (New School for Social Research) "City trenches". John Walton (Cal-Davis) "Social movements in California". Wladimierz Mirowski (Warsaw) "Rural-urban relations in eastern Poland". Oleg Shkaratan (Moscow) "Industrial restructuring & social change in the Soviet Union".

Info from Peter Dickens, Urban & Regional Studies, Sussex U, Falmer, Brighton, England BN1 9RH.

ICDBHSS/85, Iowa, 22-24 June 85

Theme: data bases in the humanities & social sciences, including 'social network information,' machine-readable texts, archives, concordances, censuses & survey data, election results. Several hundred participants expected. Info: Thomas Moberg, Coordinator, Grinnell College, PO Box 85, Grinnell, Iowa, USA 50112.

PAST CONFERENCESBRITISH CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS, Nuffield College, Oxford, 2 June 84

The intention was that the morning session should be primarily devoted to reporting work in progress, chiefly of a methodological bent. Eighteen people were present, and the following papers were given:

J.C. Mitchell, "Monte Carlo runs on some blocking measures". F. Critchley, "Blocking procedures and their distributional properties". M. Everett, "On the dimension of a graph". A.P.M. Coxon, "Entailment analysis: graphical structures of beliefs and attitudes".

In the event, time was too short for an extended discussion of this work, and it was necessary to foreshorten the proceedings in order to fit in the announced contributions. Nonetheless the range of issues covered - including innovations of a methodological, statistical and computing kind - was very impressive.

During the extended lunch, the time was used to advantage to exchange information and follow up on issues raised in the morning session. This spilled over into the beginning of the afternoon session, which began with questions arising from the morning presentations.

In the afternoon, a further eight people joined us, not all of whom were formal members of the conference and the orientation shifted deliberately to applications and practicalities of research on social networks. Papers presented in this session were:

Dr. van Veen, "GRADAP: a package for network analysis". C. Payne, "Network analysis using existing packages". E. Kelly and J.C. Mitchell, "Formal analysis of data from a study of homeless families in Manchester". M. Everett, "Use of cycle-tracing algorithm to determine structure of homeless family data (as used in previous paper)".

The session over-ran very considerably, due both to the extent of interest sparked by the papers and to the discussion about the future of the group. Certainly, insufficient time was left for potential users to raise questions concerning data they were hoping to analyse, using the formal procedures available in existing programs.

Overall assessment

It was an enormously worthwhile experience, and unique so far in British experience. Although work in this area is widely separated geographically and unevenly spread, conveyance of interest was very obvious. At the same time, people differed considerably in terms of their competence and training. Very few departments include a module on social network analysis in their degree syllabus, and this shows very clearly in the demand for further instruction in the methods and applications of network analysis.

A number of disparate themes featured in the discussion - requests for problem-centred seminars (especially on support networks), taught courses on recent developments in methods (and computer implementation) of network analysis, and a strong and over-riding desire for continuing the meetings.

Proposals

1. Arising out of the discussion on the GRADAP package, all present strongly recommend that the package be made available to British researchers, and supported at (at least) one site in the UK. Because of machine dependency, we request the Research Resources Committee to purchase the package (£250) and mount it where suitable hardware is available, in collaboration with the Director and Software team of that centre.
2. Prof. A.P.M. Coxon undertook to maintain a circulation list of researchers in this area and co-ordinate developments. In the first instance, this would be financed by contributions of correspondents and those present at the meeting. A further one-day meeting is proposed within the coming year.
3. Dr. John Scott undertook to approach the BSA on the possibility of founding a Social Networks Analysis group to act as one forum and organization for developments.
4. ESRC be asked to commission:
 - (a) a brief information review of research on social networks;
 - (b) an evaluation of software and methods of analysis, and the provision of a formal linkage to the North American CONNECTIONS team (Barry Wellman, U. of Toronto). (Ed.'s Note: No word so far. Should Toronto give Maggie a degree?)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, May, 1984

- Robin Lester & Lynda Willer, "Determinants & consequences of organizational communications networks".
- Rocco DePietro & Cheng Kuo (Michigan) "Resiliency of communication structures & organizational performance in a high-tech firm".
- Cynthia Stohl (Purdue) "Children in social networks"
- Jack Ray, et al. "Communication patterns among the aged".
- Kenneth Day, et al. (SUNY-Buffalo) "The diffusion of home computers"
- William Richards & Emily Larimer (Simon Fraser) "Experimental & non-experimental approaches to the evaluation of office automation systems in organizations"
- Barbara Montgomery (Connecticut) "Unique relational effects in social interaction"
- Dean Hewes, et al. (Illinois) "2d guessing: message interpretation in social networks"
- Ronald Rice, et al. (Annenberg School, Southern Cal.) "New organizational media: measuring information, work & productivity"
- Brian Jones (Villanova) "Social network models of gender & illness"
- Rob Kling (Comp Sci, Cal-Irvine) "Value conflict in the creation, computation & communication of information"
- Becky Swanson Kroll (Col. of St. Thomas) "Computerized conferencing: a comparison of face-to-face vs. synchronous & asynchronous conferencing in small groups"
- James Danowski (Wisconsin) "Crisis effects on intraorganizational computer-based communications networks"

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Toronto, Aug 84

SYMPOSIUM ON PROVISION OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS & ADAPTATION TO STRESS: Daniel Russell & Carolyn Cutrona (Iowa) "Social relationships & adaptation to stress: a conceptual analysis". Carolyn Cutrona "Relationships between social networks & the provisions of social relationships". Jayne Rose, Daniel Russell & Carolyn Cutrona "Psychosocial factors & health & wellbeing of the elderly".

SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL SUPPORT & LONELINESS: Warren Jones (Tulsa) "Relational competence in loneliness & social support". Daniel Perlman "Loneliness & social support in development perspective". Karen Rook (Cal-Irvine) "Loneliness & lack of social support: same or different phenomena".

SYMPOSIUM ON THE 'BERKELEY STRESS & COPING PROJECT': Richard Lazarus (Cal-Berkeley) "Basic concepts & research strategies". Susan Folkman (Cal-Berkeley) "Intra- & interindividual analyses of coping: different questions, different answers". Christine Dunkel-Schetter (UCLA) "Stress, social support & outcomes". Anita DeLongis (ISR, Mich.) "Impact of hassles & uplifts on daily health". Randy Gruen (Cal-Berkeley) "Role of personal vulnerabilities in recurrent stressors"

SOCIAL NETWORKS OF CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS & YOUNG ADULTS, NYC, 21-22 Feb 85

Organized by John Antrobus, Suzanne Salzinger & Muriel Hammer at CCNY. For info contact John Antrobus, Psych Dept, CCNY, New York, NY 10031.

SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY ASSOCIATION, Toronto, 25-28 Oct 84

FACTIONALISM IN EUROPEAN & AMERICAN POLITICS: Willaim Luebenow (Hist, Stockton St.) "Factionalism & representation: some insights from the 19th century". Peggy Phillips (Hist, Miami) "Giscardians in the Gaullist coalition".

ERIC HOBSBAWM: THEMES REVISITED: David Levine (Hist, OISE, Toronto) "The work process before the industrial revolution". Christopher Johnson (Hist, Wayne St) "The aristocracy of labor in 19th century France". Marjorie Murphy (Hist, Swarthmore) "The aristocracy of women's labor in America". Wally Seccombe (Soc, OISE) "The patriarchal construction of the wage form in 19th century Britain".

SOCIAL NETWORKS IN PARIS ACROSS 2 CENTURIES: Thomas Brennan (Hist, US Naval Acad.) "Drinking companions & social networks in 18th century Paris". Elaine Kruse (Hist, Maine) "Men in support of women's rights: witnesses for divorces in revolutionary Paris". Scott Haine (Hist, Wisc.-Milwaukee) "From shopkeeper to social entrepreneur: the Parisian wine merchant 1870-1890".

POLITICS, PRODUCTION & COLLECTIVE ACTION: Ronald Aminzade (Soc, Minn) "Forms of production & patterns of protest in 19th century France--a comparative urban study". James Cronin (Hist, Wisc.-Milwaukee) "The state & popular protest in Britain since 1800". Sidney Tarrow (Govt, Cornell) "Protest against the Leviathan: does it work?".

John Heyl (Hist, REVOLUTIONS; COUNTER-REVOLUTIONS & STATE BUILDING: John Heyl (Illinois Wesleyan) "Rethinking revolutionary theory after Iran & Nicaragua". Richard Lachman (Soc, Wisc.) "Elite structure & state formation in 17th century England & France". Ramon Jrade (Soc, SUNY-Binghamton) "The Cristero counter-revolution & state building in Mexico".

RESEARCH REPORTS

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF LONG TERM RELATIONSHIPS
Michael Argyle, David Clarke & Peter Collett (Exper Psych, Oxford)
(Excerpts from Annual Report to ESRC, 9/83-8/84)

Aims and Methods of Research

The aim of this programme is to remedy a long standing neglect of the subject of relationships in the field of social psychology; to produce a scientific account of how relationships differ, how they work and how they fail; and to seek applications for these findings in social skills training, marriage guidance counselling, general medical practice, and in the making of welfare policy where it relates to the breakdown of family, community and working relationships.

A wide range of relationships is being investigated, including friends, family, and relationships at work, using new research developments in social psychology as a whole, and new methods and conceptual schemes developed during our previous project on the analysis of sequential structure in social behaviour. The topics include the distinctive characteristics of different types of relationship, sources of satisfaction and difficulty, the nature and role of social support, the effect of job characteristics on patterns of family life, the nature of marital expectations in relation to marital satisfaction, the long-term patterning of family relationships and their breakdown, interaction patterns in disturbed families, divisions of time and duties between working husbands and wives, the bases of marital choice as a predictor of marital satisfaction, and the psychology of emotion as it effects the course and outcome of major interpersonal relationships.

Research methods include interviews with expert informants, a number of small social surveys, analysis of video material, time-budget analysis, passive role-playing, various forms of sequence analysis, and laboratory experiments.

The theoretical models developed during our work on sequences and situations include the analysis of relationships in terms of activities, goal structures, rules, roles and concepts, and various methods for modelling sequences of episodes.

Introduction and Overview

In this research programme an attempt is being made to discover and document the relationship process, which leads to success or breakdown of marriage and other relationships. Initially a start was made on a number of lines of research. There was a cross-cultural survey of the rules of relationship, and a number of smaller surveys and questionnaires were also administered, dealing with specific aspects of the main kinds of relationships, such as friends, marriage, parents and children, colleagues at work, and so on. These have been distinguished in terms of the different goals, rules, feelings, situations, satisfactions, difficulties and conceptions of fairness appropriate to each. A 'comparative anatomy' of relationships is starting to emerge, showing the major constituents and properties of each type.

The importance of relationships had been confirmed in a number of studies coming out on morbidity and mortality, and we are following these up with studies of the effects of positive life events on health and illness. The social support that a person receives from family and friends can also be an important safeguard against occupational stress and negative life events, and this is being studied in relation to different occupational groups, the exact components of social support, and the skills needed to provide it.

Studies have also been conducted on the bases of marital choice, the expectations people have before and after marriage, the divisions of time between working wives and husbands, the emotional progressions involved in the growth and breakdown of relationships, and other psychological processes underlying the formation and maintenance of long-term relationships.

At present we are concentrating on the following three areas:

A. The range of relationships. Comparative studies of relationship types have led to specific hypotheses concerning the motivational basis and forms of attachment, the rules of relationships, relationships and social support, relationships and the self, and constructs and discourse about relationships.

B. Marriage and the family. Our studies of the sequences of events, stages and feelings in different types of relationship have led to a more detailed follow-up of marital and family relationships, concentrating on emotional processes, marital bargaining skills, rules and social support in marriage, people's expectations of their married life, and interaction patterns in the home.

C. Relationships and work. Research on the effects of work stress and work patterns on family life, and the effects of social support networks in alleviating stress suggests that this should be followed up in particular occupational groups and their families. Work is continuing with groups of factory workers, North Sea fishermen, and others.

Conceptual Framework

We see a relationship as quite distinct from, although partly consisting of, social interactions. By the former we mean, for example, marriage, friendship and kinship; and by the latter, for example, meetings, conversations and arguments. 'Long-term' is meant to indicate that the relationships, and the period for which we study each one, are not confined to first encounters, unrepeatd encounters or shallow recurring encounters. Instead we are concentrating on the main relationships in most people's lives: family, friends, colleagues and neighbours.

In our work on situations, we developed a set of concepts and methods for analysing situations into goals, goal structures, activities, rules, and other features. Exactly the same concepts and methods are now being applied to the study of relationships. This provides a much more informative analysis than, for example, a dimensional description of relationships. Similarly in our work on sequence analysis we developed various techniques for analysing the flow of events in social situations, in terms of episode structure and various derivations of Markov procedure. In one study we used this in the sequence analysis of biography. These methods can be applied directly to the study of the growth and time-course of relationships. Relationships have some additional features which are not to be found in situations. One is the need for 'prerequisites' - the properties which individuals must possess in order to enter and sustain a relationship. Another is the influence of various external factors, such as the closer geographical proximity of friends and relations in working class culture, and different ideas in different sub-cultures about the forms which relationships should take.

We are studying relationships of different kinds in a variety of different ways and on different levels of description. Firstly there are what might be called the "pragmatics of relationship": the occurrence of certain kinds of social encounter, episodic structure, transition rituals, rules and goals in certain types of relationship. We also look at the particular phases of formation, growth, change and decline in relationships, and the functions relationships serve by way of providing joint help and support for people, and sustaining joint activities. In addition to relationships between particular individuals, we also consider relationships based on pairs of roles, and as a function of group membership.

The pragmatics of relationship are not the whole story. Merely doing the right thing in the right circumstances is only to go through the motions of relating to someone, and perhaps to run into trouble for lack of sincerity. The interplay of pragmatic and emotional factors is vital, as are the appropriate cognitive structures or 'social representations' of the rights, duties, expectations and concepts on which a relationship rests. Just as certain concepts are necessary to make sense of a cryptic story, or to play a game, so too relationships would not be possible in their familiar form without concepts like fairness, or commitment. Further foundations of relationship which an individual appears to need include an emotional preparedness for the responsibilities and consequences involved; some resolution for instance of internal conflicts between needs for autonomy and security; and the appropriate motives, plans and opportunities. It seems that different groups have different cognitive maps, containing distinctive versions of the typology of relationships, and the actions and concepts appropriate to each.

Our current work builds on previous projects, but differs from the other work on relationships by sociologists in its emphasis on constructional elements and skilled use of different rules, sequences, activities, and concepts for different types of relationship; and its attention to psychological processes of motivation, equity, attribution, attraction, decision and affect. Two current lines of theoretical development stress relationships as skilled activity after the fashion of our earlier social skill work; and relationships as the product of basic emotional and motivational processes that have tended to be neglected by research in social psychology.

The Range of Relationships

i) The rules of social relationships

Three groups of 60 Ss, divided by age and sex, completed scales for rating the applicability of rules to 22 different relationships; 33 rules were used for all relationships together with a number of relationship-specific rules. It was predicted that there would be universal rules applying to all relationships. Three of the 33 potentially universal rules were universal, or nearly so, while 5 more applied to half or more of the 22 relationships. These were less about the exchange of rewards than about regulating privacy, sex,

public conduct, and keeping confidences. The prediction that relationships would fall into intimate and non-intimate clusters was confirmed. The reverse of the same rules, or quite different rules, applied to the two clusters.

Intimate relationships had more rules, including more of the rules common to many relationships, and rules about social and emotional exchange. Non-intimate relations had rules that keep people at a distance. Particular relationships had rules that enable people to avoid sources of conflict unique to those relationships, e.g. the proscription of sex between kin, rules about the conduct of business in work relationships.

It was concluded that rules function to maintain interaction so that goals can be achieved - by co-ordinating behaviour, regulating the level of intimacy, and avoiding relationship-specific sources of conflict. There were a number of age and sex differences; females endorsed rules about intimacy and self-disclosure more than males did, and formal rules were endorsed more by older subjects. (Argyle, Monika Henderson and Furnham)

ii) The rules of marriage

Forty rules of relationships were rated by three samples of British subjects for their importance in the Husband and Wife relationship. The same set of rules was rated for the extent to which each was applied in practice by married couples and divorced or separated women. While there were very few differences in rule endorsement, the self-reported application of the rules in practice showed significant differences between those subjects rating their marriage as "perfect" versus "good", and between currently married and divorced/separated women for the period before separation. This is particularly true of rules of reward and intimacy rather than conflict regulating rules. Replications in Italy, Hong Kong and Japan showed that certain rules regulating conflict and dealing with intimacy were highly endorsed for both husband and wife in Britain were also highly endorsed by the other three samples. Certain cross-cultural differences emerged, especially in the endorsement of intimacy rules. (Argyle and Henderson)

iii) The rules of friendship

We have completed four studies on the rules of friendship. Studies I and II established the strength of endorsement of 43 friendship rules in British, Italian, Hong Kong and Japanese samples. Study III found differences in reported rule-keeping between sustained and lapsed friendships by self and other, and between sustained relationships rated high and low in quality. Study IV examined the role of rule breaking in friendship breakdown, and dissolution of friendship was attributed to the breaking of a number of our endorsed rules. Six rules were endorsed as very important in Study I and distinguished between behaviour in lapsed and current friendships; also relationship breakdown was related to failure to keep these rules. They dealt mainly with the exchange of rewards and intimacy. Dissolution of friendships was also attributed to the breaking of third party rules. (Argyle and Henderson)

iv) The informal rules of working relationships

It was expected that there would be informal rules of several kinds for working relationships. In the first study Ss rated 33 common rules and a number of relationship-specific rules for 4 work roles. It was found that certain rules were strongly endorsed for work-mates, superiors and subordinates, and for disliked work colleagues. These provide a maintenance function by regulating general and relationship specific sources of conflict. Rules about co-operation, help and fairness applied strongly to work-mates, rules about consideration and skilful use of power to supervisors, rules about using initiative and accepting orders and criticism to subordinates. Rules about reward were also obtained and these tended to be task-focussed rather than intimacy sustaining.

In the second study 124 Ss rated the degree of dissatisfaction which they would feel for 11 types of rule violation by each of 4 work colleagues varying in degree of intimacy. Some level of dissatisfaction was expressed for each rule violation particularly maintenance rules, and the degree of expressed dissatisfaction increased with increased closeness to the work colleague.

Study I was replicated in three other countries - Italy, Hong Kong and Japan, and cross-cultural comparisons were made. While there was some cross-cultural consistency for certain maintenance rules about, there were cultural differences both in the type of rules endorsed and the strength of endorsement. Japanese relationships in particular were most dissimilar to other countries, characterised by greater homogeneity of overall rule structure within the four work roles, and by lower levels of intimacy and emotional expressiveness towards the other person in each relationship. (Henderson and Argyle)

v) Cross-cultural variations in relationship rules

A British study of the informal rules of 22 social relationships was replicated among Japanese, Hong Kong and Italian samples. Subjects were asked to rate the importance of 33 common and varying numbers of

relationship specific rules to each of these relationships on a 9 point bipolar scale. Multivariate analyses showed each culture has a structure of highly endorsed rules, although a number of cross-cultural differences emerged in the nature of these rules, particularly those relating to intimacy. Certain cross-cultural predictions were confirmed. (Argyle, Henderson, Bond, Iizuka and Contarello)

Relationships, Work and Social Support

i) Social support by four categories of work colleagues: Relationships between activities, stress and satisfaction.

This study examines the role of source and type of social support by work colleagues on self-reported work stress and satisfaction. One hundred employees in a range of occupations rated the frequency of engaging in 12 types of social and work related activity with each of four colleagues varying in degree of intimacy. They also rated their levels of stress and satisfaction at present and when first starting the current job. The results confirm that type of work relationship is associated with different sorts of socially supportive activities, and that these affect stress but not satisfaction. These results were discussed in terms of the interaction between type of support given, source of support, and outcome. (Henderson and Argyle)

ii) Source and nature of social support given to women at divorce/separation

Thirty divorced or permanently separated women rated 12 different sources of social support (including family and friends as well as professional and religious bodies) for their importance in providing 17 different types of help or support during the first 6 months of the separation/divorce. Friends proved to be the single overall important source of support, but the differential importance of social support as a function of type of help given, points to the multidimensional aspect of social support. (Henderson and Argyle)

iii) Standards of comparison in satisfaction with a relationship

Equity theorists claim that partners' satisfaction with a relationship is based on a comparison of the inputs and outcomes of those involved. It seems likely, however, that people also consider how they are doing in comparison with people outside the relationship. In a vignette study subjects were told about their own financial position in a business partnership. They were also told about their partner's position and the position of a comparable outsider. They were asked to say how fair and satisfying they

found their own position. Subjects thought their pay fairest of all when both the partner and the outsider were earning the same. Both these findings show that fairness is not based solely on a comparison with one's partner. The size of the subject's own salary had much the largest impact on satisfaction. Comparison with the outsider affected satisfaction more than comparison with the partner. These two findings are completely at odds with Equity Theory. The equity within the relationship did, however, play some part in satisfaction. Subjects were most satisfied when they were doing better than the outsider, but, although they were happy to do better than their partner, they were just as happy when their partner did as well as themselves. (Roger Lamb and Collett)

Other Aspects of Relationships

i) Observing family life.

With the assistance of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, we have developed and tested equipment which will record people's behaviour while they are watching television in their own homes. The equipment has the appearance of an enlarged television cabinet, except that it contains a small pane of clear glass, behind which is situated the camera, and a pair of guaze panels which conceal two rifle microphones. As soon as the television is switched on, the VCR begins to record the scene in front of the cabinet. It records the behaviour of people present, their talk, what they are watching, the channel and the time.

To test the feasibility of obtaining recordings, the cabinet was installed in six families for a week each. This pilot phase enabled us to iron out the remaining technical problems, and to identify promising areas of research. We now hope to install the cabinet in a large number of homes. The material we collect will enable us to discover what people do while they are watching television, the types of comments they make to each other and to the television about what is on the screen, the ways in which the channel choice is negotiated within the family, and the role that television plays in the home. In collaboration with the I.B.A. we have also conducted a pilot study in which we looked at the relationship between people's reported viewing and their actual viewing habits. This revealed that there are systematic distortions in people's estimations of the time they spend watching television. (Collett and Lamb)

ii) Intersubjectivity and objectivity in explanations of personal relationships.

It has been argued that gradual development in children of an ability to 'co-ordinate perspectives' marks growth in the patterns of relations between friends; elsewhere it has been claimed that 'mutuality' is a precondition for mature love. Prerequisites for either of these are either, minimally, recognising that the other has a perspective, or awareness of what the other's perspective is. It is therefore of interest to establish how much attention is given to the other's views, thoughts, feelings, etc. in accounts of personal relationships. After written accounts of relationships had been obtained, the present study involved application of a content analysis scheme drawn up to determine how much participants refer to the other's perspective (Intersubjective References to Other) relative to how much they refer to the other from the 'outside' and as if without personal knowledge (Objective References to Other). A third category (Ambiguous) was necessary for references not clearly intersubjective or objective. It was found that the number of objective references to other was consistently much higher than the number of intersubjective references to other. However, accounts of warm relationships included more intersubjective references than did accounts of cool or cold relationships. Degree of affect was more differentiating in this respect than sex of writer, although women made more intersubjective references than did men. There was a significant age effect in that participants over 60 years made proportionally less intersubjective references than objective references to other than did participants in two younger age groups (25 - 39 years, and 40 - 59 years). Explanation of results is in terms of differences in access to the other's perspective, differing requirements from relationships, and also comparison of the content of 'inter-subjective' and 'objective' references as designated by subdivisions of the content analysis scheme. (Roz Burnett)

iii) Sex differences in attitudes to thinking and communicating about relationships.

In one of a series of linked studies exploring relationship perception and awareness. 77 participants (36 women and 41 men) provided self-report data on their attitudes and responses to thinking and communicating about personal relationships. Data were connected with a real-life instance in that they were obtained from follow-up questionnaires completed after participants had been asked to write 'simulated letters to a confidant' describing and explaining one of their own personal relationships (a sibling, friend, or former friend). Questionnaire items concerned desirability, ease and inclination in respect of thinking and communicating about personal relationships, with regard to (1) relationships in general, (2) the particular relationship participants had been asked about, and (3) aspects of the task set. Responses overall, support an assumption that women were more inclined than men to think and communicate about relationships, and indicate that men have more uncertainty, more misgivings and less interest in analysing and discussing relationships. The higher inclination ratings for women correlate with their greater level of participation, plus their use of more words, more conceptual categories and more references to the thoughts and feelings of 'other' in their written accounts. Possible factors underlying disinclination-inclination to focus on relationships are considered, and some explanations and implications of the found differences were briefly discussed. (Burnett)

iv) Prototype views of relationships between siblings and between friends.

Two exemplars of personal relationships are friendship and siblingship. In previous studies done in this series, content analysis of people's accounts of their own relationships with siblings, friends and former friends revealed substantial overlap in the constructs applied (e.g. affection, understanding, similarity) to describe and explain these relationships. That actual relationships are evaluated in similar terms regardless of type calls attention to their interchangeability. Nevertheless, to keep a balanced perspective, the possible influence of prototype views of relationships should not be ignored. When the same participants (72) were specifically asked for distinctions (in terms of how siblings typically differ from friends, or vice-versa), the overall picture of siblings which emerges is of an obligatory relationship which holds out the commitment of future help and concern, which often benefits from a special understanding grounded on long-term knowledge, shared background and shared connections, but which is likely to be as disadvantaged by the emotions associated with rivalry. The differentiated picture of friendship which appears is of two people who like being together, who do things together, think well of each other and who have characteristics and interests in common. The effect of these prototype views on how we assess our own relationships deserves to be considered. (Burnett)

v) Public and private accounts of family life.

Research into LTRs typically considers subjects' responses as 'accurate' descriptive and evaluative summaries of the relationship being examined (McGhee, 1984). Two studies were designed to examine accounts of relationships explicitly within the matrix of speaker-audience-topic. In the first study 168 12-17 year-old children responded to questionnaire items and wrote a detailed essay about their relationship with their family, under either "public" (signed answer booklet to be read by peer) or "private" (anonymous). Preliminary discriminant function analysis suggests complex sex and age interactions, older girls and younger boys giving more "positive" accounts of family life than their same age, different sex comparison groups. Study two involved 140 children aged between 9-14 answering questions and writing short essays

on friendship determinants and maintenance and on attributions between friends, again under "public" and "private" conditions. Sex and age influences on the public-private discrepancy in relationship-accounts offered are predicted. (Patrick McGhee)

vi) Family problems.

The parents and patients in 16 families attending a psychiatric Family and Adolescent Unit completed questionnaires describing the personality and behaviour patterns of the patient and his or her siblings. The hypothesis that the patients and their siblings would show systematic differences in behaviour was confirmed though a Discriminant Function Analysis on the data, with highly significant differences ($p < 0.001$) emerging. The supplementary hypotheses that (1) discrimination between patient and sibs would be different, depending on whether the parent or patient was doing the rating was confirmed and (2) the patients are seen differently by themselves and their parents was confirmed. The implications of the obtained discriminant functions are now being considered. Also, the questionnaires are now being administered to a further group of families, where the patients all have the same diagnosis (anorexia nervosa) to test the above hypothesis for a single diagnostic category. (Helen Fensome)

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MARKET STRUCTURE AND COOPTATION (CONCLUSIONS OF AN 184p. REPORT)
Rolf Ziegler (Institut für Soziologie, Ludwig-Maximilians-U., München)

Despite the extensive research in recent years on interorganizational relations, especially interlocking directorates, little effort has been spent to explicitly test an assumption underlying much of this work: interorganizational relations are interpreted as cooptive devices to control an uncertain environment. This study provides an explicit test of that hypothesis using data on the Austrian and German economy of 1976, in line with Ronald S. Burt's analysis of U.S. data.

In its most general form the hypothesis is much too vague to be directly tested. We therefore specified it in three respects. First, the threat to profit-making was considered to be the driving force though there may be of course other goals firms are pursuing. Secondly, constraints on profit-making are postulated to arise from the structure of product markets. More specifically, firms of an industry are severely constrained to the extent that there exists high competition among themselves while at the same time they are dependent on few oligopolistic suppliers and oligopsonistic buyers. Thirdly, we analyzed several types of interorganizational relations combining them in two different ways. The extent to which they were simultaneously present, i.e. their degree of multiplexity, was considered to be an indication of cooptive strength. The combinations were also ranked according to their presumed efficiency. Common directorships only was taken to be the least efficient strategy of cooptation. Financial participations seem to be more efficient since they indicate both a stronger commitment and a basis of influence. Running an establishment in a constraining sector, called ownership ties, was considered the most efficient strategy since it implies full organizational control. With German data we had information about merger activity which we ranked second as it normally means strong financial participation without complete organizational control.

In general, the data confirmed our hypothesis of structural autonomy. With increasing severity of market constraints stronger and more efficient forms of cooptation became more likely. By a more detailed analysis of non-symmetric measures we drew the following tentative conclusion about the underlying process which, however, should be tested by longitudinal data. Market constraints put pressure on all firms in an industry to establish cooptive relations with the constraining sector and not to restrict these links to one partner only. As a consequence a higher proportion of corporations in that sector are coopted which finally leads more firms of the industry to be linked to the same company.

Though there was evidence that interorganizational relations were built up as if they were intended to coopt sources of market constraint these efforts did not seem to be very successful. We could not demonstrate that those industries having succeeded in coopting their constraining sectors did have a higher profit margin than could be expected from their market position. This unexpected result may partly be due to our bad measure of profitability. But cross-sectional data don't seem to be suited for a test of this dynamic process too.

We confronted two different though not incompatible explanations. The first was the model of structural autonomy which takes into account both the structure of relations to actors providing resources and the manner in which these actors themselves are related. The second comes from the resource dependence perspective and simply postulates that it is sheer volume of transaction which offers opportunities to economize on transaction costs and/or take advantage of economies of scale. Our data gave support to both hypotheses but led us to a further elaboration of our theoretical argument.

Our study has explored some of the structural conditions which induce firms to establish interorganizational relations of varying strength and efficiency. However, cooptation is not a unilateral act. How strongly motivated a firm may be to coopt its sources of dependence and constraint it may not succeed without their consent. This should explain the finding that mergers and to a lesser degree financial participations with highly concentrated sectors were much less likely to occur than either common directorships or ownership ties. Future research should more closely look into the causes of acceptance or resistance on the part of organization being coopted.

There are several lines how to extend and to improve future research. One has to do with the improvement of

*SAMPLING ISSUES IN SURVEYS OF AGING & INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS**Victor Marshall (Beh. Sci. Toronto)**Abstract of paper presented at a symposium on methodological issues in aging, Guelph, 7 June 1984*

This paper reviews sampling strategies used in research on the aging family and intergenerational relations and addresses the importance of accurate reporting of methodological issues in research papers. The strengths and liabilities of some major sampling strategies are reviewed, using three recent Canadian surveys as examples - research by Neena Chappell in Manitoba; Ingrid Connidis in London, Ontario; and Marshall, Carolyn Rosenthal and Jane Synge in Hamilton, Ontario. Marshall compares selected sampling information from the three Canadian studies (such as number of cases drawn, ineligible/eligible respondents, refusals, completions and response rates) and concludes that 65% to 75% of cases drawn from a high quality, current population list will be deemed eligible for study if the intent is to generalize to the "well-elderly". Of the "eligibles", between 25% to 40% will be lost due to refusal. In general, Canadian researchers have experienced completion rates in the 40% to 50% range.

In reviewing intergenerational studies which gather data from more than one family member, Marshall compares the sampling strategy of Shanas, and of other intergenerational studies, with the one used in the Generational Relations and Succession Project (GRASP) conducted by Marshall, Rosenthal and Synge. In that survey an attempt was made to secure mailed questionnaire data from all adult children of the older persons interviewed. A major source of bias in this part of the project was due to "screening out" of adult children by their respondent parents. For 36% of the reported children, parents failed to provide addresses. The children most likely to be screened out were those with whom the parent's relationship lacked closeness, those who were not natural-born children, those only partly raised by the respondent, those living far away (particularly outside the country) and those whom the respondent did not see very often. Sons were more likely to be excluded than daughters. A limited analysis of bias due to failure of the adult children to return the questionnaire (refusals) was also done and this revealed that the variables mentioned above were far less strongly and systematically related to refusal than to screening.

In the discussion section of the paper Marshall emphasizes the importance of obtaining data from more than one family member when examining intergenerational phenomena. He makes a strong case for better reporting on methodology in the research literature, including source of the sample; how many persons in the original sampling frame were considered ineligible and on what grounds; and response rates and completion rates, calculated in a standard manner. Any study will have problem areas, and decisions about research design involve trade-offs between effectiveness and efficiency. What is of utmost importance is that a complete accounting of the biases which result from these decisions be provided in research reports. (Source: Gerontarian)

*THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN BLACK SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS**Melvin Oliver (Soc, UCLA)**Abstract of a research proposal currently being supported by the Rockefeller Research Fellowship Program for Minority Group Scholars*

Recently a great deal of attention has been generated about the increasing social class differentiation in the black community. Commentators suggest that a "social schism" is developing in the black community on the basis of class lines. This research confronts that question by examining the form, content and structure of the social networks of blacks within a major metropolitan area (Los Angeles). The research is most importantly concerned with the effects of "social schisms" within black communities. The central research question is whether, and in what ways, the black community is socially divided by objective characteristics of class, residence and kinship. We are particularly interested in determining the impact of these divisions on social and political attitudes, the structure of social support, and individual well-being. More specifically, the research, in a unique manner, examines the nature and structure of black communities as represented by the personal networks of individuals. The research will determine whether the structure of these personal networks, that is, the degree to which they are based in class, residential, or family status, are associated with the

This study is unique in the way in which the question of "how blacks are connected to one another" is joined with the question of "what are the effects of that connection." Thus the research has built into it a relevance to public policy discussions as to how and in what ways social welfare and social service agencies should respond to a whole range of social needs in the black community. Social services in the area of providing jobs, housing and educational information should build upon the existing networks of information sharing if they are to be successful. Likewise, knowledge of how networks are structured to provide both material and non-material support when needed will provide agencies with a better idea of how to intervene in positive ways when necessary and where to place resources where they will do the most good.

Three communities will be surveyed. They differ in terms of being in different geographical areas and having different class and racial compositions. Using random digit dialing, we will do phone interviews with one hundred residents in each of these communities. They will be asked questions on their social background, networks, social support, social and political attitudes, and well-being. The research is also innovative in the use of the Computer-Assisted-Telephone Interviewing system.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF INTERLOCKS: A REPORT

John Scott (Soc, Leicester)

For a number of years a major international research project has been under way. The aim of the project was to investigate the patterns of interlocking directorships in a number of countries on a comparative basis. The research has now been completed and will be published in two books later this year, with results of various parts of the research having appeared in a number of papers already and with more papers in the pipeline. The purpose of this note is to give some of the background to this

research and to outline its methods and procedures, as it is the first international comparative study of network structures.

The research began in 1978, when a number of people who had been working on the topic of interlocking directorships came together at a meeting of the Joint Sessions of Workshops of the European Consortium for Political Research at Grenoble. The invisible college of researchers had been in informal contact for some years and the idea of a comparative project was raised initially by Rob Mokken and Frans Stokman, both then at the University of Amsterdam. At the Grenoble meeting, researchers from the USA and a number of European countries met to discuss their existing research and to hammer out the details of a comparative research design. A number of the papers presented at that meeting became the basis of a

1. Theoretical Framework and Research Design (Scott)
 2. National Networks in 1976: A Structural Comparison (Stokman, Wasseur)
 3. The Interaction Between Interlocking Directorships and the Economic Behaviour of Companies
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4. Austria Incorporated (Ziegler, Reissner, Bender)
 5. Industry and Banking in the German Corporate Network (Ziegler, Bender, Biehler)
 6. The Dutch Network: Types of Interlocks and Network Structure (Stokman, Wasseur, Elsas)
 7. The Banks in the Centre: Integration in Decentralised Switzerland (Rusterholz)
 8. Financial Groups in the Belgian Network of Interlocking Directorships (Cuyvers, Meeusen)
 9. Finnish Interlocking Directorships in 1976: Institutional Groups and their Evolving Integration (Heiskanen, Johanson)
 10. French Interlocking Directorships: Financial and Industrial Groups (Swartz)
 11. Property, Capital and Network Structure in the Italian Case (Chiesi)
 12. Bank Spheres of Influence in the British Corporate Network (Scott, Griff)
 13. Regionality and Integration in the United States Interlock Network (Bearden, Mintz)
 14. The Transnational Network (Fennema, Schijf)
 15. Conclusion (Ziegler)

The contents show clearly the scope and variety of topics covered in the book, the main national chapters being chapters four to thirteen. Chapter One outlines some of the major theories employed in research on interlocks and gives some more detailed information about the organization of the research and the research design. Chapters Two and Fifteen present systematic overviews and comparisons of all the national data sets, and Chapter Three relates interlocks to economic behaviour in Belgium, the Netherlands, and the USA. A particularly important feature of the research is the material presented in Chapter Fourteen, which is based on an analysis of the international interlocks between the most central companies in each country. This builds on the previous work of Fennema, which has been published as *INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS OF BANKS AND INDUSTRY* (published Martinus Nijhof, The Hague, 1982). The book represents, therefore, the first systematic and strictly comparable international investigation of interlocking directorships which pays attention to both national and international structures.

Each national team has extended the core analysis, which related to 1976 data, in a different way, and various publications are projected. The British research extended the work historically by examining interlocks in 1904 and 1938, and also examined networks of shareholdings in 1976. The interlocking directorship material will shortly be published under the title *CORPORATE POWER STRUCTURE* by John Scott and Catherine Griff, published under the Polity Press imprint of Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1984). Chapter One of this book gives a systematic introduction to social network concepts and illustrates their utility to directorship data, while later chapters apply these concepts and illustrates their utility to directorship data, while later chapters apply these concepts to the British material. Topics covered are: Network Structure and the Concentration of Capital; Regional and Sectoral Structuring; Family, Kinship, and Corporations; Finance Capital and the Finance Capitalists; and The Banks - Problems of Influence and Power. The discussion of kinship makes an exploratory attempt to use social network concepts to illuminate kinship connections between enterprises. The concept of a 'kinterlock' is introduced to describe the connections created when a director of one company is related through kinship to the director of another. The kinterlock is seen as an important supplement to Zeitlin's concept of the 'kinecon group'. The book as a whole attempts to map out the changing structure of the British corporate network and presents some comparisons with the results of research on the American corporate network, especially that of Bunting and Mizuchi. The shareholding data is to be analysed for publication in 1985 by Harvester Press under the title *CAPITALIST PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL POWER*, and the book will compare Britain, the USA, and Japan.

The books discussed will contain a mass of information from the research project, and it is intended that the raw data will be deposited in data archives for use by other researchers. Any of the editors and contributors will be glad to provide further information about the research, and information about GRADAP can be obtained from Frans Stokman at the University of Groningen or from the Mathematics Centre at the University of Amsterdam.

THESIS SUMMARIES

Alan H. GOODMAN (Anthropology, U. of Massachusetts/Amherst). 1984. *"The epidemiology of social coping strategies during temporary systems change: two studies of first year undergraduates"*

The purpose of this dissertation is to evaluate the relative success of social coping strategies used in adjustment to temporary systems change. Because of their relative impermanence, adjustment to these changes may be best achieved with coping strategies which differ from those which are most successful in adjusting to more permanent changes.

Results are presented from two studies of first year students' adjustment at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst. One study is based on a questionnaire administered at the end of the first semester (n = 975). The second is a longitudinal study based on interviews, serial administration of questionnaires, and University health and academic records (n = 83). Social coping strategies are derived from social network structures and similar social orientation data. Success in adjustment is derived from measures of "psychophysiological distress", general health and academic performance.

After one year at the University, 29.2% of all persons in students' networks of "five most important persons" are individuals who were met at this school. Most of these new network connections (65.7%) are made by the fifth week of the first semester, suggesting that this is a period of rapid establishment of social ties.

Distress and health problems are frequent during the first semester, regardless of social coping strategies and backgrounds of students. The only exception is that males report over sixty percent fewer days ill and visits to the health services than do females. However, students with primary social orientations to this University, report a decrease in mean days ill from the first to the second semester (8.49 to 3.83), while students with primary social orientations to outside this school, report an increase in days ill (7.94 to 10.00). Associations of similar social coping measures with measures of distress, health, and academic performance parallel these results. Despite the changes temporary nature, a moderate to high degree of social involvement with others at this school predicts for greater success in adjustment. The adoption of the converse strategy, which has little involvement with fellow students, by one third of the group, is a problem of practical concern and for future studies.

Diane PANCOB T (Ph.D. Urban Studies, Portland St.). 1984. *"The contribution of social support to the*

The social support networks of the men who were satisfied with their lives were similar to those of other successfully functioning groups. Their networks were large, diverse, active and generally helpful. Church membership was also a strong predictor of satisfaction. Indicators of social support were not as predictive of employment success although close knit ties between friends and kin and general social participation were associated with successful employment. Efforts of professional service providers, friends and family members to provide help specifically directed toward helping the person deal with epilepsy were negatively associated with successful employment outcomes when the individual perceived himself as unable to control his symptoms and limited by his condition.

The implications of these findings for research are that a fine-grained approach to the study of the effects of support, in terms of sources, types and effects yields a richer, and in some cases, less optimistic picture of the role of informal support in helping a person cope with a chronic disability. Personality factors must also be taken into consideration since they are often more important than the level of disability in predicting outcomes.

The implications for policy are that support from family and friends is limited, strains these relationships and may reinforce patterns of dependence on the part of the recipient that are counter-productive to successful employment and independent living. Help from professionals may produce many of the same results. Programs that are attempting to help such people become successfully employed might do better to focus on changing the self-perceptions of clients in the direction of greater autonomy and focus their social activities towards a more "normal" pattern of general sociability and equal exchange rather than dependence on a few, close ties.

(Network Notebook continued from page 8)

Letter from Japan

The Networking Research Society was recently founded in Japan. Their first symposium (9 Sept 84) "created a sensation in Japan" according to Keiko Nakamoto, one of the organizers. "About 150 people joined the meeting from all over Japan, & it was broadcast on TV news and reported by other press. After the meeting many volunteer groups were connected with our society." (address: 1-D Edel Aoyama, 7-12, 4-chome Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo).

Other signs of interest: the 19 Oct 84 ASAHI JOURNAL carried a cover story on networking; Jessica Lipnack & Jeffrey Stamps' book, NETWORKING, has been translated into Japanese. It's translated subtitle - "Trends Toward the Information Society Based on Horizontal Linkages" - likely reflects moves of some Japanese to find alternatives to strict corporate, etc. hierarchies. (News source: NETWORKING NEWSLETTER, 2,1, 1985).

Letter from Palm Beach

As usual, the sun smiled on (most of) the Sunbelt Social Network Conference, allowing networkers to get their holistic mind/body experience. Over 110 persons attended, from 8 countries & 22 US states. Russ Bernard & Al Wolfe did their customary magnificent organizational job. Lots of math types around this year, but the sessions ranged widely (& intelligibly). We'd already set the Meeting Calendar section by the time of the conference, so a full list of papers (with available abstracts) will appear in the next issue - just another reason to renew, folks. Next year, Santa Barbara, with John Sonquist organizing - also mid-Feb. (Miramar Hotel). Tentative plans are Miami or Puerto Rico for '87.

Letter from Ron Burt (Soc, Columbia)

Success! The General Social Survey Board of Overseers has voted to include network items on the GSS...Work adapting the network items for GSS interviewers is now underway at NORC. (Ed's note: See a recent SOCIAL NETWORKS for further details.)

(Network Notebook continued on page 112)

NEW BOOKS

BLAU, Peter & SCHWARTZ, Joseph (Soc., Columbia). 1984. CROSSCUTTING SOCIAL CIRCLES: TESTING A MACROSTRUCTURAL THEORY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 264p. \$20.

The objectives of this book are to present a macrosociological theory and to test it in research on the 125 largest metropolitan areas in the United States. Attention centers on the influences social structure exerts on intergroup relations. By social structure we refer to the distribution of persons among social positions that influence their role relations, for example, a community's racial composition, division of labor, ethnic heterogeneity, income inequality, or the extent to which educational differences are related to income differences. The theory is tested by deriving its implications for the effects of such structural conditions on intermarriage, as an important form of intergroup relations. Of course, we would expect the population distribution of a small neighborhood to affect the casual associations among neighbors. But it would be much more sociologically interesting if the population distribution of a metropolis with millions of inhabitants also affects the consequential decisions involved in mate selection, as the theory implies...The theory was initially developed in Blau (1977).

After analyzing the significance for social life of various forms of population distributions in a single dimension, we raise the question of how combinations of population distributions in several dimensions influence intergroup relations. When several kinds of social differences among people are closely related - foreign-born tend to have worse jobs and lower incomes than natives - their effects reinforce one another, they consolidate differences in social positions and group boundaries, and they inhibit intergroup relations. On the other hand, when several dimensions of social differences are very weakly related, their influences mitigate or even counteract each other, and such intersecting social differences promote intergroup relations.

Weakly related group differences correspond to Simmel's concept of crosscutting social circles. In a pioneering analysis, Simmel dissects multiple group memberships, crosscutting social circles, and the resulting webs of group affiliation...Simmel was not particularly interested in the degree to which various kinds of social differences are related and the implications of such variation. In contrast, how variations in the degree of intersection of several social differences affect social life generally and intermarriage particularly constitutes the central culminating part of the theory advanced here, which is the reason that Simmel's concept has been chosen as the book's title. In large part, the theory systematizes Simmel's insights and makes them suitable for empirical testing. (From Preface).

MESSICK, David & COOK, Karen (Soc., U. Washington). 1983. EQUITY THEORY. NY: Praeger. 336 pp. \$35.

A collection of 10 papers that reflect both psychological and sociological perspectives on distributive justice. Detailed attention is given to alternative models of the fairness judgement process. Includes Joanne Martin & Alan Murray, "Distributive injustice & unfair exchange"; Guillermina Jasso, "Social consequences of the sense of distributive justice: small group applications." (Based on Robert Bies' CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 9/84).

LEACH, Jerry & LEACH, Edmund, eds. 1983. THE KULA: NEW PERSPECTIVES IN MASSIM EXCHANGE. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 577 pp. \$79.50.

MACINTYRE, Martha, ed. THE KULA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 90 pp. \$19.95.

In the 4 essays of Part 1 of Leach & Leach: Archeologist Geoffrey Irwin discusses prehistory, Chris Gregory contrasts the kula with commodity exchange in capitalist markets, Andrew Strathern compares the kula with other Melanesian exchange systems, economic anthropologist Raymond Firth raises historical questions about the establishment of rates of exchange between kula valuables. Parts 2 through 6 are grouped geographically. MacIntyre's bibliography includes published, unpublished sources and a brief directory of museum collections. (From publisher's blurb).

COLLINS, Randall, ed. 1984. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY 1984. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. \$27.95.

3. Immanuel WALLERSTEIN (Soc., SUNY-Binghamton), "The development of the concept of development." Discusses the concept of development in the social sciences which emerged in a particular context of the world system and is now changing as the world system changes.

4. Patrick NOLAN (Soc., S. Carolina), "External selection and adaptive change: alternative models of sociocultural evolution." Evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of two general and divergent approaches to processes of selection-intersocietal and intrasocietal - and outlines strategies for integration into a single evolutionary perspective.

5. Kevin BALES (Vanderbilt), "The dual labor market of the criminal economy." Argues that criminal careers, like those in the legitimate economy, are sharply stratified into a privileged primary sector and a secondary sector, open to the pressures of the market.

7. Albert BERGESEN (Soc., Arizona), "The semantic equation: a theory of the social origins of art styles." Demonstrates how differing art styles are related to the organization of social communities, and analyzes abstraction and realism to show that elaborated and restricted codes exist in art as well as language.

A. Albert BERGESEN, "The critique of world-system theory: class relations or division of labor?" Outlines the debate between orthodox Marxism and current world-system theory.

STURROCK, John, ed. 1979. STRUCTURALISM AND SINCE. Oxford U. Pr. \$15.95.

A volume of monographs on Levi-Strauss, Bathes, Foucault, Lacan, and Derrida.

HAGE, Per (Anthro., Utah) & HARARY, Frank (Math., Michigan). STRUCTURAL MODELS IN ANTHROPOLOGY. NY: Cambridge U Pr. 201 p. \$12.95.

The book is a comprehensive introduction to the use of graph theory in social and cultural anthropology. Using a wide range of empirical examples, the authors illustrate how graph theory can provide a language for expressing in a more exact fashion concepts and notions that can only be imperfectly rendered verbally. They show how different kinds of graphs, together with matrices, duality laws, and networks and groups, facilitate the study of such diverse topics as mediation and power in exchange systems, reachability in social networks, efficiency in cognitive schemata, transformations in myths, permutation in symbolic systems, logic in kinship relations, productivity in subsistence modes, and patterning in archaeological sites, as well as how they aid the collection and interpretation of field work. The presentation requires no mathematical background. (From publisher's blurb).

GEORG SIMMEL: ON WOMEN, SEXUALITY, & LOVE. tr. by Guy Oakes. New Haven, CT: Yale U Pr. \$20.

The first English translations of 4 essays dealing with love, feminism and sexuality. (From publisher's blurb).

KELLEY, Harold (Psych., UCLA), et al. 1983. CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS. NY: W.H. Freeman. 572 p. \$19.95.

An extreme dyadicist approach to the topic, written by noted authorities in this psychological genre.

CONTENTS: Ellen Berscheid (Minn.) & Letitia Anne Peplau (UCLA), "The emerging science of relationships." Harold Kelley, et al., "Analyzing close relationships." Evie McClintock (Cal-Santa Barbara), "Interaction". Ellen Berscheid, "Emotion." Ted Huston (Penn. St.), "Power." Letitia Anne Peplau, "Roles & gender." Harold Kelley, "Love & commitment." George Levinger (Mass.), "Development and change." Donald Peterson (Rutgers), "Conflict." Andrew Christensen (UCLA), "intervention." John Harvey (Texas Tech.), Andrew Christensen & Evie McClintock, "Research methods." Harold Kelley, "Epilogue: an essential science."

DUCK, Steve (Psych., Lancaster). 1984. FRIENDS, FOR LIFE: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS. Brighton: Harvester. 184 p. \$12.95

Offers a complete up-to-date critical survey of what psychologists now know about friendship, its formation and development, in every sphere of social and family life. It presents the reasons for success and failure in personal relationships, and explains the importance of friendship for the development of the human personality from early childhood. Duck focuses on the classic question: How do people make

friends and influence people? He also examines child and adolescent friendships, and considers the problems that cause poor relationships. He shows parents how to promote the healthy development of their children's friendships. And he indicates how the development of these skills could reduce violence, suicide, delinquency, alcoholism, family and marital breakdowns. (From publisher's blurb).

CONTENTS: Our friends, ourselves. Perfect strangers and the action of attraction. Initial developments. Taking it further. Roots: children's friendships. Poor relations. The future of friendship.

DUCK, Steve, ed. 1984. REPAIRING PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. London: Academic Pr. 248 p. L19.80.

Aims to illustrate and synthesize the different principles that lie within the various approaches to repairing relationships. Concentrates on two major themes: the importance of relationships as a support system; the possibility of repairing damaged or ineffective relationships. (From publisher's blurb).

CONTENTS: Ron Hays & M. Robin DeMatteo: Toward a More Therapeutic Physician-Patient Relationship.

Harry T. Reis: Social Interaction and Well-being. Sidney Cobb & Jessie Jones-Cobb: Social Support, Support Groups and Marital Relationships. Clifford Notarius & David Pellegrini: Marital Processes as Stressors and Stress Mediators: Implications for Marital Repair. Robert Lewis & Philip McAvory: Improving the Quality of Relationships: Therapeutic Intervention with Opiate-abusing Couples. Wvndol

Furman: Enhancing Children's Peer Relations & Friendships. Robert Kaplan: A Prescription for Ailing Work Relationships: "the Talking Cure". Warren H. Jones, Robert O. Hansson & Carolyn Cutrona: Helping the Lonely: Issues of Intervention with Young and Older Adults. Steve Duck: A Perspective on the Repair of Personal Relationships: Repair of What, When?

GILMOUR, Robin (Psych., Lancaster) & DUCK, Steve, eds. 1985. THE EMERGING FIELD OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

An 'outgrowth' of the 1st International Conference on Personal Relationships.

CONTENTS: H.H. Kelley, "Personal relationships: their nature and significance." Depiction and Taxonomy of Relationships. M. Argyle, "The skills, rules, and goals of relationships." G.P. Ginsburg, "The structural analysis of primary relationships." R.A. Hunde, J. Stevenson-Hinde, "Relationships, personality, and the social situation." B. McCarthy, "Dyads, cliques, and conspiracies: friendship behaviors and perceptions within long-established social groups." H.T. Reis, "Gender effects in social participation: intimacy, loneliness, and the conduct of social interaction." Development and Growth of Relationships. T.L. Huston, S.M. McHale, A. C. Crouther, "When the honeymoon's over: changes in the marriage relationship over the first year." S. Duck, D. Miell, "Charting the development of personal relationships." L.A. Baxter, W. W. Wilmot, "Interaction characteristics of disengaging, stable, and growing relationships." H.K.A. Sants, "The relation between patterns of friendship, self-concept, and the conceptions of friendship in six-year-olds." G. Attili, "The development of preferred relationships in preschool children: child-child and child-adult relationships." Disorder and Repair of Relationships. J.H. Harvey, A.L. Weber, K.S. Galvin, H.G. Huszti, N.N. Garnick, "Attribution in the termination of close relationships: a special focus on the account." W. Stroebe, M.S. Stroebe, "Beyond marriage: the impact of partner loss on health." R.G. Bringle, B. Buunk, "Examining the causes and consequences of jealousy: some recent findings and issues." J. de Jong-Gierveld, "Loneliness and the degree of intimacy in interpersonal relationships." J. Farrell, H.J. Markman, "Individual and interpersonal factors in the etiology of marital distress: the example of remarital couples." Summary and Perspective. E. Bersched, "mea culpas and lamentations: Sir Francis, Sir Isaac, and the slow progress of soft psychology."

KELLERMAN, Barbara. ALL THE PRESIDENT'S KIN. Irvington, NY: Columbia U Pr. 299 p. \$10.95.

The role close relatives of the US president have played in the 1/4-century. (From publisher's blurb).

BIEGEL, David (Soc. Work, Ptt.) & NAPARSTEK, Arthur (Pub. Admin., So. Cal.), eds. COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS & MENTAL HEALTH: PRACTICE, POLICY & RESEARCH. NY: Springer. 354 p. \$25.95.

The book presents a comprehensive overview of community support systems by a multidisciplinary group of researchers and practitioners that crosscuts various types of support systems and population groups. Part I discusses theory and research about community support systems; Part II presents examples of programmatic interventions that provide an overview of existing practice with support systems; Part III discusses professional roles with support systems from both conceptual and practice perspectives; Part IV discusses policy implications of community support systems and presents recommendations for enhanced

... and policy issues are interrelated and should not be considered in isolation from each other

(From Preface).

CONTENTS: Donald Warren, "Using helping networks: a key social bond of urbanites." David Biegel, Arthur Naparstek & Mohammed Khan, "Social support & mental health in urban ethnic neighborhoods." Benjamin Gottlieb, "Social support in the workplace." Martha Baum & Rainer Baum, "Psycho-moral health in the later years: some social network correlates." David Guttman, "Neighborhood as a support system for Euro-American elderly." Thomas Plaut, "Primary prevention in the '80s: the interface with community support systems." David Spiegel, "Self-help and mutual-support groups: a synthesis of the recent literature." James Comer & Muriel Hamilton-Lee, "Support systems in the Black community." Diane Pancoast & Nancy Chapman, "Roles for informal helpers in the delivery of human services." Kenneth Pargament, "The interface among religion, religious support systems, and mental health." Donald Gelfand & Judy Gelfand, "Senior centers and support networks." Stanley Platman, "The chronically mentally ill: sharing the burden with the community." Abraham Jeger, Robert Slotnick & Matthew Schure, "Toward a 'self-help/professional collaborative perspective' in mental health." Theodore Vallance & Anthony D'Augelli, "The professional as developer of natural helping systems: conceptual, organizational, and pragmatic considerations." Phyllis Silverman, "The mental health consultant as a linking agent." Charles Froland, "Community support systems: all things to all people?" Arthur Naparstek & David Biegel, "A policy framework for community support systems." Tom Choken Owan, "Neighborhood-based mental health: an approach to overcome inequities in mental health services delivery to racial and ethnic minorities." Harold Lewis, "Natural support networks and the welfare state: some ethical considerations."

COCHRAN, Moncrieff (Hum. Dev., Cornell), GUNNARSON, Lars (Ed Res., Gothenburg), GRABE, Sylvia (Family Res., Konstanz) & LEWIS, Jill (Spec'l Ed., Univ. C., Cardiff). 1984. THE SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS OF MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON. Dept. of Educational Research, U. of Gothenburg, Box 1010, S-431 26 Mölndal, Sweden. 163 p.

The International Group for Comparative Human Ecology is comprised of researchers from the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Sweden, the United States and Wales who have cooperated since 1976 in the development and administration of interviews and the analysis of data pertaining to stresses and supports in family life related to the development of young children. This first report addresses the topic of personal social networks as informal supports for the parenting role. Four hundred and seventy one mothers with pre-school aged children from four of the five countries provided the network data upon which the cross-national comparison is based.

The first chapter of the report provides an overview of the ecological perspective undergirding the entire research effort. Special attention is given to influences upon development and behavior associated with systems beyond the immediate settings containing the child. In chapter two there is a description of the cities, neighborhoods and samples from which data were gathered in Germany, Sweden, the U.S. and Wales. A detailed overview of the Social Networks Interview and data preparation procedures are provided in chapter three.

Chapter four of the report presents a four country comparison of the networks of married mothers. Within each country mothers are distinguished by the occupational status of their families, thus permitting comparison by social class across cultures. Network dimensions used in the comparison include size, membership characteristics, geographic proximity, frequency of contact, content of exchanges and intensity of network relationships. In chapter five these same dimensions are applied to sub-sample of Swedish and American single mothers, retaining the blue collar - white collar distinction and highlighting differences between the networks of these women and those of mothers living with a male partner.

The findings of the cross-national comparison are discussed in chapter six. Principal themes organizing the discussion include the cultural definition of women's roles, supports inside vs. outside the family, the effects of public policies on personal relations, links with child development and directions for future research.

GOTTLIEB, Benjamin (Psych., Guelph). 1983. SOCIAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES: GUIDELINES FOR MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 240 p. \$12.50.

they are identified & sustained, where they fit in an overall framework of human services, & their limits & potential in selected fields of practice. The authors argue that professional services will be strengthened & clients better served if ways can be found to link both formal & informal helping in an overall framework of human services. (From book jacket).

CONTENTS: M. Rolf Olsen, "Social support networks from a British perspective." James Garbarino, "Social support networks: RX for the helping professionals." James Whittaker, "Mutual helping in human service practice." Anthony D'Augelli, "Social support networks in mental health." Betty Blythe, "Social support networks in health care & health promotion." Nancy Hooyman, "Social support networks in services to the elderly." James Whittaker, "Social support networks in child welfare." Florence Long, "Social support networks in day care & early child development." Rhonda Richardson & Carol Pfeiffenberger, "Social support networks for divorced & stepfamilies." Elliot Asp & James Garbarino, "Social support networks & the schools." Richard Barth, "Social support networks in services for adolescents & their families." J. David Hawkins & Mark Fraser, "Social support networks in delinquency prevention & treatment." J. David Hawkins & Mark Fraser, "Social support networks in treating drug abuse." Robert Schilling & Steven Paul Schinke, "Social support networks in developmental disabilities."

MAGUIRE, Lambert. 1983. UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL NETWORKS. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 120 p. \$7.95.

This book is organized so that the reader will learn what networks are, which research supports their use & how to organize supportive & helpful networks around individuals, self-help groups, communities & organizations for the purposes of support, treatment, prevention, rehab., advocacy, etc. It is oriented toward practitioners & students in the mental health & social services professions.

Chapter 1 explains what networking is, establishing it in historical context. Chapter 2 discusses networking as a means of self-help & explains several reasons for current interest. Chapter 3 examines how networks can affect health & mental health. Part II examines in detail various strategies applicable to individuals, self-help or mutual aid groups, organizations & communities. (From Preface).

BERKMAN, Lisa (Epidem, Yale) & BRESLOW, Lester (Pub. Health, UCLA) with WINGARD, Deborah, CAMACHO, Terry & WILEY, James (Survey Res., Cal-Berkeley). 1983 HEALTH & WAYS OF LIVING: THE ALAMEDA COUNTY STUDY. NY: Oxford U Pr. 237 pp.

A review of evidence about the influence of social networks & health-related behaviors (physical fitness, smoking, etc.) on an individual's vulnerability to disease. 9 year longitudinal data from Alameda City sample of 6,928. "Network" data includes number of close friends & kin, whether they belonged to a church or community group, & whether or not they were married.

The results indicate that both health practices & social networks are predictors of disease & mortality. Men & women with few social contacts or many high-risk health practices were 2-1/2 times as likely to die during the followup period. The network variables had an impact over and above the individual's initial health state, health practices, sex, age and income. (Adapted from publisher's blurb).

The relationship of health practices with mortality risk is the topic of Chapter 3; data are presented for each practice individually as well as in a cumulative index. Chapter 4 describes the association between social networks and mortality risk. Again, each type of social contact is analyzed individually as well as in a cumulative Social Network Index. In both these chapters the effects of physical health status and socioeconomic status are examined in detail. Chapter 5 is a multivariate analysis of the health practices and social networks in which the effects of many variables on mortality risk are considered simultaneously. In Chapter 6, Camacho and Wiley study the changes in physical health status that occurred in the interval between the two study periods, 1965-1974, and assess the effects of health practices and social networks on such changes. (From author's introduction).

FRENCH, John, Jr., DOEHRMAN, Steven, DAVIS-SACKS, Mary Lou & VINOKUR, Amiram. 1983. CAREER CHANGE IN MIDLIFE: STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT & ADJUSTMENT. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, U of Michigan. 152 pp. \$15.

Investigates the roles of social support, coping & defense as aspects of 'person-environment' fit that affect individual well-being. It compares 700 Navy enlisted men who were returning to civilian life after 20 years of service with a control group of 200 20-year men who chose to re-enlist. In addition to examining the association between several different aspects of job stress & symptoms of individual strain, the study identifies determinants of the decision to leave/stay as well as subsequent modes of coping & adjustment to major career change. (From publisher's blurb).

BIEGEL, David, SHORE, Barbara & GORDON, Elizabeth (Soc. Work. Pitt.). 1984. BUILDING SUPPORT NETWORKS FOR THE ELDERLY: THEORY & APPLICATIONS. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 158 p. \$9.95.

Presents both theoretical overviews and practical guidelines for using networking principles in developing social services for the elderly in a community setting. The first two chapters provide a fundamental foundation for understanding social networks and how they meet the needs of the aged. The authors explain how to assess both individual and community networks, and discuss evaluative strategies to measure the effectiveness of intervention programs. Chapters 3 through 10 describe the range of possibilities by focusing on seven different intervention modalities and outlining the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. A discussion of training models and policy and role implications in the final chapters, is designed to assist practitioners in implementing these strategies. (From publisher's blurb).

BRUBAKER, Timothy (Miami), ed. 1983. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN LATER LIFE. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 272 p. \$12.50.

What happens to families as people grow old? The authors find that: a valuable family network exists for many older people; family relationships in later life are important to both older people & other family members; family policy & practice need to recognize the importance of the family network to persons in later life. (From publisher's blurb).

CONTENTS: L. Ade-Ridder & J. Brubaker, "The quality of long-term marriages." V. Cicirelli, "Adult children and their elderly parents." J. Scott, "Siblings and other kin." L. Troll, "Grandparents: the family watchdogs." R. Atchley & S. Miller, "Types of elderly couples." J. Garza and P. Dressel, "Sexuality and later-life marriages." C. Dobson, "Sex-role and marital-role expectations." G. Heinemann, "Family involvement and support for widowed persons." C. Hennon, "Divorce and the elderly." S. Steinmetz & D. Amsden, "Dependent elders and family stress." C. Mindel, "The elderly in minority families." J. Kuypers & V. Bengtson, "Toward competence in the older family." E. Brubaker, "Providing services to older persons and their families."

UNRUH, David. 1983. INVISIBLE LIVES: SOCIAL WORLDS OF THE AGED. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 200 p. \$12.50.

A systematic look at the nature of social worlds, and why they can be extremely important to elderly persons as they lose other social contacts due to lack of interest, illness, and death. He shows that the social worlds of elderly people are composed of a variety of shared perspectives and interest. Interviews with forty older people illustrate how interests such as coin collecting, church, and bicycling can unite people who are not otherwise linked by family or group membership, or physical proximity. In fact, the only links between aged participants and other members of their social worlds may be letters, or common experiences as media spectators.

HILTZ, S. Roxanne (Soc., Upsala, NJ). 1984. ONLINE COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE OFFICE OF THE FUTURE. Norwood, NJ: Ablex. 259 p.

This is a study of several scientific research communities which uses EIES (the Electronic Information Exchange System - a computerized conferencing medium) for a period of about 2 years to enhance their communications & carry out cooperative tasks. Though it focuses on 1 particular system, it was designed to yield some data that make possible direct comparisons with the results of studies of other computer-mediated communication systems. Included are an examination of the determinants of acceptance of this new form of communication; user reactions & preferences related to specific system features & design choices & how these change with experience; & changes in communication patterns, work patterns, & productivity-related measures as a result of using the system. (From Preface).

KROKER, Arthur. 1984. TECHNOLOGY & THE CANADIAN MIND: INNIS/MCLUHAN/GRANT. Montreal: New World Perspectives. 144 p. 6.95.

The writings of 3 important Canadian thinkers are examined as main figures in seeing technology the Canadian way. (From publisher's blurb).

MEYROWITZ, Joshua (Comm., New Hampshire). 1984. NO SENSE OF PLACE: THE IMPACT OF THE ELECTRONIC MEDIA ON SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. NY: Oxford U Pr. 512 p. \$31.50.

Argues that the electronic media have organized the arenas in which people interact & have undermined the once-strong relationship between physical place & social place. The book explores exactly how & to what extent social behavior & identity have been altered by this loss of 'place'. The emphasis is on the move from print to electronic media (Publisher's blurb).

RICE, Ronald (Annenberg School, So. Cal.), et al. 1984. THE NEW MEDIA: COMMUNICATION, RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY.

The new communication media (from personal computers to computer conferencing, from videodisks to office information systems) pervade every aspect of our lives. This book seeks to fill several gaps in the growing literature on the users, impacts, and implications of the new media explosion: between policy and academic research, between practical management texts and abstract speculation about the future of the office, and across communication literature in general. It provides state-of-the-art summaries of recent research. It also links research and theory to applied settings. (From publisher's blurb).

CONTENTS: Ronald Rice, "Development of new media research." Ronald Rice, "New media technology: growth and integration." Ronald Rice & Frederick Williams, "Theories old and new: the study of new media." Ronald Rice, "Issues in evaluating new media: the case of computer-mediated communication." Ronald Rice & Everett Rogers, "New methods and data for the study of new media." David Dozier & Ronald Rice, "Rival theories of electronic newsreading." Ronald Rice, "Mediated group communication." Bonnie McDaniel Johnson & Ronald Rice, "Reinvention in the innovation process: the case of word processing." Ronald Rice & James Bair, "Office automation and productivity." Lynne Svenning & John Ruchinskas, "Organizational teleconferencing." David Penniman & Mary Ellen Jacob, "Libraries as communicators of information." Milton Chen, "Computers in the lives of our children: looking back on a generation of television research." John Dimmick & Eric Rothenbuhler, "Competitive displacement in the communication industries: new media in old environments."

MOCH, Leslie Page. 1983. PATHS TO THE CITY: REGIONAL MIGRATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 264 p. \$25.

The first complete view of a regional system of migration and urbanization, as well as an approach to more general questions about migration during the Industrial Revolution. She identifies three towns in Eastern Languedoc that sent streams of migrants to the city of Nîmes. Her study of census records, regional archives, and residents' accounts illuminates the economic and social structures of the city and sending towns, and clarifies the rapid economic, social, and demographic changes in the region from 1850 to 1906. The author also compares the work, marriage, and childbirth patterns of migrants to the city, and describes the interpersonal networks they created there. (From publisher's blurb).

CLARK, Eric & SARAPUU, Johny. 1984. FLYTTNINGSKEDJOR I SYDVÄSTRA SKÅNE OCH I STOR-STOCKHOLM.

(Chains of moves in south-west Skåne & greater Stockholm). Stockholm: Swedish Council for Building Research. 98 p. SwKr. 40.

What happens in the housing market, as regards the removal of households and turnover of dwellings, as a result of different types of dwellings being built? What is the scale of removal which housing construction gives use to? What kinds of dwellings are made available as a result of population movement? Which households take part in this movement? In what way are the housing conditions of the households changed? This project has studied these issues by collecting empirical data and analysing them with reference to two regions, south-west Skåne and Greater Stockholm. The results of the survey are set out in this report.

The method employed is called the vacancy chain method and involves analysis of chains of moves. The report discusses criticism of the method in order to define its limitations. Since these issues are related to a long-term theoretical debate concerning filtering and other relocation patterns there is also a discussion of the central points in this debate.

There is some difference in the results between regions. Perhaps the most important results have to do with the distributional effects and the effects on housing standards. In both regions, the results show that construction of privately owned dwellings means that well-off households which already have a good housing standard have the opportunity to improve this further. On the other hand, it also creates several vacancies in the housing market - vacancies made use of by less well-off households to improve their standards. The overall effect of the construction of privately owned dwellings on overcrowding is very little. The distribution among income categories of the households which move to newly constructed rented dwellings is considerably nearer to that for the population as a whole. In most cases, construction of new dwellings for rent creates fewer vacancies in the housing market. With regard to the effect on overcrowding, construction of new dwellings for rent creates significant improvements - a large proportion of households were overcrowded prior to removal, but none after this.

Construction of tenant-ownership dwellings had an effect on the housing market which was intermediate between rented and privately owned dwellings in regard to practically all variables.

SUSSER, Ida. 1982. NORMAN STREET. NY: Oxford University Press. 230 p. \$7.95.

"The political - economic context for the city & the neighborhood (Greenpoint, Brooklyn) are established; major sources of workplace & welfare income are documented; neighborhood responses...are observed along with their relative effects; the linking of neighborhood organization to family, ethnic & religious networks is examined; the difference between the neighborhood political agenda & the agenda developed from an analysis of the political economy of New York's decline is explained. Susser notes that the networks underlying the community act in such a way as to deflect neighborhood politics into immediate gratification on local issues." (From David Bartelt's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review. 9/84).

AHLBRANDT, Roger, Jr. (Soc. Work, Pitt.). 1984. NEIGHBORHOODS, PEOPLE & COMMUNITY. NY: Plenum. 238 p.

The importance of the neighborhood and the concept of community vary greatly among the people living in a city. An understanding of how certain factors - income, race, age, and religion, among others - account for the differences among urbanites and, ultimately, in their neighborhoods can help strengthen urban community development, neighborhood revitalization, and mental health prevention strategies.

Based on the results of a survey of almost 6,000 residents living throughout the city of Pittsburgh, this volume focuses on neighborhoods and the people living there. The communal aspects of urban living; attachment to the neighborhood; the importance of religion, life cycle, and race; neighborhood support systems; neighborhood social fabric; the contextual aspects of the neighborhood environment; and the implications of income are all considered. The author looks extensively at the prevalence of intimate, kinship, friendship and neighboring ties and at the impact of 'neighborhood support systems' on individuals. The results of the analyses provide a detailed understanding of differences in the structure and composition of urban neighborhoods and show why different groups of people rely more upon the wider community to meet a variety of needs. A framework is constructed with which to address the implications for urban policy - particularly with respect to mental health and neighborhood and community renewal. (From publisher's blurb and editor's notes).

CRENSEN, Matthew (Pol. Sci., Johns Hopkins). 1983. NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS. Cambridge, MA: Harvard U Pr. 328 p.

When neighborhoods are generating some of their own public services, it means that neighbors have formed political relationships with one another. The residents who argue about the loudness of a radio - or join together to clean a public alley - are not engaged in merely private business. They are shaping & creating public goods, & for that reason they are performing a kind of political work. To understand fully the nature of the enterprise, one must turn back from the modern group theory of politics to the early modern political bonds with one another before they could make covenants with kings or legislatures...this book attempts no historical account of these relationships. Instead, it recognizes that the efficacy of these bonds may vary from place to place, & it examines these variations in an effort to identify some of the conditions for the functioning of a political community." (From author's preface).

The setting is Baltimore. Crensen finds that neighborhood action does not arise from a strong sense of neighborliness or community feeling. Instead, it is precisely when neighbors dislike one another that some features of informal self-organization emerge. Residents' efforts to maintain public order, health, & safety frequently spring from social chaos & discord rather than from homogeneity. Crensen discovers that in many cases community politics arise not from the cohesiveness of close-knit 'urban villages' but from the social diversity, inequality & conflict that are associated with urbanism itself. (From book jacket).

WIREMAN, Peggy (US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Washington, DC). 1984. URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS, NETWORKS, & FAMILIES. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath. 195 p.

The most important contribution Wireman makes is the introduction and application of the concept of intimate secondary relations. Wireman describes intimate secondary relationships as having elements of primary relationships in that there is warmth, rapport, and intimacy; yet the relationships occur in formal settings and with specific, limited goals. She defines intimate secondary relationships as involving intense involvement, warmth, intimacy, sense of belonging, and rapport; mutual knowledge of character; minimal sharing of personal information; minimal socializing; involvement of the individual rather than the family; a commitment that is limited in time and scope and with a relatively low cost

The first part of this book examines the facts behind some of the stereotypes of family and neighborhood. The introduction raises questions about the reality of some of the more common stereotypes. Chapter 1 presents a new concept of how some relationships in neighborhoods actually work. The next two chapters examine what today's households look like, how today's neighborhoods work, and the relevance of neighborhoods for meeting the needs of various types of households. Chapter 4 examines four types of resident involvement that can provide neighborhood services and strengthen resident networks.

The second part of the book presents case material on local programs, and considers what aspects made the programs helpful - or not helpful - in building community institutions and supporting households. The first case shows how a national program to encourage urban gardening varied in its indirect effects on households and neighborhood development. The second case examines a community association in the new town of Columbia, Maryland, and considers its limitations in providing a broad range of supports to residents. This is followed by an analysis of the dynamics of race and class in Columbia and another new town. Since the interactions of members of different groups in our pluralistic society have major effects on the development and dynamics of our neighborhoods, this chapter raises issues applicable to neighborhoods with Hispanic, Asian, and other ethnic groups, although the cultures and problems of these groups are not treated in any detail.

The next section examines how some of the concepts discussed earlier can be applied to designing neighborhoods and neighborhood programs that meet the special needs of the groups most likely to spend most of their lives there: children and the elderly. The conclusion presents policy implications. (From author's introduction).

COHEN, Anthony (Anthro., Manchester), ed. 1982. BELONGING: IDENTITY & SOCIAL ORGANISATION IN BRITISH RURAL CULTURES. St. John's. Nfld., Canada: Inst. of Social & Economic Research, Memorial Uni. 325 p.

What is it like to belong to a small country town? How does the sense of belonging to a particular place relate to national identity. This book explores the cultures of rural Britain through the ways people manage their local social relationships. Part 1 describes their perceptions of the social organisation of the communities; Part 2 shows how their consciousness of the community is related to their perceptions of the world outside. (From book jacket).

"The essays...are all intended to accomplish a common purpose: to show that, even within a state so tightly integrated by the media of power, economy, communication & mobility, the similarity of social forms -- kinship, friendship, neighbouring & sect - in different places is more apparent than real." (From editor's introduction).

CONTENTS: Anthony Cohen, "A sense of time, a sense of place: the meaning of close social association in Whalsay, Scotland." Robin Fox, "Principles & pragmatics on Tory Island." Marilyn Strathern, "The place of kinship: kin, class & village status in Elmdon, Essex." Peter Mewett, "Associational categories & the social location of relationships in a Lewis crofting community." Sidsel Saugestad Larsen, "The two sides of the house: identity & social organisation in Kibronev. N. Ireland."

ROWE, William. 1984? HANKOW: COMMERCE & SOCIETY IN A CHINESE CITY 1796-1889 Stanford CA:

ZUNZ, Olivier. 1982. THE CHANGING FACE OF INEQUALITY: URBANIZATION, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, & IMMIGRANTS IN DETROIT, 1880-1920. Chicago: U of Chicago Pr. 482 p. \$12.50.

A history of the changing social structure of a major industrial city during its critical period of evolution. His data come from sources as various as census reports, real estate records, government documents, archives of associations, marriage licenses, company records, city directories, & neighborhood newspapers. He shows a city that changed from a conglomerate of semiautonomous ethnic communities encompassing both extremes of the social scale to a society dominated by industry. (Publisher's blurb).

RUTMAN, Darret & Anita. 1984. A PLACE IN TIME. I. MIDDLESEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1650-1759; II. EXPLICATUS. NY: Norton, 287 p., 207 p.; \$19.95, \$30.00.

A reconstruction from local county records of "the lives & deaths of some 12K persons & the web of relationships that bound them together in neighborhoods & the neighborhoods into communities...It was a community filled with widows & widowers, & with stepmothers, stepfathers & stepchildren. It was a community where, in the absence of living kin, friendship might count for much. The fragile, transitory character of human relationships, instead of diminishing dependence on neighbors, seems to have increased it, even though neighbors might be widely separated. And the effect of high mortality on domestic relations may have been similar.

"The Rutmans (show) the effects of slavery on their community...The new labor system worked as a lottery to the benefit of the fortunate few who, literally, held the lucky numbers...The big planter, who could spend enough to put the law of averages to work for him, could spread the demographic risks... The overall return on the large investment might not be as great as that of the small planter who bet his small savings on the lives of one or two slaves & won, but the odds of the slavery game were stacked against the small-time planter & almost guaranteed a large profit to the big spender." (From Edmund Morgan's review in the NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 17 Jan. 85).

HUNT, Lynn (Hist. Cal-Berkeley). 1984. POLITICS, CULTURE & CLASS IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press. 251 p. \$19.95.

The revolutionaries who took charge of the municipal councils were often newcomers to their cities. They included some Protestants & Jews who had been denied civil status under the old regime. Hunt sees them as 'outsiders,' whose marginal positions made them receptive to revolutionary ideology & ready to act as 'culture & power brokers'. Hunt reinforces this argument with a variety of 'network analysis', which suggests that the municipal politicians operated within webs of family & occupational relations in the center cities.

Central networks do not seem compatible with social marginality, however, so the argument undercuts itself in places. Still Hunt has a talent for seeing patterns in large bodies of data...drawing a sociological profile of the new 'political class' that directed the Revolution at the municipal level." (From Robert Darnton's review in NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS, 31 Jan. 85).

SZELENYI, Ivan (Soc., Wisc.) URBAN INEQUALITIES UNDER STATE SOCIALISM. London: Oxford U Pr. 1983 158 p. L5.95.

This book is the first theoretical account of urban inequalities under actual state socialism in Eastern Europe. It attempts to clarify the concept of 'the socialist city' and investigates empirically-observable inequalities in the urban housing system and inequalities in terms of access to scarce urban resources under state socialism. Prof. Szelenyi argues that the inequalities observed cannot be explained solely by the capitalist past of these cities and shows that new types of inequalities are emerging in the epoch of state socialism which are strikingly different from those of market capitalism. Under capitalism the main inequalities are created by market forces, somewhat modified and moderated by the redistributive intervention of the state. Under state socialism the main inequalities are the results of administrative allocation of scarce resources with the urban poor having to rely on market forces to improve their position. (Publisher's blurb).

The book is based mainly on data from a survey carried out in Pecs and Szeged, Hungary, in 1968.

BECOFER, Frank & ELLIOTT, Brian (Soc., Edinburgh). 1981. THE PETITE BOURGEOISIE. NY: St. Martin's Pr. 206 p. \$25.

Reports of research on both urban & agrarian property owners in a number of countries. Includes Howard Newby & associates -- a social & economic analysis of small farming as an occupation in contemporary

Britain; Daniel Bertaux & Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame -- a description of French bakeries which combine artisanship with shopkeeping because all bread is baked on the premises & sold fresh to a local clientele.

PAHL, Ray E. (Soc., Ken). 1984. DIVISIONS OF LABOUR. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 362 p. L8.50.

This book is about all forms of work - paid and unpaid, work by men and work by women. Professor Pahl argues that the basic work unit is the household and that ordinary people adopt distinctive household work strategies in order to get by. The first five chapters provide a synoptic view, including an original approach to the pattern of work in pre-industrial times before the dominance of wage labour. There is also an emphasis on the work that is often under-emphasized - men's domestic work, women's wage labour and all forms of work outside employment. The second part of the book is a very detailed

report of six years' research on all forms of work in the Isle of Sheppey in Kent. Historical, anthropological and social survey techniques are brought together providing a very precise account of the forms of labour households produce and the sources of labour they consume. The discussion of these divisions of different forms of household labour is matched by an analysis of the division of labour within the household. (From publisher's blurb).

"The first part of the book is not specifically about Sheppey and reflects my growing interest in historical sociology. The second part is dependent on the first part - particularly Chapters 8 and 9, where the analysis is based on the distinctions made in Chapter 5. Finally, in Part III, I take up some of the implications of the Sheppey study for concerns of both theory and practice. Thus, Chapter 12 is not really a conclusion to the book but is an essay in its own right. However, for those who seek the nub of a book in two sentences, I can offer the following. Work has to be understood both historically and in context; it has changed in the past, it is changing now, and it will continue to change in the future; above all, work done by members of households is the central process around which society is structured. In different periods and contexts some work becomes a greater significance: women's waged work is of particular importance for ordinary middle-mass households in Britain in the 1980s."

"Pahl provides a witty account of the evolution of his own speculations on work, of patterns of work before the dominance of wage labour, & of the key role of women, almost totally ignored in whatever we learned about the sociology of work...What is normal is a household work strategy, changing with the situation of its protagonists in the family life cycle, & with their access to outside cash economies." (From Colin Ward's NEW SOCIETY review, 18 Oct. 84).

PEATTIE, Lisa & REIN, Martin (Planning, MIT). 1983. WOMEN'S CLAIMS: A STUDY IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. New York: Oxford U Pr. 137 p. \$9.95.

"This book is an attempt to develop a language of political economy which we are calling a theory of claims, via an exploration of the situation of women...In part this enterprise constitutes a criticism

HOOD, Jane (Soc., Wisc.-Milwaukee). 1984. BECOMING A 2-JOB FAMILY. NY: Praeger. 240 p. \$22.95.

A role-bargaining study of how 16 working & middle-class couples renegotiated the market-work/house-work bargain after the wives returned to the job market. The extent to which husbands take on household roles in exchange for wives' market-work depends upon how the wife's provider role is defined. (From publisher's blurb).

ABADINSKY, Howard. 1983. THE CRIMINAL ELITE. Westport, CT: Greenwood U Pr. 190 p. \$27.95.

A comparison between the world of jewel theft & the more secretive world of organized crime. Abadinsky comes down on the side of formal rules (in organized crime) within the structure of informal division of labor -- the role of organized criminals as dispute processors -- in opposition to the Reuss-Ianni's proposal that criminal groups are patterned by kinship with informal rules binding them together. (Based on John Dombrink's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 9/84).

MCGRATH, Roger (Histo., UCLA). 1984. GUNFIGHTERS, HIGHWAYMEN & VIGILANTIES. Berkeley: Univ. of Cal. Pr. 291 p. \$16.95.

Analyzes newspapers, legal & other records from two California mining towns in the late 1800s & catalogs every violent incident during their brief boom years. He concludes that the frontier's violence took "special forms: warfare between Indians & whites, stagecoach robbery, vigilantism & gunfights." Shared values rigorously limited such violence to consenting adults." (Based on Wm. Broyles' review in the NEW YORK TIMES, 9 Sept. 84).

MCVICAR, John (formerly the 'Most Wanted Man in Britain'). 1984. CROOKED LONDON. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 200 p. \$28.50.

In London, hidden from the eyes of the ordinary citizen there's a cult-ridden society about which we know very little. This is the underworld whose traditions go back centuries, where crime becomes a job like any other, with its own division of labour, apprenticeship, specialized language and 'after-hours' activities. He introduces us to the robbers, con-men, gangsters, drug-dealers and bent-policemen whom they support and depend on. He shows us their homes, clubs and pubs, their attitudes to their families and to each other, and how they work - the secrets of their trades.

HEINZ, John (Law, Northwestern) & LAUMANN, Edward (Soc., Chicago). 1982. CHICAGO LAWYERS: THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE BAR. NY: Basic Books. 470 p.

"The first objective of this book is to analyze the nature and extent of social differentiation among Chicago lawyers and to attempt to identify its generative mechanisms. The second is to evaluate the means by which this differentiation is converted into inequality in the distribution within the legal profession of income, organizational resources, access to leadership positions, and honor or deference.

"The third and final large theme of the book is an examination of the kinds and degree of social bonds among the various sorts of Chicago lawyers. That is, given the differentiation and inequality within the bar, does the legal profession constitute a true community of common fate or collective goals, or does it consist merely of a disaggregated array of individuals and activities? Does the bar possess mechanisms for achieving social integration of the profession or for sustaining an overarching consciousness of kind among lawyers in spite of their differentiation and inequalities, or do the different types of lawyers live separate lives, seldom coming into contact and adopting conflicting stances on matters of public policy affecting the profession, on basic social values, or on issues of professional ethics? Do the patterns of association among lawyers follow the lines of some intraprofessional logic, or do they correspond to categories that have salience in the broader social world - for example, categories such as political affiliation or ethnoreligious identification? That is, is the bar (or even some portion of it) a primary reference group for most lawyers, or do they seek and find their principal identities in extraprofessional roles? Are common positions on basic social and political issues (especially those that are of particular relevance to the law) widely shared throughout the profession? Does the organized bar speak for all or most members of the profession? Do political activities or other sorts of community work serve as a meeting ground for lawyers and thus as a means of integrating the profession, or do they merely provide competing foci, alternative and conflicting causes that serve further to divide the profession? If systematic strata exist within the profession, to what extent do individual lawyers manage to transcend those barriers in interpersonal relationships, in organizational activities (as in the achievement of a leadership position in the organized bar), or in career mobility across the strata?" (From Introduction).

The legal profession is stratified primarily by the character of the clients served, not by the type of legal service rendered. The distinction between corporate & individual clients divides the bar into two remarkably separate hemispheres, (findings) using data from extensive personal interviews with nearly 800 Chicago lawyers. (From book jacket).

BLAU, Judith (SUNY-Albany). 1984. ARCHITECTS AND FIRMS. Cambridge MA: MIT Press. \$19.95.

A sociological perspective on architectural practice ranging from the economic effects of firm size to the organizational aspects of design philosophy. (From publisher's blurb).

DZEICH, Billie Wright & WENER, Linda. 1984? THE LECHEROUS PROFESSOR: SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON CAMPUS. Toronto: Fitzhery & Whiteside. 219 p. \$23.50.

The lecherous professor is the type who pursues his female students through corridors & offices... (One girl reported her professor lay on the floor & stared up her skirt as she fetched books from his office bookcases)...Most look more like Woody Allen than Elliott Gould; the media myth of the sexy, tweedy, college professor is just that: a myth. Several studies...reveal that the brainy, typically non-athletic male who opts for a 'non-masculine' career such as college teaching...retains low self-esteem as an adult. An astounding 13-30% of female students report advances, yet few register formal complaints. Put simply, the issue is power: professors have it, students don't...And then there is the problem posed by the diffuse authority structure within the institution. Universities are welters of independent colleges, decentralized departments, and deans who are supposed to make everyone happy. (From Nancy Wigston's review in the TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL, 18 Nov 84).

JACKSON, Robert Max (NYC). 1984. THE FORMATION OF CRAFT LABOR MARKETS. Orlando, FL: Academic Pr. 360 p. \$39.50.

This book analyzes the formation of urban craft labor markets in the United States during 1820-1920. Jackson develops a theoretical analysis of craft labor market formation that challenges current approaches in sociology, history, and economics, and applies it to the history of the construction and printing industries. A detailed history of industry growth, changes in labor processes, unionization, and employers' organization provides a background for the author's systematic assessment of the determinants and consequences of labor conflicts during the formation of craft labor markets.

Jackson combines three levels of analysis. The historical analysis examines the complete transformation of carpenter and typesetter labor markets from their artisan origins to their emergence as fully organized, craft labor markets. The explanatory analysis identifies the causal processes that determined craft labor market formation by comparing the history of these two industries and contrasting them with others that did not form craft labor markets. The theoretical analysis presents these causal processes within an abstract framework concerning the relations among structural, ideological, and organizational determinants.

CONTENTS: The problem of craft labor markets. The determinants of labor market organization: economic structure, conceived interests, and class organizations. Emergent capitalism: the transformation of urban industry. Ambiguous liberalism: the ideological context of class conflict. Discovering class: the organization of emergent interests. Arrested resurgence: conflicts over craft labor markets in the Civil War era. Capitalist development: the accumulation of structural changes. The labor process: mechanization and the displacement of jobs. Carpenters: unionization in the building trades. Employers' associations in the building trades. Typographers: unionization in the printing trades. Employers' associations in the printing trades. Struggle, accommodation, and the institutionalization of craft labor markets.

BENIGER, James (Soc., Princeton). 1983. TRAFFICKING IN DRUG USERS: PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE NETWORKS IN THE CONTROL OF DEVIANCE. Cambridge: Cambridge U nr. 227 n. 334 50

Control of illegal drug use and abuse requires an elaborate network of organizations and professions: medical, legal, political, educational, and welfare. This book explores the way in which these diverse sectors coordinate the control of deviance in a complex society and how they respond to a sudden widespread increase in deviance spanning many institutional and professional domains.

The latter of these concerns, James Beniger argues, affords us a unique insight into the more general question of societal control. He takes as an example of this phenomenon the dramatic appearance of the "drug problem" in America in the Vietnam war era of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Exploiting this as an approximation of an experimentally induced disruption of society, Professor Beniger examines its impact on the interorganizational and professional networks that together constitute a system for

the control of social deviance. His study produces the startling finding that as various rewards - raises in salary, promotions, government funds, media exposure, enhanced status - accrued to the new social problem, many drug specialists gained increasing stake in the very deviance they were professionally charged to control. Societal control of the drug problem became transformed - quite literally - into a trafficking by professionals in young drug users.

Professor Beniger's study addresses a question at the very center of sociological theory: How does the self-interested control of events at the individual level influence those relationships - represented by exchanges of professional referrals and feedback of related information and advice - required for control at the community level? His analysis draws widely upon information, communication, and control theory, as well as upon the literature on general systems, interpersonal networks, and social exchange. His book is a valuable contribution to sociological theory and methodology, and will also interest professionals concerned with drug abuse. (Editor's introduction).

CONTENTS: The emergence of the 'drug problem': social change vs. social control. Control systems from exchange in networks: towards a synthesis of system & action theory. Stratification in information & referral exchange. Exchange relationships in social-control systems. The social system: boundary maintenance & hierarchical control. The control system in context.

FRUIN, W. Mark. 1983? KIKKOMAN: COMPANY, CLAN & COMMUNITY. Cambridge MA: Harvard U Pr. \$33.

The Kikkoman Corp. of Japan has been producing soy sauce for 300 + years. Examines the social and psychological dimensions of its corporate development in detail. (From publisher's blurb).

ROGERS, Everett (Communications, Stanford) & LARSEN, Judith. 1984. SILICON VALLEY FEVER: GROWTH OF

MATTHEWS, Ralph (Soc., McMaster). THE CREATION OF REGIONAL DEPENDENCY. Toronto: U of Toronto Pr. 246 p. \$12.95.

An analysis of regionalism & regional underdevelopment in Canada, particularly Atlantic Canada. Shows how regional disparity & regional underdevelopment are the result of exploitation by powerful central Canadian interests, often acting in concert with & aided by the federal government & often armed with theoretical models & justifications designed by 'establishment' economists to legitimate their self-interests. (From publisher's blurb).

PRICE, Roger. 1983. THE MODERNIZATION OF RURAL FRANCE: COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS & AGRICULTURAL MARKET STRUCTURES IN 19TH-CENTURY FRANCE. Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman. 544 p. \$53.20.

Gives an understanding of how & why the rural peasant society of France became modernized by radical changes in the communications systems - in particular, the coming of the RRs. The author argues that complex changes in the transport systems, & their effects on agricultural market structures, finally brought traditional French rural civilization to an end. With the extension of commercialization, & the widening of horizons, new economic & social structures - & changed attitudes - rapidly came into being. (Publisher's blurb).

COOPER, Frederick, ed. 1983. STRUGGLE FOR THE CITY: MIGRANT LABOR, CAPITAL & THE STATE IN URBAN AFRICA. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 304 p. \$17.50.

Original essays examine urban struggles pitting capital & state against urban migrants. The authors go beyond Marxist hypotheses & traditional theories of urbanization, describing how the urban establishment tried to incorporate migrant workers into an existing hierarchy & regulate all aspects of their lives - & how migrant workers resisted. (Publisher's blurb).

SLATER, Paul (Cal.-Santa Barbara). 1983. MIGRATION REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. Community & Organization Research Inst., U of Cal., Santa Barbara, CA: 93106. 170 p. \$25.

Numerical taxonomic procedures are applied to recently compiled census data on migration streams between the 3,141 counties of the U.S. The results, presented in detail state-by-state, reveal that many relatively isolated subregions exist in New England. The State of Connecticut, composed of eight counties and lacking a personal income tax, is one conspicuous example. Various groupings throughout the nation of interlinked counties - possessing similar ethnic compositions - are formed. Many metropolitan areas (SMSAs), defined on the basis of intercounty commuting, are shown to function as laborsheds, within which people tend to work and move. Influences of military bases, universities and institutions, as well as bodies of water, on the general pattern of intercounty migration, are apparent.

SLATER, Paul. 1982. TREE REPRESENTATIONS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS. Community & Organization Research Inst., U of Cal., Santa Barbara, CA: 93106. 231 p. \$25.

A cluster-analytic methodology for defining functional regions of a nation based on migration between its geographic subdivisions, is presented. Applications of this procedure to internal migration in many European countries, as well as several non-European ones, are presented. Extensions to input-output, international trade, and other systems of "transaction flows" are reported.

BURT, Ronald (Soc., Columbia). CORPORATE PROFITS & COOPTATION: NETWORKS OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS & DIRECTORATE TIES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. Orlando, FL: Academic. 352 p. \$35.

Uses a structural theory of imperfect competition to estimate relations of market constraint on profits in American manufacturing industries. These relations are then used to describe how corporations have created cooptive directorate ties of ownership & interlocking, enabling establishments to circumvent market constraints & thereby manage profit uncertainties.

SCOTT, John (Soc., Leicester). 1983. THE UPPER CLASSES: PROPERTY & PRIVILEGE IN BRITAIN. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Pr. 213 pp. \$11.

Most of the data are tables on land ownership, sources of income of the rich and near-rich, old school ties, & the distribution of peerages & honors. Scott uses these to construct a history of the British establishment & its ability to co-opt potential rivals for political & economic dominance. (Based on Philip Kraft's CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY review, 9/84).

USEEM, Michael (Soc., Boston U). 1984. THE INNER CIRCLE : LARGE CORPORATIONS AND THE RISE OF BUSINESS POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE U.S. AND U.K. NY: Oxford U Pr. 288 p. \$23.25.

Despite public impressions to the contrary, rarely if ever does big business collectively act to promote its own political interests, for as a bloc, it lacks the most rudimentary means for even identifying its own common needs, let alone pursuing them. The 'inner circle' by contrast is opportunely situated to do just that, for it consists of the top officers of the largest firms, men and women who are also directors of several other large corporations operating in diverse environments. (Nine-tenths of the thousand largest American corporations are tied together in a single interlocking directorate network and a comparable level of integration is evident in Great Britain.) Though defined by their corporate positions, members of this circle constitute a distinct, semi-autonomous network that transcends company, regional, sectoral, and other fault lines within the corporate community.

Whether it be support for political candidates, consultation with the highest levels of government, or the governance of foundations and universities, the inner circle inevitably knows how to see that its interests are fostered. This book is based on lengthy personal interviews with 3,000 executives of some 200 of the largest American corporations and 2,000 executives of a comparable set of British firms and a wide assemblage of documents, many unpublished, obtained from business associations, research organizations, unions, and the corporations themselves.

FENNEMA, M. (Pol. Sci., Amsterdam). 1982. INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS OF BANKS & INDUSTRY. Dordrecht, Neth.: Kluwe/Martinus Nijhoff. 268 p. Dfl. 80.

Recently, there has been a renewed interest in the phenomenon of interlocking directorates among business corporations. Contrary to the conventional approach in the American literature, this book does not study interlocking directorates as dyadic relations between corporate actors. Rather, the interlocks among corporations are analysed as social systems in their own right, the formation of which is indicative of the developments of finance capital. Interlocking directorates are halfway between market and hierarchy and seem to flourish where the market has become insufficient as a mechanism of economic coordination. This book focuses on the international network of interlocking directorates among the largest corporations from 12 countries between 1970 and 1976. The network has become more compact in this period and the economic world crisis has induced a further integration of the international business community.

ZIEGLER, Rolf (Soziologie, Ludwig-Maximilians-U., München). 1982. MARKET STRUCTURE & COOPTATION. 185 p. Available from the author.

It is our purpose to replicate Ronald Burt's network model of structural autonomy (see summary of Burt's book above) with data on the Austrian & German economy of 1976. Chap. 2 describes the data base. While in the German input-output table 56 sectors are distinguished, the Austrian contains only 32. Both for limited data on nonmanufacturing sectors and for reasons of comparability with BURT's study we focus on those industries engaged in manufacturing. In this analysis only the latter are considered to be objects of constraint, while all sectors may be its potential sources. After discussing several measures of profitability we describe the procedures used to get an estimate of intra- and inter-sectoral cooptive relations.

Chap. 3 contains an analysis of market constraints on industry profit distinguishing among various aspects of transactions with consumers and suppliers. We show in detail the various steps taken to specify the final model used for measuring market incentives to develop cooptive relations.

The central hypothesis is tested in chap. 4. The presence and intensity of various combinations of interlocks - operating establishments in other sectors, financial participations, common directorships and mergers - are analyzed for their dependence on market constraint. Whether successful cooptation actually increases profits above that expected from market structure is studied in the last paragraph.

In chap. 5 we explore the relationship between frequency of interlocking and mere volume of transactions as compared with market constraint. The effects of being an important supplier and/or consumer, as measured by relative volume of purchases and sales, is theoretically equivocal and needs further clarification.

ZIEGLER, Rolf. 1983. DAS NETZWERK DER PERSONEN- UND KAPITALVERFLECHTUNG DEUTSCHER UND OSTERREICHISCHER WIRTSCHAFTSUNTERNEHMEN 1976. 223 p. Available from the author.

Abgrenzung und auswahl der untersuchungseinheiten. Personenverbindungen als kommunikationspotentiale. Die globale struktur des netzwerkes. Vorstände und netzwerkspezialisten. Die eigentümerstruktur. Sektorale und regionale aspekete des netzwerkes.

STOKMAN, F.N. (Soc., Groningen), ZIEGLER, R. (Soc., Munchen) & SCOTT, J. (Soc., Leicester), eds. 1984. NETWORKS OF CORPORATE POWER: A COMPARISON OF TEN COUNTRIES. Oxford: Polity Pr. 320 p. L25.

This book is the outcome of a six year research project involving collaborative research by teams based in a number of countries in Europe and America. It applies the techniques of social network analysis to data collected on the top companies in ten countries and presents a detailed comparative analysis. A theoretical introduction and a general comparison are followed by studies of each country and an investigation of international business connections. There is an examination of how power is concentrated between a small number of large organisations and of how it is concentrated within one such organisation.

STOBAUGH, Robert & WELLS, Louis, Jr. (Harvard Business School). 1984. TECHNOLOGY CROSSING BORDERS. Toronto: Trans-Canada Press. 329 p. \$38.95.

The subject of this collection of essays from the HBS is the flows of technology from one nation to another and how these technology flows are selected and effected.

SILVER, Victoria. 1984. DEATH OF A HARVARD FRESHMAN. NY: Bantam. 232 pp. \$3.50.

Who killed Russell Bernard - tall, dark, handsome, brilliant, & loved by a Jewish princess? Despite this auspicious Q, the novel fails to deliver - not a sight of William James Hall, not a mention of blockmodelling.

HERSH, Seymour. 1983. THE PRICE OF POWER: KISSINGER IN THE WHITE HOUSE. NY: Summit. 699 p. \$9.95.

Networks of double dealing in the Nixon White House. Only faculty politics could equal the double-dealing and opportunism. Copiously documented. Shows Harvard can do the right thing sometimes - they never took Kissinger back.

VOSLENSKY, Michael. 1984? NOMENKLATURA: THE SOVIET RULING CLASS. NY: Doubleday.

An account "of a considerable privileged stratum with all the perks & power" in the USSR by a "prominent Russian historian & professor" who "sat on ranking committees & commissions...Partly scholarly, partly anecdotal." (From publisher's blurb).

KEOHANE, Robert. 1984? AFTER HEGEMONY: COOPERATION & DISCORD IN THE WORLD POLITICAL ECONOMY. Princeton, NJ: Princeton U Pr. \$8.95.

Addresses one of the most important issues in the study of international political economy: does the survival of the world economy require a dominant or hegemonic power?...Integrates political and economic variables...(Examines) the factors that give rise to the creation and adaptation of international regimes and of the various roles that regimes play." (Scholars' quotes from publisher's blurb).

BARKER, Jonathan (Pol. Sci., Toronto), ed. 1984. THE POLITICS OF AGRICULTURE IN TROPICAL AFRICA. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 320 p. \$20.96.

This volume cites actual experiments to illustrate how underdevelopment is unintentionally maintained, and even solidified, by the very processes implemented to improve agricultural production. Eleven case studies demonstrate that transnational assistance organizations often only aggravate the problem through their agricultural policy intervention. The diverse contributors explore local, national, and transnational dimensions of the two-way relationship between agricultural production and politics - explaining the complex ways in which political motives and political means influence agricultural policy and shape patterns of production.

CONTENTS: Jonathan Barker, "Politics and production." Mohamed Halfani & Jonathan Barker, "Agri-business and agrarian change." John Loxley, "The world bank and the model of accumulation." William Derman, "USAID in the Sahel: development and poversity." Linda Freeman, "CIDA and agriculture in east and central Africa." Myriam Gervais, "Peasants and capital in Upper Volta." Bonnie Campbell, "Inside the miracle: cotton in the Ivory Coast." Michael Watts & Robert Shenton, "State and agrarian transformation in Nigeria." Taisier Ali & Jay O'Brien, "Labor, community, and protest in Sudanese agriculture." William Cowie & Jotham Momba, Zambia's captured peasantry." Brooke Grundfest Schoepf, "Man & Biosphere in Zaire." Otto Roesch, "Peasants & collective agriculture in Mozambique."

CHILCOTE, Ronald & JOHNSON, Dale, eds. 1983. THEORIES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT: MODE OF PRODUCTION OR DEPENDENCY? Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 256 p. \$12.50.

These original essays explore the theoretical and political controversies that surround dependency theory and "mode of production" analysis. Addresses questions involving: the relationship of theories of dependency and imperialism to Marxism; patterns of circulation, markets, and production relations; and new areas of Third World (especially Latin American) studies that have been opened by dependency theory. (From publisher's blurb).

SMITH, Joan (Women's Studies, SUNY-Binghamton), WALLERSTEIN, Immanuel (Soc., Binghamton) & EVERS, Hans-Dieter (Soc., Bielefeld), eds. HOUSEHOLDS & THE WORLD-ECONOMY. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 296 p. \$25.

The basic building blocks of economies - households - are usually neglected in most large-scale economic analyses. In this comprehensive volume, leading American and European scholars present the first world-systems analysis of the household, bringing to light the crucial link between the world-economy, the state, and individual household behavior. This interdisciplinary collection of essays draws together literature from fields as diverse as political economics and family studies, considering both historical and cross-cultural factors in structural dynamics of the world labor force and functions of the world-economy.

CONTENTS: I. Wallerstein, "Household structures and labor-force formation in the capitalist world-economy." H.-D. Evers, W. Clauss & D. Wong, "Subsistence reproduction: a framework for analysis." K. Friedman, "Households as income pooling units." D. Wong, "The limits of using the household as a unit of analysis." J. Smith, "Non-wage labor and subsistence." G. Stauth, "Households, modes of living, and production systems." T. Schiel, "Development and underdevelopment of household-based production in Europe." C. von Werlhof, "The proletariat is dead, long live the housewife?" W.G. Martin, "Beyond the peasant to proletarian debate: African household formation in South Africa." E.M. Barbosa, "Household economy and financial capital: the case of passbook savings in Brazil." J. Augel, "Contribution of public goods to household reproduction: case study from Brazil." L. Thompson, "State, collective, and household: the process of accumulation in China, 1949-1965." T. Dickinson, "Gender division within the U.S. working class: households in the Philadelphia area, 1870-1945." A. Davin, "Working or helping: London working class children in the domestic economy." M. del Carmen Baegra, "Wages, consumption, and survival: working class households in Puerto Rico in the 1930s." V. Bennholdt-Thomsen, "Towards a theory of the sexual division of labor." G. Elwert, "Conflicts inside and outside the household: a West African case study."

NAMBOODIRI, Krishnan (N. Carolina). 1984. MATRIX ALGEBRA: AN INTRODUCTION. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. 96 p. \$5.

Introduces matrix algebra to social scientists wishing to enlarge their knowledge of advanced statistics. It defines basic terms and elementary matrices manipulation, introduces the concept of linear dependence (useful in discussing systems of linear equations), and explains eigenvalues and eigenvectors with illustrated examples. A high school algebra background is the only prerequisite. (From publisher's blurb).

SARIS, W.E. & STRONKHORST. 1984. CAUSAL MODELLING IN NON-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH: INTRODUCTION TO THE LISREL APPROACH. Sociometric Research Foundation (Blauwburgwal 20, 1015 AT Amsterdam, Netherlands). 325 p. Dfl. 39.90.

The purpose of this book is twofold. First, it provides students with the basic knowledge about "covariance structure analysis". Second, it establishes a link between the old path analysis approach and the new and more powerful LISREL approach. Although the required statistical knowledge is very limited (only descriptive statistics) the book does not avoid the discussion of the more difficult aspects of the approach. (Publisher's blurb).

HUDSON, Herschel (Anthro., The Citadel), et al. 1982. CLASSIFYING SOCIAL DATA. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. 270 p. \$29.95.

A multidisciplinary analysis of new methods now available to social scientists for identifying relationships among, or within, groups of attributes, characteristics, variables or persons. Brings together authors from social, behavioural, and biological sciences who offer detailed advice on specific classification operations and applications. Describes a new programme that quantifies similarities and differences among data structures.

SPECIAL JOURNALS

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 5(4) 1983

CAPOBIANCO, Michael & PALKA, Zbigniew (Maths & Science, St. Johns). "The distribution of popular persons in a group."

In order to obtain the sociometric choice structure of a group sociologists apparently use two schemes: fixed choice and variable choice. In the former, each person in the group is asked to name a specific number of others in the group with whom they would like to interact. The instructions are often stated in the form, "name your three best friends". This type of structure has recently been dealt with in papers by Shamir and Upfal (1982) and also by Capobianco (1981). In the variable choice scheme, each person is asked to name all of his friends in the group. We shall be concerned with both type of choice schemes in this paper.

ERICKSON, Bonnie H. (Soc., Toronto) & NOSANCHUK, T.A. (Soc., and Anthro., Carleton). "Applied network sampling."

In principle, network sampling is an attractive method for estimating density and degree for large populations. This paper, based on the first extensive application of network sampling, reports some of the problems that may often arise in sampling and reaching respondents. The network sample or samples may be based on a list imperfectly reflecting the target population, the samples may be drawn nonrandomly from the list, and response may be nonrandom. We suggest and illustrate strategies for coping with each of these problems.

EVERETT, Martin G. (Maths, Thames Polytechnic). "Ebloc: A graph theoretic blocking algorithm for social networks."

Everett (1982) has proposed a graph theoretic blocking procedure for social networks. In this paper we give a comprehensive description of the implementation of this procedure with special reference to a FORTRAN program contained in the Appendix.

EVERETT, Martin G. (Maths, Thames Polytechnic). "An extension of EBLOC to valued graphs."

In this paper we show how the algorithm EBLOC can be extended to deal with valued data directly. The technique is then applied to Sampson's (1969) monastery data and comparisons are made with the original EBLOC algorithm.

GROFMAN, Bernard (Soc. Sci., Cal.- Irvine) & LANDA, Janet (Econ., York). "The development of trading networks among spatially separated traders as a process of proto-coalition formation: the Kula trade."

Our aim in this paper is to look at graph-theoretic and coalition-formation approaches to the development of exchange networks among spatially separated traders. In particular, we shall show: (1) That decentralized trading structures involving bilateral trading with left-hand and right-hand neighbors in a connected ring can, for a certain specified spatial arrangement of traders, be more efficient in minimizing total transportation costs of goods than a centralized market-trading structure; and (2) That an adaptation of a model of sequential proto-coalition formation proposed by Grofman (1982) can be used to predict trade linkages among traders in the Kula ring of the Massing region of Papua New Guinea and to account for the development of the inner ring structure. We shall also briefly discuss how graph theory can be used as a tool to explicate the underlying market structure of a given network of traders.

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 6(1) 1984

EVERETT, M.G. (Maths, Thames Polytechnic). "An analysis of cyclically dense data using EBLOC."

Everett (1982a) has proposed a graph theoretic technique for analysing social networks. It is not usually possible to apply this method to data which contain a large number of interlocking cycles. We demonstrate a technique which overcomes this problem by referring to the data analysed by MacRae (1960).

LEBLEBICI, Huseyin & WHETTEN, David A. (Bus. Admin., Illinois, Urbana-Champaign). "The concept of horizontal hierarchy and the organization of interorganizational networks: A comparative analysis."

This paper is an attempt to describe the organization of interorganizational fields with the concept of horizontal hierarchy. It specifies certain structural properties of interorganizational field based on different types of linkages between organizations, and develops testable hypotheses by focusing on the interrelationships between the properties of these linkages within the conceptual definition of horizontal hierarchy. These hypotheses are later tested on data collected from manpower organizations in 17 communities of a large midwestern state.

LENK, Peter J. (Mental Health Research Inst., Michigan). "The structure of a random relation with an application to a nomination network."

Stochastic relations frequently occur in the social sciences; however, their statistical properties are not well-known. A random relation can be used to model noise or observational error. This paper characterizes the structure of a random relation by deriving the distribution of the structural vector from Q-analysis and by simulating random relations. We propose a measure of structure and apply these concepts to the nominations of esteemed peers by mathematicians.

PAPPI, Franz Urban (Soc., Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel). "Boundary specification and structural models of elite systems: social circles revisited."

Elites of structurally differentiated systems are generally defined as the set of incumbents of the highest positions of authority who are consequential for the collective decisions of the larger system. In local communities as in national societies the structurally differentiated subsystems are the institutional sectors like the economy, the polity or the cultural sector.

Seen from the perspective of the role prescriptions for the varying positions, authority relations are well-defined only within organizations and not across them. Insofar as the local community is constituted as a corporation, the city councillors and higher public bureaucrats can make decisions binding the community at large. They possess the final implementative resource of authority for the whole of the local community, and not only for one sector. When regarding only the role prescriptions of the normative system, then the incumbents of political positions are located at the centre of the elite system.

The important point here is that an elite delineated by the positional approach is not just a set of persons but a normatively defined system with a structure of its own. To distinguish this structure from the structural models which I shall discuss later, the term "normative structure" will be used.

ROMNEY, A. Kimball (Soc. Sci., Cal., Irvine) & WELLER, Susan C. (Medicine, Pennsylvania). "Predicting informant accuracy from patterns of recall among individuals."

This paper examines the question of informant accuracy in reporting patterns of communication in face-to-face groups. We are attempting to establish the extent to which it is possible to predict individual differences in accuracy from the patterns of recall among informants. We use data from a series of studies by Bernard, Killworth, and Sailer (Killworth and Bernard 1976, 1979; Bernard and Killworth 1977; Bernard et al. 1980, 1982) in which they collected observed behavior interaction frequencies and subsequently asked informants to recall and rate the degree of previous communication. In this paper we attempt to predict the accuracy of recall, i.e. how well each individual's ranking corresponds to the overall observed interactions for the group as a whole, by the variance in accuracy among the subjects. We outline a theory and method for predicting accuracy based upon recall data that may be generalized to a variety of situations beyond social interaction data.

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 6(2) 1984.

FARARO, Thomas J. & DOREIAN, Patrick (Soc., Pittsburgh). "Tripartite structural analysis: Generalizing the Breiger-Wilson formalism."

Tripartite graphs have three types of nodes and ties exist only between nodes of distinct types. In this paper, we indicate the background of work in structural analysis that leads to the use of such graphs and we develop the associated matrix methods. Fundamentally, the idea is to move another step forward in our ability to treat in analytical terms the general phenomenon of overlapping inclusions, such as that of persons and groups. We relate this idea to classic concerns with the interpenetration of persons, social systems, and cultural systems. In detail, the framework and results generalize those of Breiger (1974) and Wilson (1982).

MIZRUCHI, Mark S. (Albert Einstein College of Medicine). "Interlock groups, cliques, or interest groups? comment on Allen."

I will argue that (1) most clique detection techniques are based on virtually identical principles and assumptions; (2) furthermore, there has been little attention in the interorganizational literature to the examination of just what a clique is, and whether conventional clique detection techniques are appropriate indicators of our theoretical constructs. Finally, I illustrate an alternative approach, peak analysis which is based on entirely different assumptions about the structure of network subgroups and their relation to the system as a whole.

SCHWARTZ, Joseph E. (Soc., Columbia) & SPRINZEN, Merle (Time, Inc.). "Structures of connectivity."

From the earliest days of research on blockmodeling, one primary goal was to develop a method that would exploit the algebra of the social relations among individuals to describe the social structure of the group. This goal was reluctantly abandoned, however, because the presence of idiosyncratic relational ties in the data obscured the structure and no reliable method for identifying these ties existed. This paper presents such a method. We have found it useful to distinguish emotionally weak ties (Granovetter 1973), those with low intensity, from structurally weak ties, those that fail to conform to the pattern of ties that exist in and are reinforced by the social structure. The latter type of weak ties are the idiosyncratic ties that interfere with attempts to describe a social structure. This paper operationalizes the concept of structurally weak ties and presents an algebraic method for identifying them in sociometric data. This enables us to use the algebra of social relations to identify a blockmodel that describes the social structure of the group.

WASSERMAN, Stanley (Psych. and Stats., Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) & GALASKIEWICZ, Joseph (Soc., Minnesota). "Some generalizations of p_1 : external constraints, interactions and non-binary relations."

In 1977, Holland and Leinhardt introduced a new statistical approach to sociometric data analysis. The details of their approach, based on a model termed p_1 , were published in 1981 in papers by Holland and Leinhardt, and Fienberg and Wasserman. Since then, many researchers have adopted this model, addressing substantive questions that were unanswerable with existing methodology. The continuing methodological research of Fienberg and Wasserman has allowed this approach to be applied to many different types of sociometric data. We carry on this research by extending p_1 to three new situations: networks of such size that it is impossible for every actor to have contact or knowledge of the other actors; networks

in which actor interaction can not be adequately modeled by the simple additive main effects of expansiveness and popularity; and networks in which we measure the strength of the relationship between actors using a non-binary or multivalued relational quantity.

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 6(3) 1984

FARARO, Thomas J. (Soc., Pittsburgh) & SKVORETZ, John (Soc., South Carolina). "Biased networks and social structure theorems: Part II."

It was shown in a previous paper (Fararo 1981) that the part of Peter Blau's theory of social structure bearing on heterogeneity could be embedded within the framework of biased net models, providing a conceptual and mathematical basis for its central theorems. This paper continues this project. It begins by indicating certain revisions of the earlier work and then turns to the part of Blau's theory

that deals with inequality and shows how the simplest inbreeding bias model, through a series of derivations and constructive generalizations, permits the derivation of basic theorems that relate

the Gini inequality (of a population) to what we term the relational Gini (of a network). The central idea is to construct theoretical models that yield specific forms of transformation of the population Gini into the relational Gini.

FREEMAN, Linton C. (Soc. Sci., Cal., Irvine). "The impact of computer based communication on the social structure of an emerging scientific specialty."

This is a study of the impact of a computer conference on the formation of interpersonal ties among scientists. Various techniques from social networks analysis are adapted and used to study the structure of interpersonal ties among a set of scientists both before and during a computer conference. Although the data are not experimental, the results are suggestive. The computer, it seems, can perhaps take the place of protracted face-to-face interaction and provide the sort of social structure out of which a scientific specialty can grow.

ZACHARY, Wayne W. (Info Studies, Drexel). "Modeling social network processes using constrained flow representations."

The analysis of social network data has long relied heavily on models and results from mathematical graph theory, and somewhat less heavily (but perhaps more productively) on the various algebras that can be developed from graph-like models. The interest in structural aspects of human relations has motivated the use of these analytic tools, but their use is a two-edged sword since graph theory and

algebraic approaches strongly predispose one toward structural concerns. Nonetheless, the basic social network concept of a set of entities interconnected by a set of relationships is sufficiently general and powerful that many other approaches can be used to formalize and analyze data so collected. This paper concerns one such approach, that of network flow models. These models should be of particular interest to the social network community because they facilitate analysis of the processes which occur within the networks under observation. In addition, network flow models permit many new forms of analysis of the structure of social networks by allowing consideration of the structure of processes extant within them. The intent of this paper is to present an overview of network flow models in the context of a non-trivial example of social process.

Abstracts from SOCIAL NETWORKS 6(4) 1984

ARABIE, Phipps (Psych., Illinois, Champaign). "Validation of sociometric structure by data on individuals' attributes."

Longstanding challenges to relate sociometric structure of an intact social group to other social variables are answered first by obtaining a partition of a set of 69 inmates in Cook County Jail, using a clustering algorithm (CONCOR) applied to sociometric data. We then demonstrate that the resulting partition can be accounted for by substantively interpretable variables (e.g. number of years of school prior to incarceration) measured on the individual inmates. The linear discriminant function used to

relate the two types of data does a good job of accounting for processes generating sociometric ties of friendship. It is argued that this methodology can be used to study the diversity of inmate organizational structure.

BURT, Ronald S. (Soc., Columbia). "Network items and the general social survey."

This is an argument for obtaining network data in the General Social Survey (GSS). The proposal requires a discussion of how and why at least minimal network data ought to be obtained in a probability sample survey of attitudes and behaviors.

HAMMER, Muriel (New York State Psychiatric Inst.). "Explorations into the meaning of social network interview data."

This paper is concerned with issues arising in the use of interview-derived social network data. First, are respondents' relationships correctly reported? Data from dyads in which respondents and those they named were both interviewed indicate high agreement on the characteristics of the relationships. Second, which relationships are named and which are not? Data from interviews, supplemented with a long list of individuals, some of whom were spontaneously named and some of whom were also known but not named, indicate that respondents select in terms of frequency, recency, and how well they know the person, but, unexpectedly, not duration. Comparison of men's and women's selections suggests that women more strongly limit their naming to those they know very well.

Abstracts from JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS 1(2) 1984

ARGYLE, Michael & HENDERSON, Monika (Experimental Psych., Oxford). "The rules of friendship."

This paper presents the findings of four studies on the rules of friendship. Studies I and II established the strength of endorsement of 43 friendship rules in British, Italian, Hong Kong and Japanese samples. Study III found differences in reported rule-keeping between sustained and lapsed friendships by self and other, and between sustained relationships rated high and low in quality. Study IV examined the role of rule breaking in friendship breakdown, and dissolution of friendship was attributed to the breaking of a number of our endorsed rules. Six rules were endorsed as very important in Study I and distinguished between behaviour in lapsed and current friendships; also relationship breakdown was related to failure to keep to these rules. They dealt mainly with the exchange of rewards and intimacy. Dissolution of friendships was also attributed to the breaking of third party rules.

CAPPELLA, Joseph N. (Communication Arts, Wis.-Madison). "The relevance of the microstructure of interaction to relationship change."

Theory and research in social and personal relationships has paid lip service to the importance of interaction in the formation, growth and dissolution of such relationships. However, except for a few cases, interaction research has had little concrete to offer to the understanding of outcomes of interpersonal encounters. The present article describes a program of research in interaction analysis whose aim is to forge strong links between the research in the microstructure of interaction and that on interpersonal outcomes. In order to do so, it is argued that studies of interaction must adopt a functional perspective on the behaviors studied, must move from studies of pure structure to those linking structure to outcome, and must be capable of studying longer periods of interaction through the different lenses of multiple behaviors.

HENDRICK, Clyde, HENDRICK, Susan, FOOTE, Franklin H. & SLAPION-FOOTE, Michelle J. (Psych., Miami). "Do men and women love differently?"

This study focused on sex differences in attitudes towards love, within the context of assessing Lee's (1973) theory of love styles, using an instrument adapted from Lasswell & Lasswell (1976). Approximately 800 students at the University of Miami completed a 54-item love attitudes scale as part of a larger attitudes study. The love scale was designed to measure six love styles proposed by Lee: eros, ludus, storge, mania, pragma and agape. Analysis of variance of the item responses showed that males differed significantly from females on 29 of the 54 items. Males tended to be more erotic and ludic in their love attitudes. Females were more pragmatic, storgic and manic in their love attitudes. These results suggested strong sex differences in love attitudes. Results from factor analysis and cluster analysis provided partial support for Lee's theory. The secondary mixture styles of mania, pragma and agape emerged clearly from both types of analyses. The primary styles of eros, ludus and storge also emerged but often in combination with another style. Eros items tended to distribute thematically across the other styles. Factor structure of the scales was roughly comparable for males and females. Results were promising enough to suggest that further scaling work to measure the love attitude styles is warranted.

HEPBURN, John R. (Arizona State) & CREPIN, Ann E. (Washington, St Louis). "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 US 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.

O'CONNOR, Pat & BROWN, George W. (Soc., Bedford College, London). "Supportive relationships: fact or fancy."

The very close relationships (VCRs) of a sample of married women living in London are described using a new instrument (SESS) 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 intimate confiding) with someone identified as 'very close' yet living outside the home. 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 an association between the type of VCR and both the respondents' positive evaluation of themselves and their psychiatric state. Such associations do not emerge when we look at the strength of the respondents' felt attachment. There is some suggestion that early loss of a father is associated with chronic anxiety and an inability to form a true VCR.

RIDLEY, Carl A. (Arizona) & NELSON, Rodney R. (Yuma County Assoc. for Behavioral Health Services, Inc.). "The behavioral effects of training premarital couples in mutual problem solving skills."

The purpose of the present study was to extend the evaluation of the effectiveness of mutual problem solving training program (MPS) for premarital couples. The 19 couples who participated in this problem solving program were compared to 19 couples who were involved in a relationship discussion group (RD). The two groups were compared on behavior changes in 'work' and 'non-work' interaction styles at pre-test, post-test, and follow-up. Training for both groups lasted ten weeks, three hours per week. Results indicated that the MPS group, relative to the RD group, showed a significant increase in one 'work' style and decreased in one 'non-work' style. The same pattern of results was maintained at follow-up, six months later.

Abstracts from KÖLNER ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SOZIOLOGIE UND SOZIALPSYCHOLOGIE 36(3) 1984. Special issue on "Analysis of Social Networks".

FEGER, Hubert & DROGE, Ulfert. "Representation of ordinal data through graphs: ordinal network scaling."

Ordinal Network Scaling represents ordinal dissimilarities $ij, i, j = 1, \dots, N$ by a directed or undirected graph with non-negative weights. The points of the graph represent the N objects. The dissimilarities are represented by distances d_{ij} between the points i and j by a path length metric such that the relation between the dissimilarities ij and the distances d_{ij} is strictly monotone.

For these representations a representation theorem is provided. Further, the uniqueness of the structure of solutions is expressed by a theorem which allows one to determine the set of all those lines common to all representations of a matrix (ij) . Monte Carlo studies show that the lines common to all representations exhaust the set of lines of the representing graphs to ca.90%. Thus the structure of graphs is to a large extent determined by ordinal data. Examples with different kinds of data demonstrate Ordinal Network Scaling.

HUMMELL, Hans J. & SODEUR, Wolfgang. "Interpersonal relationships and network structure. A report on a project for analyzing the structured development among beginning students."

This is a report on an empirical investigation of students during their first nine weeks at university, which focuses on the spontaneously evolving net of contacts and social relationships among 182 students.

The development of the net over time is described with the help of structural indices which are interpreted in comparison to biased nets, as well as in the light of theories of structural balance (in the tradition of Davis, Holland and Leinhardt). The problems of the empirical application of the D-H-L models are discussed in detail.

KAPPELHOFF, Peter. "Structural equivalence in networks: algebraic and topological models."

The definition of positions of structural equivalent actors in multiple networks and the resulting determination of role relations between positions characterizes a new approach to the study of social structure. The origin of the algebraic oriented role structure analysis in the formal representation of classificatory kinship systems as algebraic groups and the further developments of block-model analysis (Harrison C. White) are outlined. Another approach is the embedding of social relations by

the technical details of the various blockmodelling methods, but the basic theoretical assumptions underlying the two different approaches. The algebraic approach is viewed as being related to structuralism, whereas the topological approach is based on a concept of structural action.

PAPPI, Franz Urban, & MELBECK, Christian. "The power potential of organizations in community politics."

The power potential of an organization in community politics is defined as the sum of its applicable influence resources. The power potential of organizations in a German town is measured by their reputation for power among members of the local elite. The more elite members nominate an organization i as "generally influential", and the more powerful the organizations j are which the respondent controls, the higher is i 's power potential. Elite members control the organizations via their leadership position. The controlling actors are the determining agents in the use of influence resources in the community. The thesis of a personalized influence system is that the actors use the organizations as resource pools, and not vice versa.

ZIEGLER, Rolf. "Norm, sanction, role. A structural reconstruction of sociological concepts."

To be more than merely a fashionable metaphor or a collection of methodological tricks, network analysis must contribute to a more adequate conceptualization and analysis of the central problems of social science. Through discussion of the concept of norm-acceptance some basic characteristic of network analysis as a structural research program are presented. With the help of the idea of structural similarity the structure of positions and roles is abstracted from the network of social relationships among individual actors, and the existence of norms is ascertained by the pattern formed by the interlocking of various types of relations alone. This allows for a strict analytical separation between the acceptance of norms and norm-consciousness. Several examples are used to illustrate the procedure and to discuss critical objections.

ZIEGLER, Rolf. "The network of interlocking directorates and financial participations among German and Austrian corporations."

The study describes common directorships and financial participations among the largest 325 German and 259 Austrian corporations in 1976. Several approaches to explaining the overlap among boards of directors are discussed. Whatever their causes may be, interlocks can be considered as potential channels for communication. Global and local properties of this diffusion network are analyzed and regions of different degrees of centrality distinguished. Differentiating among interlocks according to their multiplicity and to the type of directorship involved makes it possible to discern groupings of enterprises and domains of large financial institutions. The distribution of various categories of owners over the regions of centrality and the association between interlocks and financial participations indicate the important effect of ownership relations on the structure of common directorships. Finally, sectoral and regional aspects of the network of interlocking directorates are studied

rural with urban labor markets spanning the countryside and the metropolis. For most migrants from rural areas who move permanently to the captial city, there is little chance of moving upward occupationally or away from its slum life.

HACKENBERG, Robert (Colorado). "The urban impact of agropolitan development: the changing regional metropolis in the southern Phillipines."

The purpose of this essay is to document the consequences of the agropolitan strategy for urbanization on a resource frontier in the Philippines. It examines the recent growth trajectory of Davao City, a regional metropolis, as it responds to rapid investment in rural infrastructure in Southern Mindanao, and the export-oriented private agro-industries which have evolved in this hospitable environment. A main question which this essay addresses in view of the increasing popularity of the agropolitan strategy and its analogs (Ranis 1974; 1977) is what happens to the intermediate city when planners commit themselves to rural-based growth. The intermediate city, it seems, acts as a silent partner in rural-based development, providing maintenance, supply, and distributing facilities, in addition to commercial, professional, and technical support servies.

WHYTE, Martin King (Soc., Michigan). "Town & country in contemporary China."

In a number of respects the Maoist reforms in the pre 1976 period had consequences contrary to their stated purposes and contributed to a widening of the gap between town and countryside...villages served as the dumping ground for excess people from the city; urban income levels gradually increased. The total effect has been to increase the economic advantages urbanites have...(thus) a widening rural-urban gap occurred in a society where the forces often blamed for producing such a trend - Western penetration and economic dependency - have not been important.

Abstracts from the JOURNAL OF CLASSIFICATION 1(1) 1984

ARABIE, Phipps, (Illinois, Champagne) editor. "Prologue: The journal of classification."

In his highly entertaining A History of π , Beckman (1971 p. 145) notes that the first author (Jones 1706) to assign the name π to the number 3.14159265... designated his book "for the Use of some Friends who have neither Leisure, Convenience, nor, perhaps, Patience, to search into so many different Authors, and turn over so many tedious Volumes, as is unavoidably required to make but tolerable Progress in Mathematics." Researchers who try to be au courant on developments in and applications of the methodology of classification (e.g., clustering) have probably already uttered remarks similar to Jones'. The literature of classification now spans countless journals and books over an extreme diversity of disciplines. The most recent issue of the annual bibliography Classification Literature Automated Search Service, distributed by the Classification Society of North America, comprised nearly 1200 journal articles for 1982 alone. The primary motivation for founding the Journal of Classification was to provide a focal point for such developments in classification.

The counter-consideration, of course, is that the present era complains often about the surplus of journals. In reply, Trigg (1983) has cogently pointed out that as the store of scientific knowledge expands, we need periodicals to accommodate such growth. This journal aspires to advance first-rate methodology in classification and to disseminate new results to the scholarly community with greater ease than was previously possible. In particular, we seek to facilitate communication of such information across disciplines and among nations. If these goals are met, then we believe that the benefits will outweigh the costs of creating this new Journal.

BROWN, Edward K. & DAY, William H.E. (Comp. Sci., Memorial Univ. of Newfoudland). "A computationally efficient approximation to the nearest neighbor interchange metric."

The nearest neighbor interchange (nni) metric is a distance measure providing a quantitative measure of dissimilarity between two unrooted binary trees with labeled leaves. The metric has a transparent definition in terms of a simple transformation of binary trees, but its use in nontrivial problems is usually prevented by the absence of a computationally efficient algorithm. Since recent attempts to discover such an algorithm continue to be unsuccessful, we address the complementary problem of designing an approximation to the nni metric. Such an approximation should be well-defined, efficient to compute, comprehensible to users, relevant to applications, and a close fit to the nni metric; the challenge, of course, is to compromise these objectives in such a way that the final design is acceptable to users with practical and theoretical orientations. We describe an approximation algorithm that appears to satisfy adequately these objectives. The algorithm requires $O(n)$ space to compute dissimilarity between binary trees with n labeled leaves; it requires $O(n \log n)$ time for rooted trees and $O(n^2 \log n)$ time

for unrooted trees. To help the user interpret the dissimilarity measures based on this algorithm, we describe empirical distributions of dissimilarities between pairs of randomly selected trees for both rooted and unrooted cases.

CARROLL, J. Douglas, CLARK, Linda A. & DESARRO, Wayne S. (AT&T Bell Laboratories). "The representation

Models for the representation of proximity data (similarities/dissimilarities) can be categorized into one of three groups of models: continuous spatial models, discrete nonspatial models, and hybrid models (which combine aspects of both spatial and discrete models). Multidimensional scaling models and associated methods, used for the spatial representation of such proximity data, have been devised to accommodate two, three, and higher-way arrays. At least one model/method for overlapping (but generally non-hierarchical) clustering called INCLUS (Carroll and Arabie 1983) has been devised for the case of three-way arrays of proximity data. Tree-fitting methods, used for the discrete network representation of such proximity data, have only thus far been devised to handle two-way arrays. This paper develops a new methodology called IND TREES (for INDividual Differences in TREE Structures) for fitting various (discrete) tree structures to three-way proximity data. This individual differences generalization is one in which different individuals, for example, are assumed to base their judgments on the same family of trees, but are allowed to have different node heights and/or branch lengths.

We initially present an introductory overview focussing on existing two-way models. The IND TREES model and algorithm are then described in detail. Monte Carlo results for the IND TREES fitting of four different three-way data sets are presented. In the application, a single ultrametric tree is fitted to three-way proximity data derived from intention-to-buy data for various brands of over-the-counter pain relievers for relieving three common types of maladies. Finally, we briefly describe how the IND TREES procedure can be extended to accommodate hybrid modelling, as well as to handle other types of applications.

GALE, Nathan, HALPERIN, William C. & CONSTANZO, Michael C. (Geog., Santa Barbara). "Unclassed matrix shading and optimal ordering in hierarchical cluster analysis."

A method is presented for the graphic display of proximity matrices as a complement to the common data analysis techniques of hierarchical clustering. The procedure involves the use of computer generated shaded matrices based on unclassified choropleth mapping in conjunction with a strategy for matrix reorganization. The latter incorporates a combination of techniques for seriation and the ordering of binary trees.

DAY, William H.E. (Comp. Sci., Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland) & EDELSBRUNNER, Herbert (Technische Universität Graz). "Efficient algorithms for agglomerative hierarchical clustering methods."

Whenever n objects are characterized by a matrix of pairwise dissimilarities, they may be clustered by any of a number of sequential, agglomerative, hierarchical, nonoverlapping (SAHN) clustering methods. These SAHN clustering methods are defined by a paradigmatic algorithm that usually requires $O(n^3)$ time, in the worst case, to cluster the objects. An improved algorithm (Anderberg 1973), while still requiring $O(n^3)$

ABSTRACTS

Selected abstracts from papers presented at the 79th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Antonio; August, 1984.

ABOLAFIA, Mitchel F. (Cornell). "Control and coordination in financial markets."

Financial markets, such as the stock and futures market, are often referred to by economists as textbook exemplars of the free market. Such markets are conducted as open auctions where buyers and sellers meet to determine price. The appearance of these markets is chaotic, bordering on classic crowd behavior. The purpose of this paper is to examine the social organization of these markets. This includes both the informal processes of social control and the formal structures of coordination and enforcement. While economists have rarely attended to such aspects of financial markets, it will be shown that these factors are essential in explaining the maintenance of markets and their viability as sources of price determination.

The commodity futures markets, when compared to all other financial markets, come closer to the economist's model of the perfectly competitive market. This paper will therefore examine and analyze the organizational characteristics of the commodity futures industry. This will be accomplished through an ethnographic treatment of the complex social arrangements which organize the competitive action. This sort of analysis directs our attention to the structure and process of control within which all markets, even competitive ones, exist.

ANESHENSEL, Carol S. (California). "Persistent strain, social support and depression among women."

The factors related to depression are examined using panel data for a representative sample of adult women with particular focus on persistent strains in social roles. Married women experiencing strain in their relationship with their husbands have a high risk of depression which approximates that of the unmarried. Women experiencing strain at work are somewhat more likely to be depressed than those without strain, but those who are not working are considerably more likely to be depressed. While there does not appear to be synergistic relationship between these two types of strain they have a cumulative effect. Women who experience strain both at work and at home have a high risk of depression. Women with marital problems who work, even in a stressful job, appear to have a lower risk of being depressed than similar women who do not work. Dual-role women with little strain in either role have the lowest risk of being depressed. For the unmarried the risk of depression appears tied to a perceived lack of social support. Married women with a high strain also perceive that they have inadequate support and consequently are at high risk of depression.

BAKER, Wayne E. (Synectics Group). "The economy as a network of interlocking markets."

A social structural conceptualization of the market economy is developed. The hierarchy of concepts that link the elemental unit in the market - the relationship between buyer and seller - with a structural definition of the market economy is presented. As a market is a social structure, a market economy is a "structure of social structures" - a network of interlocking markets. Operationally, the sets of relationships comprising a market economy are arranged as a three-dimensional array: buyers by sellers by markets. This three-dimensional array is called a "market box". The market box is analyzed using blockmodeling techniques that have been modified to apply to three-dimensional arrays. Specifically, the market box is blocked three times, once along each dimension. The resulting blockmodel images are also three-dimensional; interpretations of various images (models) are presented. The social structural conceptualization of the market economy is applied to two empirical economies: an international financial economy and a local economy of hospital services. The market box approach is applied to each economy. Each economy is blockmodeled with the CONCOR algorithm and interpreted. Further applications of the conceptualization and the market box approach are suggested.

BLUM, Terry C. (Tulane). "Structural constraints on interpersonal relations: a macrosociological analysis."

Blau's macrostructural theory is particularly focused on explanation of rates of social contacts between people with different social characteristics. The theory is composed of two analytically distinct categories of social structure. One category is distributional, referring to properties that emerge from size distributions of social characteristics. The other is a social network approach to social interactions. This paper uses Fischer's data collected from 1,050 respondents living in 50 Northern California localities to examine hypotheses derived from Blau's theory. The findings suggest that social structure constrains choice: Ethnic and religious heterogeneity encourage interethnic and interreligious social interactions despite the negative effects of ingroup preferences on such interactions. This study differs from other examinations of Blau's theory in that the units of analysis are localities much smaller than SMSAs, informal interpersonal relations rather than marriages are examined, interreligious interactions are measured, and independent measures of ingroup preferences are included in the analyses.

BRUSTEIN, William (Utah). "Class conflict and class collaboration in regional rebellions, 1500 to 1700."

The European rebellions of the sixteenth and seventeenth century are the subject matter of one of the longest running debates in European social history. At issue is whether these rebellions are class-conflict or class collaborative collective actions. This paper proposes that the rebellions were of both types and that the variation in form may be attributable to the existence of distinctive regional modes of production, which, are responsible for divergent configurations of interests and differing levels of interclass dependence. Regions possessing a commercial mode of production were likely to experience class conflict while regions possessing a subsistence mode of production were likely to experience class collaboration between peasants and landlords.

BURK, James (Texas A&M). "Size, opportunism, and market regulation."

The central thesis to this paper is that rapid changes in market size facilitate misconduct in markets and thus pose problems for market regulation. After contrasting this proposition with the economists' usual view about the relation between market size and the likelihood of misconduct, a theory is outlined to explain two social processes underlying the proposed relationship. The theory's plausibility is illustrated by examples drawn from American stock market history and its implications for current debate about market regulatory policy are considered.

BURON, Michael (Loyola Colleg). "Elite theory: the basic contentions."

This paper attempts to contribute to the reviving interest in elite theory by focusing on the theory's basic contentions: elite inevitability, elite variability, and elite-nonelite interdependence. Each contention is examined in terms of its treatment by the classical elite theorists and by contemporary scholars, and potentially fruitful directions for further work are identified. The main purpose is to encourage a return to the classical elite theorists' concern with describing and explaining major political variations among societies.

CHEAL, David J. (Winnipeg). "Wedding gifts and the making of money."

Money is one of the most important social constructs in the capitalist society, yet we know little about its interactional uses. This article is concerned with the social construction of money gifts (presentations) at weddings in Winnipeg. Traditionally a Ukrainian custom, presentation is now widely diffused and raises important questions for cultural analyses of the gift economy in an urban, industrial society. Interviews were conducted with eighteen recently married couples who held their wedding receptions in a prestigious downtown hotel. The results are presented showing the cultural logic of ritual wedding gifts in Winnipeg, and illustrating the individual purposes associated with the choice of presentation as a gift mode among non-Ukrainians. The gift practices described by the interviewees do not appear to be the results of a normative boundary-maintaining vocabulary of motives (affective vs. economic). Rather, they must be understood as alternative means toward variable ends of action.

CICOUREL, Aaron V. (California). "From ghetto to modern city: aspects of Sephardic Jewish community life in Morocco and Spain."

Sephardic Jewish communities under the Ottoman Empire and in northern Morocco sustained tightly knit, self-contained activities which revolved around an hispanic identity and deep religious commitments. These communities became nations within nations because of providing virtually all services necessary

for self-contained existence, and a cultural way of life that included early Castillian Spanish and Iberian cultural patterns. These Sephardic communities maintained physical separation until the beginning of the twentieth century when Western European colonial, commercial, and diplomatic contacts occurred. Residential patterns began to change. The introduction of French language schools around the middle of the nineteenth century altered the language patterns, and European contacts accelerated these changes, making it increasingly difficult to maintain a closed community. The "modernization" of the Sephardic communities made the transition to Spain fairly easy because of a fairly close congruence between the cultural orientations of the two groups, especially among the middle income and more affluent families. Adult members of the community perceived a serious consequence of the move to Spain: the possibility of increased intermarriage, a fear that was justified from the point of view of community leaders' interpretations of some intermarriage.

CRONKITE, Ruth C. and Rudolf H. MOOS (Stanford University Medical Center). "The role of predisposing and moderating factors in the stress-illness relationship."

This study uses longitudinal data on 267 married couples to study the interrelationships among predisposing factors, stress, moderating factors, and subsequent functioning. A model of the stress process that takes into account the symptoms and coping of the spouse is formulated and estimated separately for three functioning criteria (depressed mood, physical symptoms, and alcohol consumption) and across gender groups. Findings indicate that predisposing factors such as social status and prior functioning influence the amount of stress experienced. Women were more responsive to environmental stressors and social resources (family support) than were men. The stress-illness relationship was exacerbated by the use of avoidance coping responses, while there was only weak support for a stress-buffering effect of approach coping. There were no stress-buffering effects of family support. The effect of coping resources (self-esteem) and certain coping responses on later functioning depended on the partner's corresponding coping levels, thus highlighting the importance of considering a significant other's symptoms and behavior as salient aspects of the stress process.

D'AMICO, Ronald (Ohio). "Worker power and organization structure as determinants of labor market organization."

This paper argues that the form of labor market organization is determined by the outcome of a struggle between labor and management. The relative power position of these actors especially during the emergence of modern methods of labor control at the turn of the century is used to explain why firm internal labor markets, occupation internal labor markets, or unstructured markets emerged. Arguing that patterns of labor mobility are reflective of opportunity structure, we test the above hypotheses by estimating models of individual and aggregate labor mobility.

DE VOS, Susan and Alberto PALLONI (Wisconsin). "Application of formal methods to the analysis of kinship and household organizations."

The present paper is a "state of the art" discussion of two relatively new subfields in demography, and their interrelations: the formal demography of the household and the formal demography of kinship. The focus has been partly derived from sociological, anthropological and historical studies of the formation, reproduction and dissolution of co-resident and kin groups. Formal tools and theoretical constructs deal with such issues as the family life cycle, the individual life course, and their interrelations. Concepts dealt with include the household, co-resident group, kin group, household formation rules, household life cycle, and individual life course. Formal techniques discussed range from the development of taxonomies to index construction to macro and micro simulation modeling to analytic models of the household and kin group.

These concepts and formal methods address such problematic issues as: i) The determination of size and composition of households and kin groups; ii) The household and kin life course experience of individuals; iii) The variation in these factors among subgroups in a society, among societies, and over time; iv) The demographic determinants of these factors and the variation in the degree to which purely demographic factors can account for differences in the size and composition of households and kin groups; and v) The extent to which household formation rules and kinship dependency norms affect demographic factors.

ENSEL, Walter M. (Albany Medical College of Union University). "Social class and depressive symptomatology: the role of life events and social support."

The present paper utilizes data from waves of a panel study of a community population in upstate New York, to examine the role played by social support and life events in the social class-depression

relationship. While failing to find any clear-cut linear relationship between social class and depression it has provided evidence of the fact that social class conditions the relationship of life events and social support to depression.

Social support is shown to differentially buffer the effect of life events on depression, controlling for class. Furthermore, evidence of a suppressing effect of social support on life events has been demonstrated. Perhaps the most unique contribution of the current analysis is that it demonstrated that any examination of class conditioned relationships among epidemiologic factors must take into account sex differences. The implications of these and other findings are discussed.

FINE, Gary A. (Minnesota). "Negotiated orders and organizational cultures."

The metaphors of organizational culture and negotiated order represent two important recent approaches to the study of organizations. Both approaches focus on the actor's perspective on organization. I contend that the two metaphors are complementary, and in this paper I attempt to demonstrate the ways in which they can be connected. Both emphasize worker satisfaction, both emphasize the non-economic, non-rational functioning of organization, and both emphasize that members (and organizations) must consider the constraints of their social and physical environments. In examining the relationships between these two approaches, I examine how they analyze such central organizational concepts as socialization, power, conflict, and interorganizational relations.

GALASKIEWCZ, Joseph (Minnesota). "Professional networks and the institutionalization of the single mind set."

This paper examines the effects of personal network contacts and professional association membership on the attitudes and priorities of functionaries within corporations who are responsible for the allocation of corporate funds to charitable organizations. We are particularly interested in the attitudes of these functionaries toward nonprofit organizations in the community.

Theoretically, we want to better understand the processes at work which reduce the uncertainty which often accompanies donative transfers. We argue that as those responsible for making corporate grants or gifts face uncertainty in allocating funds, they will adopt the attitudes and priorities of those with whom they are in personal contact or of those whom they encounter in professional associations of grant-makers. The paper has implications for any professional engaged in problem solving activities.

Data were gathered on 150 publicly held corporations that were headquartered in the Twin Cities area.

To summarize the findings, we found that grant-makers within corporations tended to mimic or adopt the attitudes of their peers in other companies with whom they were in personal contact. Professional association membership, sex, work experience, birthplace, and education had much less of an impact on knowledge of non-profit organizations and evaluation of these organizations than personal network contact. We concluded that, when in doubt, the professional was more likely to mimic or adopt the attitudes and values of network partners than of those with whom they shared some background characteristic or organizational membership. The end result, however, was the development of various "pockets" or "mind-sets" within the network which valued some prospective grant-seekers and shunned others.

GINSBERG, Yona (Tel Aviv). "The pattern and meaning of neighbor relations on high-rise housing in Israel."

This paper deals with the behavioral pattern of neighbor relations and their relationships to subjective attitudes and expectations of the residents. The sample was 318 middle-class women living in 8 to 20 story buildings. The findings indicate that respondents so desiring were able to develop active social ties with neighbors. Moreover, they interacted with neighbors despite the fact that the majority had opportunities for alternative social relations. In this specific cultural context the distinction between "localized" and "non-localized" high-rise residents does not seem meaningful. Actual social ties with neighbors were related to norms and expectations regarding neighbor relations. Despite active neighboring, respondents did not have difficulties obtaining their privacy.

GREIDER, Thomas and KRANNICH, Richard S. (Tah State). "Neighboring patterns, social support and rapid growth: a comparative analysis from three western communities."

Recently sociologists have devoted considerable attention to the consequences of rapid community growth and change on social relations and social integration, adding to a lone tradition of scholarly concern with the social effects of urbanism and modernization. As was characteristic of much of the traditional

literature on urbanization, the recent discussions of rapid community growth have tended overwhelmingly to assert various "social disruption" consequences, including a deterioration of the importance of neighboring as a source of both primary interaction and localized informal social support. In this paper we examine data on neighboring phenomena from three small towns in the western United States which have in recent years experienced substantially different rates of population growth. Although the results suggest that rapid population growth in small towns is indeed accompanied by an apparent decline in reliance on neighbors as sources of social support, the data indicated no support for the hypothesized deterioration of neighboring as a form of primary interaction in rapidly growing small communities. We conclude by noting the consistency of these findings with alternative interpretations of the effects of urbanization on localized social interaction and social support.

GRUSKY, Oscar, HOLSTEIN, James & WEBSTER, Stephen (California). "Bounding the interorganizational domain: a new method for studying local mental health delivery systems."

This study addresses the problem of identifying the most significant service delivery organizations in a geographically-bounded local mental health delivery system. These systems typically are complex, consist of many agencies of varying sizes and constituencies, and interact with organizations that are part of many other service systems, such as health care, criminal justice, mental retardation, the political system and so on.

A new modified reputational method of locating and delineating a set of twenty key organizations that are most important in providing services for the chronically mentally ill is described and applied to a rural county in Minnesota. The method is then validated by systematically comparing the results with another method, the service agency identification technique, that involved asking respondents to identify all organizations that provide each of thirteen service components described as essential by current NIMH policy. The implications of the new method and its application to the local service are analyzed.

GRUSKY, Oscar & TIERNEY, Kathleen (California), MANDERSCHIED, Ronald W. (National Institute of Mental Health), GRUSKY, David (Wisconsin). "Social bonding and community adjustment of chronically mentally ill adults."

This study specifies, estimates and discusses two models of social adjustment and service use among a national sample of chronically mentally ill adults (N=971) who participated in the NIMH Community Support Program, a federal-state collaborative effort to assist severely mentally disabled adults to function outside institutions. The first model is a relatively simple unidimensional social bonding model. The second more complex model, which distinguished between types of social bonding, types of social adjustment, and types of service use, not only fit better than the first more simplified model, but also better accommodated a large body of current research. It was found that while community and work bonding showed strong positive relationships with personal and community adjustment, the corresponding effects of family bonding were insignificant. In addition, it was found that the different types of social bonding affected service use differently.

GUEST, Avery A. (Washington). "Problem-strategies of local areas in the metropolis."

This paper investigates two aspects of how local areas in the metropolis deal with their problems - the institutional means of representation which are used and the effectiveness of those means. In the Seattle metropolitan region, residents of 20 different local areas recognize three different means as relatively equal in importance. These include neighbors, community clubs, and representatives of

inequality by discounting the older contributions of senior members of a field. We note that failure to take such effects into account may lead to erroneous conclusions in analyses of inequality both among members of scientific fields and other populations as well.

HATCH, Laurie Russell (Washington). "Family structure and economic support systems of the retired: a longitudinal analysis."

Previous research concerning the effects of intergenerational aid and contact between kin often does not distinguish between various family structures in which a particular individual may be situated. Further, this research usually looks at only one point in time in the family life cycle. Using data from the longitudinal retirement history study, 4,078 individuals were examined at pre and post retirement stages in order to determine how 1) various family structures and 2) the retirement experience may effect family interaction, exchange of aid between family members and satisfaction with retired life. It is suggested that family relationships be examined in the context of different family structures and the changes that result from retirement.

HIRSCHBURG, Peter L. (Southeast Missouri State). "The influence of rurality and other social factors on diffusion of information about a dramatic event: the Mount St. Helens eruption."

This study adds analysis of rurality to the literature on information diffusion. Research indicates that different categories of people encounter the media in different ways, although a compelling argument exists that differences disappear with items of extreme interest. A chance to study news diffusion in a truly unique situation occurred in May of 1980, with the eruption of Washington State's Mount St. Helens volcano. Accepting the argument that all people learn of high interest items in the same way, we hypothesized that rurality, as well as a variety of other social factors, have no significant impact on the source and speed of diffusion. A survey of over 1,400 residents of Eastern Washington provided the data to test our hypotheses. Contrary to our expectations, chi square and Kolmogorov Smirnov tests show rurality does effect diffusion, but analysis of other variables, particularly those of proximity to the event, may have influenced this finding. Overall, we find general support for differential diffusion patterns, though the effect of social categories in a crisis situation is less pervasive than past research indicates and the various categories do not always contact the media in ways that the literature suggests.

HOUGLAND, James G. Jr. (Kentucky). "External ties and program performance: a study of programs for displaced homemakers."

Organizations usually depend on external actors for resources necessary for the implementation of their core technology. Establishing and maintaining appropriate relationships with external actors may be particularly crucial for "people-processing" organizations, which must be concerned with the input and placement of clients. It is suggested that placement rates and wage levels experienced by clients of training programs for the disadvantaged will be increased to the extent that: (1) ties are established with a large number of external actors; (2) ties are established with a diverse set of external actors; (3) ties are maintained through frequent and/or regular patterns of interaction; and (4) ties are established with organizations controlling resources which are critical to the goal of job placement. Data from a 1983 study of Displaced Homemaker programs are used to test these hypotheses. While the number and frequency of external ties alone are not useful for predicting program outcomes, the diversity and nature of actors with whom ties are established are shown to be related to program success.

KEMPER, Theodore D. (St. John's). "Sociologizing the concept of reward: two types, two labels."

The concept of reward has been imported wholesale into sociology via exchange and equity theories. Although the concept serves psychologists very well, since it focuses interest on the actor who receives the reward, it fails importantly in sociological analysis because it omits consideration of the actor who gives the reward. Sociological analysis required at least this double focus. When we examine sociological contexts, we find rewards are given for two important reasons: First, the donor is constrained to give the reward because of the other's power, hence implying threat or coercion. Second, the donor may give the reward because he or she wants to give it, because the recipient is deemed worthy or deserving; hence the donor does not feel forced to give, but does so willingly. These two sociological conditions imply important differences in the understanding of the relationships in which they occur. The differences are significantly obscured when we utilize the psychological concept of reward. Even when theorists recognize that there are costs in relationships, as in the profit formula of exchange theory, the costs are those of the actor who is receiving the reward. While this is suitable for psychological analysis, a sociological position requires that the costs be assigned to the actor who is giving the reward not receiving it. A revised nomenclature for reward is suggested here to capture the essentially different sociological conditions within which reward can be obtained.

KICK, Edward (Utah). "The form and operation of the world system."

This paper extends Snyder and Kick's study of the structure of the modern world system. It is argued that world-system/dependency treatments which rely solely on economic operationalizations of the system provide an incomplete portrayal of global dynamics. A profitable alternative is the examination of both economic and non-economic relations between nations. Results are presented from a multiple-network analysis of economic, political, military, technological and socio-cultural links between 129 countries. Among other things, the results reveal discrete capitalist and socialist semiperipheries and non-economic contention among competing social systems. The implications of the latter for future world orders are considered.

KIM, Kwang Chung and HURH, Won Moo (Western Illinois). "The wives of small business men in the U.S.: business involvement and family roles."

Korean immigrant businesses are heavily concentrated in two labor-intensive and highly competitive industries-retail trade and services. This situation leads to immigrant wives to be involved in the daily operation of their family businesses. This study explores the extent and nature of the wives business involvement and family roles. Major research questions include: (1) the extent of the wives involvement in the business preparation and operation, (2) their contribution to the formation and maintenance of the family business, and (3) the relationship between the work-role and family-role as compared with that of their husbands'. Data were collected through interviewing 94 Korean immigrants who run small business on the south side of Chicago in 1983.

The findings indicate that about half of the Korean entrepreneurs' wives are heavily involved in the formation and maintenance of their family business. In addition to their work role, the wives bear the burden of household tasks alone, unless their burden is shared by their children or kin. The immigrant husbands are generally not expected to share the household tasks regardless of their wives employment. This double burden of the Korean immigrant wives appears to be a joint product of the American socioeconomic structure (the disadvantaged labor market for immigrants and their business opportunities in the labor-intensive industries), the immigrants' adaptive capacities and limitations (acculturation problems and ethnic resources utilization), and persisting traditional values and norms in the new country (the wife's home maker role regardless of her business involvement). The double burden of Korean immigrant wives is analyzed further in comparison with that of white and black American working wives.

KRAUZE, Tadeusz (Hofstra), SLOMCZYNSKI, Kasimierz M. (National Institute of Mental Health & Warsaw).
"Matrix representation of structural and circulation mobility."

The conceptual foundation of the traditional approach to social mobility is compactly expressed in the equality "circulation mobility = total mobility - structural mobility". For more than two decades, this equality has been used without specifying the frequencies which express structural mobility. In contrast with common research practice, we analyze the matrix form of the class equality. We provide a representation of structural and circulation mobility that meets face validity criteria, is theoretically grounded and fulfills formal postulates. The matrix of observed mobility (N) is decomposed into the sum of three nonnegative matrices: immobility (I), structural mobility (S), and circulation mobility (C). The new decomposition $N=I+C+S$, based on linear programming, has various realistic and sociologically meaningful properties and interpretations.

KRYMKOWSKI, Daniel (Wisconsin), SORENSEN, Aage B. (Harvard). "Reconsidering the vacancy competition model."

This paper elaborates previous sociological treatments of the vacancy competition model. We begin with a brief statement concerning the importance of studying career mobility in order to gain the proper understanding of inequality of opportunity. Following this, the theoretical underpinnings of the vacancy competition model are discussed: open vs. closed position systems. Third, we explicitly test extensions of previously-considered models. Using the OCG-11 data we seek to include the full array of attainment variables in our equations, such as race and indicators of father's social status, in order to compare models informed by the closed position hypothesis with those of the status attainment tradition. Specifically, we attempt to adjudicate between models which view status measures as human capital, and those which look at these variables in terms of competitive advantage, i.e. one's position in a queue. This is accomplished by estimating more elaborate mathematical specifications informed by the closed position framework. In addition, by actually estimating the vacancy competition model in this extended framework, we obtain measures of the contributions of the status variable to overall resources. Preliminary results indicate that models informed by the closed position hypothesis

continue to outperform their status attainment counterparts. In addition, the estimation of the vacancy competition model provides further theoretically meaningful results.

KUTNER, Nancy (Emory). "Social support, socioeconomic status, and response to chronic physical disability."

The mechanisms by which social support promotes physical and psychological health are not well understood, and there has been relatively little examination of the relation of socioeconomic status differences to social support processes. This study explores the existence and extent of social network support among 332 individuals with chronic physical disabilities and the relation of social support to perceived health and perceived economic and vocational needs in this sample, and discusses how these phenomena vary by respondents; socioeconomic status level.

LEFLER, Ann (Utah State), GILLESPIE, Dair L. (Utah). "Fights, friends, and networks."

We argue that research on social networks tends to confound contact and support network ties, and to ignore conflict linkages. In particular, causal arguments featuring network characteristics often assume the major activity of networks is to ferry support between particular members. This "amiability tilt" overlooks the possible importance of networks in transporting conflict. We suggest a survey method for assessing what we argue are three dimensions of networks - contact, support, and conflict - independently. We also discuss the results of applying this instrument to four nonmetropolitan communities. Our findings suggest that conflict indeed permeates other network ties. Furthermore, the manner and degree to which it does so vary between sub-populations. Since overlaps between conflict support and contact may affect research models which include networks they should be empirically measured in such studies.

LIGHT, Ivan (California). "Ethnic resources in small business: Koreans in Los Angeles."

Class resources of entrepreneurship include money, education, and bourgeois values. Ethnic resources include solidarity, ethnic values, information sharing paternalism and labor commitment. Koreans in Los Angeles utilized both class and ethnic resources in development and maintenance of their commercial firms. Class theory cannot fully account for Korean entrepreneurship and must be supplemented by reference to ethnic resources.

LIN, Nan (New York State). "Modelling the effects of social support."

The paper begins by specifying twelve models relating social support to the stressors (life events) distress (depression) process. These models identify interactive, mediating, counteractive and independent effects of social support and take into account the temporal sequences of the measurements. A review of the literature shows that there is confirming evidence for the independent and mediating effects of social support. Evidence for the interactive or counteractive effect, on the other hand, is equivocal. A two-wave panel data set was used to test these models while controlling for personal resources (self-esteem and personal competence). The analysis confirmed these general findings.

LONDON, Bruce and ANDERSON, Kristine L. (Florida Atlantic). "Elites and the distribution of infrastructural resources in Thailand."

Literature on population density and infrastructure neglects the possibility that political-economic factors (i.e. the needs of elites) may contribute to the explanation of the determinants of the distribution of infrastructural resources. This paper used Thai data to point out the complementarity of traditional and political-economic analyses.

MAJKA, Linda C. and MAJKA, Theo J. (Dayton). "Agricultural labor, rural social organization and change."

This paper examines the effects of the imposition of capitalist forms of land tenure on community, and the types of resistance that developed in response to this transformation. Events drawn from English social history provide illustrations of typical instances of change processes or turning points for major changes in institutions. We review the ways in which elites consolidated their control of agriculture for profit, as well as how farm workers formed organizations to challenge the consequences of the emerging system. Also examined are the ways that structural elements constrained the expansion and success of farm worker movements. The results of this analysis are used to reflect upon some general problems of analyzing the farm worker experience in the U.S.

MCPHERSON, J. Miller and SMITH-LOVIN, Lynn (South Carolina). "Sex segregation in voluntary associations."

We analyze the sex composition of 819 voluntary organizations from 10 communities. The sex segregation

of these organizations is dramatic; nearly one half of the organizations are exclusively female, while one fifth are exclusively male. This remarkable degree of segregation varies systematically by organization type. Instrumental organizations (business and political interest) are more likely to be sex heterogeneous, while expressive organizations are likely to be exclusively female or exclusively male. The typical female membership generates contact with over 30 people, less than four of whom are men. Men's contacts are both more numerous and more heterogeneous, with a typical profile of 30 men and eight women. We explore several consequences of these results for the social networks generated by voluntary affiliations.

MIZRUCHI, Mark S. (Albert Einstein College of Medicine), KOENIG, Thomas (Northeastern). "Party preference among large American corporations: An examination of political action committees."

Combining elements of the resource dependence and social class models of intercorporate relations, we hypothesize that similarity of political behavior between corporations is a function of resource interdependence, constraint of one industry on another, and overlapping board membership. We examine this thesis with data on campaign contributions of corporate political action committees in 1980 Congressional elections. Correlations of contributions between dyads created by fourteen major industries are employed as the dependent variable. Interindustry input-output transactions, Burt's measure of constraint, and corporate board interlocks are employed as independent and intervening variables. A path model designed to partition the effects of organizational and class variables is examined.

MODEL, Suzanne (Dix Hills, NY). "Enclave opportunities: a question of group size."

Both queuing theory and middleman minority perspectives have suggested that ethnic control over jobs facilitates ethnic mobility. Yet, to date, no general model of this process have been proposed or tested. In this paper, I use two indicators of ethnic job control, ethnic industrial segregation and ethnic industrial authority, as continuous variables in a model explaining occupational outcome among minority workers.

A stratified sample of blacks, Italians, and Jews drawn from the 1910 census manuscripts for Manhattan provides the data base on which the model is tested. The results show that ethnic industrial segregation depresses occupational outcome for all workers, while ethnic industrial authority is consistently helpful. However the size of the coefficients varies across groups, apparently in response to the group position in New York labor queues. The lower the social standing of the group, the more segregation proved a hindrance and the more authority proved a blessing.

This research extends our understanding of ethnic mobility by incorporating two new measures of substantive and empirical significance into our models. At the same time, the conclusions reinforce the findings of other mobility studies: ethnic progress is related both to compositional differences between groups and to the differential ability of groups to translate their resources into opportunity.

MORRISSEY, Joseph P. (New York State Office of Mental Health), TAUSIG, Mark (Akron), LINDSEY, Michael L. (New York State Office of Mental Health). "Interorganizational applications of social network analysis techniques."

For the past several years communities throughout the country have been encouraged by the National Institute of Mental Health to develop "support systems" for chronically mentally ill clients involving formal interorganizational linkages among pre-existing mental health, social welfare, and other human service agencies. This seminar will consider how the concepts and methods of organizational research can be

OSTRANDER, Susan A. (Tufts and Radcliffe College). "The role of social and business in private social service agencies."

This paper shows how social and business elites are able to dominate—but not control—nongovernment non-profit social service agencies. This "voluntary" welfare sector has rarely been studied, and is now being called upon to assume functions formerly assigned to government. Data for the paper are from a field study of three such agencies conducted by the author.

Evidence of high representation of elites on agency Boards of Directors is presented. Reliance on elites for maintaining and managing private endowments and essential discretionary funds is demonstrated. Indications that conservative elite ideologies on social welfare issues set the agenda for action in these agencies are posed. Strategies of opposition developed by non-elites are described, and resistance by elites illustrated.

PALMER, Donald (Stanford). SINGH, Jitendra V. (Toronto). FRIEDLAND, Roger (California). "Determinants

of stability in a corporate interlock network: the reconstitution of accidentally disrupted ties."

This paper explores the determinants of the reconstitution of accidentally disrupted ties in a corporate interlock network. Ties are accidentally disrupted when an interlock linking two firms is broken as the result of events that are not believed to be related to the interorganizational strategies of either firm. They are reconstituted when a new interlock is created between the two firms to replace the broken one. Four factors are examined as determinants of reconstitution: the presence of other interfirm linkages (such as joint ventures and interfirm stockholding), interorganization interdependence (variables include firm size, headquarter location, inter- and intra-industry resource constraints, and involvement in a financial institution), characteristics of the interlock tie (variables include whether the tie contains one or more interlock and whether the tie contains a directional interlock), and a control variable (which relates to the nature of the disruptive event). The results of a logit analysis reveal that ties are composed of directional interlocks and that link firms that are headquartered in the same city and which are engaged in other interfirm linkages tend to be reconstituted more frequently than other ties. This is the first systematic evidence that interlocking directorates tend to coincide with other forms of interfirm linkages. Further, the negative interaction effect of being headquartered in the same city and being engaged in other interfirm linkages on reconstitution suggests that being headquartered in the same city can serve as a substitute for interlocking directorates as a facilitator of other interfirm linkages.

PFEFFER, Jeffrey and COHEN, Yinon (Stanford). "Understanding the employment relationship: determinants of internal labor markets in organization."

Internal labor market arrangements are an important feature of the employment relationship which figure prominently in a number of theoretical treatments of the organization of work. Using data from a sample of about 300 large establishments in the San Francisco Bay area, we found that the extent to which internal labor market arrangements were present was positively related to the provision of training, to being in the industrial core, to having a personnel department, and to being a branch unit. Internal labor market arrangements were negatively related to the percent of the workforce covered by collective bargaining. Once other factors were controlled, there was no effect of change in size on internal labor market practices. A similar pattern of results was observed when manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments were analyzed separately, although the effects of size, training, and having a personnel department were stronger in the case of non-manufacturing organizations. The evidence suggests that organizational arrangements as well as economic considerations should be incorporated in explanations of the presence of internal labor markets.

RISMAN, Barbara J. (North Carolina State). "A theoretical model for gender integrating individualist and structural perspectives."

This research attempts to disentangle the influence of individualist (e.g., sex role socialization) and structural determinants (e.g., current role demands) for gender-specific behavior within the nuclear

family. The research is used to build a model to explain the relative contributions of socialization versus current role demands and situational opportunities to gender behavior. The central hypothesis is that the single male respondents, alone by chance rather than choice, develop parenting strategies used by married fathers. Questionnaires were completed by 330 parents with children under fourteen years of age living in their homes. Families headed by single fathers, single mothers, traditional mother-at-home couples and two-paycheck couples are included in the study.

The results suggest that both situational and individual sex-role socialization influence parental definition of self and behavior. Although situational demands do not totally erase the effects of sex role

than do traditional fathers. Individualist variables are primarily predictive of definition of self, rather than behavior. Mothers continue to give higher priority to the caretaker role than do fathers. In general, behavior seems more malleable than self-concept. All parents describe themselves as more feminine less masculine when with their children in general; therefore, gender needs to be conceptualized in the context of particular social roles rather than as an underlying personality trait.

The results are used to suggest a theory of gender differentiation which incorporates structural factors as the central, although not exclusive, mechanism through which society influences individual definition of self and behavior. Although economic and historical forces usually determine both the situational demands individuals face and the training they receive, role demands and training may be inconsistent during periods of rapid social change. This research suggests that when individual training and structural factors do not coincide, the structural factors are better predictors of individual behavior.

SALK, Jane E. (North Carolina). "Trade association viability and the characteristics of organized industries."

The pervasiveness and persistence of trade associations are important features of American industrial organization. Mancur Olson's 'Logic of Collective Action', though concerned primarily with motives of individuals, suggests that certain properties of industry environments are salient for understanding why collective action occurs. Treating the organized industry as the resource environment relevant for trade association survival, I distinguish five dimensions affecting the propensity of a given industry to maintain stable patterns of collective ties. Using a data set of 144 trade associations that were created since World War II, I perform a test to ascertain the efficacy of these dimensions as predictors of trade association demise during the period 1948-1979.

SEEMAN, Melvin (California), SEEMAN, Teresa (California, Berkeley), SAYLES, Marnie (Akron). "Social supports and health status: a longitudinal analysis."

Panel data are employed to test the proposition that network engagement, particularly in conjunction with a high sense of control (vs. powerlessness), is associated with favorable health behavior. Field interviews were conducted with a representative sample of Los Angeles County in 1976 and again in 1977, with intervening systematic call-backs, to monitor three domains: (1) self-rated health status; (2) illness management; and (3) preventive health activities. Two forms of network engagement ("support" and "consultation"), and two powerlessness factors ("personal mastery" and "general control") are distinguished, and are shown to be differentially related to health outcomes. On the whole (1) integration in a "support" network is associated with positive health; (2) "consultation" networks are associated with negative outcomes (e.g., less preventive health behavior); (3) both sense of control indices are independently related to favorable health; and (4) the poorest health is associated with a combination of low support and low sense of control. These results hold when initial health status is controlled. The findings are interpreted in their bearing on the Durkheimian thesis concerning the buffering effect of social integration and related alienation processes.

SELDEN, Mark (State University of New York). "Inequality and stratification in the People's Republic of China."

To what extent and in what dimensions has the practice approximated the egalitarian promise of the Chinese revolution? Analysis of patterns of equality—and inequality—in the People's Republic with particular attention to the formalization and reification of structural divisions, particularly sectoral (state, collective, household) and spatial divisions (city, countryside). The implications of current policies are discussed against the background of the earlier collective year.

Land reform, collectivization and nationalization of industry sharply reduced or eliminated major property based inequalities in Chinese society. These and subsequent state policies defined and sustained other patterns of inequality whose economic and political features can now be clarified and assessed. These inequalities, notably those between prosperous and poor rural communities, between city and countryside, and between those in the state and in the collective sector, lie behind the popular explosion which has led to fundamental transformation of the collective order in the eighties. We can begin to chart certain contradictory implications of recent reforms, and the limits of those reforms, from the perspective of inequality.

SMITH, Joan (State University of New York). "World systems theory and feminist scholarship."

This paper raises three key methodological points associated with a world-systems analysis. One, that the social world must be studied as a unitary system. Two, that system is constantly formed and reformed by relational process and, three, that much of Marx's description of the modern world system is misunderstood as a history. The paper then points out how these insights of world systems theory can be usefully applied to feminist scholarship.

SOBEL, Michael E., HOUT, Michael and DUNCAN, Otis Dudley (Arizona). "The concepts of structure and exchange in relation to log linear models for the occupational mobility table."

Previous attempts to relate the concepts of structural (or forced) mobility and exchange (or circulation) mobility with parameters of the log linear model have been shown to be flawed (Sobel, 1983). Employing a little used definition of exchange (equal flows across the diagonal of mobility table), this paper matches the concepts of structure and exchange with parameters of various log linear models. Data from Brazil, Great Britain, and the United States are used to illustrate the approach.

STEVENSON, William B., WILSON, Donald O., SCHNAUBELT, Marianne (California). "A longitudinal study of the creation of a new organizational group."

This is a case study of the process of establishing and maintaining a new group in an organization over time. The creation of new groups, whether formal units or informal coalitions, is hypothesized to alter interactions within an organization in a developmental sequence. The results of this study indicate that, initially, this new group was concerned with internal structuring and domain defense. Over time, individuals began to characterize their activities as group actions, new organizational positions were created and strategic strong ties as well as a multitude of weak ties were established with other units. These interconnections among groups are assumed to affect the organizational change process.

THOITS, Peggy A. (Princeton). "Gender and marital status differences in psychological distress: Issues of objective and subjective control."

This paper attempts to explain the higher psychological distress and psychological vulnerability of members of disadvantaged social groups (in particular, women and the unmarried) as a function of greater exposure to uncontrollable negative life events and perceived lack of control over life circumstances. Panel data on a sample of 1,106 adult heads of household living in Chicago provide measures of relevant variables. Contrary to expectation, women and the unmarried are exposed to more controllable negative events (e.g. divorce, demotion, fired from job) and to more undesirable health changes than are men and the married; exposure to uncontrollable events (e.g. deaths, injuries to loved ones, layoffs) does not vary consistently with social status. Although disadvantaged group members perceive less control over their lives (and report lower self-esteem), these lesser coping resources do not explain gender or marital status differences in psychological distress or in vulnerability to negative events. The findings of the paper are relevant to learned helplessness theory and to stress theory in general. Of particular theoretical interest is the finding that psychological distress is only weakly associated with uncontrollable events and more strongly associated with controllable and health events. Perceptions of control and high self-esteem buffer the impacts of uncontrollable events and of health changes but do not mediate the influences of controllable events. Despite patterns in the distributions of event exposure, coping resources, and buffering effects by social status, status differences are not accounted for by these factors, either singly or in combination.

TORNFELT, Evert E. (USDI Anchorage). "A mathematical model for predicting group formation."

A mathematical model of group formation is developed. The model is an equation involving variables of social systems that reflect the concepts of Mead, Parsons, von Fieandt and others which allude to quantized formation of groups. A list of actor-type groups (A) is given for one vector of a two-dimensional matrix and a list of responder-type groups (R) is given for the other vector. The matrix is filled with values

representing the energy of interaction (or effects) of groups A and R. Scales are constructed by ordering the interaction energies. A basic assumption of the model is that other mitigating groups (M) are formed during the interaction. The probability of formation (Z) of the groups (M) varies directly with the intensity of the interaction and exponentially with the rank of the groups A and R. Specific applications for the model may be prediction of mitigating and litigating groups resulting from environmental effects and/or mitigating medical groups resulting from the effects of disease on society.

TURNER, Jay R., WOOD, William D., and LEVIN, Deborah (Western Ontario). "Community adjustment among the physically disabled: the psychological dimension."

Depression has been viewed as a significant problem among the disabled and may seriously affect their adjustment to community life. This hypothesis was examined using data from a community survey of approximately 1,000 households in southwestern Ontario, Canada. The disabled identified (N=989) were found

WILLER, David (Kansas), and URBAN, Michael (Auburn). "Social exchange, property & the myth of reciprocity."

Contemporary American social theorists have presented a single concept for social relationships, and by implication, argue that all social relationships are the same. The paper begins by critiquing that view. Using the elementary theory, formulations for a variety of exchange and exchange related transactions are developed under differing property conditions. It is argued that these formulations are consistent with ideas found in the historical work of Mark and Weber.

WILLIAMS, Kristen M. (Chengchih University, Taiwan). "Street Traders in Taiwan: conflicting perspectives."

Despite its economic successes, Taiwan continues to have a large population of street traders who sell merchandise without any formal place of business. Possible explanations for the persistence of the street traders are explored in this paper. Macro-level explanations of overurbanization—urbanization without sufficient industrialization—do not seem to fit the Taiwan case. Industrial growth is strong and unemployment is low. Yet, on the micro-level street traders in Taiwan have similar characteristics compared with those in other areas of the world. They are generally older migrants with little education and a more traditional lifestyle. Further analysis of the Taipei street traders revealed additional explanations for their continued presence. The average monthly profit of a street trader is higher than that of a factory worker, although the street trader must work longer hours. Most street traders do not want to change jobs and they see advantages in their current employment.

YOUN, Ted I. (New York, Albany). "The segmentation of the academic labor market and the segmentation of academic careers."

This paper attempts to employ a number of theoretical propositions advanced by the field of political economy to explain segmented characteristics of the academic labor market. Two fundamental questions are posed. First, how is the academic labor market segmented? Secondly, how does the process of segmentation change over time?

The paper introduced different types of academic careers which are essentially outcomes of labor markets. The rules governing the labor markets are also subject to temporal change and the "trickling effect" as a mechanism that maintains efficiency of ascriptive rules. In a period of excessive supply and declining demand, the "trickling effect" is a mechanism to clear the market and maintain the functional self-sufficiency of the educational system.

Abstracts from papers presented at the 4th annual Sunbelt Social Network Conference, February 1984, Phoenix Arizona.

BANKOFF, Elizabeth A. (Committee on Human Development, Chicago). "The long-term consequences of social support for newly widowed women."

This research examines how social support given to recent and still grieving widows affects their psychological well-being three years later. Earlier studies (Bankoff, in press, 1983, 1981) based on the first wave of a survey of widows (1979) indicate that of the seven sets of informal social network associates investigated, parents provided the most effective support for the psychological well-being of recently widowed women (n=98). Support from widowed friends was also found to be effective, though to a much lesser extent. Of the six different types of support examined, only emotional support had an immediate impact on the widows' morale.

The long-term impact of the thirteen support factors investigated in the initial wave was assessed by examining their impact on the psychological well-being of the widows three years later (1982). The panel analyses controlled for current levels of support as reported in the second wave of the survey.

The findings indicate that parental support provided early in the bereavement process was not an important determinant of long-term morale, despite its short-term effect. Support provided by widowed friends during the early months of bereavement, however, had a much stronger positive effect in the long-term than in the short-term. Similarly, the impact of the emotional support provided these widows early in their widowhood emerged even more strongly in the long-run than in the short-run. Finally, several support factors that had no effect in the short-term (e.g., assurance of emergency assistance guidance) did have long-term benefits.

The theoretical implications of these findings are explored through the use of several concepts including the long-term buffering aspects of social support, the dynamic aspects of social support needs, and the "critical period" concept.

BLAU, Judith (Soc., Suny-Albany). "The professional firm and risks of the market."

Why firms fail is a question that has been addressed by two main models - decision-making theory and population ecology. A panel study of professional architecture firms indicates the importance of dependence on affluent clients and markets. The paradoxical conclusion is that what makes firms normally advantaged in times of economic prosperity - corporate clients and extensive interorganizational linkages through joint ventures and consultancies - become liabilities during time of recessive economy. On the other hand normally disadvantage firms - those that are small, nonbureaucratic, and entrepreneurial in character - experience one of two outcomes. They either fail or flourish. There is a dialectical process, I conclude, that leads to structural transformations over time in the kinds of firms that are prominent in an organizational sector. Another conclusion is that the very nature of the contradictions that exist between organizations and their environment influence various outcomes, which in this case include design and building practice as well as organizational form.

BUNTING, David (Econ. Washington). "Network relations in economic performance."

Network relationships were determined by the shortest paths required to interlock one corporation with another. It was hypothesized that performance and network standing would be inversely related; that is those companies requiring the fewest arcs to connect with all the others would exhibit the best performance.

To test this hypothesis, the shortest paths were calculated among all companies included in the 1977 FORTUNE 1000 and FORTUNE 300 Non-Industrials lists. As usual in work of this type after exclusion of isolates and subsidiary companies, one massive clique of 1157 members was found. Two measures of network standing were used as dependent variables: (1) sum of the shortest paths between any two companies as indicated by the order of the linkage with first order = 1, second order = 2, etc., and (2) sum of the shortest path order, weighted by the type of interlock with officer/officer = 1, officer/director = 2, director/officer = 3, and director/director = 4. Determination of economic performance presented a number of serious, but well-known technical problems including appropriate profit measure, entity definition, and industry designation.

Because economic theory predicts performance will be influenced by scale economies and industry competition, empirical testing involved regressing various performance measures on network relationship, industry concentration, company size, and company capital/output ratio. While the explanatory power was usually low, the regressions generally found a statistically significant relationship as hypothesized. The paper concludes with some comments about data quality and suggestions for additional research.

DOW, Malcolm (Anth. Northwestern). "A bi-parametric approach to network autocorrelation: Galton's problem."

In anthropology, "Galton's Problem" is generally taken to refer to the interdependence of cases in a cross-cultural sample due to various processes of cultural diffusion. Previous attempts to deal with this problem have usually assumed that these types of interdependencies can be adequately characterized in terms of spatial proximity and/or common linguistic history. In regression analysis using such interdependent data, autocorrelation among the error terms can be incorporated into the model by means of a network relational or connectivity matrix, W . The bi-parametric model is a straightforward generalization which specifies two auto correlation parameters associated with two network relational matrices. Simultaneous autocorrelation effects for language similarity and geographical distance matrices are empirically demonstrated using cross-cultural data on the sexual division of labor. An alternative to the maximum likelihood approach to estimation of both autocorrelation parameters is suggested and employed.

EVERETT, Martin G. (Thames Polytechnic). "A new definition for the dimension of a graph."

Several authors have given a dimension concept for a graph, in so doing they hope to give a measure of Structural Complexity. There have been two distinct approaches. Freeman (1980) has examined the dimension of the simplicities which make up the graph. Although this approach uses graph theoretic notions, the theory is not rich enough to differentiate among many graphs. For example, graphs which do not possess cliques all have dimension one. In fact, the dimension of G equals $w(G)-1$. The second approach was proposed by Roberts (1969) and used by Guttman (1977). In essence it is a generalization of interval graphs. Each point of the graph is embedded in a certain type of metric space, two points being adjacent if the distance between them is less than a fixed number. The dimension of the graph is now the minimum dimension of the metric space in which the given graph can be embedded. Roberts (1969) uses the supremum metric whereas Guttman (1977) uses the Euclidean metric. However, in both cases, before embedding can be made, the original graph has to be reduced by identifying points that are linked to each other, and to exactly the same others, to a single point. A consequence of this is that the complete graph has dimension zero, an intuitively unappealing result. In fact, it turns out, that for the supremum metric the graph with the maximum dimensionality is a certain kind of complete n -partite graph (Roberts, 1969). A further criticism of this definition is that it is not graph theoretic, being dependent on the metric

chosen. The author's definition seeks to overcome these problems by introducing a definition of dimension which is non-trivial, graph theoretic and a generalization of Euclidian dimension.

FOSTER, Brian (Anth. Arizona State). "Thoughts on a network formulation of Sahlins' exchange theory."

This paper examines the network implications of Sahlins' theory of "primitive exchange." Sahlins' own ideas are reviewed, showing that his structural interpretation of the concept of "pooling" the structural dimension of exchange, is insufficiently general and in some ways internally inconsistent. His definition of the various types of reciprocity and his substantive propositions are highly suggestive, however, of network structure, and the network implications of these ideas are formalized and compared with other discrete structural conceptualizations of exchange. Generalized reciprocity, which will be the focus of my attention, places the heaviest inherent constraints on network structure, allowing perhaps only four possible generalized exchange structures. Balanced reciprocity, which places fewest constraints on network structure, raises special problems and will not be considered here in detail. All forms of reciprocity have properties that render the process of mapping empirical systems onto them highly problematic; one aspect of this problem is examined in the concluding section of the paper, where we examine how to discriminate among empirical examples of different forms of generalized reciprocity.

GALASKIEWICZ, Joseph (Soc. Minnesota), and WASSERMAN, Stanley (Psych/Stats. Illinois). "Some generalizations of P_1 : external constraints and interactions."

In 1977, Holland and Leinhardt introduced a new statistical approach to sociometric data analysis. The details of their approach, based on a model termed P_1 , were published in 1981 in papers by Holland and

substantive questions that were unanswerable with existing methodology. The continuing methodological research of Fienberg and Wasserman has allowed this approach to be applied to many different types of sociometric data. We carry on this research by extending P_1 to two new situations: networks of such size that it is impossible for every actor to have contact or knowledge of the other actors; and networks in which actor interactions can not be adequately modeled by the simple additive main effects of expansiveness and popularity.

GREENBAUM, Susan (Anth. South Florida). "The structure of social networks in a predominantly Slavic inter-city neighborhood."

The data for this paper derived from a 1978 interview survey with 70 randomly selected households residing within the boundaries of the Strawberry Hill historic preservation district in Kansas City, Kansas. The respondents included 42 who identified themselves as Croatian-American; 11 who expressed another Slavic identity (e.g. Slovenian, Servian, Polish, etc.); and 17 who described themselves as "non-ethnics" (principally persons of northern European ancestry with recent rural backgrounds). Respondents provided information on their social contracts within the neighborhood and additional data on length of residence, owner/renter status, and participation in local organizations and churches. Analyses consist of calculating segregation and integration index for each of the three sub-groups in the sample: a comparison of

and prevention of illness. Little attention has been directed towards the structural features of the social matrix which is the origin of social support. Here two lines of inquiry are combined to address this issue. First, computer generated models of small groups are tested. A given position in the network calls upon the others for the provision of support. The number of calls, the source of the provided support and the time lag between support receipt are monitored along with the graph centrality of the positions and the total graph. Significant constraints on the provision of and receipt of support are shown to be related to the centrality measures. These results are interpreted in light of the author's clinical observations of psychiatric patients' social networks.

HURT, H. Thomas (Speech Communication N. Texas), and COOK, John A. (Texas Tech. Speech Communication). "Social and task networks, classroom environment perceptions, communication apprehension, and learning outcomes: an impact assessment."

In an earlier paper, Cook and Hurt noted that a complex interaction of network connectedness, perceptions of a teacher, and orientation to communication were predictive learning outcomes. Their static view of dynamic processes yields questions regarding the accuracy of a one time measure.

Another question which may arise with any classroom communication system perspective is whether the network is at all revealing of the communication climate. Classroom Environment Scale (CES) is a conceptual framework which identifies elements of "the psycho-social environment of the classroom salient to students and teachers, (Moos, 1979, p. 139)" and provides an empirical assessment of perceptions of the classroom interaction system.

Data from CATIJ networks (both social and task), the CES and the communication apprehension data will be collected at least three times during the course of a semester to be incorporated into a model predicting final grades in the course. In order to account for changes over time, an interrupted time series analysis technique will be employed (McDowall, et al., 1980). This impact assessment model, called the Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model should reveal the impact of communication system dynamics.

JACOBSON, David (Brandels, Anth.). "Stress, support, and support networks."

This paper focuses on the matter of timing in support transactions: on the ways in which different kinds of stress require different kinds of support at different times in the coping process and how these differences relate to the organization and operation of support networks.

JOHNSON, David (Communication, Arizona State). "Multivariate communication networks."

This research examines the differences between networks based on various weightings of work dependency, response satisfaction, and frequency within the same functional communication network. Standard network analysis techniques are used to examine the same organization at three points in time. The NEGOPY computer program is used to examine five possible combinatory procedures for detecting the correspondence and overlap among these three dimensions. The results indicated few differences in networks generated by these different methods for determining strengths of linkages. The few existing discrepancies between networks were probably associated with methodological problems. The results also suggested that, at least for NEGOPY, the existence of a linkage is more important in determining results than various ways of calculating gradations of linkages. The findings also point to a number of difficulties associated with current methodologies for examining subtle relational ties between individuals. These problems would appear to substantially limit the rich theoretic potential of multivariate communication networks for describing the nature of social systems.

YOUNG, Y. Kim (Communications, Governors State). "Social networks and interethnic communication: a review and synthesis."

This paper focuses on the structures and functions of social networks that help one understand the communication process between individuals from different ethnic communities within a society. Empirical-

research and writings in several areas of social sciences that are directly or indirectly relevant to this theme are critically examined. Based on the review of literature, an attempt is made to assess the current state-of-the-art in network studies of interethnic communication, along with a few generalizable

structural data on social networks, and (c) to "make sense" of complex real world data on large-scale urban networks.

KNOKE, David (Soc. Indiana) & LAUMANN, Edward O. (Soc. Chicago). "Communications among organizations in national policy domains."

This paper reports on a portion of a large project comparing networks in two national policy domains, energy and health. The populations consist of 228 energy and 135 health organizations, identified through a variety of procedures tapping salient involvement in the domains' events during the 1970s. Interviews with informants in 90% of the organizations permitted construction of two information networks: (1) broadly based routine-regular policy information exchanges; and (2) more restricted confidential-candid policy discussions. The routine-regular network is asymmetric and fairly dense (about .30 in both domains), while the confidential-candid network is sparser and, by hypothesis, symmetric. We theorize that these networks serve the dual functions of permitting policy actors to monitor and to intervene in domain policy events, respectively.

Empirical examination of the structure of policy information networks is carried out at two levels of analysis. At the dyadic level, we test several hypotheses about the social and organizational factors that lead to the formation of information links between all pairs of domain organizations. At the position level, we cluster-analyze the Jaccard coefficient measure of interactor similarities in communication choices to identify the structurally equivalent subsets of actors in each domain. Using the Jaccard matrix, we produce multidimensional scaling solutions that provide inter-point spatial displays showing proximity and distance among organizations. Canonical analyses relate interorganizational distances to locations on multidimensional influence hierarchies and on issue-interest distributions. Log-linear methods are applied to the partitioned matrices defined by communication, identifying communication roles in terms of tendencies towards in-, out-, and within- position flows of policy information. At every step of the analysis, comparisons between the energy and health domain findings allow us to make some global judgements about the idiosyncratic or universal features of policy domain structure.

We conclude with a discussion of how knowledge of organizations' locations within dual-function communication networks will enable us to explain which actors participate in which of the 80 specific policy events during the 1970s about which we have also collected data. These results will be the subject of later papers.

KRACKHARDT, David (Management Cornell). "Partialing networks: an application in organizational behavior."

Applications of network analysis usually involve predicting outcomes from or determinants of the social network. Several recent advances have enabled the description and testing of two variable analyses, for example correlation between two structural matrices. It often remains a problem to (1) test for spuriousness in such correlations; (2) control for alternative, third variable explanations of the observed relationship, and (3) determine the degree of additional variance explained by the network data over that explained by alternative third variables (or sets of variables). A general solution to the problem is purposed and demonstrated employing Hubert's OAP test.

KUO, W. H. (Soc. Utah). "The nature of social support among close ties."

This paper reports on findings from a Seattle survey in regard to the structure and characteristics of social networks and social support among Asian Americans (Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Philippino), and it examines their relationships with psychological stress.

LEINBACH, Thomas R. (Kentucky). "Improved road networks and information flow in rural Indonesia: a social network exploration."

In the search for a more effective rural development strategy improved transportation is frequently afforded a primary role. Despite considerable investment in physical infrastructure in many countries, there is a growing concern over the lack of impact and thus a reassessment of the role of transport has been undertaken. Too often such impact is viewed only from a narrow economic perspective, and there is the failure to recognize the far reaching implications for the cultural, social, and political spheres of development. It has indeed been suggested by the economic historian, Johnson, that a road system can become a unifying instrumentality that consolidates the productive power of an area and releases a latent social dynamism.

The amount of research which has examined the interrelationships among accessibility, communication and socioeconomic change is very meager. Yet since modernization is intimately linked to the process of communication and information transfer, it is desirable to understand more fully the relationships between improved accessibility and the flow of information. Ultimately enhanced information flow will result in an improved quality of life for villagers both in an economic and social sense. There is no question that a major constraint in rural development is the lack of or poor irregular communication which strangles information flow.

The paper has two objectives. First, a short review of the relevant literature with the state of our knowledge is presented. The second objective is to present data and evidence on information flow obtained during an impact survey of a sample of low volume feeder roads built under the Indonesian Rural Works Program. The evidence gathered from formal and informal interviews in Java and Sumatra provides considerable detail on the specific ways in which improved roads affect information sources and flow. In addition the importance of the access impact upon information is enlarged to recognize extended spatial mobility and trip behavior.

MARIOLIS, Peter (Soc. Spelman College). "Coherence in graphs and hypergraphs: conceptualization, Measurement, and applications."

"Coherence"--the propensity of subsets of actors in a social network to form ties within those subsets--is an important concept in many structural and social network analyses. Applying the concepts of "region" and "sub-group" to social networks modeled by graphs and hypergraphs, this paper defines two sets of coherence measures. One set is based on the representation of subgroup ties in a 2x2 frequency table, with Region (categorized as A or B) as the independent variable and Presence of Absence of Ties as the dependent variable. This imagery results in 4 measures of coherence based on ordinal measures of association. A second set of 2 measures is based on the difference between the observed proportion of subgroup ties remaining within the subgroup and the expected proportion based on a random model. The difference in these proportions is then standardized by its maximum possible value. The assumptions, properties, and interpretations of these measures are discussed and then compared to previously proposed coherence measures. Finally, the paper discusses and illustrates applications of these measures to substantive concerns in structural and social network analysis.

MILLER, Bruce (Anth. Arizona State). "Centrality and measures of regional structure in Aboriginal western Washington."

Ethnohistorical data concerning the Indian population of the Puget Sound, Hood Canal region of western

Washington State in the 1805-1855 period is analyzed in an attempt to provide a concrete example of the structural features of interaction between tribal groups. Earlier analysis had considered the region to be composed of autonomous villages, and later had postulated structure without identifying the features.

Analysis is undertaken here with the use of several concepts of social networks. In particular, measures of graph centrality are applied to five modes of social exchange and communication. Expected and unexpected features of regional structure are identified in this way. One tribe was found to occupy the central position and exercise some control over three network relations. In contrast three tribes were found to be in no way central in the network. This new analysis is integrated with the approaches to the region of anthropologists writing earlier, including Marion Smith, Elmendorf, Suttles and Jorgensen.

MITNICK, Barry (Bus. Pittsburgh). "Strategic risk reduction and the creation of agents in regulation."

The organization environments literature has recently developed a strategic component, including a variety of work on strategic behavior under government regulation. That work lacks, however, an integrating framework sensitive to strategic concerns, i.e., a framework that can treat the regulatory system and policy process comprehensively, that incorporates strategic manipulation, that includes both the regulatory change agent and buffer roles and so on. A theory of agency approach is proposed as such a framework. The article focuses on the reasons why principals create agents and how these reasons are reflected in behavior in regulation. The rationale for the creation of agents can be applied to understand strategic behavior in organization environments in general, as well as in intra-organizational and boundary-spanning contexts.

MOLM, Linda (Soc. Emory). "Linking structural power and power use: a lag sequential analysis."

Emerson's theory of social exchange proposes that the distribution of power in dyads and exchange networks is structurally determined by the relative dependencies of the individuals on one another for rewards. Asymmetries in dependence (power imbalance) give the less dependent person a power advantage

that can be used to control the behavior of others who are more dependent. In this paper lag sequential analysis is employed to study the interaction processes that link structural power to behavioral power use. By analyzing the sequential dependencies between individuals' behaviors, this technique shows that 'high' and 'low' power users differ not only in the rates of their exchange, but in their patterns of interaction. The results suggest that specific influence processes are necessary for the successful conversion of a structural advantage to power use. Implications for Emerson's theory are discussed.

MORGAN, D.L. (Soc., UC-Riverside). "Beyond the crisis mentality: preventive aspects of social support."

networks as a resource available for coping with stressful life events, but social networks are only rarely mobilized for this purpose and in fact serve many supportive functions apart from stress reduction. This paper focuses on the exchange of informational resources within networks as a form of preventive coping which allows individuals to foresee and minimize potential sources of stress. The learning that occurs within social networks has long been a topic of sociological research under such headings as vicarious socialization, but the contribution of such learning to coping skills has been relatively neglected. The current approach emphasizes the cognitive aspects of information exchange, showing how interaction within networks affects members' ability to acquire and organize knowledge relating to ongoing or future life problems. Examples of both the interactive processes and cognitive impacts involved in preventive coping are drawn from a series of group discussions covering topics such as the cause and prevention of heart attacks and adjustment to widowhood. For these examples, the supportive benefits of participation in social networks include not only the opportunity to acquire new information, but also an increased ability to convert this information into usable knowledge.

OXLEY, Diana, Carol WERNER & Irwin ALTMAN (Utah). "Neighboring as an Environmental, Temporal, and Social Phenomenon."

This paper presents the results of an intensive case study of an urban neighborhood. Sociometric data were collected at two points in time, and a multiple network analytic technique was used to investigate acquaintanceship, resource exchange, and support relations among and within groups of neighbors. The findings are used to construct a model of neighboring which has environmental, temporal, and social components. Typically, neighboring has been viewed as an interpersonal process with important intrapersonal (cognitive and affective) aspects. The view taken here, however, is of neighboring as a system of relations with spatial and temporal features. Consequently, we have attempted to expand our understanding of neighboring by exploring environmental and temporal factors in addition to social variables. Emphasis has been placed on identifying (a) the role of the environment in neighborhood social interaction, (b) stability versus change in patterns of neighboring and (c) relationships among different bases of social interaction. Data are being analyzed presently.

PARKER, Paul St. John (Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State). Title to be announced.

This paper discusses selected theoretical issues within the wider context of recent inter-organizational networks research. The paper arises from research on organizational networks among Executive Boards of voluntary social service agencies and those agencies which fund or sponsor them. The particular characteristics of such boards that have a bearing on theoretical issues including the role of competition and co-operation in the motivation of Boards to network with other organizations; the sustaining of organizational hierarchical structure by individuals networking through organizational channels; and inter-organizational networking as a function of the differing goals of the various agency Boards.

PITTS, Forrest R. (Hawaii). "Random Thoughts on Random Graphs."

Two strands of research relating to the mean information field (a la Hagerstrand) are under way. One strand related the MIF distance-decay function to the decreasing number of components in what becomes a minimal random tree when randomly placed points gradually (with increasing joint distances) become isolated graphs and then amalgamate into one graph. Results from three sets of maps are being explored. The maps are: (1) an unrestricted random field of X, Y coordinates; (2) several Ouenouille-derived constrained fields of random coordinates; and (3) a "clumped field" of coordinates.

The second strand in this study is an attempt to stimulate an MIF based on marriage migration. Inputs are numbers of marriageable persons in a family, based on a Poisson distribution, along with random vectors applied to a large-scale (1:2,500) in Kagawa prefecture, Japan, for which an empirical MIF based on marriage-distances was earlier obtained.

PRICE, Rumi Kato (Soc, UC-Berkeley). "Constraints of Social Networks: A Longitudinal Analysis of Heroin Abstinence."

This paper applies a continuous-time, discrete-outcome model to an analysis of social networks and recovery from heroin addiction. The paper contends that the social networks of heroin addicts play crucial roles for the addicts' successful transition from addict life-style to a conventional life-style, and, further, that the support system provided by the social networks initially becomes a constraint for successful recovery as time passes. To capture the dynamic process of recovery from heroin addiction, the hazard rate of heroin abstinence is introduced, where the rate is specified as a function of demographic attributes, time-dependent treatment variables and social network variables. The data to test this model are drawn from two panel surveys of heroin addicts in the San Francisco Bay Area. Further applications of this class of dynamic models using network data are discussed.

REINGEN, Peter & Jacquelyn JOHNSON (Marketing, Arizona State), Brian FOSTER (Anth, Arizona State), & Stephen SEIDMAN (Math, George Mason). "Brand Congruence in Interpersonal Relations: A Social Network Analysis."

Previous studies dealing with group influence on brand choice behavior were found to suffer from questionable methods of group determination, suspect demonstrations of group influence and from inadequate attention paid to types of social relation. The present study attempted to overcome this shortcoming by examining interpersonal relationships and brand choice behavior in natural environments with graph-theoretic social network techniques. The brand choices of individuals who were in a social relationship were compared to those of individuals who were not related, across various products, types of social relation and types of basic sociological structure (dyad, clique and 2-plex). Whereas significant brand congruence effects were obtained, they were clustered in a few products mediated by types of social relation. The conspicuousness of the product was found to be insufficient to account for these findings. Alternative explanations of the data are examined and directions for future research are suggested.

SEIDMAN, Stephen B. (Math, George Mason). "Structural Consequences of Individual Position in Non-dyadic Social Networks."

The pattern of dyadic relationships among members of a population has often been used to obtain important information on the way that social structure can further or constrain social action. More recently, it has been proposed that nondyadic relationships can play a similar role. In this paper, a formalism is proposed that allows the dyadic structure and the nondyadic structure to be considered simultaneously. If this formalism is applied to the study of structure arising from attendance at significant social events, it becomes possible to identify potential loci for social action. Still further, it is shown that information on individuals' structural perspectives with respect to such potential loci can be translated into conclusions about the individuals' position in the dyadic structure. Such considerations can be used to evaluate the relative potential of these loci for social action.

SERRANO, Rodolfo G. (Ed, Cal St-Bakersfield). "Chicano Students in High Schools: A Network Analysis."

This study was primarily interested in the social networks of Chicano 9th graders. As the study progressed, it was found somewhat impossible to limit the study wholly to this particular age group because of cross-group network grouping. Ninth grade Chicano adolescents were selected as the target group for study because of their school staying power when compared with older Chicano students and the importance of friendships within the social network to this particular age group. The study was an attempt to describe the dyadic associations characteristic of the Chicano students in high school.

SHAW, Jeff (Psych, CUNY). "The Sources of Social Supports: The Development of a Valid and Reliable Inventory."

The present research describes the development of the Shaw-Denmark Social Support Inventory. The SDSSI is a concise measure of the sources of social support used by persons, along with satisfaction ratings for these sources. Fourteen measures of support relating to friend supports, relative supports, community resources, and work and neighborhood satisfaction are provided by the inventory. The sources of support chosen for the questionnaire were based on previous social support research. Test-retest reliabilities over a three week period indicated adequate stability of the responses and factor analysis revealed a strong internal consistency for the results. Correlations of all measures with scores of adjustment obtained from Dohrenwend's Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Interview (PERI) were computed as evidence of external validity. Overall, the initial testing of the inventory of 137 college students indicated strong construct validity. A follow-up study on a more general sample is presently being carried out.

TINKLER, Keith J. (Brock). "Interpreting the Theoretical Test: Taking Care in Network Analysis."

A careful interpretation of matrix operation on the adjacency matrix of the graph of a network reveals that many elementary indices of graph structure are of little value for geographic purposes. More useful results require careful justification and the paper makes two major points: (1) By relating network processes to network structure using arguments based on the theory of Markov Chains, it is possible to deduce a 'conserved' flow interpretation for the elements of the principal eigenvector for an adjacency matrix, in contrast to the 'non-conserved' interpretations I have previously published; (2) The notion of competing 'routines' (Tinkler 1972) is generalized to allow for variable interaction (varying between 0 and total cancellations).

WALKER, Gerald (York). "Local Community and Support Forms: Farmers Versus Rural Non-Farm Residents."

While the social networks of both rural survivors and new urbanite migrants into the rural-urban fringe of Toronto are constructed from the same basic cellular material, they take on significantly different macro-level structures. In both cases, the local patterns are constructed from core groupings of from three to five interacting households. Among the surviving rural population, these clusters are articulated into extended local networks of from 12 to 30 households and take on a clearly recognizable neighborhood structure. The urbanites only generate from four to eight household extended groups, and these rarely extend beyond a sub-neighborhood cluster bounded by immediately local space.

There are other network differences between the rural and urban segments of the fringe countryside. The rural segment is quite local in its overall patterns of interaction. The urbanites, aside from local sub-neighborhood interactions, have a great deal of interaction with relatives and friends in the metropolis. Both populations show signs of social differentiation. Among the rural survivors, these differences in social position are rarely evidenced in the structure of interactions: However, the urbanites show clear cut network differentiation along social class lines. These differences seem to indicate a structure of life which is significantly different between the two population segments inhabiting the rural-urban fringe of Toronto.

My basic interpretation of the causal relations producing the networks stems from a mixed Durkheimian and Marxian perspective. The rural population is threatened. Its community form includes a mobilized neighborhood structure appropriate to threats. This centers on the defended neighborhood in the countryside. The urbanites are not threatened. They are adequately linked to the larger social and institutional bureaucratic system. Hence, the incentive for mobilization does not exist to the degree true of the rural survivors. Concomitantly, the urbanites retain a diffuse class basis for potential mobilization in their residential areas. The degree of bureaucratic integration of the segment and the degree of threat felt and experienced by the segment seem to be reasonable explanations of the differences in social network form between the two social segments of the evolving rural-urban fringe.

WALKER, George (Mgmt, MIT). "Network Position and Cognition in a Computer Software Firm."

Cognition of the way product goals are achieved in an organization may be biased by a number of factors such as an individual's function (e.g., technical, marketing), characteristics of the individual's task, life cycle length of the product worked on, the length of experience working in the industry, firm or job, and the position of the individual in the network of task-oriented relations. The present study investigates the proposition that network position, in the sense of structural equivalence, supersedes the other potential sources of bias. The research was performed in a computer software firm whose craft-type technology, relatively small size (a measured network of 93 members), and high level of input and output market uncertainty enable a relatively dense cross-project interaction structure. Five types of task-based relations defined the network: reporting, feedback on performance, problem referral, information dependence, and discretionary resource allocation; all of these were measured from both sender and receiver perspectives, except reporting which was assessed from the subordinates' point of view. The position of network members was determined using CONCOR to develop a rational starting configuration for CALCOPT, an algorithm which re-assigns members among positions to improve a target function based on the Carrington-Heil-Berkowitz measure of blockmodel fit.

The CALCOPT partition of the network population was then entered into an analysis of covariance where the covariates were the other sources of bias and the dependent variable was individual differences scores from a multidimensional scaling of judgments concerning the means to accomplish product success. The results show that network position has a stable and significant effect of cognition and that, of the covariates, only tenure in the industry and in the firm have a stable influence, controlling for the network. The conditions under which the study was undertaken clearly bound the generalizability of the findings and point directions for future research.

WELLMAN, Barry (Soc, Toronto). "Sex, Work, and Networks."

This paper is a comparison of Employed Working Men, Employed Working Women and Homemakers on the kinds of networks in which they are involved and the kinds of social support which they send and receive. In this comparison, the Employed Working Women become the crucial test category of gender vs. employment status. They are similar to men in their network composition and structure but more similar to Women Homemakers in the kinds of supportive resources they send and receive.

WU, Larry (Soc, Stanford) & Phillip BONACICH (Soc, UCLA). "Understanding Homomorphisms in Blockmodeling: An Evaluation of the Pattison Approach."

The paper explores some of the strengths and weaknesses of the best known technique for interpreting homomorphisms in block modeling, a technique prepared by Philippa Pattison.

YOUNGQUIST, Mary & Paul RUFF (Family Networks, Inc.). "Networking in Day Therapy Program for Adolescents."

Based on two years of clinical experience with 80 different client networks, the authors (1) offer a model of network orientation and assessment which has proven effective in lowering client resistance to a network intervention; (2) present two strategies for clinical intervention with families using partial network assemblies; and (3) discuss the supportive relationship between family and network therapy with accompanying case illustrations.

Other papers presented at the Sunbelt Social Network Conference: Abstracts Not Available.

BARNETT, George (SUNY-Buffalo). "Longitudinal Network Analysis Using Multidimensional Scaling."

ROLLAND, John (Pol.Sci, Kansas). "Social Exchange in Community Agenda-Setting Networks."

BOYD, John (Soc.Sci, UC-Irvine). "Global Relational Structures from Local Processes."

CAMPBELL, Karen E., Jeanne S. HURLBERT & Peter V. MARSDEN (Soc, North Carolina at Chapel Hill). "Socio-economic Status and Network Range."

CARRINGTON, Peter & Bonnie ERICKSON (Soc, Toronto). "Empirical Assessment of Robustness in Blockmodelling Using Repeated Samples and Population-Sample Comparisons."

CATALANO, Rick & David HAWKINS (U Washington). "Relationship of Ego-Centered Networks and Treatment of Alcohol Abuse."

CATCHINGS, Billy (Speech Communication, Arizona). "A Structural-Functional Analysis of Voire-dire."

CLARK, Elaine (His, Michigan). "Kin Networks and Orphaned Children: A Medieval Perspective."

COOK, Karen & Mary GILLMORE (Soc, Washington). Title to be announced.

DOREIAN, Patrick (Soc, Pittsburgh). "Ten Years of Citation" or "Network Change in Kapferer's Tailor Shop."

DOW, Malcolm & James CHEVERUD (Anthr, Northwestern). "Network Autocorrelation Effects of Phylogenetic Inertia on Sexual Dimorphism in Primates."

ERICKSON, Bonnie (Soc, Toronto). "Age and Gender Stereotyping: Personal Attributes and Subculture Involvement."

ERICKSON, Bonnie (Soc, Toronto). "Interaction Frequency: Reports Versus Records."

FRANK, Ove (Stat, Lund), Barry WELLMAN (Soc, Toronto) & Craig WILSON (Soc, Toronto). "The Impact of Individuals' Attributes and the Likelihood of Dyadic Ties and Network Structures: A Stochastic Model Applied to East Yorkers' Intimate Networks."

FREEMAN, Linton C. (Soc.Sci, UC-Irvine). "On Using Multidimensional Scaling in Studying Network Change."

FRIEDKIN, Noah (Ed, UC-Santa Barbara) & Charles BIDWELL (Ed, Chicago). "Structural Theories and Simulation Models of Consensus Production."

JOHNSON, Eugene (UC-Santa Barbara). "Triads and Global Network Structure."

JOHNSON, Jeffrey & Marcus, HEPBURN (Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, East Carolina). "Social Networks and the Adoption of Technology: A Comparison of Two Innovations."

KILLWORTH, Peter D. (Cambridge), H. Russell BERNARD & Christopher McCARTY (Anthr, Florida). "Measuring Patterns of Acquaintanceship."

KIM, Young-Seok, Everett M. ROGERS & June FLORA (Communication, Stanford). "Interorganizational Networks in Two California Communities."

LEVINE, Joel (Math.Soc.Sci, Dartmouth). Title to be announced.

MARIOLIS, Peter (Soc, Spelman College). "Degree, Density, Coherence, and Prominence in Hypergraphs: A Computer Program."

- MARSDEN, Peter (Soc, North Carolina at Chapel Hill). "Latent Structure Models for Relationally Defined Social Classes."
- MEITZEL, Jill (Anthr, School of American Research). "The Changing Structure of the Spanish Mission System in the Greater Southwest and California."
- PLAKANS, Andrejs (Hist, Iowa State). "Affinal Kinship Networks in a Mid-nineteenth Century Eastern European Peasant Community."
- RAGSDALE, Gaut (Speech Communication, Louisiana State). "A Communication Network Model for Plea-Bargaining."
- RAPHAEL, Dana (Human Lactation Institute). Title to be announced.
- RATCHELDER, William (Soc.Sci, UC-Irving). "New Structural Properties of Complete Signed Graphs."
- REITZ, Karl (Math, Chapman College). "Network Autocorrelation in the Analysis of Categorical Data."
- RICE, Ronald (USC) & George BARNETT (SUNY). "Group Networking Through Time and Electronic Space: Applying Metric Multidimensional Scaling."
- ROMNEY, Kimball & Keiko NAKAO (Soc,Sci, UC-Irvine). "Longitudinal Analysis of Sixteen Weeks of Newcomb's Fraternity Data."
- SIM, Frances, Michael JOHNSON (Soc, Penn State) & Robert NILARDO (Maine, Orono). "Some Sources of Systematic Error in the Measurement Ties of Affection and Communication."
- SONQUIST, John (Soc, UC-Santa Barbara). "Computer Programs for Social Network Analysis."
- SONQUIST, John & Hugh KAWABATA (Soc, UC-Santa Barbara). Title to be announced.
- WALDRON, Vincent & James DAVIES (Speech Communication, U Arizona). "The Structural Properties of a Trial as Delimiters and Predictors of Trial Outcome."
- WETHERELL, Charles (Hist, UC-Riverside). "Printers' Networks and the Diffusion of Information in the Colonial American Press."
- WHEATON, Robert B. (Hist, Journal of Family History). "Network Analysis of Marriage Contracts: Bordeaux in the Mid-seventeenth Century."
- WILLIGAN, J. Dennis (Soc, Utah). "Dissolution of Vertical Kinship Networks: Historical and Structural Considerations."
- WOLFE, Alvin & Colleen CLARK (Anthr, South Florida). "Sixty Years in the Network of Howard Hughes (1913-1973)."

Selected Abstracts from the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS at Madison, Wisc., July 22-27, 1984.

BLANKENSHIP, Virginia (Oakland University, Michigan) & Steven M. HNAT, Thomas G. HESS & Donald R. BROWN (University of Michigan). "Reciprocal Interaction and Similarity of Personality Attributes."

In a study of the relationship between similarity of personality and interaction choices, 336 students gave up to 10 choices within 50-person classes. Personality variables were measured two years before sociometric choices (before acquaintance) and at the time of the choices. Reciprocal interaction pairs were more similar on a derived authoritarianism scale of the Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI) than no-choice pairs at the time of the choices, but not more similar before they became acquainted. Religious items accounted for the increased similarity. A Guttman scale of religious items was identified and scores were related to sociometric spaces generated with Guttman-Lingoes smallest space analysis. Church affiliation did not explain reciprocal interaction choices, but church attendance was weakly related to choices, with reciprocal pairs being more similar than no-choice pairs on frequency of attendance. Reciprocal interaction pairs which persisted to the fourth year were more similar than reciprocal interaction pairs which did not persist. These findings suggest that similarity leads to interaction and that interaction leads to increased similarity.

BLIESZNER, Rosemary & Linda THOMPSON (Virginia Polytechnic). "Processes and Consequences of Friendship Development Among Relocated Older Adults."

Social support may be the most important moderator of the negative consequences of relocation, although we know very little about social support with relocation or the nature of friendship in older adults. We present initial data from an ongoing longitudinal study of friendship formation among older adults based on interviews with 35 residents of a new non-metropolitan retirement village, conducted at four and eight months after moving in. At Time 1, respondents reported on an "old" very close friend or relative, a less close friend, and four "new" friends. At Time 2, respondents reported on the very close "old" friend, a "new" friend who had become closer since Time 1, and a "new" friend who had become less close. Our conceptual framework is Foa & Foa's theory of resource exchange. We measure antecedents of resource exchange (current level of need for resources, likelihood of giving and of receiving resources), conditions which facilitate resource exchange (trust, frequency and duration of contacts, social context of interactions), frequency of giving and of receiving resources, and consequences of resource exchange, especially in connection with relocation adjustment (respondent's loneliness and subjective well-being, feelings about each target person). With these data, we examine the connection between differential levels of trust and frequency of resource exchange, strategies used by respondents to maintain "old" friends after relocation, and the impact of changes in loneliness on frequency of resource exchange and change in level of emotional closeness of "new" friends.

BLUMBERG, Herbert H. (Univ. of London Goldsmiths' College, England). "The Communication of Impressions about Others and Self."

Students in two English secondary schools (N = 194) described their same-sex and other-sex friends and indicated how much they had communicated with them about the characteristics they saw in these others and in themselves. As with previous American and Northern Irish data, the concept of main-effect "filters" accounted for much of the reported flow of interpersonal evaluation communication, and there were also various significant interaction effects. More was said to closer friends. Women communicated more than did men - they spoke most with other women and most about men. The men spoke most with other men and also more about male friends. Positive and "salient" information flowed more freely than did negative material - but negative was more frequent than positive among women speaking about themselves with other women. In-

formation (both positive and negative) about target people tended to be withheld from the targets themselves, but this applied only to same-sex friends and particularly to women. Most of the traits were things which the respondents reported as having seen for themselves, first-hand, in the first instance.

BRIGGS, Stephen R. (Tulsa). "Measuring Supportive Aspects of Personal Relationships."

Although a number of measures of relationships and social support have been developed, recent researchers have noted that many evolved on an ad hoc basis. Of course, research in any domain can proceed smoothly only insofar as its key constructs are operationalized adequately. The purpose of this research was to examine a variety of measures that have been used to assess an individual's network of personal relationships, to compare and contrast these measures, and to point out areas where measurement issues still need attention. To this end, over 300 college students completed a number of measures of social support. These measures can be divided conceptually into four categories: measures that assess the number of people that an individual identifies as significant, measures that assess satisfaction with significant others, measures of the perceived quality of one's relationships more generally, and checklists or scales which ask about recent life experiences. The results of this study support the conceptual distinction between measures that focus on the number of relationships and those that assess the quality of relationships. Measures that focus on general perceptions of relationships proved particularly robust. Discussion will focus on characteristics of specific scales and on the need for more attention to measurement issues in the area of relationships.

BULLOCK, Daniel (Denver). "Relationships as Vehicles for Cognitive and Social Development."

Human development is unique in the extent to which it is rooted in social relationships. Cognitive and linguistic development, for example, serve and are supported by a complex framework of shared activities, perceptions, and feelings. And conversely, human attachments and socio-emotional development appear to depend on uniquely human cognitive bases of social interaction. These generalizations and their lifespan implications will be explored within a framework designed to explain a variety of forms of developmental reorganization, and will be illustrated by a sample of recent developmental studies.

yielded several interpretable factors. Whereas many factors were similar across data sets, unique factors occurred in each set. Also, the importance of factors common to more than one set varied across the sets. In each case the first factor accounted for a considerably larger percent of variance than the remaining factors, with the largest factors for ratings by females, but not by males, tending to confirm stereotypes and past research concerning characteristics valued by that sex. The factor scores are significantly related to a large number of variables relevant to relationships, including social support, personality, functioning, satisfaction with relationships, and demographics. However, only certain factors were related to any given variable, justifying the use of multiple factors in assessment of friends. Further, the ratings are related in meaningful ways to how the rater's friend actually describes himself/herself. Implications for understanding how people select and evaluate their friends are discussed.

CLARK, Margaret S., Robert OUELLETTE & Sandra MILBERG (Carnegie-Mellon). "Effects of a Potential Recipient's Sadness on Helping in Two Types of Relationships."

This research examined the effect on helping of (1) the potential recipient's sad mood and (2) the type of relationship between recipient and donor. In Study 1, recipient's mood was manipulated to be "average" or "sad". It was expected that sadness would increase the potential donor's perception that recipient needed help and, consequently, that sad people would be given more help than people in average moods. This hypothesis was confirmed. In Study 2, recipient's sad or happy mood was crossed with a manipulation of the type of relationship - communal or exchange - desired by donor. Since people presumably feel a greater desire/obligation to be responsive to others' needs in communal than in exchange relationships, it was hypothesized that more help would be given in the communal condition. In addition, since members of communal relationships should be more attentive and responsive to cues about each other's needs, it was also hypothesized that a recipient's sad mood would produce a larger increase in helping in communal than in exchange relationships. Both hypotheses were confirmed. Implications of these findings for helping, for type of relationships and for the impact of moods on social behavior are discussed.

CUPCHIK, Will (Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Toronto). "Assessing and Altering Relationships Past/ Present/Future."

In this special presentation Dr. Cupchik shall present an outline of his innovative approach to altering parental introjects, a source of many psychotherapy clients' past and current relationship problems. In addition a group exercise that demonstrates a partial reintroduction shall be presented, together with an original mental imagery exercise which Dr. Cupchik has called The Rope Trick, and which has been empirically demonstrated to have psychodiagnostic efficacy in assessing the present statics and dynamics of an individual's meaningful relationship. The Cupchik Relationship Questionnaire, a 24-item multiple choice four factor assessment device will be considered: and finally research using these clinical tools and examining the relationships of violent sexual offenders (rapists/murderers) and normals will be discussed, and the implications of the devices for a better understanding of interpersonal relationships brought out.

CUTHBERT, Melinda A. (Toronto). "Towards a Model of the Social Construction of the Stigma Related to Illness: Sexually Transmitted Diseases, a Selected Example."

Historically, two issues have dominated academic discussion in this literature on Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in Canada, the United States and Britain; first, the distances in the diagnostic and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. and second. the increasing incidence of STDs despite the large

amount of information and treatment available. Many sociologists have approached the second issue with a

DAVIS, Keith E. (South Carolina) & Mary K. ROBERTS (Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Plan). "Relationships in the Real World: The Descriptive Psychology Approach."

Three conceptual resources from Descriptive Psychology and their implications for personal relationships are presented. These resources are Paradigm Case Formulations (PCFs), status dynamics, specifically the status of being an "insider" vs. an "outsider" with respect to the mastery of certain relationships, and the concept of Basic Human Need (BHN) frustration.

Five studies using PCFs of friendship and romantic love show that participants use characteristics identified by PCFs to distinguish friendship from love relationships, that they conceive of sexual relationships differently if their prototypes of the fundamental male-female relationship differ, and that they would be disappointed if the best possible relationship available to them is of a sort different from their prototype.

The notion of I-Thou relationships is developed. Its implications for one's ability to participate in relationships as an "outsider", i.e. as someone who appreciates the intrinsic rewards of the relationship, are apparent. Personal relationships also differ in their contribution to the satisfaction/frustration of Basic Human Needs (BHNs). A longitudinal study of the role of personal relationships in health and life satisfaction bears on hypotheses about the importance of such relationships in meeting BHNs.

JONG-GIERVELD, Jenny de (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam). "Developing and Testing a Theory About Loneliness."

In this paper, a theory about loneliness is presented. Within the theoretical framework, characteristics of the social network, background variables, personality characteristics, as well as evaluative aspects are taken into account. The most salient aspect of this theory is its emphasis on cognition as a mediating factor between characteristics of the social network and the experience of loneliness. Data were obtained from a sample of more than 500 adult men and women. In analyzing the data the program LISREL, a causal modeling approach is used. The LISREL program includes a goodness of fit test indicating the degree of fit between a particular model and the data. The hypothesized model proved to be very valuable in explaining loneliness: 53% of the variance in this dataset was accounted for. One of the major advantages of the model is its ability to disentangle both the direct and the indirect causal influence of the various factors on loneliness.

DICKSON-MARKMAN, Fran (Boulder, Colorado) & David L. SHERN (Colorado Division of Mental Health). "Personal Relationship Status and Social Support: Implications for Psychological and Physical Health."

The purpose of the present study was to assess the degree of psychological and physical problems among single, married, separated, divorced and widowed individuals. In addition, the quality and quantity of social support and how that relates to general well-being among the different relationship statuses was assessed. The subjects were, 2937 individuals who participated in a large epidemiological study of Denver, Colorado. The subjects completed a survey that assessed the physical, emotional, and social health status of the study participants. The present study is different from previous research especially because it simultaneously examines relationship status, illness (both psychological and physical), and social support (both quantity and quality). Preliminary analyses indicated that the separated individuals (across sex) reported the highest degree of psychological and physical problems. Divorced and single individuals reported the second highest degree of health problems, and married and widowed individuals reported the lowest degree of psychological and physical problems. An unexpected finding is that the divorced and single group did not appear very different, in terms of health problems. This suggests that the divorced individuals were integrated into the community as single, having advanced past the stress and tension typically associated with separation and divorce, and now are functioning as normal, single adults. In contrast, the separated individuals have not reached that point yet. Another unexpected finding is that the widowed people were no different from the married in reporting psychological and physical problems. Possible explanations are that widowed individuals have not been rejected or have not gone through the separation process experienced by divorced or separated individuals, and that considerable time may have passed since loss of the spouse, reducing the degree of stress and tension. Other findings in this study discuss the degree of social support married, single, divorced, separated, and widowed individuals experience. Preliminary analyses have indicated that single, separated, and divorced individuals have poorer quality and less frequency of contact with their support systems than married and widowed individuals. These results are discussed in terms of how quality and quantity of social support relate to health among the various groups; and the importance of support systems in determining the general well-being. In addition, sex differences will be presented at the conference. Theoretical implications of these findings will be discussed in the paper. In addition, the role of social support in moderating the effects of illness among the various relationship statuses will be stressed.

DILLARD, James P. & Hal WITTEMAN (Madison, Wisconsin). "Organizational Romance: Its Impact on Organizational Effectiveness as seen by Participants and Observers."

Given that people spend a large portion of their lives in the workplace, it is not surprising that they

would form romantic attachments with their fellow workers. While it is a foregone conclusion that such relationships may have an impact on the functioning of the participants and perhaps on organizational effectiveness there is very little empirical work which focuses on this issue. The present study attempted to address this concern by collecting data from 210 individuals who had either been a part of or observed an organizational romance. The two major thrusts of the project were as follows: first, because prior research had suggested the existence of several types of relationships (based on the motives of the participants for entering the relationship) an effort was made to describe the various features of each and to examine the differential impact of each on the organization; second, it was deemed important to compare the perspectives of first hand participants in the relationships to those that simply observed the romance. Attribution theory is used as a framework for interpreting differences between participants and observers.

EARN, Brian M. & Michael P. SOBOL (Guelph). "Children's Interpretations of the Causes of Relational Events: Developmental and Social Interaction Perspectives."

The meanings of eight social attributions - other's motives, personality, behavioral sociability, mood, third party intervention, personality interaction, luck and effort - were assessed on the dimensions of locus stability and controllability by two groups of subjects. The first group consisted of 158 subjects between the ages of 8 and 17. The second group consisted of 164 children in grades four, five and six who were assigned to one of four sociometric groups - popular, mixed, isolated and rejected - based upon their classmates' nominations for acceptance and rejection. Analyses of these ratings indicated that age and sociometric position both had significant impacts on the dimensional placement of causes. The same cause had a different meaning for children of different ages and of differing sociometric status. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for research investigating the development of causal attributions, the need to evaluate the idiosyncratic meaning of causes and the effects of social interaction on social beliefs.

FISCHER, Judith L. & Donna L. SOLLIE (Texas Tech). "Functions and Structures of Kin, Friend and Nonkin in Social Networks of Young Adults."

In a factor analysis, Cardea, Fischer & Sollie (1983) found that social networks may be described by structural features such as size, multidimensionality and density, and by functional processes such as gives, receives and commitments. Following Tolsdorf (1976), this study defines a social network as composed of people: (a) know by name; (b) seen at least once a year; and (c) with whom there is a personal relationship. Members of the network may include kin, that is, people to whom the respondent is related through marriage or through blood; friends (people labelled as such by the respondent); and nonkin, or people who are neither kin nor friends (such as neighbors and coworkers). Two hundred eighty-eight young adults recently graduated from college, or who were on the eve of graduation, participated in a longitudinal study of their social networks. Data from the questionnaires and interviews at the time were analyzed in order to describe the structures and functions of kin, friend and nonkin in men's and women's social networks.

FURMAN, Wyndol (Denver). "Structural Analysis of Relationships: Implications for Continuity and Discontinuity across the Lifespan."

Furman and his coworkers have found that a wide variety of relationships can be characterized by the same set of abstract dimensions: affection, conflict, and power (although the specific manifestations of these dimensions vary somewhat from relationship to relationship). In this paper he will consider the advantages and disadvantages of dimensional versus typological (e.g., prototype or hierarchy) representations of relationships, and so will touch upon methods used in a different context by Schwartz. He will then discuss ways in which the structural properties of particular pairs of past and current relationships may affect the degree of continuity or discontinuity between them. He will also outline a set of mechanisms that might promote continuity between temporally separate relationships. In its reference to the prototype approach, and in its general treatment of issues related to continuities and discontinuities in social life, this paper will summarize and highlight some of the major themes in the symposium.

HALLIMAN, Maureen T. & Stevens S. SMITH (Madison, Wisconsin). "The Effects of Classroom Racial Composition on Students Interracial Friendliness."

This study examines the effects of racial composition of a classroom on students cross-race and same-race friendships. Two "theories" of interracial sociability are discussed. The first argues that interracial friendliness is affected primarily by the number of opportunities students have for cross-race interaction relative to same-race interaction. It predicts that students in the numerical minority are likely to make more cross-race friendship choices than those in the majority. The second claims that the racial minority is socially threatened by the majority and tends to isolate itself from the more dominant and powerful other race. These predictions are examined in a longitudinal data set on 473 elementary school students in 18 desegregated classes over a school year. The results provide strong support for the opportunity hypothesis and show little evidence that being in the minority diminishes interracial friendliness.

HANSSON, Robert O. (Tulsa). "Old Age and the Functions of Personal Relationships."

Old age is a time of compression, as major life events occur within very short time frames. Stressful events tend to cluster and to be compounded by declines in health, income and mobility. At the same time, however, there appear to be important changes, (a) in one's access to personal relationships, (b) in the nature and functions of available relationships, and (c) in an individual's need for what such relationships might provide.

Old age, therefore, represents not only a time of substantial demands for cognitive and emotional adjustment to change, but also a time when the benefits of personal relationships may be subject to great variability. Such circumstances, however, may affect two groups of older adults differently. They appear to be more difficult for the "young-old" (60-75 years) who continue to be interested in a broad range of personal relationships. In contrast, the "old-old" appear to exhibit a narrowing need for many of the functions of relationships. This paper explores the changing nature of relationships in old age with respect to: (a) facilitating adjustment and well-being; (b) providing structure and predictability in one's life; and (c) shaping dispositional competencies and social responsiveness.

HOBFOLL, Stevan E. (Tel Aviv). "Personal versus Social Resources in Stress Resistance."

A series of studies of women exposed to threat of cancer, war, and birth complications revealed the robustness of personal resources and the situation-stressor specificity of social resources. A model of ecological congruence is proposed. Personal resources were seen as immediately available as part of individuals' "baggage", whereas social resources require recruitment, nurturance and may not always be responsive. Social support was conceptualized as responding by increasing state self-esteem whether or not women possessed trait self-esteem. Following initial intensity of support, women low in trait self-esteem are left to their personal resources which are found to be lacking. This implies that social support only buffers acute stressors and that prolonged stressors are moderated via trait self-esteem and other personal resources. Implications for research and application are discussed.

JONES, Warren H. (Tulsa). "Social Anxiety in Interpersonal Behavior Relationships and Social Support."

The purpose of this paper is to review a program of research that has focussed on the role of social anxiety (particularly shyness) in interpersonal behavior and relationships. This research has examined the empirical relationships between social anxiety and three domains: (1) relational status, satisfaction and behavior, e.g., loneliness, dating frequency, etc.; (2) reactions of participants in group and dyadic interactions including, for example, verbal behavior, perceptions of self and others, perceptions of friends, and the accuracy with which participants could determine how they were being perceived by others; and (3) measure of social support. Results have implicated social anxiety in the outcome of specific interpersonal interactions as well as the development of supportive social networks and intimate relationships. Also, there was some evidence that social anxiety predicted the subsequent development of social networks over time and that social anxiety was more strongly related to various measures of psychological distress than was social support. The discussion focuses on a model of the role of personality in supportive social relationships, termed relational competence. Specifically, the model considers: (1) the personality dimensions and processes that may influence the development of relationships; and (2) the mechanisms by which such factors inhibit or facilitate supportive and intimate social networks.

KURTH, Suzanne B. (Tennessee). "Social and Structural Constraints on Nonromantic Voluntary Relationship Formation."

A vast array of literature informs us about interpersonal attraction. Much of this material is incorporated in theories about the formation of romantic heterosexual relationships - the relationships on which many theoretical formulations about stages of relationship development focus. Social and structural factors which constrain or shape interaction opportunities and thus relationship formation tend to be neglected when romantic attraction is emphasized. Examination of other types of interpersonal involvements and relationships may permit us to identify better key social and structural factors and to understand their effects. The nonromantic "voluntary" relationships of never married women past the "typical" age of marriage (30 and over) provided the empirical basis for this discussion of factors such as values, preference and existing commitments which influence the nature and frequency of Person's interaction with various others.

LAGAIPA, John (Windsor). "A Comparative Analysis of Friendship and Kinship in Crisis Situations."

A major function of close relationships is to provide support in time of need. It is a truism that support systems are not always reliable or adaptable to changing expectancies and requirements. A common observation is that friends do intervene in emergencies but the family is more dependable under long-term conditions. Such generalizations are incomplete, for little systematic research has been done on who provides what kind of support under what conditions. A retrospective method was developed using an 18-item support

questionnaire including the dimensions of Instrumental Aid, Emotional Expression, Identity Confirmation and Empathic Understanding. Subjects were instructed to think of a person with a chronic condition, and to describe this person in terms of various structural variables, for instance, a 60 year old heart patient, female, the rater's grandmother who has been ill for a long time. Respondents were also asked to identify the support persons being described by the support statements. The key finding was that crisis has differential effects. The kind of support given varies under each condition with the type of relationship. Data are presented and interpretations suggested regarding possible support problems of persons in close relationships. Related studies are reported regarding the demand requirements of specific support domains, normative factors, and the role of individual differences.

LAGAIPA, John J. & Nancy FRIESEN (Windsor). "Burnout in the Informal Social Network of Cancer Patients."

This paper is on the kinds of problems faced by family and friends of cancer patients in providing care and support. A basic premise is that an inability to provide adequate support can be a stressful experience to those with a sense of commitment to the patient. Such frustration can eventually increase the likelihood of burnout as such is expressed by physical and emotional withdrawal. The basic objective of the study was to design an instrument permitting a multidimensional approach to problems in giving support. A conceptual scheme was derived from an examination of the anecdotal literature to delineate the nature of constraints and psychological barriers. Factor analysis isolated three dimensions: Task Ambiguity (feelings of incompetence due to the complexity of the task, and lack of guidelines - not knowing what to do); Affect Arousal (negative emotions inhibiting support), and Personal Costs (obligations and responsibilities, fears of dependency). These problems were examined in terms of five support dimensions: Companionship, Understanding, Instrumental Aid, Emotional Expression, and Advice and Guidance. Data were obtained on the demographic and contextual variables such as the type of cancer, treatment, the emotional reactions of the patient, type of relationship, and some features of the informal network. The sample was about evenly divided between a university population with some exposure to a cancer patient, and family and friends more directly involved in actually giving support, waiting in the cancer clinic of a local hospital while the patient was subjected to radiation and chemotherapy.

LLOYD, Sally (Salt Lake City, Utah) & Rodney M. CATE (Oregon State). "Attributions Associated with Signi-

The purpose of this study was to examine individuals' attributions concerning significant upturns versus downturns in serious romantic relationships. The Retrospective Interview Technique was employed as a means to reconstruct the development & dissolution of 100 premarital relationships that had reached a committed level of involvement and yet subsequently dissolved. The reasons for a change in the relationship (or turning point) were coded as dyadic, individual, network or circumstantial. Chi-square tests were conducted to test whether the distribution of reasons given varied as a function of (1) an increase versus a decrease in involvement in the relationship; (2) gender; and (3) initiator of the breakup. Results indicate a significant difference in distribution of reasons for all three variables. More dyadic and fewer individual network reasons were given for an increase versus a decrease in involvement; males gave more dyadic and circumstantial and fewer individual reasons than did females (but only when referring to a decrease in relationship involvement); and, more individual reasons were given when the interviewee had broken off the relationship than when the partner had broken off the relationship. Discussion centers on attributional and gender differences in close relationships.

MARTIN, John A. (California School of Professional Psychology, Berkeley). "Intimate Interpersonal Relationships: Structure and Change."

The paper describes a pilot study employing a new methodology for investigating short-term changes in people's experiences of their intimate relationships. The theoretical basis of the research derives itself both from general systems theory and Personal Construct Theory. Using a self-administered paper-and-pencil instrument, subjects rated five significant interpersonal relationships on each of ten self-defined relational descriptors both for themselves and as they believe their partners would rate the relationship. Data were obtained once per month for six months; information about relationship duration, new and potentially significant relationships, frequency of interreaction, imbeddedness of interreaction network, life stress, etc. was also obtained. Preliminary results to be discussed include: significant shifts over short periods of time in both self and partner ratings; differences in the nature of across-time shifts depending on relationship duration; large self-partner discrepancies in relationships of moderate (but not long or short) duration; and an association between stressful life events and changes in certain kinds of relationships. The future of the instrument will be discussed.

MIELL, Dorothy (The Open University, Milton Keynes). "The Strategic Exchange and Use of a Personal Information in Developing Relationships: Evidence for a Unique 'Relational Context' Influencing Interpersonal Communication."

A series of studies is reported which suggests that partners strategically both select and gather personal information about each other in interpersonal encounters in order to build up a body of shared knowledge which they alone share, and which constitutes the unique core of their developing relationship. It is suggested that this store of knowledge forms a unique 'relational context' which affects many aspects of partners' behaviour, communication and social cognition. Examples of this influence are given; in the personalized form, structure and content of friends' conversations; in individuals' reports of how they judge what are appropriate rules for behaviour with various partners; and in the selective process of updating and revising accounts, or histories, of a relationship's development.

MILARDO, Robert M. (Maine). "Contemporary Social Interaction among Friends."

Although friendship has long interested social scientists, research in this area had generally been limited to questionnaire based assessments of friendly relationships, or experimental and laboratory-based investigations of interpersonal attraction. The present study addresses the short-comings of earlier work by focusing on the actual, rather than perceived, social activity of individuals with their close friends, intermediate friends, and acquaintances. A theoretically based methodology with known psychometric properties was developed for this purpose. Essentially, the study centers on three issues: (a) structural properties of friendship; (b) the content of interaction among friends, and (c) the phenomenology or meaning of friendship to research participants.

MILLS, Judson (Maryland) & Margaret S. CLARK (Carnegie-Mellon). "Communications That Lead to Feelings of Exploitation in Communal and Exchange Relationships."

This paper discusses implications of the distinction between communal and exchange relationships (Clark & Mills, 1979; Mills & Clark, 1982) for the kinds of communications that lead to feelings of exploitation. In exchange relationships, in which people benefit one another in response to benefits received in the past or with the expectation of receiving a comparable benefit in return, the following behaviors by the other should create feelings of exploitation:

- 1) Minimizing the value of the benefits the other received;
- 2) exaggerating the value of the benefits the person received;
- 3) exaggerating the costs the other incurred in benefitting the person;
- 4) minimizing the costs the person incurred in benefitting the other;
- 5) ignoring the person's costs in benefitting the other.

In communal relationships, in which people benefit one another in response to each other's needs or to demonstrate a concern for one another, the following behaviors should create feelings of exploitation:

- 1) exaggerating the other's needs;
- 2) minimizing the person's needs;
- 3) exaggerating the extent to which the other has met or has tried to meet the person's needs;
- 4) minimizing the extent to which the person has met the other's needs;
- 5) ignoring the person's needs.

Similarities and differences between the types of communications that should produce feelings of exploitation in communal and exchange relationships are examined.

MORGAN, David L. (Riverside, Cal). "Coping Strategies as Social Cognitions: Improving Individual Knowledge Through Interpersonal Communication."

This paper examines the dual roles played by social interaction and individual cognition in the development

of preventive coping strategies that allow individuals either to avoid stressful life events or to minimize their consequences. On the other hand, current research on social networks and social support has emphasized the importance of the "cognitive guidance" and "informational resources" that are exchanged via interpersonal communication, while largely ignoring the cognitive activities of the individuals who are the recipients of this information. On the other hand, research on social cognition has emphasized the acquisition, organization, and application of individual knowledge, while largely ignoring any social interaction that the individual may be involved in. I propose an integration of these two approaches by treating the development of coping strategies as a process of schema formation where the individual's cognitive activities are heavily influenced by systematic interaction within social networks. Relying on work by Doise & Moscovici, I propose the term "shared knowledge structures" to summarize the joint cognitive and interactive outcome of this process. This theoretical framework is applied to two qualitative data sets on coping strategies for: (1) preventing the occurrence of heart attacks; and (2) minimizing the stress associated with widowhood.

NEL, Elizabeth M. & Judora SPANGENBERG (University of Stellenbosch, South Africa). "The Relationship between Equal Status Contact in the Work Situation and Inter-Racial Friendships in South Africa."

The inter-racial friendships and ethnic attitudes of 95 white academics working together with colored colleagues in an equal status contact situation were compared with those of 100 white academic in a no-contact situation. An adapted social distance scale and a biographical questionnaire were used as well as a semantic differential scale (which was later discarded because of social pressure), a conservatism scale and an authoritarianism scale. Significant relations were found between positive ethnic attitudes and intergroup friendship for both groups; and significantly more subjects in the equal status contact group regarded one or more colored persons as personal friends. Both conservatism and authoritarianism were found to be negatively correlated with positive ethnic attitudes for both groups, the groups themselves showing a difference only on conservatism with the equal status contact group being less conservative. The possible cause effect relationships involved are discussed and further reference made to ongoing research in other occupational areas.

PELLEGRINI, David (Catholic University of America). "Social Networks in Childhood: A Review and an Empirical Investigation in Children at Risk for Affective Illness."

A review is offered regarding some of the theoretical issues pertinent to an understanding of social network structure and function in childhood. An empirical investigation of children's social networks is also described. Subjects included a risk group of 23 children from families in which one parent had bipolar affective illness, and a control group of 33 children from families with normal parents. Sixteen of the risk subjects and 15 of the controls had had themselves manifested effective and other psychiatric disorders, while 7 risk subjects and 18 controls were nondisordered. Results indicated few differences in network structure as a function of risk status or psychiatric disorder. However, significant effects were noted regarding the perceived availability of support. Controls generally reported a more supportive home environment than did risk subjects, while children at risk reported seeking and receiving support from a wider range of kin figures outside the home. Differences were also evident within the group at risk, with nondisordered risk subjects reporting a greater availability of support from family members, extended kin and peers, and their disordered counterparts reporting a greater reliance on unrelated adults. The implications of social resource availability and utilization for adaption are discussed.

PERLMAN, Daniel (British Columbia) & Rita SERBIN (Manitoba). "A Sports Report: The Effects of Racquet Matches on Loneliness."

During the past few years, research on loneliness has burgeoned. Wittingly or unwittingly, this work has been biased toward characterological (or internal) determinants of loneliness. Most studies have assumed loneliness is an enduring condition. The purpose of the present project was to explore precipitating events that induce short-term feelings of loneliness. In studies asking people what they believe triggers loneliness, respondents have identified two main factors, disruptions in social relationships and failure experiences. Based on these self-reports, we hypothesized that losing a racquet match would cause players to feel lonely. We wondered if this would be true for all losers or just for those who were chronically lonely people. In making these predictions, we noted a potential countervailing force. We suspected that losing would increase players' anxiety, which in turn should increase affiliative tendencies. Would such sociability buffer losing players against loneliness? The subjects were 98 players involved in racquetball (N = 14), squash (N = 20) or tennis (N = 62) matches. All were playing in tournaments or competitive leagues. Subjects completed three questionnaires: one just before their contest, one just after, and one that evening before going to bed. Loneliness, self-esteem, depression, expectations, post-match feelings and post-match sociability were assessed. In the evening following the match, losers felt considerably more lonely than winners. Chronically lonely people also reported feeling more lonely, but losing precipitated feelings of loneliness for both chronically and non-chronically lonely subjects. Losing did lead to increased feelings of anxiety immediately following the match. Losers in turn took more steps during the rest of the day to initiate social contacts. Additional data shed light on why the anxiety-sociability

pattern did not reduce loneliness. When losers contacted friends following the match, their interactions tended to be unpleasant and argumentative. This undoubtedly undermined the beneficial effects these contacts might otherwise have produced.

PHILLIPS, Susan L. & Ronald F. KOKES (Berkeley & Veterans Admin Med Ctr., Fresno, Cal). "Families under Stress: Identifying the At Risk Member."

Family therapists have noted that one member of a family displaying negative health symptoms may be indicative of an entire family under stress. Why one particular family member rather than another displays such symptoms remains unclear. Recent work in the area of stressful life events and health may provide a clue. Evidence suggests that social support networks may buffer the possible negative health consequences of high stress levels. Reasoning from these two sources of evidence, we propose that, given high levels of stress within families, the members who are most likely to display symptoms of poor health, are those with the weakest extra-familial support networks; persons without support outside the family not only lack a "buffer" but are, by definition, the family members who are most deeply immersed in the stress-filled family context. This family stress hypothesis will be used to illustrate a larger body of work on the relationship of family functioning to health being conducted by the California Family Health Project. The theoretical rationale for this hypothesis, the measures developed to test it, and our preliminary results will be presented.

PLANALP, Sally & James M. HONEYCUTT (Champaign-Urbana, Illinois). "Events that Undermine Conceptions of Relationships."

Stable conceptions of relationships make it possible for people to interpret and adapt ongoing interaction to known characteristics of their relationships and to predict future events based on past regularities. When those conceptions are undermined by events that were not predicted and are difficult to explain, the entire basis for relating to another person may be called into question. If such events occur, they would constitute serious challenges to relationships. As an initial step toward investigating this possibility, reports were gathered on types of events that undermine conceptions of personal relationships, their cognitive and emotional impact, the uses of communication to deal with them, and their effects on the relationships. Results indicated that 90% of the respondents could remember experiencing such an event and that most events involved competing relationships, unexplained loss of closeness, surprising sexual behavior, deception, change in personality and values or betraying confidences. Change in beliefs about one aspect of the relationship diffused throughout other aspects and affected beliefs about the partner and the self. Emotional reactions were very strong and predominantly although not exclusively negative. Most relationships terminated or became less close as a result of the event but many were unaffected or became closer depending on communicative, cognitive and emotional variables that were isolated.

REIS, Harry (Rochester). "The Intimacy of Same-Sex Interaction: Why do Males and Females Differ?"

Although many studies have demonstrated that males' same-sex interaction is less intimate than that of females, few have provided empirical evidence for the underlying psychological processes. The two studies reported here were designed to evaluate five potential explanations for this sex difference. These explanations concerned differing criteria for intimacy, labelling differences, selectivity in the occasions or partners for intimacy, the question of capability vs preference, and gender-cued stereotypic judgments. In a replication of the essential datum, diary-type reports of naturalistic interaction indicated that males' same-sex interaction was substantially less intimate than that of females. Subsequently, subjects were asked to judge standard stimuli, to provide and to have an intimate conversation in a laboratory setting. Analyses of these and related data revealed that the sex difference is not attributable to differing criteria, labelling, selectivity, or gender-cued judgments. Further analyses indicated that it is likely that preference plays more of a role than capability since situational manipulations eliminated the sex difference. Finally, theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

REOHR, Janet R. (Russell Sage College), Deena NARDI (Northern Indiana), David SCHRODER (Northern Indiana) & J. Barry GURDIN (To Love and to Work: An Agency for Change). "The Influence of Propinquity on Urban and Underclass Convalescent Center Residents."

Hypotheses derived from the theory and literature on the effect of propinquity on friendship are tested using qualitative accounts of small group participants; unobtrusive, videotape documents; field notes and observations of the group's facilitator and team analysts; and the results from a questionnaire. The subjects are poor Chicagoans who live in a convalescent center. These people are "mainstreamed" in the sense that elderly, handicapped, "mentally ill", and substance abusers come to live or find themselves placed in this institution. This particular type of setting is chosen with the express intent of illustrating how, what some critics have called "dumping", produces a characteristic quality of human interaction. The potentiality of friendship development groups for modulating the naturalistic socio-cultural order in such an institution are documented. The relevance of the current findings to clinical sociology, applied

anthropology, educational psychology, and psychiatric nursing are outlined and their implications for social policy are elaborated by a research collective of scholars representing these various disciplines.

ROSS, Helgola G. & Patricia O'REILLY (Cincinnati). "Sex Differences in Perceptions of Adult Sibling Rivalry."

Frequency and intensity of sibling rivalry have variously been found to be greater in males than in females. To clarify these inconsistencies perceptions of sibling rivalry were elicited from 50 adults through individual interviews and were analyzed for dynamics of sibling rivalry and the emotional quality of the relationships. Two kinds of rivalry were found. Severe rivalries are differentiated from developmental rivalries by the conditions under which they originate, by the kind and intensity of emotions involved, and by the extent to which rivalries affect the participants' identities. Most rivalries experienced by the 34 female participants with sisters (20) and brothers (14) were severe: intense long-lasting, and profoundly affecting the participants' identities. In contrast, most of the 13 males with brothers experienced developmental rivalries: the rivalries were mild, did not markedly affect the participants' identities, and did not last beyond childhood. Only 3 males acknowledge rivalries with sisters, all seeing themselves as the stimuli for their sisters' jealousies. Differences in the dynamic and qualities of the rivalrous relationships are explained in terms of the different meaning conflict and competition have for women and men, as established through socialization practices and major life tasks.

SCHWARTZ, Judith & Cary O'CONNOR (Denver). "Relationship Determinants of Emotion Antecedents and Expressions."

Recent research suggests that there is a universal set of basic human emotions, and that each of these emotions is characterized by an identifiable set of abstract antecedents, physiological and behavioral concomitants, and modes of resolution. Each serves certain regulatory functions for the individual as a participant in social relationships. Although the core of each of the basic emotions is innate, the abstract antecedents can be mapped onto a diverse array of concrete (culturally specific or idiosyncratic) antecedents; and the expressions may be suppressed, disguised, and distorted by social forces. Using a "prototype" methodology, Schwartz (the presenter of the paper) will show how social roles and relationships affect the evocation and expression of emotion.

SHARABANY, Ruth, Michael WILNER & John E. HOFMAN (Univ. of Haifa, Israel). "Role-Taking and its Relation to Social Proximity to the Object Experience of Intimacy and Popularity, among Children."

The main question of this research dealt with the correlations and mutual influences between social relationships and cognitive performance. An attempt was made to show how children's cognitive role taking changes as a function of social proximity. The contributions of the following factors to the child's role taking ability were measured: (a) Social factors (Popularity, Intimacy); (b) Socioeconomic factors (Number of Siblings, Parents' Education; and (c) Sex and I.Q. The present study involved 128 children from the seventh grade in a High School. The level of intimacy was assessed through a questionnaire: Sharabany Intimacy Scale (Sharabany, 1974; Sharabany, Gershonu & Hofman, 1981) which was administered in the classrooms. After it the Cognitive Role Taking questionnaire (Selman, 1974) was administered. Children were asked to express their views regarding three different persons with whom they were in differing social proximities; their best friend, their sixth ranked peer and an unknown child. The questionnaire of personal data provided descriptive material about the children's socioeconomic level. Relative proximity to the target of R.T. was found as significantly related to the level of cognitive role taking. As expected the high-

SURRA, Catherine A. (Illinois at Urbana-Champaign). "Attributions about the Decision to Wed: Variations by Style of Courtship."

The aim of this study was to examine differences among couples in distinct styles of courtship on their reasons for marrying their partners. In previous research, four courtship styles (accelerated, accelerated-arrested, intermediate, and prolonged) were identified, based on differences across couples in their graphs of changes in the chance of marriage throughout courtship. During the original interviews, couples were asked why each turning point in the graph occurred. These causal inferences were coded into one of four categories: intrapersonal, dyadic, social network, and circumstantial. Significant differences among the styles were found for the total amount and rate of change in the graphs; the number of attributions coded as dyadic and circumstantial; and the proportions of attributions coded as intrapersonal and circumstantial for positive turning points. The styles also tended to differ on the proportions of intrapersonal and dyadic reasons reported for downturns. These results, combined with previously identified differences among the styles on the extent to which partners performed activities together and with members of the social network, indicate that the styles reflect distinct developmental patterns.

UNGER, Donald & Abraham WANDERSMAN (South Carolina). "Relationships Among Neighbors: Towards a Taxonomy of the Social, Cognitive and Affective Dimensions of Neighboring."

This paper provides a review and expansion of the concept of neighboring. The authors broaden the concept of neighboring to include social interaction, symbolic interaction, and the attachment of individuals with the people living around them and the place in which they live. Literature from several areas including social psychology, environmental psychology, community psychology, and sociology is brought together to discuss three components of neighboring: (1) the social component (e.g., social support, informal social control, interpersonal influence, and network linkage); (2) the cognitive component (e.g., cognitive mapping, the physical environment, and symbolic communication); and (3) the effective component, (e.g. sense of community and attachment to place).

WALLSTON, Barbara Strudler, Kathleen HOOVER-DEMPSEY & Jeanne M. PLAS (George Peabody College of Vanderbilt University). "Persons to be Reckoned with: Reciprocity, Power and Resources Affected by Gatekeeping in the Personal and Professional Lives of Women."

The authors have identified persons-to-be-reckoned-with as one of three components of the interpersonal field - a life space, in Lewinian terms, that contains all the significant persons with whom the person interacts. The other two components, social support persons and reference persons, have received previous attention in the literature. This presentation will explicate further the conceptualization of persons-to-be-reckoned-with. While the paper will have a theoretical focus, data will provide initial empirical illustrations of some of the conceptualizations. Important qualities of interpersonal relationships with persons-to-be-reckoned-with which will be explored include: number and location primarily in personal or professional life, reciprocity with respect to gatekeeping, the nature of power used (particularly along the direct-indirect dimension), and the types of resources controlled. We expect that the majority of day-to-day contacts of professional women involve persons-to-be-reckoned-with, particularly within the professional realm. The functioning is likely to differ in the personal realm. Social psychological conceptions of power will be considered as one means of delineating this quality of persons-to-be-reckoned-with relationships. Categories of resources which are important will be explored. The Categories of resources which are important will be explored. The functioning of the interpersonal field, in general, and persons-

of partner. An array of these and other findings suggests a characteristic pattern for each relationship with respect to strength or intensity, interpersonal rewards, and constraints and expectations.

Selected abstracts from papers presented at the meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association: Toronto, April 7-11, 1984.

AKABAS, Sheila H. "The Workplace as Community: A System with Mental Health Opportunities."

The world of work can be viewed as a developmental institution, a functional community or an environment. Each formulation opens new options to mental health professionals in their efforts to fashion and deliver services to client populations. The varied conceptualization of the workplace will be established and then individual presentors will explore its opportunities.

ATTNEAVE, Carolyn, Paul SCHOENFELD, Joan L. SPECK, Ross SPECK & David TRIMBLE. "Social Networks: Integrating Network Concepts and Techniques into Clinical Practice."

Roundtable presentation of several network techniques, including full scale and partial network assemblies, network coaching, and network construction. Emphasis on integrating network concepts and techniques into daily practice with a variety of clinical populations. Case material and outcome research presented.

RICE, Dale L. "Attitudes and Needs of Parents of Exceptional Children and Youth."

Report of the attitudes, perceptions and feelings of 325 parents of exceptional children. The physical, financial and psychological stresses associated with parenting exceptional children and variables related to parental perception of the severity of exceptionality, professional helpfulness, impact on individual parents, effect on marriage and reactions of siblings discussed. Parental and family reactions from onset of exceptionality explored.

FEINER, Joel S. (Moderator) & Benjamin GOTTLIEB (Discussant). "Families, Social Supports, and the Human Service System."

Social support is often viewed globally and uncritically as playing an inevitable salutary role in the life of families. Papers are included that critique this concept, provide research data into various components of families' use of the human service system, delineate a model of integration, and describe policy considerations.

BRUHN, John G. & Bill U. PHILIPS. "Measuring Social Support: A Critique of Current Approaches."

COPPERSMITH, Evan Imber. "Families' Experience with Multiple Helpers."

MCTATE, Gay Angel, Vincent MAINELLI, Joyce GOEBELS & Paul J. NELSON. "Natural Helping Institutions Extended: A Quality of Life Issue."

ENNES, Marion Dusoier & Evelyn FRANKFORD. "How Do Families Get Help in Times Like These: Restructuring the Delivery System."

ALLAN, Graham (Soc, Southampton). 1983. "Informal Networks of Care: Issues Raised by Barclay." BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 13: 417-33.

In calling for the creation of 'community social work', the Barclay Report argues that social workers should aim to develop informal caring networks. This entails exploiting an individual's informal social contacts, such as kin, friends, and neighbours, to provide care. This paper firstly examines the assumptions and thinking behind the concept of informal caring networks. It then assesses the feasibility of using different informal relations in care provision by analysing the normative patterning and exchange content underlying them. It concludes that strategies like Barclay's are unlikely to be successful because they entail a transformation of these relationships that is incompatible with their normal organization.

AMATO, Paul R. (Behavioral Sciences, Cook U, Queensland Aust). 1983. "Helping Behavior in Urban and Rural Environments: Field Studies Based on a Taxonomic Organization of Helping Episodes." JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 45 (3): 571-86.

Previous studies of urban-rural differences in helping behavior are contradictory. A number of methodological problems in previous research are noted, including the facts that previous studies selected communities on a nonrandom basis and gave little attention to the sampling of helping behaviors. The present research consisted of six studies carried out in a randomly selected sample of 55 cities and towns stratified on the basis of population size and geographical isolation. The six helping measures were systematically selected on the basis of a taxonomy of helping episodes. Results indicated that population size was negatively associated with helping with four of the measures. A planned, formal measure of helping involving nonresponse rates to the Australian census revealed a positive association between city size and helping. The sixth measure was not associated with city size. No other individual-level or community-level variables emerged as substantial or consistent predictors of helping. The pattern of results is discussed in relation to the helping taxonomy employed, and implication for a number of theoretical perspectives are briefly drawn.

AMINZADE, Ronald (Minnesota). 1984. "Capitalist Industrialization and Patterns of Industrial Protest: A Comparative Urban Study of Nineteenth-Century France." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 49 (Aug'84): 437-453.

This study analyzes the development of patterns of collective industrial protest among three different groups of mid-nineteenth-century French workers - the household weavers of St.-Etienne, the handicraft artisans of Toulouse, and the textile factory workers of Rouen. Temporal and spatial differences in the incidence, forms, targets, and content of industrial protest are explained in terms of the way in which divergent local patterns of capitalist industrialization intersected with national-level political changes to alter workers' interests/grievances and capacities. The research documents a disjuncture between the conditions within which interest polarization between labor and capital was sharpest and the conditions under which capacities for collective industrial protest were strongest. Although full-scale proletarianization did create an intense polarization of interests between workers and employers, it did not produce the strongest capacities for collective action because such capacities were not narrowly rooted in production. They were shaped by other factors, including the persistence of preexisting traditional communities, labor market vulnerability, and the changing political opportunity structure, which are not reducible to the development of productive forces.

ANTONUCCI, Toni C. (ISR, Michigan). "Personal Characteristics, Social Support, and Social Behavior." In E. Shanas and R. H. Binstock (ed.). HANDBOOK OF AGING AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, (2nd edition). (Forthcoming).

Although the importance of formal and informal relationships has long been recognized, social scientists have recently become increasingly interested in the ways in which interpersonal ties contribute to the health

explored with specific attention given to older adults.

It is the purpose of this chapter to update material presented on these issues in the 1976 Handbook on Aging, especially the chapters by Lowenthal and Robinson on Social Networks and Isolation, and by Kurt Back on Personal Characteristics and Social Behavior. The chapter is outlined as follows. First, conceptual and methodological issues are considered in some detail. Next, a model is proposed to facilitate the organiza-

This paper identifies two forms of white response - legalistic and violent - to black protest, and examines their impact on major protest campaigns in several Southern communities. In cities where white officials used legal means and avoided violence, civil rights forces were defeated, underscoring the weaknesses of the movement in the face of such legal control. Final remarks discuss implications for the debate addressed by this paper.

BARON, James N. (Stanford) & William T. BIELBY (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford). 1984. "The Organization of Work in a Segmented Economy." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 49 (Aug'84): 454-73.

Stratification researchers have increasingly embraced segmentation perspectives, dividing industries into groups believed to exhibit different work arrangement and opportunity structures. Previous research, however, indicates only limited support for those predictions. This paper assesses the utility of segmentation approaches by conceptualizing and measuring sectors organizationally, rather than among industries. Center and periphery enterprises are distinguished along two interrelated dimensions: the complexity of their organizational forms (size, structure, and technology) and the degree of market power or environmental dominance. These dimensions are operationalized and tested in analyses of more than 400 work organizations. Our formulation captures predicted organizational differences in work and opportunity. For example, as hypothesized, establishments that are high on these dimensions rely more on internal career ladders and the proliferation of job titles. While coarse taxonomies of economic segmentation may accurately represent the economic extremes, however, they obscure the diversity of enterprises between those extremes. Stratification and work arrangements can be better understood by analyzing their specific organizational and environmental determinants

BARRERA, Jr., Manuel & Sheila L. AINLAY (Psych, Arizona State). 1983. "The Structure of Social Support: A Conceptual and Empirical Analysis." *JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY* 11 (April): 133

The growth of research on social support has led to a comparable proliferation in the ways it is conceptualized and operationalized. The overall purpose of the present paper was to bring some clarity to this concept by critically examining how it has been presented in the literature and by proposing both rationally and empirically derived typologies for organizing social support functions. From a review of prominent discussions of support functions, a rational typology was proposed that included six categories: Material Aid, Behavioral Assistance, Intimate Interaction, Feedback, and Positive Social Interaction. To empirically examine the structure of social support, a factor analysis was conducted on items from a scale of socially supportive behaviors. The four factors that subsequently emerged were labeled Directive Guidance, Nondirective Support, Positive Social Interaction, and Tangible Assistance. Application of these findings to the assessment of support and future research on support/well-being relationships was discussed.

BELSKY, Jay & Michael ROVINE (Hu Dev, Penn State). 1984. "Social-network Contact, Family Support, and the Transition to Parenthood." *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY* 46(2): 455-62.

In order to assess the effect of a new baby on social-network contact and family support, 72 volunteer families were studied longitudinally from the last trimester of pregnancy through the ninth postpartum month. Analyses of open-ended and closed-ended interview questions at three points in time revealed that mean levels of contact with parents' families of origin increased with time, as did contact with other parents with young children. Emotional and material support received from families of origin were greater at three months postpartum than during the last trimester of pregnancy and at nine months postpartum, especially in the case of first-time parents. The fact that individual differences in social-network contact and family support were significantly stable over time, as revealed by cross-age stability coefficients, led to the conclusion that constancy in the face of change characterizes social-network development across the transition to parenthood. A final analysis indicated that even though the proximity of one's own family of origin predicts quantity of family contact and the extent to which it provides babysitting services, it does not relate to the degree of emotional and material support received or to the extent to which relatives are regarded as significant others with whom parents have frequent contact.

BENNELL, Paul & Martin GODFREY. 1984. "The Professions in Africa: Some Interactions Between Local and International Markets." *DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE* 14: 373-402.

To what extent and with what consequences are African countries integrated into the international market in professional skills? In addressing this question this paper looks particularly at the experience of six countries with a historical connection of a varying nature with Britain - Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt and the Sudan. We start by trying to measure the extent of such integration by looking at the number of students in the USA and the UK from these six countries; and at the extent to which in each country (1) British qualifications are used by that country's nationals and (2) that country's qualifications are negotiable in the UK. We then look briefly at the role of international and Commonwealth professional associations in promoting international negotiability of qualifications as an aim of African professions.

Finally, we look at the possible consequences of such integration: migration of professionals to the USA, and the UK and the Arab region; the use by professionals of their international mobility in negotiations with employers over remuneration; and the tying of job descriptions and the nature and length of training to international models, to the benefit of the supply price of professions' services.

BERKOWITZ, Susan G. (Anthro, Chatham). 1984. "Familism, Kinship and Sex Roles in Southern Italy: Contradictory Ideals and Real Contradictions." ANTHROPOLOGICAL QUARTERLY 57(2): 83-92.

This paper re-examines the concept of familism used in the ethnographic literature on southern Italy. An overall interpretation is given for the meaning and basis of familism, elaborated by a consideration of how social class, regional, and rural-urban differences influence this phenomenon. The paper also explores the effects of these differences on the roles of men and women, disputing a recent characterization of Southern Italian culture as matriarchal. Throughout, emphasis is placed on the need to appreciate the contradictions between ideals and realities. The conclusion suggests steps to be taken toward the development of a comprehensive theory of familism.

BOLLEN, Kenneth (Soc, Dartmouth). 1983. "World System Position, Dependency, and Democracy: The Cross-National Evidence." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 48 (August) 468-79.

Semiperipheral and peripheral positions in the world system are thought to reduce a country's chances for political democracy, but this hypothesis has been neglected in empirical research. Arguments from dependency and world system theory suggesting such a relationship are first derived. Next, a regression analysis of the relations of political democracy to world system positions and economic development is undertaken. Using partial regression plots, six countries that appear to be misclassified on the Snyder and Kick (1979) world system measure are identified. A reanalysis of the data with these cases reclassified demonstrates the negative influence of peripheral and semiperipheral positions on democracy for the full sample as well as random subsamples. Throughout the analysis economic development has a significant, positive effect on political democracy.

BOONSTRA, Onno & Ben GALES (Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen). 1984. "Quantitative Social Historical Research in the Netherlands; Past, Present and Future." HISTORICAL SOCIAL RESEARCH 30 (April) 35-56.

Quantitative social historical research originated in the Netherlands at the "Wageningse" school. Already in the 1950's Slicher van Bath and Associates started to analyse social, economic and cultural changes in an agricultural society from a historical-demographic point of view. Its research method was analogous to the Annales tradition. During the 1970's the scope of quantitative social historical research got broader; first, because of the introduction of a structural methodology of historical research, second, because of the accelerating possibilities of computerization. The description of some actual themes under study and statistical procedures employed leads to the conclusion that quantitative social historical research, although being a useful extension of historiography, does not belong to the core of historical science. This is a serious drawback for the education of history students in this field of research. Next to that, financial resources are limited. Therefore, the futures of quantitative social historical research in the Netherlands is rather restrained.

BOORMAN, Leonard (Self-Help Ctr. Evanston, IL). 1983. "Help Yourself--& Others Too." THE ROTARIAN (July) 12-15.

Self-help/mutual aid groups have been growing 'like mushrooms after a rain.' They have the potential to assist vast segments of the population. They take on a network quality, like 'dispersed communities.' They're cost-effective, and often include family, siblings & friends. They seem to work--better health, happier people. The Canadian government has been especially active in promoting them.

BOORMAN, Scott A. & Paul R. LEVITT (Yale & Harvard) 1983. "Blockmodeling Complex Statues: Mapping Techniques Based on Combinatorial Optimization for Analyzing Economic Legislation and Its Stress Point Over Time." ECONOMICS LETTERS 13: 1-9.

Blockmodeling, a combinatorial technique for relational data analysis, is applied to studying texts of complex economic legislation. By making this area a subject for mathematical modeling, using methods related to combinatorics, logic, and discrete optimization, we describe a new type of frontier between law and economics.

BOSE, Christine E. (New York, Albany). 1984. "Household Resources and U.S. Women's Work: Factors Affecting Gainful Employment at the Turn of the Century." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 49 (August) 474-90.

Using the Census P.U.S., we focus on household composition and resources which influenced the distribution of paid work to female adult and younger members of households in 1900. Controls for individual and geographic variables are included. Two different household-level processes lowered women's rate of gainful employment, although their usage varied by race and ethnicity. First, home-based alternatives inhibited seeking jobs for which women might have been recorded as gainfully employed. Second, alternatives were structured by household composition. Families with older daughters or related single adults might urge these members to work, engendering a trade-off between the labor of wives and their older children or relatives. The presence of men or nonfamily also plays an important role. Advantages of our model include the study of work and family life as a single set of relations; the integration of the detail of historical studies in single cities with the measurement of national patterns through aggregate Census materials; and a focus on factors reducing the reporting, as well as actual rates, of women's gainful employment.

BRETON, Albert (Econ, Toronto). 1984. "Marriage, Population, & the Labour Force Participation of Women." CANADIAN GOV'T PUBLISHING CENTRE, OTTAWA K1A 0S9. 33.

The difference in the conditions and terms under which men and women participate in the labour force is related to the structure of marriage markets and of the market in which the commodities produced in marriages can also be purchased--namely, sex, children, security, etc. The structure of the marriage market helps to determine the differences between men and women in the volume of schooling acquired, in the type of subjects studied and in the occupational choices made. These differences, in turn help to determine the differences in the extent of labour force participation, and in the level and age profile of earnings. "Old-fashioned" (arranged), "traditional" (men on the prowl) and "modern" (men and women equally on the prowl) are examined. (condensed from paper).

BRINT, Steven (New York). 1984. "New-Class" and Cumulative Trend Explanations of the Liberal Political Attitudes of Professionals." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 90 (July) 30-71.

Recent discussions of political divisions in American society have sometimes highlighted the rise of a "new class" of salaried professionals and technically trained managers. New-class theorists have depicted these "knowledge workers" as engaged in a contest for power and status with traditionally powerful business elites. However, the liberal attitudes of knowledge workers may also be interpreted as the result of a conjunction of several general trends in American society that have had little to do with class antagonisms. According to this paper, even though left-of-center attitudes are not uncommon in the salaried professional categories, these attitudes tend to be more reformist than antibusiness in character. Such dissent as

depression as a 'natural' consequence of adversity.

BUNKER, Stephen G. (Illinois - Urbana-Champaign). 1984. "Modes of Extraction, Unequal Exchange, and the Progressive Underdevelopment of an Extreme Periphery: The Brazilian Amazon, 1600-1980." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 89 (March): 1017-64.

The demographic, ecological, and infrastructural effects of extractive economies differ significantly from those of productive economies. Analysis of underdevelopment in extractive export economies requires time-lagged models of the cumulative effects of the sequence of local modes of extraction organized in response to world-system demands. Such a model, organized around the predominance of specific commodities at different times, is derived from a critical synthesis of various theories of development and underdevelopment. The propositions in this model are examined through a case study of the sequence of extractive export economies in the Amazon Basin from the time of colonial conquest to the present.

BUNTING, David (Eastern Washington). 1983. "Origins of the American Corporate Network." SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY 7(2): 129-42.

A group of large companies will be examined for the years 1816, 1836, 1871, 1891, and 1912 to determine the extent and nature of their interlocking. While the inclusion of any particular year can always be questioned, it seems highly probable that in the range of years selected at least one predates modern corporations and the alleged decline of competition. This should provide a basis for determining the approximate origins of the American corporate network, as well as, by implication, providing some insight into the competitive nature of the economy at different points in time.

BURAWOY, Michael (California-Berkely). 1983. "Between the Labor Process and the State: The Changing Face of Factory Regimes Under Advanced Capitalism." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 48 (October): 587-605.

The paper develops the concept of politics of production through a double critique: first, of recent literature on the organization of work for ignoring the political and ideological regimes in production; and second, of recent theories of the state for failing to root its interventions in the requirements of capitalist development. The paper distinguishes three types of production politics: despotic, hegemonic, and hegemonic despotic. The focus is on national variations of hegemonic regimes. The empirical basis of the analysis is a comparison of two workshops, one in Manchester, England, and the other in Chicago, with similar work organizations and situated in similar market contexts. State support for those not employed and state regulation of factory regimes explain the distinctive production politics not only in Britain and the United States but also in Japan and Sweden. The different national configurations of state intervention are themselves framed by the combined and uneven development of capitalism on a world scale. Finally, consideration is given to the character of the contemporary period, in which there emerges a new form of production politics-hegemonic despotism-founded on the mobility of capital.

BURAWOY, Michael (Soc, Berkely). 1984. "Karl Marx and the Satanic Mills: Factory Politics under Early Capitalism in England, the United States, and Russia." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 90(2): 274-82.

This paper sets out from a theoretical paradox in Marx's analysis of capitalism: that the working class is the victim of the logic of capitalism and at the same time is supposed to rise up against that logic. Traditional resolutions of this paradox are inadequate; the resolution proposed here involves the distinction within the sphere of production between the labor process and the factory regime. By a series of comparisons of textile industries in 19th-century England, United States, and Russia, the article highlights four factors that shape factory regimes: the labor process, market forces, the reproduction of labor power, and the state. It shows how an examination of factory regimes can account for the absorption of working-class radicalism in England after 1850 and the deepening of working-class radicalism in Russia after 1905, culminating in the revolutionary movements of 1917. Finally, it presents the implications for Marxism of this distinction between the strictly economic elements of production and its political and ideological institutions.

CALNAN, Michael (Epidemiology, Inst. of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital & The Royal Marsden Hospital Surrey, England) 1983. "Social Networks and Patterns of Help-Seeking Behaviour." SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 17: 25-28.

Previous research has suggested that patterns of help-seeking behaviour are influenced by who the sufferer consults when deciding whether to seek medical care or not. This research has been extended to include episodes of illness and injury where more formal contacts are brought into the consultation process. The results show that the perceived urgency with which medical care is required is influenced by who the person

has contact with. Some groups such as the police, bystanders and neighbours and friends may be more likely to suggest that the sufferer should seek medical attention than other consultants. This difference was explained in terms of the social, economic, moral and legal pressures associated with these people's positions.

CANCIAN, Francesca M. (Soc Sci, Cal-Irvine). "Gender Politics: Love and Power in the Private and Public Sphere." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION DETROIT, August 31, 1983.

This paper presents a perspective on the social organization of love that clarifies the links between love, dependency and power. My perspective is based, first of all, on the empirical generalization that women and men prefer different styles of love that are consistent with their gender role. Women prefer emotional closeness and verbal expression; men prefer giving instrumental help and sex, forms of love that permit men to deny their dependency on women. Second, I argue that love is feminized in our society; that is, only women's style of love is recognized, and women are assumed to be more skilled at love and more in need of it.

My perspective clarifies how the social organization of love bolsters the power of men over women in close relationships, but it also suggests that men's power advantage in the private sphere is quite limited. It is primarily in the public sphere that feminized love promotes inequality in power. The feminization of love implies that men are independent individuals, and thus obscures relations of dependency and exploitation in the workplace and the community.

CAPLOW, Theodore (Virginia). 1984. "Rule Enforcement Without Visible Means: Christmas Gift Giving in Middletown." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 89 (May): 1306-23.

As part of a much larger study of social change in Middletown (Muncie, Ind.), a random sample of adult residents was interviewed early in 1979 about celebrations of the previous Christmas. This paper describes the unwritten and largely unrecognized rules that regulate Christmas gift giving and associated rituals in this community and the effective enforcement of those rules without visible means. A theoretical explanation is proposed.

CASTELLS, Manuel 1984. (Inst. of Urban & Regional Development-Berkely) "Towards the Informational City? High Technology, Economic Change, and Spatial Structure: Some Exploratory Hypotheses" WORKING PAPER NO. 430.

This is truly a working paper. It explores the process of transformation of cities and regions under the impact of the current technological revolution. Yet, the overarching hypothesis of this paper is that such technological change can only be understood in the framework of two fundamental historical processes that are transforming our societies: the restructuring of the capitalist mode of production, and the emergence, within capitalism, of the informational mode of development. In the industrial mode of development, productivity results from an increase in the quantity of labor, matter, or energy in the process of production. In the informational mode of development productivity results from the way of combining the elements of the process of production, itself depending upon knowledge able to predict the most productive combination. Industrial development is based on the quantity of the product. Informational development is based on the quality of the process. This new informational mode raises in its dominance at an exponential rate. Yet, both modes of development are framed (in our area, and in the world economy) by capitalist relationships of production and social organization. At the same time, the forms and processes of capitalism are being profoundly affected by the new mode of development. It is this interaction between modes of production, mode of development, and technological change, that is examined in this paper, while attempting to understand the new urban and regional processes emerging in our societies.

We should emphasize that we will not be projecting future spatial trends in most of the discussion. We will be referring to actual developments currently under way. Yet, evidence on these new developments is so tenuous, and the process of change is so fast, that we are forced to a very tentative and speculative style of analysis, in line with the exploratory purpose of this paper. Thus, with all due precautions, and accepting in advance the limitations inherent to all exploratory investigation we would like to propose some tentative hypothesis on the new relationships between space and society, that are emerging under the simultaneous impact of economic restructuring and technological change.

CHAPPELL, Neena L. (Manitoba). 1983. "Informal Support Networks Among the Elderly." RESEARCH ON AGING, 5 (March): 77-99.

This article points to the current popularity of a family-nonfamily conceptual distinction in current gerontological research. It argues for the utility of a peer, intergenerational distinction,

highlighting nonfamily age peers as an important but relatively neglected area of study. It presents empirical data exploring these concepts. It is only after a diversity of types of supports are examined (including availability of social support, interaction in and satisfaction with these relationships, and participation in various recreational activities) that the particular importance of nonfamily age peers becomes apparent. The data indicate the importance of these concepts, differentially, depending on the activity and type of interaction examined.

CHEAL, David J. (Soc., Winnipeg). 1984. "Urban Networks: A Graphic Approach." Working Paper No. 4. Paper presented at the CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING (June) University of Guelph.

Graphic descriptions of networks have not been widely employed in sociology, and they have therefore remained underdeveloped by comparison with other techniques. As a result, we have not always been able to provide adequate representations of certain important features of social relationships. The techniques described are intended to produce standardized descriptions for personal networks. They therefore enable us to move from isolated case studies to the comparative investigation of cases.

CLIFT, Andrew (Geog, Camb.) & Peter HAGGETT (Geog, Bristol). 1984. "Island Epidemics." SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 250 (May): 138-47.

Epidemics are patterns in time and space that can best be perceived when they are studied in a small, isolated population. An example is provided by a study of a century of measles epidemics in Iceland.

The number of persons who will be infected in an epidemic wave is derived from the mixing of those who are already infected. Knowledge of the geographic pattern of such contact can be utilized to calibrate equations on spatial as well as medical principles. Tracing the movements of index cases can also yield much information about the sociological, geographic and chronological patterns of disease waves.

CONNIDIS, Ingrid (Soc, W. Ontario). 1984. "The Role of Family in the Lives of Older People in the Community." Paper presented at the UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, (Feb) 1984.

A study of 400 elderly community dwelling persons, in London, Ontario. This paper concentrates upon 2 aspects of relationships between parents and adult children: assistance to/from children; the confidant/companion role. The data provide further evidence to challenge the myth that older people are abandoned by their children. Reciprocal exchange is prevalent in 63% of the relationships, with 22 % of the elders giving and not receiving, and 15% of the elders receiving but not giving. Those adult children who live furthest away are the most likely to be listed as confidants even though there is little face-to-face interaction. Thus information about confidants tells little about the realities of many elders' daily lives. Indeed, 4% report they had no confidant and 19% report they have no companion for daily activities.

COLEMAN, Lerita M. & Toni C. ANTONUCCI (I.S.R., Michigan) 1983. "Impact of Work on Women at Midlife." DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY 19(2).

This article examines the impact of employment status on the self-esteem, psychological well-being, and physical health of women at midlife. Three hundred eighty-nine middle-aged (40-59 years old) women (206 employed outside the home and 183 homemakers) were compared on a number of scales of psychological well-being from the national survey, The Survey of Modern Living, conducted in 1976. Results indicate that working women at midlife have higher self-esteem and less psychological anxiety than homemakers. Working women also report being in better physical health than homemakers. These findings suggest that work may act as a stabilizing force for women during critical periods throughout the life cycle.

COOK, Karen S., Richard M. EMERSON, Mary R. GILLMORE, & Toshio YAMAGISHI (Washington). 1983. "The Distribution of Power in Exchange Networks: Theory and Experimental Results." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 89 (2) September: 275-305.

This paper presents a theoretical analysis of the structural determinants of power in exchange networks, along with research findings from laboratory experiments and a computer simulation of bargaining in network structures. Two theoretical traditions are dealt with: (1) point centrality in graph-theoretic representations of structure, as an approach to power distributions; and (2) power-dependence principles applied to exchange networks. In contrast, power-dependence concepts were conceived for use in microsociology and are found to be cumbersome in the analysis of complex networks. But despite the relative difficulty of applying power-dependence theory to network structures, that approach generates hypotheses about power distributions which are confirmed at nearly every point in a laboratory experiment with five-person networks and at every point in a computer simulation of networks too large for laboratory study. In contrast, centrality measures applied to the type of networks studied fail to predict power distributions.

Although centrality measures might predict power in some networks, their generality is limited. Toward resolution of the issues raised, this study offers two theoretical points: (1) a distinction between two different principles of "connection" in social networks suggests that current measures of centrality

works of both types.

COX, Kevin R. (Geo., Ohio State) 1983. "Residential mobility, neighborhood activism and neighborhood problems." *POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY QUARTERLY* (April): pp. 99-117.

A common idea in urban studies is that of a trade-off between relocation and locally based political activism as alternative means of coping with residential stress. This idea is evaluated empirically and then treated critically as an expression of more fundamental, less readily apparent social

of information diversity from different people. Having more diverse information than interlocking network individuals, they are more "polymorphic" opinion leaders. They are asked more for their opinions about politics, relationships with people, and entertainment. Modern opinion leaders

get more of their unique information more from micro-media sources and less from mass media sources such as newspapers and television.

The radial network individual places higher value on personal autonomy and is negative toward organizational authority figures and processes, yet wants to have more power. The radial prefers large national organizations more than local organizations.

DARROCH, A. Gordon (Soc., York, Toronto) and Wildred G. MARSTON. (Soc., Michigan-Flint). 1984. "Patterns of urban ethnicity: Toward a revised ecological model." pp 127-59 in Noel Iverson (ed) URBANISM AND URBANIZATION, Leiden-E.J. Brill.

In this paper we formulate a conceptual linkage between three apparently disparate orientations in recent urban analysis. These are (1) the ethnic assimilation-pluralism debate, especially in light of the apparent renaissance of ethnic identity and subcommunities and the persistence of ethnic stratification in urban areas; (2) the surprising persistence of ethnic residential segregation and concentration; and (3) the renewed interest in the theoretical importance of demographic parameters as factors in the social organization of urban life in general and ethnic subcultures in particular. We base our discussions on a wide, though selective, literature drawn from urban research in the United States and Canada. We reformulate the links between the basic demographic parameters (both the absolute and the relative size of urban populations and subgroups) and ethnic residential patterns on the one hand and the persistence, or indeed, "emergence" of ethnic communities and forms of ethnic stratification on the other. Specifically, we draw on several recent contributions to the analysis of urban ethnicity to formulate a model in which specific patterns of interaction between urban size and the relative size and the residential patterns of the ethnic groups are key conditions giving rise to processes that sustain urban ethnic pluralism and stratification. In the course of the discussion, we (1) distinguish between the understanding of precipitating conditions and social processes and indicate how the two are complementary in an integrated analysis of urban ethnicity, (2) discuss the main conceptual developments regarding each of the three orientations, (3) present an outline of an analytic model linking them, and (4) in conclusion, attempt to indicate the primary areas for future conceptualization and research.

ALCAZAR, Del, Mariano BAENA and Narcisco PIZARRO, m.d. (National Institute of Public Administration, Madrid, Spain) "The structure of the Spanish political elite, 1939-1975." European University Institute Working Paper No. 55.

The present report shows the initial hypotheses, the theoretical considerations and methodology that went into an investigation into the elite in power in Spain from 1939 to 1975, as well as the present state of the investigation, and an analysis of the first results obtained.

After describing the nature and present state of the data obtained, the analysis will focus on the problem of the degree of integration of the elite in power, the relationships between Members of Parliament, holders of political offices appointed by decree, directors of the big companies, civil-servants and members of the Armed Forces. A very small 'super-elite' is identified, which draws together all these institutional sections of society, and thus confirms the existence of one "power elite" covering all these sectors.

DOW, Malcolm M. (Anthro., Northwestern). 1984. "A biparametric approach to network autocorrelation: Galton's Problem." SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS AND RESEARCH 13(2): 201-17.

In anthropology, "Galton's Problem" is generally taken to refer to the interdependence of cases in a cross-cultural sample due to various processes of cultural diffusion. Previous attempts to deal with this problem have usually assumed that these types of interdependencies can be characterized adequately in terms of spatial proximity and/or common linguistic history. In regression analysis using such interdependent data, autocorrelation among the error terms can be incorporated into the model by means of a network relational or connectivity matrix, W . The biparametric model is a straightforward generalization that specifies two autocorrelation parameters associated with two network relational matrices. Simultaneous autocorrelation effects for language similarity and geographical distance matrices are empirically demonstrated using cross-cultural data on the sexual division of labor. An alternative to the maximum likelihood approach to estimation of both parameters is

DOW, Malcolm M. (Anthro., Northwestern), Michael L. BURTON, R. Douglas WHITE and Karl P. REITZ

11(4).

Classical statistical inference procedures usually assume the independence of sample units. However, the assumption of independence is often unrealistic in cross-cultural research because societies in neighboring or historically related regions tend to be duplicates of one another across a wide variety of traits that are spread by historical fission, diffusion, or migration of peoples. A recent generalization of the usual regression model explicitly allows for networks of interdependencies among sample units as part of the model specification. Here, two new estimation procedures for this network autocorrelation model are compared to previously employed maximum likelihood procedures, and to the usual regression procedures which ignore interdependence. The results of comparisons based on simulated autocorrelation data and the reanalyses of two previously published empirical studies indicate that both of the procedures proposed here compare very favorably with the maximum likelihood approach, and both are vastly superior to the usual regression procedures when there is moderate to high autocorrelation (i.e., interdependence). (Galton's Problem, cultural diffusion, networks, cultural evolution, statistical methodology).

DOW, Malcolm M. (Anthro., Northwestern) & Douglas R. WHITE (Soc. Sci., Irvine) & Michael L. BURTON (Anthro., Irvine). 1983. "Multivariate modeling with interdependent network data." *SCIENCE RESEARCH*, 17 (3 & 4): BEHAVIOUR Pp. 216-245.

In the recent comparative literature the problem of simultaneously modeling functional and diffusional effects is being penetrated from two directions. One approach emphasizes the similar problem which arises in regression-based time series analysis. A second approach focuses on the difficulties of constructing more realistic formal representations of sample unit interdependencies. Both approaches have yielded important and complementary, but distinct, insights. Here, we outline some recent methodological developments which synthesize both approaches into a comprehensive and unified analytical framework.

DUCK, Steve (Lancaster, England) and Harriet SANTS (MRG Unit on the Development and Integration of Behaviour, Madingley, Cambridge, England). 1984. "On the origin of the specious: Are personal relationships really interpersonal states?" *JOURNAL OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS* 1:27-39.

In considering the prevailing theoretical representation of personal relationships as interpersonal states (and development of relationships as movement between states or levels of intimacy), we identify four erroneous assumptions of previous approaches. These are the tendency to treat relationships as the products of the partners' responses to each other, or of the mixing of partners' attributes; the tendency to assume that people do very little processing of their interactions with other people; the view that relationships can be objectively defined; and the view that people conduct relationships with his it is a self-awareness and intentionality. In rejecting these errors, we propose instead that

supported. The results for disesteem lead us to modify his argument. We also investigate the possible role of network size and performance frequency as mechanisms for the translation of performance and deviance into esteem or disesteem,

ERICKSON, Gerald D. (Social Work, York). 1984. "A framework and themes for social network intervention." FAMILY PROCESS 23(2): 187-98.

This paper is concerned with the development and application of social network concepts in clinical practice. A framework of network levels and sets for ordering data and observations is proposed; the phenomenon of truncated networks is considered and two emphases in network intervention (gathering and connecting forms) are proposed to operationalize network characteristics and practice that follows from

such characteristics. A number of current examples of network practice are placed within the framework, and several advantages of utilizing a network perspective as a complement to existing models of family therapy are noted.

FINK, Charles A. (Behavioral Systems Science Organization, Virginia). 1983. "Bidimensional nesting of systems: A paradigmatic general theory of human interaction." Presented to the TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CYBERNETICS, Namur, Belgium, August 22-27, 1983.

The "Human System Nesting" paradigm is offered for use in transdisciplinary systems science, the behavioral and social sciences, their interdisciplinary applications, and the practising professions which have developed from these sciences.

Persons are discrete, complex human systems. As they interact, the systemic features of each influence those of the other(s). The influences show up as "nesting," a condition measurable as "isomorphic similarity."

Two animatable "Human Behavior Systems" are used to demonstrate general human interaction within the paradigmatic theory of "Human System Nesting." The computer-driven models of two person-systems are played in interaction - as sort of a game - back and forth. The types of things which go on within and between the two are animated on two television screens. The specific thing for each type of thing animated is written on a strip of paper which is posted on a special display in sequential order. Data flow animated on the television screens is printed out upon command. This recordkeeping during the dynamic interaction makes it possible for each interactive sequence to be reviewed post hoc to, for instance, consider alternatives in the determinants of behavior.

FRANKEL, B. Gail & R. Jay TURNER (Soc., Western, Ont.). 1983. "Psychological adjustment in chronic disability: the role of social support in the case of the hearing impaired." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 8(3) P. 273.

This paper is concerned with psychological adjustment among a group of individuals with hearing impairment acquired in adulthood. Its purpose is to isolate factors that appear to be associated with psychological distress in this population. After examining a wide array of social, hearing-related, and structural variables, it is concluded that social support, measured in a variety of ways, is the most important predictor of psychological adjustment. Another important predictor is the experience of handicap or social disruption related to hearing loss. Within the limits of a cross-sectional study, implications for treatment are discussed.

FUCHS, Don & BRACKEN, Denis C. (Social Work, Manitoba) 1984 "Self-help network and community-based diversion." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY 26(3): 343-54.

La déjudiciarisation est une chose qui est appliquée à une variété de programmes de la justice criminelle voués à "détourner" des gens de l'appareil de la justice criminelle à divers stades. Ces programmes s'occupent toujours de gens qui viennent en contact avec des agents d'application de la loi, mais qui sont alors écartés de la voie judiciaire et auxquels il est pourvu par le moyen d'alternatives d'ordre communautaire. En outre, les programmes de déjudiciarisation ont d'ordinaire une procédure et un programme d'orientation formels. L'article examine l'application des notions fondamentales de promotion personnelle à un programme de déjudiciarisation axé sur la collectivité. Le programme concerne surtout des jeunes citoyens (des autochtones pour la plupart) que laisse plutôt indifférents leur contact formel avec la justice criminelle.

L'article examine brièvement la question de savoir ce qu'est la promotion personnelle et comment elle opère. Il cite des cas qui font voir comment fonctionne le programme de déjudiciarisation communautaire et présente des données au sujet de son efficacité. Il suggère des façons d'appliquer au programme les notions de promotion personnelle.

GALASKIEWICZ, Joseph, (Soc., Minnesota), WASSERMAN, Stanley, (Psychol. Math., Illinois), RAUSCHENBACH, Barbara, BIELEFELD, Wolfgang, and MULLANEY, Patti. 1983. "The influence of corporate power, social status, and market position on corporate interlocks in a regional network." Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the American Sociological Association session on Elites, September 8, 1982, San Francisco.

An attempt is made to explain the propensity of corporations to form interlocking directorates on a geographical, regional basis. Hypotheses were derived from elite solidarity and corporate cooptation theories of corporate interlocks and tested on a population of 116 manufacturing corporations in a major metropolitan area. The statistical models used in the paper were developed by Fienberg and Wasserman (1981).

In sum, we found that interlocking on the metropolitan level is not influenced by the market position of firms. Neither dependencies across industrial sectors nor locale of labor and consumer markets had any effects on the choice of board members. However, we did find that executives (or their officers) of the very largest firms and executives who were members of the community's social elite were most popular as board members and tended to choose one another to sit on their own boards.

In light of our results we reevaluate theories that seek to explain regional interlocking and entertain possible alternative explanations for our findings.

GANNAGE, Charlene, (Soc., McMaster). 1984. "A world of difference: the case of women workers in the garment industry." Forthcoming in Meg Luxton and Heather Jon Maroney (eds.) WOMEN IN CANADA: POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL STRUGGLES.

This paper draws upon in-depth interviews of working women in a Canadian garment factory to examine their experiences in the work-place, in their union and in their family lives. By focussing on the gender division of labour at all three levels of women's experience this paper will attempt to provide a critique of existing labour process literature and to demonstrate the absolutely crucial necessity of including gender in social science analysis.

GERBER, Linda M. (Guelph). 1984. "Community characteristics and out-migration from Canadian Indian reserves: path analyses." CANAD. REV. SOC. & ANTH. 21(May): Pp. 145-64.

Path models, at two levels of complexity, examine the effects of community characteristics upon levels of off-reserve residence among 500 Canadian Indian communities. The presentation of a concise model followed by a more complex one allows a simpler causal chain to be elaborated, illustrating the importance of several variables that do not directly affect off-reserve residence levels. The more complex model supports various hypotheses under multiple controls, expands our understanding of native communities, and clears up a few misconceptions and spurious interpretations. It is clear that certain community characteristics (e.g., institutional completeness) encourage the retention of members, thereby enhancing the viability of reserve-based communities: other characteristics encourage boundary break-down and out-migration.

GERSON, Elihu M. (Tremont Research Institute, San Francisco). 1983. "Scientific work and social worlds." KNOWLEDGE, CREATION, DIFFUSION, UTILIZATION 4(3): Pp. 357-77.

My purpose in this article is to begin the task of constructing such a model. In doing so, I am drawing on a long-established research tradition in sociology that studies professional life as a matter of the organization of work and as a problem of negotiated order. Additional work in this tradition in recent years has developed the notion of social worlds that act as contexts for work and for the negotiations associated with work organization. This tradition of sociological research adopts an approach that is exceptionally useful for dealing with the problems of the emergence and development of research traditions.

This paper is organized in five sections. The next section presents a brief discussion of scientific research as problem-solving work. The following three sections develop the notion of social worlds with respect to scientific efforts, focussing on three major social world properties: segmentation of social worlds into subworlds, intersection among social worlds, and legitimation processes by which worlds and subworlds establish and enforce standards and boundaries. A concluding section summarizes the discussion, suggests needed research with respect to traditional problems in social studies of science, and briefly discusses some methodological points.

GILLIS, A.R. (Soc., Toronto). 1983. "Strangers next door: an analysis of density, diversity, and scale in public housing projects." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 8(1): 1-20.

This research examines the elements of Wirth's model of the urban environment (large population size, density, and social heterogeneity) and their effects on malaise (general discontent, psychological strain, anomie). Interviews with 442 residents of public housing projects in Edmonton and Calgary produced the data. Regression, with dummy variables representing interaction terms, is used in this analysis.

Results show that when residents perceive themselves to be different from other people living in their project, life style rather than ethnicity or SES is the basis of perception. Also, perceived diversity and density interact as correlates of psychological strain, which in turn relates to general discontent and anomie. Neither the size of the population of public housing developments (scale) nor project density are associated with any of the measures of malaise. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.

GLENDAY, D. 1983. "The 'dependencia' school in Canada: an examination and evaluation." CANAD. REV. SOC. & ANTH. 20(3): Pp. 346-58.

It is not only the historical development of capitalism as a world economy which has been uneven, but the theorizing about its historical and contemporary contours as well. The quest for a theoretical understanding of capitalism's unevenness has been and remains today a central issue in social science.

A recent approach to this problematic loosely known as 'dependency theory' has lately come under scrutiny (viz., CRSA 17(3)). Yet, before critically examining this special issue, a few introductory remarks on 'dependency theory' are in order. First, there are basically three approaches which could be classified under a broad heading entitled 'dependency.' They are: 1/ the classical theory of imperialism; 2/ the Latin American approach to dependent capitalist development or 'associated dependent development; and finally 3/ the North American 'theory of dependency.'

GOLDSTONE, Jack A. (Northwestern). 1984. "Urbanization and inflation: lessons from the English price revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 89(March): Pp. 1122-60.

The English price revolution (the 500% rise in prices from 1500 to 1650) has been attributed by some to an excess of money, due to bullion imports from the New World, and by others to an excess of people, due to population growth. This essay shows both accounts to be severely flawed. A simple model of the impact of urban networks on monetary circulation is developed; it argues that taking account of the effects of urbanization and occupational specialization on the velocity of money provides a fuller understanding of the price revolution than explanations based simply on aggregate population growth or changes in the money supply due to an influx of American metals. Implications are drawn for accounts of inflation in both early modern Europe and the contemporary developing world.

GORE, Susan (Soc., Mass.) & MANGIONE, Thomas W. (Center for Survey Research, Mass). 1983. "Social roles, sex roles and psychological distress: additive and interactive models of sex differences." Forthcoming in JOURNAL OF HEALTH & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

Determinants of sex differences in psychological distress are explored through estimating additive and interactive regression models. The absence of employment or marriage is associated with depression for both men and women. Also, for this measure of distress an additive model of social role effects accounts for the observed sex difference, suggesting a structural interpretation of the gender-depression relationship. For the measure of psychophysiological complaints the pattern of influences differs. Here, gender and being a parent jointly influence level of symptomatology. Further analysis reveals this effect to be due primarily to sex differences among parents having young children. The pattern of findings for this variable is understood to support formulations pertaining to the stress of family roles for women.

GOTTLIEB, Benjamin H. (Psych., Guelph). 1983. "Social support as a focus for integrative research in psychology." *AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST* 34(March): Pp. 278-87.

Contemporary interest in the nature and health-protective effects of social support is examined in light of the historical evolution of community psychology. The fostering of social support systems offers a new avenue toward primary prevention, and the social network as a unit of social structure lends greater meaning and psychological import to the term community. Priorities for research on the topic of social support are discussed, with particular attention given to potential contributions from other branches of psychology, including the personality, social, developmental, and cognitive areas. Such integrative research can enrich the conceptual base of community psychology and inform the design of preventive interventions.

GREENBAUM, Susan D. (Anth., South Florida, Tampa) & GREENBAUM, Paul E. (Dept. Behavioral Med., Florida) "The ecology of social networks in four urban neighborhoods." Manuscript.

This paper reexamines the question of the social "fabric" of urban neighborhoods on the basis of residents' personal networks. Data were collected on the number, relative intimacy, and spatial distribution of social relationships among residents of two ethnically homogenous and two ethnically heterogenous neighborhoods in a medium-sized midwestern US city. The analysis focused on spatial distributions and variables associated with differences in the average number or intimacy of neighborhood network ties. Herbert Gans had predicted that in heterogenous neighborhoods residential proximity would be a less important factor in social network formation than has previously been reported for socially homogenous residential settings (especially Festinger et al. 1950). The results from this study indicated that the effects of proximity were more, rather than less, reflected in the spatial distribution of social relationships in the ethnically heterogenous neighborhoods. The face-block was identified as an important socio-spatial unit in all four neighborhoods.

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

HAINÉ, W. Scott (His., Wisc.-Madison). 1984. "From shopkeeper to social entrepreneur: the parisian wine merchant, 1870-1890." Paper presented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, October 25-28, Toronto.

Contemporary observers in the nineteenth century often referred to the working class drinking establishment as the church of the working class. If the drinking establishment was the church of the working class, did that mean that the proprietor of the establishment was the priest of the working class? A study of the drinking establishments in Paris between 1860 and 1880, usually known as marchands de vin, provides an answer to this question. New insight is gained into the social and political uses of urban space, the mediating function this space had on social class, and the manner in which the rhythms of daily life influenced the behavior of people with regard to the major life transitions of marriage, birth, and death. Out of this study, the proprietor of Parisian drinking establishments, usually called the marchand de vin, emerges not merely as a shopkeeper but also as part social entrepreneur, part social confessor.

HALBUR, Bernice T. (Soc., Alabama, Birmingham). 1983. "Nursing personnel in nursing homes: a structural approach to turnover." *WORK AND OCCUPATIONS* 10(4): Pp. 381-411.

Despite our vast knowledge about turnover among workers in organizations, there remains a need to broaden the current data base for different occupations in unexplored organizations, to simultaneously investigate several factors related to turnover, and to develop theoretical underpinnings that link those factors in a coherent way. This article addresses that need for further investigation by proposing a structural model that integrates three types of factors - the opportunity structure in which organizations compete for workers, the organizational structure in which individuals work, and the control structure by which workers are rewarded - and by testing that model with data from a 1978 study of turnover among nursing personnel in 122 nursing homes in a southern state. All three types of factors are found to have a significant effect, suggesting that a structural model contributes to our knowledge of turnover among workers in organizations.

HALLINAN, Maureen T. and SORENSEN, Aage B. (Soc., Wis.-Madison) 1983 "The formation and stability of instructional groups." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48(Dec.): Pp. 838-51.

This paper argues that structural and organizational factors affect the formation and stability of ability groups in an elementary classroom which in turn affect growth in academic achievement. Empirical evidence from reading and mathematics groups in a sample of 48 classes shows that structural constraints deter the creation of small, homogeneous ability groups for instructional purposes. Ability groups are found to be fairly large in size and stable over the school year. Ability grouping is seen to increase the variance in the achievement distribution of a class, implying greater inequality in educational attainment in grouped classes.

HARGENS, Lowell L. & FELMLEE, Diane H. (Indiana). 1984. "Structural determinants of stratification in science." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, 49(October) Pp. 685-697.

The distribution of recognition in a scientific field is affected by its growth rate and the extent to which its members focus on recent rather than older work. Using a model of the distribution of citations among the members of a field, we show that a higher field growth rate increases seniority-specific citation rates for individual scientists, and also increases the degree of inequality in the citation rates for the field as a whole. The citation of recent rather than older work reduces such inequality by discounting the older contributions of senior members of a field. Failure to take such effects into account may lead to erroneous conclusions in comparative analyses of inequality among scientific fields. We also argue that comparative analyses of other forms of inequality, such as cross-national analyses of inequality in income and wealth, are affected by structural variables analogous to those that operate in science.

HARRISS, Barbara & HARRISS, John (Nutrition Policy Unit, London School of Hygiene, Development Studies, East Anglia). 1984. "'Generative' or 'parasitic' urbanism? Some observations from the recent history of a South Indian market town." *JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES* 20(3): Pp. 82-101.

Using data from sample surveys in a South Indian market town in 1973 and 1982-3, the paper examines the different views of Mellor and Lipton on the relations of small towns and their hinterlands, in the context of a growing agricultural economy. It is shown that the pattern of demand which has been generated by the 'green revolution' has not encouraged decentralised production, as in Mellor's model. It does appear, however, that a net transfer of resources from the countryside to the town, such as Lipton's model postulates, has been taking place, though the authors remain sceptical about this model as an explanation.

HENNIGH, Lawrence (Rural Ctr., E. Oregon St.). 1983. "North Alaskan Eskimo alliance structure." *ARCTIC ANTHROPOLOGY* 20(1): Pp. 23-32.

Ten named North Alaskan Eskimo positions are organized on matrix diagrams to show how they can be combined as alliances. Tabulations indicate that rich men have 58 possible ways to maintain either two or three types of alliance with someone, and shamans have 18, while most individuals have none except that of name partner. The tabulations strongly suggest that North Alaskan alliance mechanisms are tightly structured, and that the structure is applicable to generalizations about Eskimo society. The use of matrix diagrams is suggested as a means to supplement the presentation of ethnographic data.

HEPBURN, John R. (Arizona State) & CREPIN, Ann E. (Washington). 1984. "Relationship strategies in a coercive institution: a study of dependence among prison guards." JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS 1(June): Pp. 139-57.

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 US 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 of repression. The findings are discussed in terms of the need for dependence relationships in a coercive institution.

HUCKFELDT, R. Robert (Notre Dame). 1983. "Social contexts, social networks, and urban neighborhoods: environmental constraints on friendship choice." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AJS 89(Nov.'83): Pp. 651-69.

This article considers the influence of neighborhood social contexts on the content of social networks. Contextual explanations for individual behavior argue that (1) individual preferences and actions are influenced through social interaction, and (2) social interaction is structured by the social composition of the individual's environment. Thus, a preliminary step to constructing contextual theories of individual behavior is an examination of the way that the social context structures social encounters and friendship choice. The empirical correspondence between the content of neighborhood social contexts and the content of social networks is examined using a sample of white male Detroit residents. A mathematical model of associational choice is developed that incorporates the ability of individuals to enforce social preferences on their choice of friends while it maintains the role of the social context in structuring that choice.

IGNIZIO, James P. (Penn. State) 1983 "An approach to the modeling and analysis of multiobjective generalized networks." EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH, 12, (1983): Pp. 357-61.

Generalized networks can often provide substantial advantages in both the modeling and solution of integer programming problems. In this paper we present a straightforward approach which combines generalized networks with goal programming so as to achieve a modeling and solution methodology for multiobjective generalized networks. Such an approach also encompasses the solution to weighted integer goal programming problems. In ongoing research, the resulting hybrid algorithms have indicated superior performance, for a number of problems, over that obtained by more conventional approaches. A particularly attractive feature of the methodology is its relative simplicity and robustness.

JONES, Charles L. (Soc., Toronto). 1983. "Analysis of preferences as directional data." QUALITY AND QUANTITY, 17(1983): Pp. 387-404.

The present paper shows that a widely applicable model of preference judgements represents individual differences as directions over a space of small dimensionality, and that directional statistics can fruitfully be used with such a representation. When the representation of preferences is in two dimensions, individual differences are reflected in differences between the locations of points on the circumference of a unit circle; or, equivalently, they are manifest as difference between angles in the interval (0° , 360°). Two varieties of the vector model for representing preferences are described and data from a market research study are used in order to illustrate the application of statistical tests to these directional representations. The statistical theory of directional data has been developed for directions in two, three and higher dimensionalities, but this paper is confined largely to the two-dimensional case.

KAZAK, Anne E. (Psych., Temple) & MARVIN, Robert S. (Pediatric Psch., Virginia). 1984. "Differences, difficulties and adaptation: stress and social networks in families with a handicapped child." FAMILY RELATIONS, 33, (1984): Pp. 67-77.

This paper discusses differences in 100 families with and without a handicapped child with respect to three types of stress (individual, marital, and parenting) and three structural characteristics of their social support networks (size, density, and boundary density). Generally, higher levels of stress and distinct network structures were found for the families with handicapped children. Despite the presence of high levels of stress, the families were found to have successful coping strategies. The results are discussed in terms of recognizing family strengths, and incorporating existing adaptational patterns in clinical interventions.

KESSLER, Ronald C. & MCLEOD, Jane D. (Michigan). 1984. "Sex differences in vulnerability to undesirable life events." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 49(October): Pp. 620-631.

Past research has shown that the emotional impact of undesirable life events is significantly greater among women than men. This finding has led to speculation that women possess a deficit in coping capacity or in access to social support that renders them pervasively disadvantaged in responding emotionally to problematic situations. We present a different argument in this paper. We hypothesize and then document that women are not pervasively more vulnerable to the effects of undesirable events.

confined to "network" events: life events that do not occur to the focal respondent but to someone in his or her social network who is considered important. Further results are presented to argue that this greater vulnerability is due to the greater emotional involvement of women in the lives of those around them. It is demonstrated that this emotional cost of caring is responsible for a substantial part of the overall relationship between sex and distress.

KIRST, Michael W. & MEISTER, Gail (Ed., Stanford). 1983. "The role of issue networks in state agenda-setting." 1983 AERA Meeting: Montreal. Project Report No. 83-A1.

Several diverse strands of theoretical and empirical research on state policymaking offer alternative perspectives in how and why issues appear on a given state's policy agenda. This paper reviews this literature with special attention to the operation, role, and impact of policy issue networks. Networks that spread issues rapidly among states are located within the burgeoning literature from numerous disciplines on network concepts. The authors' conclusions are then tested using four issues: minimum competency graduation, collective bargaining, school finance reform, and "creation science."

Classifications and characteristics of different networks are analyzed. There is evidence that in some circumstances interstate policy issue networks can override iron-triangles and intra-state socio-economic

variations by placing specific issues in a state policy agenda.

KLANDERMANS, Bert (Free, Amsterdam). 1984. "Mobilization and participation: social-psychological expansions of resource mobilization theory." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 49 (October): Pp. 583-600.

Resource mobilization theorists have nearly abandoned social-psychological analysis of social movements. In this paper a fresh case is made for social psychology. New insights in psychology are combined with resource mobilization theory in an attempt to overcome the weaknesses of traditional social-psychological approaches to social movements. Expectancy-value theory is applied to movement participation and mobilization. It is assumed that the willingness to participate in a social movement is a function of the perceived costs and benefits of participation. Collective and selective incentives are discussed

natural- and limited-community models. In general, the analysis provides mixed support for the hypotheses. The data indicate a clear trend toward a more exclusively political emphasis among Seattle neighborhoods but cast doubt on the simple "gemeinschaft" characterization of these areas at an earlier point in time. A major conclusion of the study is that, if the decline-of-community thesis is to give an accurate description of the transformation in urban neighborhood life during the past half-century, the natural-community model should be revised.

LEE, Diane M. (Maryland). 1983. Department of Human Development, College Park, Maryland 20742. "Mediators of the stressor - depression relationship." Paper presented at 36th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco, California, November 1983.

The addition of social support to the model further improved the ability to predict depressive response. Women who had more frequent contact with kin and with friends, who received substantial assistance from these contacts and who were satisfied with the aid provided, were least likely to be depressed. These components of support have been repeatedly emphasized as being key factors in the attenuation of stress related responses. Analysis from this study however, demonstrates that the elements of social support, although significant, were not as powerful as locus of control in preventing depression. Unlike most studies that analyze support in isolation and report support as a powerful variable in the mitigation of stress related responses this study assessed support in conjunction with psychological resources. From the present data it can be seen that when the effect of social support alone is considered the unique contribution of support is more than double the contribution found in the analysis where social and psychological resources are considered simultaneously. A similar pattern is found with self-esteem.

LEVITT, Mary J. (Florida International), ANTONUCCI, Toni C. (Michigan), CLARK, M. Cherie, ROTTON, James and FINLEY, Gordon E. (Florida International). "Social support and well-being: preliminary indicators based on two samples of the elderly." In press INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGING AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

The structure of social support and its relation to health, affect, and life satisfaction were compared for two samples of the elderly. The first was a national representative sample; the second was a distressed sample from South Miami Beach. Although there were similarities in the structure of social support across the two groups, those in the Miami Beach sample reported fewer support figures, and far fewer within geographic proximity than did those in the national sample. This comparative network impoverishment was particularly marked for male respondents, and is accentuated by a high number of isolates in this group. In addition, stronger relationships were found between support network size and affect, and among affect, life satisfaction, and health in the South Miami Beach sample. Older men in poor health and without supportive relationships were targeted as a particularly high risk subgroup. The discussion includes a focus on personal, situational, and life span differences related to variations in support and well-being and a consideration of implications for more recent waves of elderly sun-belt migrants.

LEWIN, Roger. 1984. "Practice catches theory in kin recognition." SCIENCE 223 (March 9): Pp. 1049-51.

A research roundup of lab & field studies focusing on the mechanisms by which animals recognize their kin. (For example, tadpoles can discriminate between sibs & nonsibs.) Mechanisms of kin recognition currently fall into 4 categories: 1. Spatial distribution as when a parent or child bird cues on the nest rather than the specific individuals within it. 2. Association, when 1 young will accept as sibs other young with which it is reared--a form of imprinting. 3. Recognition alleles, for which there is now little theoretical backing & less experimental support. 4. Phenotype matching, with an animal learning what a relative should look like by using, for example, itself or its mother as a referent & then categorizing others according to how they match with this template phenotype.

LOFLAND, Lyn H. (Soc., Cal-Davis) Forthcoming. "The social shaping of emotion: the case of grief." SYMBOLIC INTERACTION (special issue devoted to sociology of emotion).

This paper addresses the issue of how deeply social arrangements may penetrate into private emotion, in this instance, grief. It argues that the data necessary to address the issue satisfactorily are not available and thus current assumptions in the literature about the universality of the grief experience are at least suspect. However, there are theoretical reasons, derived from interactionist thought, to suspect that if certain components of the grief experience vary, so will the experience. Four of these components are examined (level of significance of the other who dies; definition of the situation surrounding the death; character of the self experiencing a loss through death; and the interactional situation/setting in which the prior three components occur) and evidence is presented which is suggestive of space-time variation in these components. It is concluded that an assumption of the deep social shaping and thus the variability of grief is fruitful for further empirical inquiries.

MACGAFFEY, Janet. 1983. "The effect of rural-urban ties, kinship and marriage on household structure in Kongo Village." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AFRICAN STUDIES 17(1): Pp. 69-84.

Dans le Bas-Zaïre, les relations ville-campagne dérivent des migrations de travail et des liens qui se tissent entre les migrants et leur village d'origine. Le recensement d'un village kongo montre que les cellules domestiques rurales restent complémentaires de celles de Kinshasa. La ville et le village forment ainsi un champ social uni au sein duquel divers facteurs déterminent la diversité des cellules domestiques: âge, sexe, mobilité matrimoniale, droits et obligations de parenté, ressources et limites économiques de l'ensemble régional urbain-rural, autonomie relative des femmes dans l'économie villageoise.

MCCRACKEN, Jary (Tennessee). 1984. "Communal nursing in Mexican free-tailed bat maternity colonies." SCIENCE, 223(March): Pp. 1090-91.

Examination of genotypes of female-pup nursing pairs taken from large maternity colonies of the Mexican free-tailed bat in Texas demonstrates that nursing is nonrandom and selective along genetic (kinship) lines. This is contrary to previous reports that nursing in these colonies is indiscriminate. Although nursing is nonrandom, and estimated 17 percent of the females sampled were nursing pups that could not be their offspring. This "nonparental" nursing is an apparent result of the difficulties females face in consistently relocating and selectively nursing their own pups within these enormous colonies.

MAHEU, Louis, DESCARRIES-BELANGER, F., FOURNIER, M., et RICHARD, C. (Montreal). 1984. "La science au Québec francophone: aperçus sur son institutionnalisation et sur les conditions d'accès à sa pratique." CANAD. REV. SOC. & ANTH. 21(3): Pp. 247-75.

Le développement de disciplines scientifiques constitue un secteur maintenant central de l'histoire et de la sociologie de la science. Cherchant à rompre avec une tradition sociologique qui concilie trop facilement institutionnalisation et autonomisation, ce texte, à partir d'une étude comparée de la biologie (que se rapproche des sciences naturelles) et de la psychologie, veut illustrer combien les modèles culturels dominants, les structures politiques et les rapports sociaux marquent constamment l'institutionnalisation de la science même si, devenue activité spécialisée, celle-ci peut davantage retraduire les influences sociales subies.

Champ scientifique de petite taille, sans grande visibilité au niveau de l'activité scientifique internationale, le champ scientifique québécois francophone entretient avec divers centres plus avancés de la production scientifique des rapports souvent complexes, variables et objets de stratégies visant la conquête d'une plus grande légitimité. Dans un tel contexte, demeurent particulièrement déterminantes les tensions entre les activités.

MEIER, Peter C. (Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo). 1984. "Continuity and change in peasant household production: the spinners and knitters of Carabuela, Northern Ecuador." CANADIAN REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY 21(Nov): Pp. 431-38.

This article examines the persistence and transformation of peasant household production in a northern Ecuadorean village. By engaging in crafts to supplement their incomes from subsistence agriculture, the peasants of Carabuela have successfully avoided proletarianization and social differentiation. Yet, increased market participation has forced them to reorganize their traditional forms of livelihood. In analyzing these changes, we attempt to specify the conditions under which the persistence of this peasantry is possible despite the general expansion of capitalist social relations.

MEIER, Richard L. (Planning, Cal-Berkeley). 1983. "Telecommunications and urban development." EKISTICS 302(Sept-Oct): Pp. 363-67.

When a major instrument for social development like the telephone is known so widely, but studied so little, the best strategy for planning telecommunications development is "learning-by-doing" - a kind of groping in the dark that takes advantage of local indicators. If major investments are to be made - \$500 to \$1000 for adding a telephone line, as compared to \$500 for equipping an extra household with television, \$100 with tape recorder and perhaps \$50 with radio - they should be made as sequential as possible, with the timing of each new addition justified from current data about performance. Regulatory change would similarly be based upon well-founded prospects for improving performance. But all this implies that evidence will be collected - expressions about overall satisfaction, purposes of calling, volume of successful calls by district, daily, weekly and yearly patterns and cycles, frequency of various kinds of faults and failures, lags in installation of new equipment, and the amounts of accessory equipment being added.

Trends in the use of the respective channels must obviously be followed closely, but they are not sufficient for the planner. Acceleration induced in transaction rates, market and nonmarket, is more important for the short run decisions.

Social bond creation is a clear indication of the formation of trusting relationships - person-person, person-organization and then organization-organization. Very likely regular sample surveys of social networks will be needed; they can be taken in the manner that many economic indicators are produced today. Some tricks will be needed to estimate the contribution of the informal sector.

If the planning strategy is to produce clusters of organizations on industrial estates or in especially promising activities, telephone service is as important as credit. As organizations become increasingly interdependent, the messages are multiplied so as to incorporate many details; these often take the form of data, which in turn proliferate so as to require computing. Therefore the telephone nowadays prepares the way for the computer. This is evident around the largest market-places, the military, insurance offices, transport scheduling, large payrolls, and so forth.

MILARDO, Robert M. (Child Development, Maine). 1983. "Social networks and pair relationships: a review of substantive and measurement issues." *SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH* 18(1): Pp. 1-15.

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

MILARDO, Robert M. (Child Development, Maine) , JOHNSON, Michael P. & HUSTON, Ted L. (Penn). 1983. "Developing close relationships: changing patterns of interaction between pair members and social networks." *JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY* 44(5): Pp. 964-76.

This study centers on the connections binding close relationships and networks of kin and friends. Measures of social participation were developed from daily reports of social activity provided by respondents involved in dating relationships. These measures included size of the network and the frequency and length of time spent interacting with network members. As hypothesized, all network measures are inversely related to the stage of courtship under scrutiny. Respondents in the later stages of courtship, relative to respondents in the early stages of courtship, interact with fewer people, less often, and for shorter periods of time. However, based on longitudinal analyses, frequency and duration are more robust indicators than is size of changes in social participation with network members concurrent with an advancing or deteriorating close relationship. Findings are discussed in light of the advantages of longitudinal over cross-sectional designs.

MILLER, Judith Droitcour & CISIN, Ira (Soc., George Washington). 1983. "Avoiding bias in 'derivative samples': a neglected issue in family studies." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 48(Dec): Pp. 874-76.

The literature on methods of family research has addressed various problems arising from differences between the original units of sampling & the chosen units of analysis. But the key statistical issue involved--the risk of disproportionate representation in 'derivative samples'--has been largely ignored by the field. Thus, much research on kin networks seems to be based on a challengeable assumption about the relationship between the original sampling units & the preferred units of analysis. The statistical requirement is that each element in the derivative sample (e.g., each Xmas gathering) must be evaluated in terms of its chance of selection for that sample--i.e., in terms of its chance of being reported or described in the study. The principles involved have been described in the literature on multiplicity sampling & multiplicity estimation.

MINTZ, Beth (Vermont) & SCHWARTZ, Michael (SUNY, Stony Brook). 1983. "Financial interest groups and interlocking directorates." *SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY* 7(2): Pp. 183-204.

Conceptualizing interest groups as a collection of companies under common control has important implications. Although the role of banks in the interlock network - and in the corporate world - has been under much discussion of late (Glasberg, 1981; Gogel and Koenig, 1981; Kotz, 1978; Mintz and Schwartz, 1981b; Mizuchi, 1982a), the connection between the theory of finance capital and interest group formation has been nearly lost. The purpose of this study is to reintegrate these ideas. More specifically this article

addresses two questions. First, it considers whether the corporate world is organized into discrete groupings formed around financial institutions, as described by the theory of bank control. Second, it explores the implication of interest group formation for elite unity. The traditional theory of finance capital assumes both intragroup unity on one hand and fierce intergroup competition on the other (see especially Pelton, 1970). If the corporate sector is characterized by discrete groups organized around financial interests, we interpret this as indications of points of cleavage in the system; as potentially competing factions within the corporate world.

MITCHELL, S.F. & BIRLEY, J.L.T. 1983. "The use of ward support by psychiatric patients in the community." BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 142: Pp. 9-15.

A system of ward support for chronic psychiatric patients in an urban community is described, which makes available ward and staff facilities throughout the 24 hours and at weekends. Details are given of a group of 41 patients using this facility over a period of six months. Two types of use of the ward were identified, based on the amount of social interaction with other staff and patients. The 'unengaged', with a high rate of visits, were mainly schizophrenic patients with an early first onset of illness and currently a scanty social network (small primary group and often no confidant). The 'engaged', with a lower rate of visits, were people with a later onset and a larger social network.

NOLAN, Patrick D. (Soc., South Carolina). 1983. "Status in the world system, income inequality, and economic growth." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, (September): Pp. 410-419.

This paper addresses recent challenges to fundamental world-system research findings by using methods and measures suggested by critics of these findings. Reanalysis of income and economic growth data using a categorical indicator of world-system status derived from Snyder and Kick suggests that dependency does increase income inequality and retard per capita economic growth net of initial development. This offers renewed support for world-system theory by rebutting Weed's criticism of Rubinson, and Jackman's criticism of Snyder and Kick.

NORBECK, Jane S. (California, San Francisco) & TILDEN, Virginia Peterson (Oregon Health Services). 1983. "Life stress, social support, and emotional disequilibrium in complications of pregnancy: a prospective, multivariate study." JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 24(March): Pp. 30-46.

This study used a multivariate approach to determine the effects of selected psychosocial variables on pregnancy complications in a naturally-occurring population of medically-normal women from various racial, marital, and socioeconomic groups. Pregnant women between 12 and 20 weeks' gestation (N = 117) were tested with standardized instruments that measured life stress; social support; and the emotion-state variables of anxiety, depression, and self-esteem. Life stress during pregnancy was measured in the last prenatal month. Outcome was determined by postpartum chart review. Life stress and social support (emotional) were significantly related to emotional disequilibrium. Significant main effects were found for life stress (prior year) on overall and gestation complications and for emotional disequilibrium on infant-condition complications. A significant interaction of life stress (during pregnancy) and social support (tangible) was found for all three types of complications, but not for overall pregnancy complications.

O'BRIEN, David J. & ROACH, Mary Joan (Soc., Akron). 1984. "Recent developments in urban sociology." JOURNAL OF URBAN HISTORY 10(2): 145-70.

The field of urban sociology has continued to focus, over the past ten years or so, on its traditional concern with the nature of community in the city. Significant changes have occurred, however, in both the methodologies and the specific empirical subjects involved. With respect to the former, there was a marked shift in the 1970s away from ethnographic studies and an increased reliance upon factorial ecology and social network analysis. With respect to the latter, although a good deal of interest was still focused on the relationship between race and community, important changes took place in the intensity and in the strategies with which sociologists dealt with ethnicity, neighborhood organization, and community power structures. Finally, a new concern has arisen with the decline of cities in the north-east and north central regions of the United States.

O'BRIEN, John E. (Soc., Portland State) Forthcoming. "Network analysis of mid-life transitions: a hypothesis on phases of change in microstructures." J. Quadagno & W. Peterson (eds.) Social Bonds in Later Life: Aging and Interdependence.

This paper is based on case studies of individuals over age 30 who experienced a major change in social position. Included were instances of marriage, parenthood, divorce, empty nest, residential relocation, job change, retirement, widowhood, entry into a nursing home and the onset of chronic illness. Interviews were conducted with the primary subject of the change and three members of that individual's social network. The semi-structured interviews were aimed at investigating the association between relationships in the network and the personal experience of the life change.

A mid-life transition involves a change out of and/or into some major social position. Such a change is manifest both in the inner state of consciousness of the individual and in the pattern of relationships with others. The latter aspect, the pattern of relationships with others concerned with some social position is what is defined here as a social network. Social networks establish "positions" in social space. Hence, to say that an individual undergoes a change into or out of some social role is equivalent to saying that the individual has "moved" from one position to another in social space. The analysis focuses on the processes by which the old network of social relationships around such a position dissolves and a different network emerges.

The case studies were conducted by university students enrolled in courses taught by the author. Although the content of the cases varied, they were remarkably similar in basic structure. It appeared that the transitions all involved four common phases. To begin with, the individual was in some condition of basic equilibrium, enacting some role in a relatively well defined social position, and supported by some social network. Subsequently, the transition process seemed to follow four standard phases of change: 1) assessment, 2) search, 3) encounter, and 4) establishment of new (relative) equilibrium. At the end, the individual was enacting a new role, in a different social position supported by a different social network. This four phase model of change appears to be associated with all major changes in social position. It is offered as a general hypothesis which is claimed to be typical of transitions which occur in adulthood.

O'CONNELL, Lenahan (Tennessee, Knoxville). 1984. "An exploration of exchange in three social relationships: kinship, friendship and the marketplace." JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS 1: Pp. 333-45.

Exchange norms are analysed within the context of three social relationships: the marketplace, friendship, and kinship. Exchange is treated as a complex, decision-making process that often involves the creation of trust and willingness to accept asymmetries in transactions. When constructing an exchange each partner bases his or her behaviour on: (1) social relationships; (2) norms; (3) the type of comparison - intrapersonal or interpersonal; (4) an estimate of the partner's trustworthiness; and (5) the number of parties in the exchange network. A sample of people who built their own homes with the help of kin and friends is examined from this exchange perspective. The data suggest that people employ four beliefs and norms to accept exchange imbalance: kinship and friendship licence, the assumption of eventual balance, the need norm, and the norm of noninstrumental concern. These norms and beliefs appear to allay fears of exploitation.

O'CONNOR, Pat (Waterford Tech., Col., Eire) & BROWN, George W. (Soc., Bedford Col., London). 1984. "Supportive relationships: fact or fancy?" JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS 1(June): Pp. 159-75.

The very close relationships (VCRs) of a sample of married women living in London are described using a new instrument (SESS) 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 intimate confiding) with someone identified as 'very close' yet living outside the home. 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 an association between the type of VCR and both the respondents' positive evaluation of themselves and their psychiatric state. Such associations do not emerge when we look at the strength of the respondents' felt attachment. There is some suggestion that early loss of a father is associated with chronic anxiety and an inability to form a true VCR.

O'HARA, Michael W. (Psych., Iowa), REHM, Lynn P. & CAMPBELL, Susan B. 1983. "Postpartum depression: a role for social network and life stress variables." THE JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, 171 (6).

Depressed (N = 11) and nondepressed (N = 19) women who had recently given birth were compared on several life stress measures and indices of structural and qualitative characteristics of their social networks. We predicted that depressed subjects diagnosed on the basis of Research Diagnostic Criteria would have experienced more stressful life events since the beginning of pregnancy and since delivery. We also predicted that depressed subjects would have fewer confidants and receive less instrumental and emotional support from their network members. These predictions were largely confirmed, except that the two groups did not differ on number of confidants. The social support provided by spouses appeared to be

especially important. Implications of these findings for life events and social network research are discussed.

OLIVER, Melvin L. (Soc., California). 1984. "The urban black community as network: toward a social network analytic perspective." (Manuscript).

In this paper the underlying theoretical premises that have led to assessments that the black community is disorganized and pathological are reviewed. A network analytic perspective is provided as an alternative for understanding the social organization of black communities. Drawing on the work of Wellman (1979), the "community question," reconceptualized in network terms, is empirically examined using survey data about the personal networks of 352 blacks who live in three Los Angeles neighborhoods. The results contradict the stereotypical view of urban black communities.

OLIVER, Pamela (Soc., Wis.). 1984. "'If you don't do it, nobody else will': active and token contributors to local collective action." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 49(Oct.): Pp. 601-10.

It is commonly assumed that people participate more in collective action when they believe others will. But local activists often say: "I did it because nobody else would." Investigation of the differences among 1456 Detroit residents who were nonmembers, token members, or active members (either currently active or past leaders) of their neighborhood associations reveals that active members were significantly more pessimistic than token members about the prospects for neighborhood collective action, a finding explained by recent theoretical work on collective action by Oliver et al. (1984). Other findings are that active members are more highly educated than token members; that past leaders know more people and have higher interest in local problems; and that currently active members have more close ties in the neighborhood, like the neighborhood less, and are less likely to be homeowners. Contrasts between members and nonmembers are similar to those found in previous research.

PACIONE, Michael (Geography, Strathclyde). 1984. "Neighbourhood communities in the modern city: some evidence from Glasgow." SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE Vol.: Pp. 169-181.

The importance of the local community in the modern city has been the subject of prolonged debate. This research, based on an empirical investigation in Glasgow, first identifies a set of popularly acknowledged neighbourhoods within the study area, and then evaluates each perceived neighbourhood in terms of six socio-psychological measures of neighbourhood cohesion. The evidence supports the continuing importance of the neighbourhood community for the majority of urban dwellers.

PALMER, Donald (Stanford). 1983. "Interpreting corporate interlocks from broken ties." SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY 7(2): Pp. 217-31.

This article presents evidence about the continuity of corporate interlocks which have been disrupted accidentally by such events as death and retirement. What happens after an interlock is broken reveals something of the extent and manner in which different types of interlock ties facilitate formal coordination. This in turn provides the basis for assessing the applicability of the interorganizational and intraclass approaches to the phenomenon of interlocking.

PARKS, Susan Hillier & PILISUK, Marc (Beh. Sci., Cal.-Davis). 1984. "Personal support systems of former mental patients residing in board-and-care facilities." JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY 12(July): 230-44.

This is a study of the personal support networks of a selected group of formerly hospitalized psychiatric patients now residing in board-and-care facilities in Galt, California. Its purpose was to assess the particular forms of support available to such persons and to suggest ways in which shortcomings in needed supportive interaction might be remedied. The article first reviews the circumstances of board-and-care placement. It then examines the concept of support systems and their relevance to the health and well-being of individuals. Following this, the findings of a study of 39 psychiatrically disabled persons residing in board-and-care homes in one rural California community are reported. Several recommendations are offered which illustrate two ways in which agency and community services might affect the support available to board-and-care residents.

POPE, Whitney (Indiana) & JOHNSON, Barclay D. (Carleton). 1983. "Inside organic solidarity." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 48(October): Pp. 681-692.

Durkheim's analysis of organic solidarity in The Division of Labor contains ambiguities and contradictions. These difficulties can be resolved by abandoning the concept of organic solidarity, as Durkheim himself

did in his later work. But if Divison is unsuccessful in attaining its explanatory goals, it remains important as Durkheim's first comprehensive analysis of mechanical solidarity.

QUADAGNO, Jill S. (Soc., Kansas). 1984. "Welfare capitalism and the Social Security Act of 1935." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 49(October): Pp. 632-47.

A central concern of political theorists has been the relationship between the state and the economy, or more specifically, how political power gets translated into economic power. Recent debates have been shaped around critiques of the corporate liberal thesis, which contends that class-conscious capitalists manipulate the polity so that government comes to pursue policies favorable to capitalism. Alternative theories suggest that the state is capable of transcending the demands or interests of any particular social group or class. The Social Security Act of 1935, which represented the beginning of the welfare state in the United States, was a conservative measure that tied social insurance benefits to labor force participation and left administration of its public assistance programs to the states. In this paper the Social Security Act is used as a case study to adjudicate between several competing theories of the state. The analysis demonstrates that the state functions as a mediating body, weighing the priorities of various interest groups with unequal access to power, negotiating compromises between class factions, and incorporating working-class demands into legislation on capitalist terms.

REIMER, Bill (Concordia). 1983. "Sources of farm labour in contemporary Quebec." *CANAD. REV. SOC. & ANTH.* 20(3): Pp. 290-301.

This paper presents data regarding the sources and activities of farm labour in a small Quebec parish. The data demonstrate the important role of non-paid family labour in agricultural production, the extent to which marginal workers are used as paid labour, and the important contribution which non-farm work by household members makes to the reproduction of that unit. It is argued that the household is an appropriate unit of analysis for investigating agricultural production, that such units cannot be treated simply as a type of business enterprise, and that the reproduction of this unit is well supported by a work-farm pattern, at least in the type of region under study.

RHOADS, Deborah L. (CODAMA Services, Inc. Phoenix). 1983. "A longitudinal study of life stress and social support among drug abusers." *THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ADDICTIONS*, 18(2): Pp. 195-222.

A longitudinal study was conducted with 49 clients recently discharged from heroin detoxification programs. Interviews were conducted at monthly intervals for 3 months, and information was gathered on drug use, stressful life events experienced, the availability of social support, and the presence of psychiatric symptomatology. Clients who reentered treatment (i.e., methadone maintenance) reported increasing social support over the 3-month period, decreased their use of heroin and several other drugs, and evidenced decreased depression and anxiety. The remainder of the sample evidenced no significant changes over time. Cross-correlation analysis was applied to the data for males and females, separately. The results suggest that women addicts are especially sensitive to the effects of life stressors and tend to lack the support systems which are available to the males. As a means of coping with stressors, in the absence of support, the female addict appears to "self-medicate" with illegal drugs.

ROOK, Karen S. (Social Ecology, Cal., Irvine). 1984. "The negative side of social interaction: impact on psychological well-being." *JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH*, 46(5): Pp. 1097-1108.

Social exchange theory has long emphasized that social interaction entails both rewards and costs. Research on the effects of social relations on psychological well-being, however, has generally ignored the negative side of social interaction. This study examined the relative impact of positive and negative social outcomes on older women's well-being. The sample consisted of 120 widowed women between the ages of 60 and 89. Multiple regression analyses revealed that negative social outcomes were more consistently and more strongly related to well-being than were positive social outcomes. This effect of negative social involvement did not appear to be due to major differences among women with high versus moderate or low levels of problematic social ties. Analyses of variance indicated that these three groups of women differed neither in important background characteristics nor in indices of social competence. The results demonstrate the importance of assessing the specific content of social relations. Implications for the design of social network interventions are discussed.

ROSE, Suzanna M. (Missouri-St. Louis). 1983. "How friendships end: patterns among young adults." *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS*. 1(1984): Pp. 267-77.

College women's and men's retrospective accounts of recently terminated or deteriorated close same-sex friendships and changes in their friendship networks over the past five years were examined.

Four patterns of friendship dissolution were identified: physical separation, new friends replace old, growing to dislike the friend, and interference from dating or marriage. The transition to college resulted in a higher rate of deteriorated friendships than was evident during the high school years, particularly for women. Significant gender differences in patterns of termination were also found: physical separation was more likely to precipitate dissolution in men's friendships, and dating or marriage was more likely to interfere with women's. The results are discussed in terms of how the experiences of the young adult lifestage might result in the termination patterns observed.

RUSH, Gary B. (Simon Fraser). 1983. "State, class and capital: demystifying the westward shift of power." CANAD. REV. SOC. & ANTH. 20(3): Pp. 255-89.

While the case for a westward shift of power in Canada may have some credence when viewed from a regional perspective, an examination of recent changes in class and capital structures in the context of global capitalism suggests an alternative interpretation. Under maturing imperialism, the manufacturing sector of Canadian industry is contracting, while greater profits are being extracted from the resource sector. Consequently, the industrial ruling class in Canada is becoming increasingly fragmented, while the financial bourgeoisie is ascendant. In this economic climate, state costs - at all levels - for support, debt, and development are increasing. At the same time, regional state development funds are being utilized more as investment capital, rather than as capitalization for regional industrialization.

RYCHLAK, Joseph F. (Loyola). 1984. "Relationship theory: an historical development in psychology leading to a teleological image of humanity." JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS 1: Pp. 363-86.

It is argued that relationship theory is a reflection of modern developments in causal theory, away from Newtonian efficient causation to formal causation in the theories of subatomic physics. Mechanistic psychological explanation has foundered on the fact that there are no underlying efficient causes to be found to account for the ultimate patterning of behaviours into relationships. Psychologists no longer need to 'reduce' descriptions of personal relationships to underlying efficient-cause determinants. Theories of personal relationship are fundamentally teleological in assumption and descriptive style. It is shown how the formal-cause conception is a necessary but not sufficient ingredient to telic description. Final causation is required to capture human teleology, and thanks to dialectical reasoning we have a way of accounting for such agential behaviour. The paper closes with a survey of logical learning theory, which is offered in this context as a useful teleological formulation in the description of personal relationships.

SCACCHI, Walt (Comp. Sci., So. Cal.). 1984. "Managing software engineering projects: a social analysis." IEEE, 10(1): Pp. 49-?

Managing software engineering projects requires an ability to comprehend and balance the technological, economic, and social bases through which large software systems are developed. It requires people who can formulate strategies for developing systems in the presence of ill-defined requirements, new computing technologies, and recurring dilemmas with existing computing arrangements. This necessarily assumes skill in acquiring adequate computing resources, controlling projects, coordinating development schedules, and employing and directing competent staff. It also requires people who can organize the process for developing and evolving software products with locally available resources. Managing software engineering projects is as much a job of social interaction as it is one of technical direction. This paper examines the social arrangements that a software manager must deal with in developing and using new computing systems, evaluating the appropriateness of software engineering tools or techniques, directing the evolution of a system through its life cycle, organizing and staffing software engineering projects, and assessing the distributed costs and benefits of local software engineering practices. The purpose is to underscore a role of social analysis of software engineering practices as a cornerstone in understanding what it takes to productively manage software projects.

SCHOOLER, Carmi (Nat'l. Inst. Foundation), MILLER, Joanne (Nat'l. Sci. Foundation, and Nat'l. Inst. of Mental Health), MILLER, Karen A. & RICHTAND, Carol N. (Nat'l. Inst. of Mental Health). 1984. "Work for the household: its nature and consequences for husbands and wives." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 90(July): Pp. 97-124.

This paper examines the conditions under which work for the household is performed, comparing these conditions and their effects with those of paid employment. Although there are some significant differences, the working conditions of housework do not differ greatly from those of paid employment. There are, however, as expected, marked sex differences in spheres of responsibility and activity. Wives are responsible for and actually do a vastly wider range of household tasks than husbands.

In terms of its effects, housework has decided psychological consequences for women whether or not they are employed outside the home. Men are less affected by housework than women and in different ways. Employed women react similarly to similar housework and paid-work conditions; this is not the case for men. The pattern of findings is congruent with the hypothesis that responses to household labor, as to paid employment, are conditional on the imperativeness of work conditions. The fact that wives have greater housework responsibilities than husbands makes work in the home particularly salient for women's psychological functioning.

SCRANTON, Philip (Philadelphia Col. of Textiles and Science) 1984. "Milling about: family firms and urban manufacturing in textile Philadelphia, 1840-1865." JOURNAL OF URBAN HISTORY 10(3): Pp. 259-94.

To the extent that the world of the urban family firm may be evoked and its durability as a mode of economic organization illustrated, we may be able to further our understanding of the multiple pathways toward manufacturing development that were successfully followed a century or more ago. It is my contention that proprietary capitalism in textiles was not doomed by the hewing of the corporate road to mass production, but instead grew strong and sturdy, in Philadelphia at least, alongside its more visible Yankee cousin. The city, conceived as a moving totality in Pred's sense, was a critical component in that process, as its spaciousness, cheap housing, immigrant flows, family networks, and neighborhoods combined with craft skill and entrepreneurial ambition to produce an array of interlocked specialized firms distinct for the Lowell pattern. The patterns of organization and production launched in antebellum Philadelphia persisted well into the present era, but here we will focus on their roots in the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

SEIDMAN, S.B. (Math Sci., George Mason, VA). 1983. "Rethinking backcloth and traffic: perspectives from social network analysis and Q-analysis." ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING B: PLANNING AND DESIGN, 10: Pp. 439-456.

Fundamental both to Q-analysis and to social network analysis is the assumption that relational structure influences the behavior of the underlying population. This assumption is expressed in Q-analysis by saying that the backcloth structure permits or forbids traffic on the backcloth. Backcloth structure and traffic are represented rather differently in the two disciplines. In this paper, the two representations are contrasted, with the goal of obtaining a useful cross-fertilization.

STACEY, Peter (Life Sciences, Indiana St) & KOENIG, Walter (Zoo, Cal-Berkeley). 1984. "Cooperative breeding in the Acorn woodpecker." SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, (August 1984): Pp. 114-121.

The birds share mates and raise their young in groups. Study of the acorn woodpecker's unusual social system shows how natural selection yields both cooperation and competition.

STAR, Susan Leigh (Tremont Research Inst., San Francisco). 1983. "Simplification in scientific work: an example from neuroscience research." SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE, 13: Pp. 206-28.

This paper presents an empirical analysis of simplification processes in the scientific work place. Any scientific task involves complex sets of problems and contingencies. But the conclusions produced do not represent all details of the work performed, nor do consumers take full account of the complexity of results.

This paper examines the ways in which chains of inference are simplified at all stages of the research work, from research design and sampling to publication. What is deleted in the 'fact-making' process? What constraints operate to make this deletion necessary? This paper examines institutional and intersectional constraints and processes which affect the final work. The analytic approach of the paper is symbolic interactionist/Pragmatist, and field data were collected by participant observation.

STORM, Cheryl L. (Family Dev., Auburn), SHEEHAN, Robert (Child Dev., Purdue) & SPRENKLE, Douglas H. (Marriage Therapy, Purdue). 1983. "The structure of separated women's communication with their nonprofessional and professional social networks." JOURNAL OF MARITAL AND FAMILY THERAPY 9(4): Pp. 423-29.

This study assessed separated women's communication with their social network members - family, friends, clergy, attorneys and therapists. Women and their social network members were asked about the frequency

SUMMERS, Gene F. (Rural Sociology, Wis.) & BRANCH, Kristi (Research Branch, Billings, Montana). 1984. "Economic development and community social change." ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY 10: Pp. 141-66.

There is growing recognition that economic development in advanced industrial societies involves massive capital migration from one industrial sector to another, from one community to another, and even from one nation to another. Economic development is a continual process of opening new areas, spatially and sectorally, while closing others. Development projects in rural communities provide a timely and valuable laboratory in which to learn how the restructuring of advanced industrial societies affects local social structures. Particular attention is given to changes in employment patterns, income, population, agriculture, local businesses, and public sector costs and revenues. The findings reveal an underlying tension between the free movement of capital, on the one hand, and community stability and worker welfare, on the other hand. The authors conclude that local social changes are integral elements of external processes of economic development. They may be understood by directing attention to the spatial patterns of social, economic, and political inequality and to the mechanisms that generate and sustain unevenness.

TAYLOR, R.D.W., HUXLEY, P.J. & JOHNSON D.A.W. (Psychiatry, Manchester). 1984. "The role of social networks in the maintenance of schizophrenic patients." BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 14: Pp. 129-140.

The levels of social support available to the nearest relatives of a sample of 45 outpatient schizophrenics are measured in terms of both the structure of their social networks and the quality of their network relationships. It is hypothesized that the level of social support available to the closest associate of the schizophrenic patient is linked to the level of functioning found in the patient.

Good social performance in the patient is found with the structural aspects of the nearest relative's social network whereas good clinical performance in the patient is related to the interactional aspects of the relative's network.

The results indicate that a view of maintenance in schizophrenic patients which incorporates both social and clinical functioning needs to consider the structural as well as the interpersonal characteristics of the networks of their closest associates.

THOMPSON, Linda (Family Dev., VPI) & WALKER, Alexis J. (Human Dev., Oklahoma). 1984. "Mothers and daughters: aid patterns and attachment." JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY 46(2): Pp. 313-22.

In this paper we examine the association of aid exchange with attachment in two sets of mother-daughter relationships - student women and their mothers (139 pairs) and these same middle-aged mothers and their mothers (110 pairs). In each case both partners are respondents. Each pair is categorized by the pattern of aid exchange - high reciprocity, low reciprocity, mother dependent, daughter dependent. Attachment reflects emotional dependence. Mothers reported greater attachment than daughters in the older pairs. There was a main effect for aid pattern on attachment in older pairs; high reciprocity relationships displayed greater attachment than other aid patterns. In the younger pairs, there was an interaction effect of aid pattern and generation on attachment. Mothers and daughters perceived attachment differently in nonreciprocal relationships but not in reciprocal relationships; the dependent partner reported less attachment. Different results for the two sets of intergenerational relationships are discussed in terms of individual and relationship development.

TIMMS, Elizabeth (Moray House College, Edinburgh). 1983. "On the relevance of informal social networks to social work intervention." BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 13: Pp. 405-15.

Taking as its starting point the Barclay Committee's definition of community in terms of local informal networks, this paper sets out to cull some relevant material from the literature of social networks and to use it to demonstrate the appropriateness of orienting social work practice to the community. In suggesting an emphasis on supporting rather than supplanting existing informal caring systems, it is made clear that, if motivated by parsimony such an approach risks irresponsibly increasing distress and social costs.

TREIMAN, Donald J. (Cal., Los Angeles) & ROOS, Patricia A. (N.Y., Stony Brook). 1983. "Sex and earnings in industrial society: a nine-nation comparison." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 89(November): Pp. 612-50.

A substantial difference in average earnings between men and women employed full-time is documented for each of nine industrial nations, and several hypothesized explanations for the earnings gap are explored: a human capital hypothesis - women earn less because they have less education and experience; a dual career hypothesis - women earn less because they adjust their work behavior to meet the demands of

family obligations; and an occupational segregation hypothesis - women earn less because they are concentrated in low-level jobs. None of these hypotheses receives much support in any country, leaving open the possibility that the earnings differences are due to deeply entrenched institutional arrangements that limit women's opportunities and achievements.

TURNER, R. Jay & NOH, Samuel (Western Ontario). 1983. "Class and psychological vulnerability among women: the significance of social support and personal control." JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, 24(March): Pp. 2-15.

With the goal of adding to the understanding of the well-known relationship between class position and psychological distress, this study focuses on social support and personal control as two variables that have promise in accounting for this relationship. Using data from a sample of women who had recently given birth, analyses indicate that these two variables are important contributors to the class/distress relationship. Inspection of interaction effects demonstrates that the role and importance of both social support and personal control is conditional and complex, varying across both class grouping and stress level. Our major conclusion is that when social support and personal control are both high, these variables are entirely adequate to explain the relationship. However, they are perhaps not adequate in other circumstances.

TUTZAUER, Frank (Northwestern). 1984. "On the use of graph theory in the study of communication networks." Paper presented to Division 1 of the International Communication Association, May 1983.

Graph theory is a branch of mathematics ideally suited to the study of relations on finite sets. Since communication can be viewed as a relationship between communicators, this paper argues that graph theory can provide a rigorous treatment of communication networks. The paper introduces relevant concepts from graph theory and the theory of sets, and then uses these concepts to formalize a variety of constructs from the organizational literature. To demonstrate how these formalizations can aid in the construction of communication theory, three uses of graph theory are identified: the precise definition and systematization of communication constructs, the explanation and prediction of communication phenomena, and the generation of new research questions.

UNGER, Donald G. & WANDERSMAN, Abraham (South Carolina). 1983. "Neighboring and its role in block organizations: an exploratory report." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY, 11(3): P. 291.

Neighbors frequently interact informally to provide socioemotional support as well as material goods to each other. They also may join together in neighborhood organizations to collectively ameliorate problems in their residential environment. This study explores the relationship between informal neighboring and the development of block organizations. Neighbors were interviewed in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1977 and 1978, before and after block organizations were established. Results indicate that successful block organizations are more likely to develop on blocks where more informal neighboring activities are already occurring. Individual membership in block organizations is also related to a resident's level of neighboring activities prior to an organization's development. Participation in block organizations was associated with an increase in members' social interactions with their neighbors. Some implications for block organizational development are discussed.

VAN VLIET, Willem (College of Human Dev., Pennsylvania State). 1984. "The study of scientific communities: bringing space back in?" SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION STUDIES, 3: Pp. 135-145.

Traditionally, sociologists have conceived their subject matter in social terms. However, there is a growing awareness that in order to explain social facts it may be necessary to consider variables of the physical environment as socially significant. This research applies such awareness to the study of scientific communities. Previous research in this area has focused on a variety of consensual and interactional aspects. Findings reported here indicate constraints of geographical accessibility as a significant factor in shaping the pattern of interactions among urban sociologists in Canada. It is suggested that further research examine more closely the role of spatial distance in the functioning of scientific communities.

WALKER, Alexis J. (Human Dev., Oklahoma) & THOMPSON, Linda (Family Dev., VPI). 1983. "Intimacy and intergenerational aid and contact among mothers and daughters." JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

construct by examining two mother-daughter relationships - student women and their mothers and middle-aged women and their mothers. Both partners are respondents in each case. We distinguish between proximal aid and distal aid, include all modes of contact, and measure intimacy as a multidimensional construct. Aid and contact collectively do not account for more than 11% of the variance in reports of intimacy. With small but consistent associations across relationship reports, proximal aid to mother predicts both mother's and daughter's reports of intimacy in both generational pairs. In the younger but not the older pairs, the connection between intimacy and contact by visiting and telephoning is conditional on geographic distance. Amount of contact is related negatively to mothers' reported intimacy in the younger relationship and, when proximal aid to mother is controlled, to both mothers' and daughters' reported intimacy in the older relationship. This effect contradicts the assumption of a positive relationship between contact and intimacy. In both mother-daughter relationships, distal aid to mother, aid in general from mother to daughter, letter writing, and child care are not related to intimacy. It is not reasonable, therefore, to infer intimacy from aid and contact. The study suggests the potential of distinguishing between discretionary and obligatory intergenerational interaction.

WALSH, Edward, J. & WARLAND, Rex H. (Soc., Penn. State). 1983. "Social movement involvement in the wake of a nuclear accident: activists and free riders in the TMI area." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 48(Dec): Pp. 764-80.

Focusing on the community mobilization processes following the Three Mile Island (TMI) accident, this paper presents the first empirical tests of central hypotheses derived from Olson (1967) involving both activists and free riders in a natural setting. Focusing initially on a randomly selected sample of free riders from the TMI area, we first investigate the extent of, and reasons for, this phenomenon. Free riding in an actual mobilization process is revealed to be more widespread than Olson's critics suggest, and also more complex than Olson alleged. We then compare the most politically active

women in this study showed no evidence of adverse changes in self-concept, depression levels were reduced after operation, and the majority of women were glad to have had a hysterectomy. Low levels of support from partner, family and friends were associated with poorer outcome on some of the indicators used, and possible explanations for this are considered.

WELLMAN, Barry (Toronto). 1979. "The community question: the intimate networks of East Yorkers." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 83 (5): Pp. 1201-1231. (Translated into Chinese.)

WELLS, J. Miriam (Cal., Davis). 1984. "The resurgence of sharecropping: historical anomaly or political strategy?" AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 90 (July): Pp. 1-29.

Although traditional economic theories regard sharecropping as inefficient and likely to dwindle in systems of capitalist commodity production, sharecropping has exhibited remarkable persistence under a range of historical conditions. This article explores the reasons for the unexpected tenacity of share farming and considers its implications for the analysis of rural class structure and agrarian change. Using the example of the resurgence of sharecropping in the California strawberry industry, the paper demonstrates that political constraints on agricultural production are key determinants of the contemporary adoption of sharecropping, establishing a context in which sharecropping not only facilitates but is recreated by capitalist accumulation.

WILLIAMS, Janice G. & SOLANO, Cecilia H. (Psych., Wake Forest). 1983. "The social reality of feeling lonely: friendship and reciprocation." PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN 9(2): Pp. 237-42.

Loneliness has been defined as a dissatisfaction with one's social relationships. It is not clear, however, if loneliness is associated with having fewer close friends or fewer friends in general. Furthermore, this loneliness may be expressed either as a lack of relationships or as a lack of closeness in relationships. Finally, the lack of intimacy may be perceived only by the lonely person and may not reflect how the relationship appears to the partner. A total of 22 female and 20 male freshmen filled out a loneliness scale and social network questionnaire. Friends of the female subjects were also asked to fill out the social network questionnaire. Lonely persons listed as many best friends as nonlonely persons and were equally likely to have this choice reciprocated. Lonely subjects, however, did perceive a significantly lower level of intimacy in these relationships than did nonlonely subjects, and their "best friends" validated this perception. Lonely subjects did not differ in the number of friends in general that they listed, but their "friends" were significantly less likely to return this friendship choice.

WILSON, Paul A. (Social Work, Illinois-Urbana). 1983. "Towards more effective intervention in natural helping networks." SOCIAL WORK IN HEALTH CARE 9(2): Pp. 81-88.

Fiscal constraints which are promoting a retreat from social welfare programming place increasing responsibility for care on natural helping networks of family and friends. Research has identified several characteristics of informal networks which are associated with support such as density, reciprocity, homogeneity, and multiplexity. Professional interventions have also responded to the potential supports available in networks. Professional practice concentrates primarily on self-help groups and the use of key persons in networks. There is, however, little correspondence between research findings and professional approaches to intervention. Little has been done to determine the possible impact of formal service provision on the dynamics of informal networks. More effective intervention in informal networks must consider the limitations of current practice, the development of assessment instruments, and the changes in network structures and processes over time.

WINSHIP, Christopher (Northwestern and Economics Research Center/NORC) & MARE, Robert D. (Wis.-Madison). 1984. "Regression models with ordinal variables." AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 49(August): 512-525.

Most discussions of ordinal variables in the sociological literature debate the suitability of linear regression and structural equation methods when some variables are ordinal. Largely ignored in these discussions are methods for ordinal variables that are natural extensions of probit and logit models for dichotomous variables. If ordinal variables are discrete realizations of unmeasured continuous variables, these methods allow one to include ordinal dependent and independent variables into structural equation models in a way that (1) explicitly recognizes their ordinality, (2) avoids arbitrary assumptions about their scale, and (3) allows for analysis of continuous, dichotomous, and ordinal variables within a common statistical framework. These models rely on assumed probability distributions of the continuous variables that underly the observed ordinal variables, but these assumptions are testable. The models can be estimated using a number of commonly used statistical programs. As is illustrated by an empirical example, ordered probit and logit models, like their dichotomous counterparts, take account of the

ceiling and floor restrictions on models that include ordinal variables, whereas the linear regression model does not.

WORTMAN, Camille B. (ISR, Michigan). 1984. "Social support and the cancer patient: conceptual and methodologic issues." *CANCER* 53(May): Suppl. 2339-2360.

The term social support has been used widely to refer to the mechanisms by which interpersonal relationships presumably protect people from the deleterious effects of stress. In the last decade, there has been a great deal of interest in this construct: hundreds of studies have appeared in the literature, as well as numerous review articles and books. This research appears to be increasing exponentially: there were more citations on social support in the last two years than in the entire previous decade. Although the nature, meaning, and measurement of this term are still being intensely debated in the literature, social support has been claimed to have positive effects on a wide variety of outcomes, including physical health, mental well-being, and social functioning. On the basis of previous work, which is critically examined below, social support is currently regarded as a central psychosocial issue in health research. For this reason, it would seem to be a variable that merits serious attention among researchers interested in predicting or facilitating positive outcomes among persons with cancer. This paper highlights some of the issues that potential cancer researchers face in deciding how to conceptualize and measure this construct.

WU, Lawrence. 1983. "Local blockmodel algebras for analyzing social networks." Chap. 9 in *SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY, 1983-84*, (ed.) Samuel Leinhardt. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Presents a new schema (local blockmodel algebras) that unifies a number of apparently divergent procedures used in the search for patterns in social relationships & the interpretation of social networks.

(Network Notebook continued from page 19)

Special Journal Issues

JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL SOCIOLOGY (Tom Fararo, Soc, Pitt., ed.) has just published a special issue: "Mathematical Ideas & Sociological Theory" (Fall, '84). It asks what impact have math formulations had on the field as a whole.

Papers: Thomas Wilson "on the role of maths. in the soc sci's." David Willer "Analysis & composition as theoretic procedures". Peter Marsden & Ed Laumann "Math ideas in social structural analysis". Doug Heckathorn "Mathematical theory construction in sociology: analytic power, scope & descriptive accuracy as tradeoffs". Adrian Hayes "Formal model building & theoretical interests in soc." Lin Freeman "Turning a profit from maths.: the case of social networks". Tom Farara "Neoclassical theorizing & formalization in soc." (The volume will also be available as a book, \$24,50, from Gordon & Breach, NYC (175p).

HEALTH EDUCATION QUARTERLY published (as the final issue of 1984) an issue devoted to the theme of linking social support & social networks to health interventions.

Chris Winship (Soc, Northwestern) has been appointed co-editor of a special *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* issue on "Sociology & Economics": "We seek substantively oriented papers that use analytical methods to further understanding of the systematic determinants of individual behavior & the analysis of social institutions. Areas in which we believe there is significant potential for fruit-

COMPUTER STUFF

NEW MULTI-DIMENSIONAL GUTTMAN SCALING PROGRAM AVAILABLE

Doug White (Univ. of Calif., Irvine) has developed a new Multidimensional Guttman Scaling program (MGS) for the IBM PC, which he is now

According to White, "MGS methods represent a major revision of conventional Guttman Scaling techniques. Questions of scale errors and use of errors to measure scalability are treated in the context of exceptions to the entailment relationships between variable ('If X is present then Y is present') which constitute the scale. The transitivity of entailments (If X then Y and If Y then Z imply If X then Z) becomes a crucial scaling criterion."

The manual states that, "Using MGS as many as 50 dichotomous variables can be examined to define a network of transitive entailments. Unlike earlier approaches to multiple Guttman scaling (Lingoes; Mokken), MGS gives an integral, relational, and truly multidimensional approach to the implicational scaling of dichotomous items. MGS procedures provide a statistically optimized description of the structure of dichotomously coded data by identifying entailment relationships."

The program comes on one 5.25" DSDD disk with a users manual and test data. It runs on an IBM PC under DOS 2.1. Memory requirements are not specified in the manual. The Fortran source code is not supplied. Licenses to use the program are available directly from California Data Logic, P.O. Box 12524, La Jolla, CA 92037-0650. Doug can be reached by calling (619) 457-0077.

John A. SONQUIST (University of California, Santa Barbara). "Select, project, and join operations using SAS".

ABSTRACT

The relational database model provides a straightforward and simple set of concepts for conceptualizing, designing, and implementing complex data structures of the type needed for research involving social network methodologies. Earlier articles outlined the concepts and illustrated their use in handling social network data with SAS examples. However, the JOIN illustration given used the theoretical formulation, which is inefficient computationally and thus of limited value for practical use .

This paper provides additional explanations of the basic concepts of the Relational Data Model as it applies to social network research, illustrates the computational forms of the SELECT, PROJECT, and JOIN operators using the syntax of the SAS Statistical package, and outlines a series of steps to be taken in confronting the practical problem of designing the database for a network study. It is suggested that use of these design criteria and the Relational Model can greatly simplify the data management problems that generally accompany the use of complex social network study designs.

SELECT, PROJECT, AND JOIN OPERATIONS USING SAS

Introduction. The relational database model (Date, 1983) provides a straightforward and simple set of concepts for conceptualizing, designing, and implementing complex data structures of the type needed for research involving social network methodologies. Earlier articles outlined the concepts and illustrated their use in handling social network data (Mulherin, Kawabata and Sonquist, 1981; Sonquist, 1980). In particular, Mulherin et al illustrated the concepts using examples from the SAS Statistical package (SAS Institute, 1982). However, their JOIN illustration used the theoretical formulation, which was inefficient computationally and thus of limited value for practical use .

This paper provides additional explanations of the basic concepts of the Relational Data Model as it applies to social network research, illustrates the computational forms of the SELECT, PROJECT, and JOIN operators using the syntax of the SAS Statistical package (SAS Institute, 1982), and outlines a series of steps to be taken in confronting the practical problem of designing the database for a network study. Use of these design criteria and the Relational Model can greatly simplify the data management problems that generally accompany the use of complex social network study designs.

The Relational Model. A data model is a set of concepts that can be used in designing a new data structure or in analyzing an existing one. It is a way of describing the data and a method for manipulating data. It also specifies data integrity requirements (Date, 1983).

In this model, data are conceived of as a set of tables. Each table has row and column headings and has zero or more rows of data elements. A table must have at least one column. Each row has exactly one value for each of the columns. The columns correspond to the usual social-science concept of a "variable." This type of table is termed a "relation" and corresponds to the usual concept of the "rectangular" or "flat" file accepted by most social science statistical package programs. A table is generally stored as a separate "file", (in SAS terminology -- a "data set"). This type of table is said to be "normalized" (Date, 1981).

Each variable has associated with it a "domain" consisting of all of the values it can legally assume. In sample survey terminology this is the equivalent of the "code" for that variable.

ETC

The domain of the foreign key, HOUSEHOLD# in the PERSON file is the set of households contained in the HOUSEHOLD file. The connectedness pattern between individual persons and individual households is modeled using this foreign key.

This example illustrates the fact that these concepts apply to conventional "survey-type" data as well as to more complex social network data.

To model the relationships between persons and corporations in an interlocking directorate network study, one might use a relation scheme some-

PERSON: (PERSON#, LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME, RESIDENCE_ZIP_CODE)
CORPORATION: (CORPORATION#, CORP_NAME, HOME_OFFICE_ZIP_CODE, INDUSTRY, ASSETS)
DIRECTORSHIP: (PERSON#, CORPORATION#, DATE_ELECTED, OFFICE_HELD)

PERSON:	PERSON#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	RESIDENCE_ZIP_CODE
	1001	SMYTHE	JOHN	48106
	1002	SMITH	JON	UNKNOWN
	1003	CHASE	A.B.	10101

CORPORATION:	CORPORATION#	CORP_NAME	HOME_OFFICE_ZIP_CODE	INDUSTRY	ASSETS
	1	IBM	10101	MANUF	9876
	2	FORD	48103	MANUF	UNKNOWN
	3	CHASE	10101	BANK	8888

DIRECTORSHIP:	PERSON#	CORPORATION#	DATE_ELECTED	OFFICE_HELD
	1001	2	11/22/80	TREAS
	1001	3	12/01/80	UNKNOWN
	1002	1	01/01/81	NONE
	1003	3	UNKNOWN	V.P.
	1003	1	03/04/79	NONE

In this example, information about which person is a director on which corporation is kept as two foreign keys in the DIRECTORSHIP file. These two variables, PERSON# and CORPORATION#, taken together, constitute the primary key for the DIRECTORSHIP file. The variables DATE_ELECTED and OFFICE_HELD are attributes of the directorship, not attributes of a person or of a corporation. Therefore they are kept in this file. They could not be kept in either of the other two files without violating the rule that says one value for each variable for each row. The domain of each of the components of the primary key of the DIRECTORSHIP file, is the set of values actually present in the primary keys of the CORPORATION and PERSON files.

The DIRECTORSHIP file can also be thought of as a sparse-matrix representation of an adjacency matrix. The row- and column-identifiers are fields in the DIRECTORSHIP file, and thus it depicts a bipartite graph.

These examples also illustrate two general integrity rules (Date, 1983):

1. Every table should have a primary key -- that is, a field, or field combination, that serves as a unique identifier for the records in that table. Primary keys should not accept null values.
2. If a table T2 includes a foreign key FK matching the primary key PK of another table T1, then every value of FK in T2 must either (a) be equal to the value of PK in some record of T1 or (b) be null."

In other words, every file has a primary key; and the domain of a foreign key is the primary key of another file.

The DIRECTORSHIP file illustrates several other integrity rules that apply to relational tables.

3. The value of a non-key variable is "dependent" on the PRIMARY KEY for its value, (i.e. if one wants to look up when a director was elected, one checks the primary key of the DIRECTORSHIP file to see which combination of person and corporation one wants, not some other variable).
4. The value of a non-key variable is "dependent" on ALL of the components of the primary key, not just one some of them (i.e. if one wants to know when a particular director was elected one can't just use PERSON# to retrieve the record that gives the election date, because a person may be on the boards of several corporations). Similarly, one can't just use CORPORATION# to retrieve the information.
5. The value of a non-key variable is "dependent" ONLY on the components of the primary key, (i.e. one doesn't have to know anything else in order to retrieve the information one desires, except the name of the variable one wants).

These integrity constraints may sound restrictive, but they result in dramatic simplification of the data structure. The result is a greatly simplified set of operations necessary to deal with complex data. They define what is termed fourth normal form (4nf) in the database management literature.

These constraints can be summarized by the aphorism "every fact should be a fact about the key, the whole key, and nothing but the key" (Date, 1983). A "fact" in this case, is the value of a non-key variable. The key represents a particular empirical entity.

Matching Records in Different Files. In the interlocking directorate study database example above, one might decide to keep some person information in a separate file. There might be any number of reasons for this: the need to keep certain data confidential, efficiency in processing the data, or data collection procedures that simply make the use of two parallel files the natural thing to do. For example:

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PERSON2 (PERSON#, TOTAL_ASSETS, STOCKHOLDINGS, 1983_INCOME)
```

The PERSON and PERSON2 files have corresponding records. The unit of analysis in each case is the person, and the two files can be matched by sorting each of them on PERSON#. These files are said to be a one-to-one match (1:1).

The PERSON and DIRECTORSHIP files have a 1:N relationship. If each is sorted on PERSON#, there may be 0, 1, or N records in the DIRECTORSHIP file for every record in the PERSON file. Similarly, for the CORPORATION and DIRECTORSHIP files, the relationship is 1:M. For each corporation record, one could, in principle, have 0, 1, or M DIRECTORSHIP records. Because of the null-key prohibition rule above, however, one may have only those DIRECTORSHIP records for which one has both a CORPORATION and a PERSON record. Thus, 1:1 means just exactly that, but 1:N includes cases where N is zero, one, or many.

Data Manipulation. The fundamental data manipulation concept is that each data manipulation operator produces another table or relation which meets all of these integrity constraints.

When one has produced a table with all of the variables in it needed for the desired statistical computations, and which has the desired analysis units, this can be used as input to any of the standard statistical packages. Since virtually all such packages including SAS, will accept this type of table as input, the combination of these concepts and a statistical package assures the network researcher of the ability not only to carry out the network analysis phases of the study, but also the ability to carry out conventional statistical analyses.

The examples which follow assume that the data are in 4nf and that all files are either 1:1 or 1:N in their relationship to one another.

The JOIN Operator. Its purpose is to transfer information from one file to another, using a match between the primary key of one file and the

same variable existing as a foreign key in the second file. Two files, A and B are USED and a third, C, is produced. The rows of the resulting table consist of all possible combinations of rows from A and B such that a match exists. (To be strictly accurate, this is a "natural join".)

For example, one can join PERSON and HOUSEHOLD using HOUSEHOLD# as the matching criterion. The relationship "is a member of" between PERSON and HOUSEHOLD, is recorded in the data by including a foreign key HOUSEHOLD# in the PERSON file. The primary key of the HOUSEHOLD file is HOUSEHOLD#. The relationship between the two files is 1:N; that is, each person is a member of exactly one household, but each household may have zero, one, or more persons living in it.

In the second illustration, one can join PERSON and DIRECTORSHIP using PERSON#, since PERSON# exists in both files. Similarly one can join DIRECTORSHIP and CORPORATION using CORPORATION#. In each case, the relationship is 1:N. We cannot join PERSON and CORPORATION directly, because there is no common key. The N:M relationship between these two entity types is recorded in the data by using an "intersection" entity, DIRECTORSHIP.

The join operator produces one record in the output file for every matching pair in the two input files; i.e. it produces the Cartesian Product of the matched pairs. If there are N1 records in FILE1 and the same number of records in FILE2. (i.e. the relationship is 1:1). then the number

This procedure puts out one record for each matching FILE1 and FILE2 pair.

```
IF A AND B THEN OUTPUT;
```

one might use the following sequence

```
IF A AND NOT B THEN
  PUT / 'MISSING B-RECORD, A-VARIABLES ARE:' / _ALL_;
ELSE IF B AND NOT A THEN
  PUT / 'MISSING A-RECORD, B-VARIABLES ARE:' / _ALL_;
ELSE OUTPUT;  *RECORD WITH A MATCH
```

If the data do, in fact, meet 4nf assumptions, then this procedure puts out N2 records for a 1:N relationship, where N2 is the number of records in FILE2.

Under the 4nf assumptions, there aren't supposed to be any missing A-records from FILE1, (e.g. DIRECTORSHIPS that have no corresponding PERSON record). The procedure documents any such errors that might occur. It also documents all the instances of the A-records (FILE1) that have no match in FILE2 (e.g. PERSONS who have no DIRECTORSHIP records).

If the list of variables to be transferred to output contains variables from FILE1, these are transferred into MULTIPLE output records (i.e. once for every matching FILE2 record). The values of the FILE2 variables in the output list, of course, change with each record output. The resulting FILE3 record has every FILE2 entity in it, but with an added set of variables depicting the attributes of the FILE1 entity to which it is connected. Thus, if one uses the SAS MERGE operation to perform a join on DIRECTORSHIPS and CORPORATIONS, one can create a new DIRECTORSHIP work file, in which each directorship now contains the attributes of the CORPORATION involved in that directorship. One would then be in a position to run directorship statistics, such as the average length of service of directorships in manufacturing industries as opposed to those

```

*AGGREGATE DIRECTORSHIP INFORMATION UP TO THE CORPORATE LEVEL;
  PROC SUMMARY DATA=DIRECTORSHIP;
    BY CORPORATION#; *TELLS SAS THAT THE FILE IS SORTED BY CORPORATION;
    CLASS CORPORATION#; *NAMES THE VARIABLE(S) USED TO FORM SUBGROUPS;
    OUTPUT OUT=CORSTAT N=SIZE_OF_BOARD;
*END AGGREGATION PHASE;

*THIS CREATES AN OUTPUT FILE CALLED CORSTAT AND SETS UP A VARIABLE
CALLED SIZE_OF_BOARD IN THAT FILE. THIS VARIABLE CONTAINS THE COUNT OF HOW MANY
OBSERVATIONS THERE WERE IN EACH SORTED BY-GROUP IN THE INPUT FILE.
THIS IS THE COMPUTED STATISTIC 'N';

*NOW USE A DATA STEP TO MERGE THE CORSTAT TEMPORARY FILE WITH THE OLD
CORPORATION FILE TO PRODUCE AN UPDATED CORPORATION FILE;

*FIRST GET RID OF THE EXTRA JUNK IN THE PROC SUMMARY OUTPUT;
  DATA CORSTAT2;
    SET CORSTAT;
    IF _TYPE_ = c THEN OUTPUT; *NOTE: c = (2**V)-1 WHERE V IS THE NUMBER
                                OF VARIABLES IN THE ABOVE CLASS STATEMENT;
  *END DATA STEP;
*END CLEANUP PHASE;

*NOTE 2: c = 1 FOR 1 VARIABLE, c=3 FOR 2 VARIABLES, C = 7 FOR 3 VARIABLES,ETC;

*NOW MERGE CORSTAT2 INTO THE ORIGINAL CORPORATION FILE;
  DATA NEWCORP;
    MERGE CORSTAT2 CORPORATION; BY CORPORATION#;
    DROP OBS _TYPE_;
  *END DATA STEP;
*END MERGE PHASE;

*THE FILE CALLED NEWCORP NOW HAS ALL OF ITS ORIGINAL VARIABLES PLUS A NEW
VARIABLE 'SIZE' WHICH IS THE COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORSHIPS FOR THAT
CORPORATION;

```

The SAS PROC SUMMARY can be used to aggregate a variety of statistics. The two-step aggregation operation, consisting of PROC SUMMARY, followed by PROC MERGE, classifies an object according to the aggregate properties of other objects to which it is connected. If these objects are internal subsystems, then the system is classified according to some characterization of its internal structure. If they are external connections, then an object is classified according to the aggregated properties of those external environmental systems to which it is connected.

The Select Operator. This is a very simple operation which merely creates a new table by selecting rows of an existing table. It uses the values of the variables in that row as a selection criterion. In SAS it is straightforward. An IF statement is used to control output, and a KEEP or DROP statement is used to choose the variables desired in the output file.

```

*SELECT A SUBSET FROM A FILE;
  DATA RESULT1;
    SET OLDFILE;
    IF expression THEN OUTPUT;
    KEEP variable list;
  *END DATA STEP;
*END SELECTION;

```

The reader is referred to the SAS User's Guide: Basics, for the details of the syntax of 'expression' and 'variable list'. Some examples appropriate for the present illustration are:

```
IF INDUSTRY='BANK' THEN OUTPUT;
```

```
IF ASSETS > 5000 THEN OUTPUT;
```

Using the PROJECT Operator. This performs the functions of (1) selecting a set of columns, and (2) removing rows which are exact duplicates of one another in the selected columns. Because all duplicates are removed, the variable(s) involve in the PROJECT operation constitute a primary key for the resulting table. It is often used after a SELECT. Assume IDENT is a single variable.

```
*PROJECT IDENT OVER OLDFILE;  
  PROC SORT DATA=OLDFILE; BY IDENT;  
  DATA RESULT2;  
    SET OLDFILE;  
    IF FIRST.IDENT THEN OUTPUT;  
    KEEP variable list;  
  *END DATA STEP;  
*END PROJECTION;
```

If IDENT is a list of variables, rather than a single variable, then SAS requires that the FIRST.VAR's of all of the sort variables in IDENT be checked to see when to output. For example, if the proposed new primary key involves two variables X and Y the following type of code would be required to project the file over X and Y:

```
*PROJECT X AND Y OVER OLDFILE;  
  PROC SORT DATA=OLDFILE; BY X Y; *SORT THE FILE  
  DATA RESULT2;  
    SET OLDFILE;  
    IF FIRST.X OR FIRST.Y THEN OUTPUT;  
    KEEP variable list;  
  *END DATA STEP;  
*END PROJECTION;
```

Note that the projection variables are "OR'd" with each other. A single record is output when either one of them changes.

Discussion. This SAS implementation of the relational operators, SELECT, PROJECT, and JOIN is only valid for data sets that are in 4nf, and depends on SAS's ability to sort the data on the keys to be used in the JOIN. Thus, the implementation is not 'strictly' an implementation of the JOIN (Date, 1983). A critical feature is the restriction that the relationships between any two data sets to be joined is that they be 1:1 or 1:N with each other. This requires that the initial design of the database break up relationships that are M:N with one another by using the type of "intersection" entity illustrated by the DIRECTORSHIP concept above. In designing the database for a network study, all M:N relationships should be broken up by putting an "intersection" entity between them. The initial M:N relationship is broken up into 1:M and N:1.

The restriction to 4nf is not a serious one. However, designing the database for a study so as to invent the necessary intersection entities may take some ingenuity. The payoff for that ingenuity, however, is an improvement in the conceptualization of the phenomenon under investigation as well as ease in data manipulation.

An important principle for network analysts goes along with these concepts. It is useful to separate out the design of a database for just the raw attributes and the relationships between individual entities from that required for input into a statistical analysis of the attributes of any of the entities. An appropriate strategy for the statistical analysis is to use SELECT, PROJECT, and JOIN operators, together with the SUMMARY aggregation function and conventional index construction and scaling techniques to produce the necessary set of contextual and compositional summary variables. Once these have been generated and stored in work files corresponding to the desired unit of analysis, the statistical analysis of that unit can proceed.

3. Assign each property of an entity type to a field within the table representing that entity type.
4. Represent each one-to-many relationship between entity types by a foreign key in the "many" table that matches the primary key in the "one" table.
5. Represent each many-to-many relationship between entity types as a separate table. Use foreign keys within that table to identify the entity types involved in the relationship. Use the combination of these foreign keys as the primary key for the table. Represent properties of the relationship by fields in the relationship table."

Thus, in a well-designed database "...each table consists of: (1) a primary key, representing the unique identifier for some particular entity type; together with (2) zero or more additional fields, representing properties of the entity type identified by the primary key and not of some other entity type.....one fact in one place."

Network analysts can achieve significant reductions in data-handling problems if they use these concepts.

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PERSONAL CONNECTIONS

An Interesting Opportunity for Spanish-Speaking Networkers

I would like to hear from network analysts who might be interested in teaching a seminar or short course on network methodology in Latin America (in Spanish). This might be part of a course of training in research methodology more generally for persons working on gender relations, possibly to be organized by CLACSO in Buenos Aires, but the exact format has yet to be worked out. The training should give a broad vision of network analysis, its usefulness especially in studying women, and it should emphasize mathematical models. Possible timing: early 1986. Please contact Jeanine Anderson, Ford Foundation, Apartado 6026, Lima 1, Peru.

From Tony Judge

We are in the process of revising our YEARBOOK OF WORLD PROBLEMS & HUMAN POTENTIAL. This describes some 2,600 "world problems" indicating some 13K links between them. The information on these links is on magnetic tape. It occurred to me that this is similar to social network data. My questions are whether software exists:

1. to select from network data, subsets which can be grouped as separate maps;
2. to optimize the spread of network data over a 2-D surface in order to be able to provide coordinates by which a plotting device could be driven.

Anthony J.N. Judge, Assistant Secretary-General, Union des Associations Internationales
Rue Washington 40, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgique. (Tel:02-640-41-09).

NETWORKS on Networkers: A Comment from John Scott (Soc, Leicester)

A recent book on networks has a number of things to say not only about social networks themselves but also about networkers, & INSNA members in particular. NETWORKS: WHO WE KNOW & HOW WE USE THEM by Tim Heald (Hodder & Stoughton, 1983) is a journalist's account of upper class networks in Britain which draws on discussions with our own editor in Toronto. Despite introducing a number of neologisms of his own, he describes the work of INSNA members as 'impenetrable or downright depressing since their main purpose appears to be to reduce life to algebra' (p. 207). And again, 'Prof. Wellman & his colleagues seem to be more concerned with "the pattern of ties" & "the nature of links" than with the individuals involved in such relationships (pp. 207-208). This, apparently, is a Bad Thing. Heald becomes more charitable in claiming that 'INSNA members & sympathisers' ('are you now, or have you ever been, a member of INSNA?') show 'an absence of critical cant' (p. 208) because they recognize that networks are not exclusive to the upper classes. Heald then goes on to say that they 'do not seem to agree about much' & that the researchers 'bend the concept of networks to their own ends' (p. 208). This is apparently a reflection of our own exclusiveness as a network: INSNA is a network from which nonmembers are excluded. But only if they are too mean to pay the sub-price! The bulk of the book is descriptive of Britain's old boy network & includes a section on the tie-maker (neckties, that is) to the establishment schools & clubs: the dust wrapper of the book shows a specially designed 'Networks' tie available, at a price, from P.L. Sells, Clifton St, London. Perhaps Barry can negotiate a discount.

Ed.s note: I swear I never met him, & if I did, I didn't use jargon, & if I did, I didn't use much.
P.S. Our Continental Op. is checking on tie prices. We're thinking of entering the T-shirt business too.

The Egocentric Fallacy--from Barry Wellman (Soc, Toronto)

I recently talked with a grad student who told me she'd found that persons with densely-knit networks tended to be more assertive. She said that such persons tend to "construct" such networks.

This may be true to some extent, but it lead me to think about the dangers of what I am now dubbing "the egocentric fallacy"--a parallel to the ways in which our ancestors used to interpret the universe from the standpoint of the Earth. The membership of individuals in networks with varying characteristics may have little to do with actions that they have taken to construct such networks. Thus densely-knit networks may have a lot to do with having mothers, sisters or daughters who actively weave families together. While egocentric network analysis will make their menfolks' networks appear as if they are at or near the centres of densely-knit worlds, this is essentially an artifact of partial network sampling.

From Bruce Becker (Computer Services, City of Toronto, Nathan Phillips Square, Toronto, Canada)

I am looking for a response from the intellectual community of networkers about the work being done by such network "services" as the Open Network in Denver, learning services (such as The Learning Exchange in Chicago), &/or "what good does it do to publish a network directory?" You [INSNA] publish 1--Do people use it? Has a study been done? [Yes, we found it to be our 2d most popular feature after the Abstracts in a feedback survey done a few years ago. Informal comment is also very positive on the directory, the x-references & the short write-ups.] There is some connections in methodology between annotated cartography, image & pattern analysis, & (social) networks. It might be interesting to explore some of these connections in the search for useful analytic tools. I don't quite know how to go about this--any ideas?

(Network Notebook continued from page 112)

against antigenetic determinants not only on foreign molecules but also on its own antibodies & its own T cells' receptors, & that the interaction of all these antibodies & anti-antibodies either stimulates or represses the immune system's response to a foreign antigen." (from SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 12/84; Jerne's network theory is summarized in SciAm, 7/73).

Get Your Book Published

Steve Seidman writes that GMU Press is new & "actively seeking ms. in network analysis (& more generally in the social sciences". Info. from Vernon Gras, George Mason Univ. Press, Fairfax VA 22030.)

Barry McPherson (Soc, Guelph) is editing a new series, "Perspectives on Individual & Population Aging" for Butterworths Press (Toronto). Each 100-125p. monograph will include state-of-the-art reviews, current research findings, policy implications.

The Network for the Ethnographic Study of Science, Technology & Organizations...

...is compiling a directory of people from industry, government & academe doing ethnographic work in advanced industrial societies. Send name, address, phone #, computer net address, affiliations, education & a 50-100 word description of current activities & research interests (underlining 5 key words) to NESTO, P.O. Box 11442, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.

Teenagers' Nets

"Inge Bø (Rogaland Regional College, P.B. 2540, 4001 Stavanger, Norway) is running a research project on teenagers' social networks. He is particularly interested in tracing the possible links between aspects of their personal networks and some selected behavioral variables, like norm-orientation, attitudes, crime, and school achievement. If you know of studies, reviews, etc. within this field of social network research, please send him info."

The International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships...

has recently been established, with Steve Duck & Robin Gilmour, co-chairs (Psych Dept, Fylde College, U of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YF, England). They've already started a nice-looking newsletter (Robert Milardo, Fam Studies, Maine, ed.) & have fraternal ties with the new JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS & the biennial International Conferences. To date, Personal Relationships folks have tended to be social psychologists especially interested in empirical studies of dyads (friendships, etc.).

Family History Resources

An annotated bibliography (221p) & directory (251p) of US scholars (including descriptions of 200 current research projects) are now available for \$9.50 each, from, Elizabeth Benson-von der Ohe.

INDEX

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>COMPUTER STUFF</u>		
OSIRIS Release 7	1	7
Sonquist, J. "Survey of Social Network Analysis Computer Programs"	2	122
Sonquist, J. "Select, Project and Join Operations Using SAS"	2	133
White, Douglas "New Multidimensional Guttman Scale Program for IBM PC"	2	113
<u>RESEARCH REPORTS</u>		
Argyle, M. D. Clarke and P. Collett. "The Social Psychology of Long-Term Relationships"	2	8
Marshall, V. "Sampling Issues in Surveys of Aging and Intergenerational Relations"	2	15
Oliver, M. "The Social Structure of Urban Black Social Support Networks"	2	15
Scott, J. "International Comparisons of Inter-Locks"	2	16
Ziegler, R. "Market Structure and Cooptation"	2	14
<u>THESIS SUMMARIES</u>		
Foley, S. "Social networks and self-perceptions of health"	1	6
Goodman, A. "The Epidemiology of Social Coping Strategies During Temporary Systems Changes: 1st Year Undergraduates"	2	18
Gregory, K. L. "Signing-Up: The Culture and Career of Silicon Valley Computer People"	1	6
Pancoast, D. "The Contribution of Social Support to the Successful Functioning of Men with Epilepsy"	2	18
Price, R. K. "The Re-entry Process of Heroin Addicts to Their 'Normal' Communities"	1	7
<u>NEW BOOKS</u>		
Abadinsley, H. THE CRIMINAL ELITE	2	31
Ahlbrandt, R. NEIGHBORHOODS PEOPLE & COMMUNITY	2	27
Barker, J. THE POLITICS OF AGRICULTURE IN TROPICAL AFRICA	2	36
Bechofer, F. & Elliot, B. "THE PETITE BOURGEOISIE"	2	29
Beniger, J. TRAFFICKING IN DRUG USERS: PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE NETWORKS IN THE CONTROL OF DEVIANCE	2	32
Berkman, L. & Breslow, L. HEALTH & WAYS OF LIVING: THE ALAMEDA COUNTY STUDY	2	24
Berkowitz, S. (ed.) MODELS & MYTHS IN CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY	2	33
Biegel, D. & Naparstek, A. (eds.) COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS & MENTAL HEALTH: PRACTICE, POLICY & RESEARCH	2	22
Biegel, D., Shore, B. & Gordon, E. BUILDING SUPPORT NETWORKS FOR THE ELDERLY: THEORY AND APPLICATIONS	2	25
Blau, P. & Schwartz, J. CROSSCUTTING SOCIAL CIRCLES: TESTING A MACROSTRUCTURAL THEORY OF INTER-GROUP RELATIONS	2	20
Blau, J. ARCHITECTS & FIRMS	2	32
Brubaker, T. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN LATER LIFE	2	25
Burt, R. CORPORATE PROFITS OF COOPTATION: NETWORKS OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS & DIRECTORATE TIES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY	2	34
Chilcotte, R. & Johnson, D. THEORIES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT: MODEL OF PRODUCTION OR DEPENDENCY	2	37

Choldin, H. CITIES & SUBURBS	2	28
Clarke, E. & Sarapuu, J. CHAINS OF MOVES IN SOUTHWEST SKANE & GREATER STOCKHOLM	2	26
Clement, W. CLASS, POWER, AND PROPERTY	2	33
Cochran, M., Gunnarson, L., Grave, S. & Lewis, J. THE SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS OF MOTHER WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON	2	23

CULTURES	2	28
Collins, R. (ed.) SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY	2	21
Cooper, F. (ed.) STRUGGLE FOR THE CITY: MIGRANT LABOUR, CAPITAL, & THE STATE IN URBAN AFRICA	2	34
Crenson, M. NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS	2	27
Duck, S. FRIENDS FOR LIFE	2	21
Duck, S. REPAIRING PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	2	22
Dzeich, B.W., Wener, L. THE VECHEBOUS PROFESSOR: SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON CAMPUS	2	32
Feminema, M. INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS OF BANKS & INDUSTRY	2	25

Peattie, L. & Rein, M. WOMEN'S CLAIMS: A STUDY IN POLITICAL ECONOMY	2	30
Price, R. THE MODERNIZATION OF RURAL FRANCE: COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS & AGRICULTURAL MARKET STRUCTURES IN 19-CENTURY FRANCE	2	34
Rice, R. et al. THE NEW MEDIA: COMMUNICATION, RESEARCH, & TECHNOLOGY	2	26
Rogers, E. & Larsen, J. SILICON VALLEY FEVER: GROWTH OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY CULTURE	2	33
Rowe, W. HANKOW: COMMERCE & SOCIETY IN A CHINESE CITY, 1796-1889	2	28
Rutman, D. & Rutman, A. A PLACE IN TIME. I. MIDDLESEX COUNTY VIRGINIA 1650-1759		

II. EXPLICATIONS

Saris, W. & Stankhart CAUSAL MODELLING IN NON-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH: INTRODUCTION TO THE LISREL APPROACH	2	29
Scott, J. THE UPPER CLASSES: PROPERTY & PRIVILEGE IN BRITAIN	2	34
Silver, V. DEATH OF A HARVARD FRESHMAN	2	36
Simmel, G. ON WOMAN, SEXUALITY & LOVE	2	21
Slater, P. TREE REPRESENTATIONS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS	2	34
